



Collège Sciences de la santé





# **3PHRO-CoV**

# **Dynamiques Epidémiques : Séries Temporelles et Clusters Spatiaux**

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Géo-Epidemiologie

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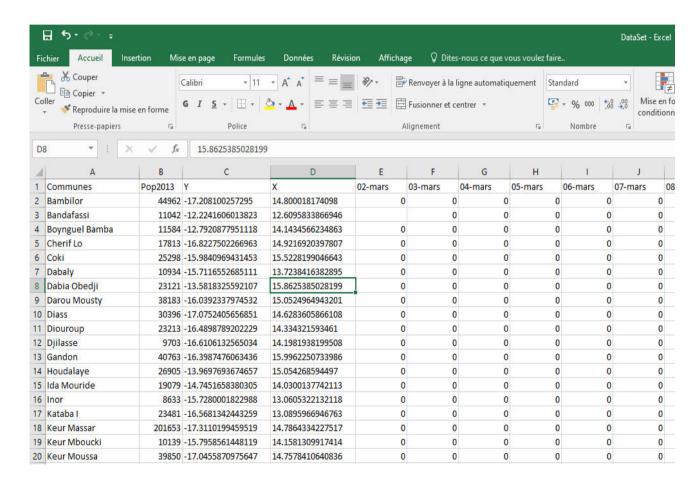
jean.gaudart@univ-amu.fr







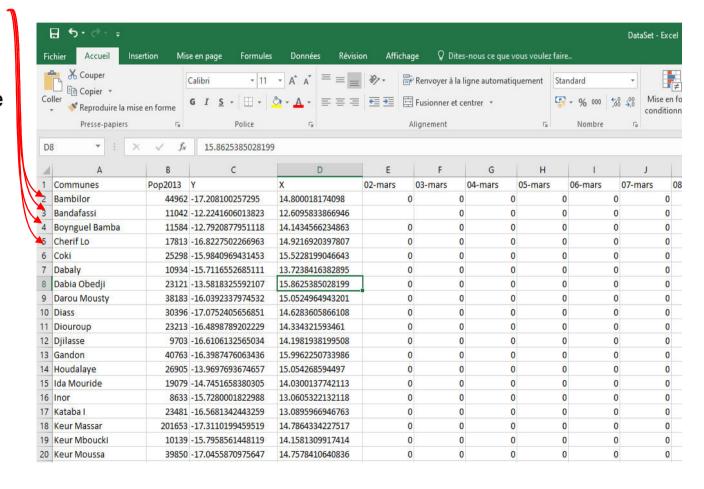
Un outil simple : tableur (type Excel®, Open Office®...)



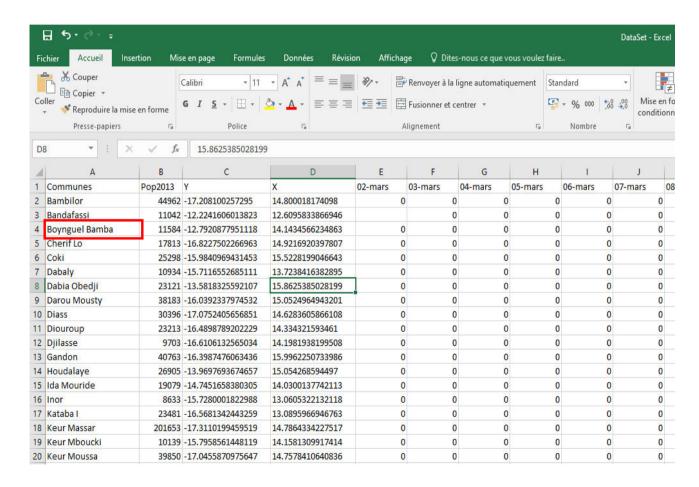
Un outil simple : tableur (type Excel®, Open Office®...)

1 ligne / Commune
ID Commune +++
Population
Longitude et latitude
1 colonne / Date

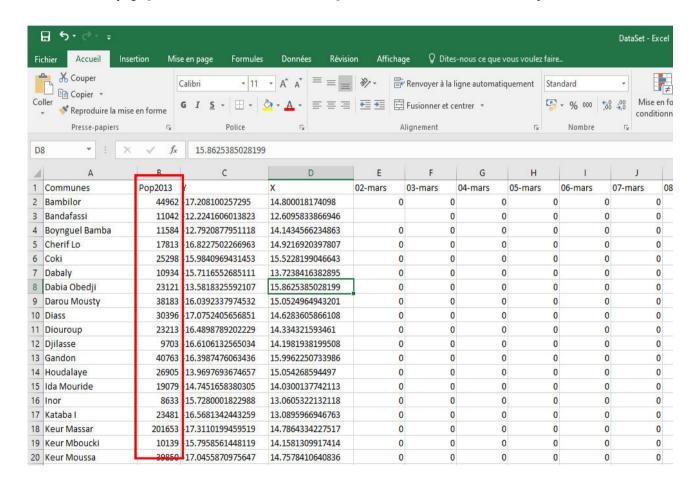
Vérifier l'écriture (aucune ne doit manquer même si 0 cas)



