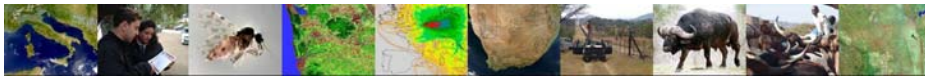


Remote sensing tools to study the EPIdemiology and Space/TIME dynamicS of diseases

[EPIdemiological Space Time Information System]

Louis van Schalkwyk

AHEAD GLTFCA WG 05-03-2008



- **University of Pretoria / Peace Parks Foundation**
 - Department of Veterinary Tropical Diseases: Koos Coetzer, Nick Kriek, Wilna Vosloo
 - Louis van Schalkwyk
- **Université Libre de Bruxelles**
 - SIGTEL: Eléonore Wolff & Sabine Vanhuyse
 - LUBIES: Marius Gilbert & Thibaud Rigot
- **Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp**
 - Animal health department: Peter Van den Bossche & Claudia De Pus
- **Université Catholique de Louvain**
 - Department of Geography: Eric Lambin & Elise Dion
- **Avia-GIS**
 - Guy Hendrickx & Els Ducheyne
- **Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale, Teramo, Italy**
 - Annamaria Conte, Maria Goffredo & Carla Ippoliti
- Broader multidisciplinary group will remain operational beyond end of project



epiSTIS Objectives

- Main epidemiological hypothesis
 - Remote Sensing tools can be developed to highlight the spatial patterns that underlie - in time and space - the epidemiology of certain diseases
- Two main scientific objectives
 - Explore how a wide range of RS tools and GIS can be integrated and contribute to the understanding of the space/time dynamics (i.e. the outbreak risk / spread) of diseases
 - Explore how integrated spatial analysis outputs can contribute to improved information and decision support for disease management

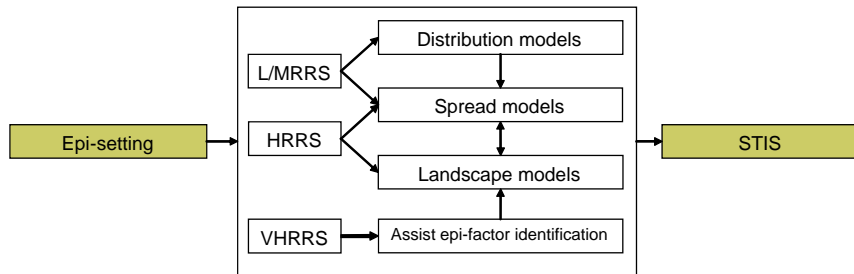
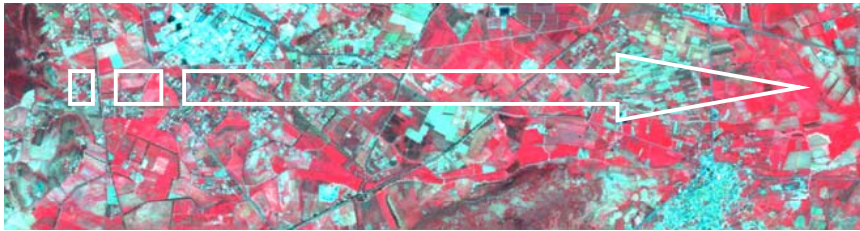


epiSTIS Case-studies

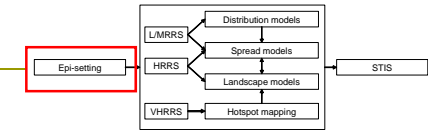
- Two case-studies
 - **Foot-and-Mouth Disease**
Direct contact disease
Dynamics of transmission at the wildlife/livestock interface of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park in southern Africa
 - **Bluetongue**
Vector-borne disease
Presence and spread in Italy, the Mediterranean Basin, Belgium and Western Europe
- Generic innovative approaches
 - ➔ readily applicable to other diseases with similar epi-settings



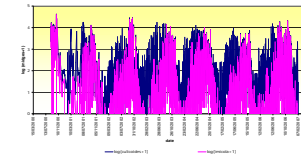
epi^{STIS} Role of remote sensing



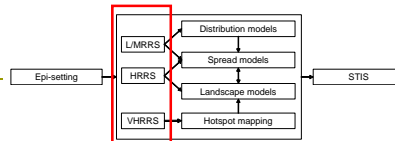
epi^{STIS} Epi-setting



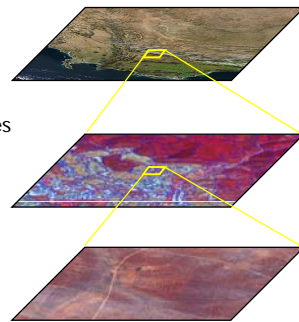
- Defining the **epi-setting**
 - **Collecting all relevant historical & current data** on disease outbreaks, disease vector populations, wild & domestic host/carrier populations, human populations
 - **Storing, processing & analyzing raw data** with regular updates. Adapting field sampling procedures routinely to fit specific project needs
 - **Setting up a GIS database** including necessary information to map the physical environment & prevailing farming systems



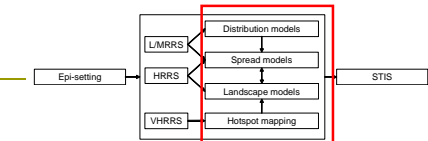
epi^{STIS} Remote Sensing



- **Low/medium resolution** (NOAA-AVHRR, MODIS)
 - Extracting annual time series of relevant predictors
 - Eg eco-climatic, grazing, biomass
- **High resolution** (Landsat, SPOT & ASTER)
 - Mapping land use/cover and computing indices to derive landscape predictors used for modelling
 - Eg buffalo movement corridor ID, human settlement patterns
- **Very-high resolution** (Ikonos, QuickBird)
 - Identifying local-scale landscape features playing an important role in the disease epidemiology
 - Eg Water & other animal congregation points

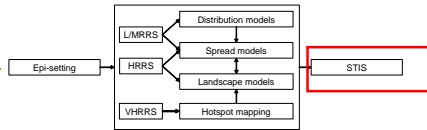


epi^{STIS} Modeling



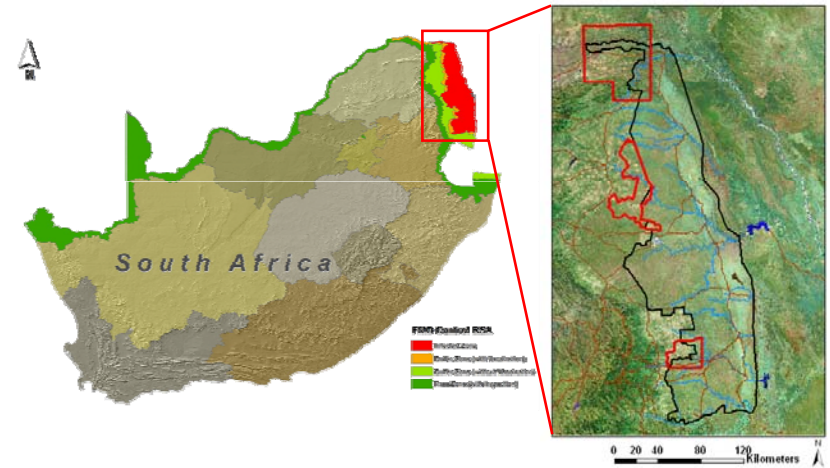
- **Distribution models**
 - Linking the distribution and/or abundance of **vectors/hosts/livestock** to eco-climatic features & animal/human behaviour
- **Spread models**
 - Integration of spread algorithms, assessment of the role of spread of the vector qualitatively and quantitatively
- **Landscape models**
 - Development of spatial models based on landscape measures
 - Agent-Based Modelling





Space/Time Information System (STIS)

- Integration of all previous in development of a STIS
- STIS includes a set of generic tools for disease modelling based on Earth Observation data, multi-criteria analysis and simulation tools.



- Contribution of RS at **multiple scales** to explain the **system/disease dynamics**
 - Where & when is highest risk** for FMD transmission?
 - How is risk of contact affected by environmental and land use change?**
 - Understand the interactions between wildlife, livestock, environment, people, infrastructure (fence) wrt FMD
 - Spatial statistical/epidemiological** approach
 - Multi-agent simulation** approach
 - Above methods **supported by very high resolution mapping, GIS database, time-series analysis**



- Risk Mapping**
 - "Near" real-time risk mapping(?)
 - Allows critical assessment of current FMD outbreak prevention strategies
- Agent Based Modeling**
 - Scenario analysis
- Multi-Scale / Multi-Sensor approach**
 - Identification of innovative ways of measuring key risk indicators in areas where ground data collection is difficult/limited
- Zimbabwe & Mozambique**
 - Develop key methodologies in identified RSA study sites with data for validation
 - Apply and tweak methodologies in rest of GLTFCA interface area



epiSTIS Summary

- Use RS & Spatial epidemiological modeling in FMD outbreak **risk mapping**
 - Develop new or expand existing RS tools
 - Identify risk factor indicators / proxies with low ground data dependence
- Agent Based Modeling for **Scenario analysis**
 - “What if...?” scenarios
- Develop **STIS**
 - Identify sustainable sources of RS and ground data
 - Provide tool to decision makers to assist in disease control strategy development
- **Apply & adapt** to Zimbabwe, Mozambique & other countries

ULB



AviaGIS

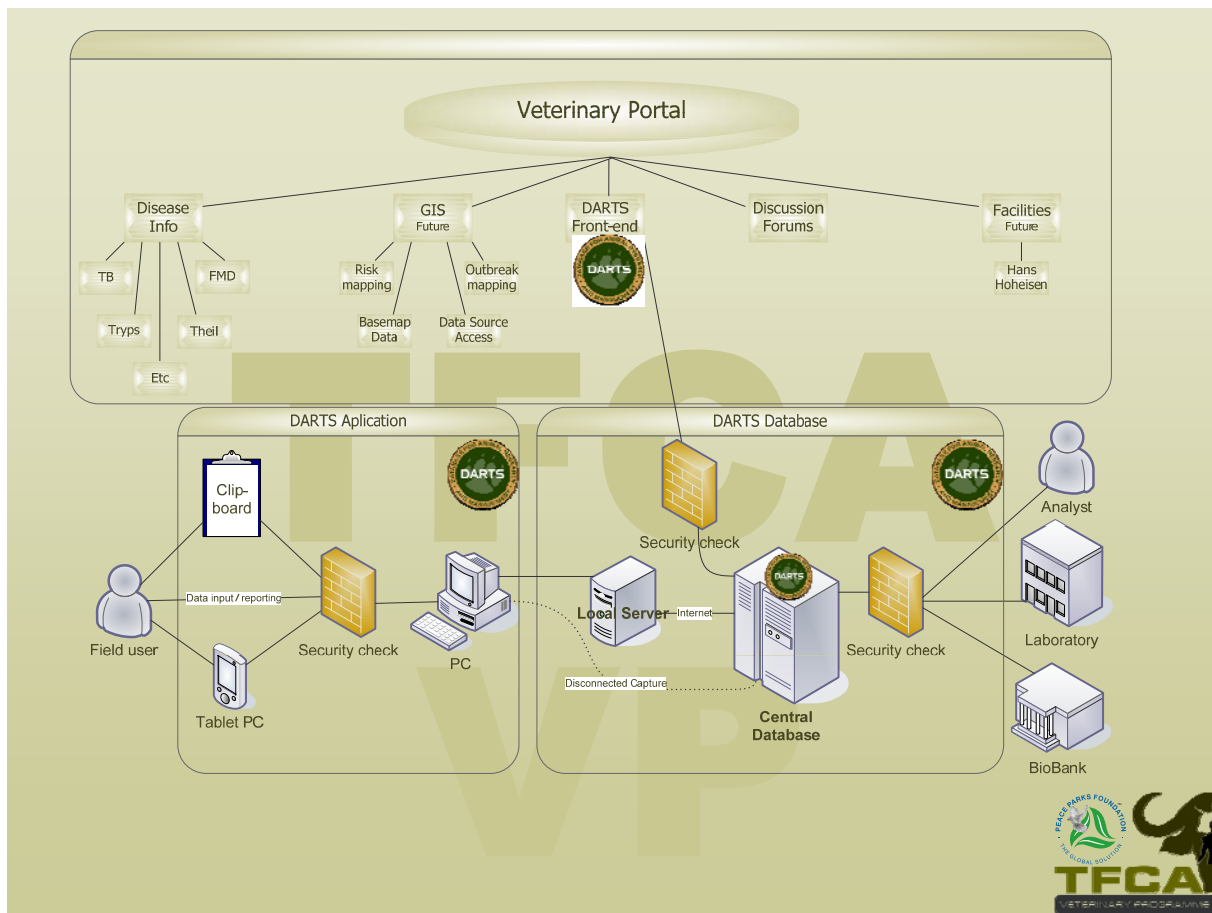


ULB



AviaGIS





Update

- **DARTS**
 - Name & logo change due
 - Recent upgrade workshops with Dimension Data
 - Fencing & vector monitoring components added
 - Central database & web interface to become functional as first data gets synchronized & historic data is imported (not enough data yet)
 - Maintenance contract between PPF & Dimension Data
 - Demo can be run on request
- **Web Portal**
 - Up & Running
 - BTB, Tryps, Theileriosis, Anthrax
 - need more input though
 - In the pipeline
 - FMD, Brucella, RVF
 - Failure to launch
 - Discussion forums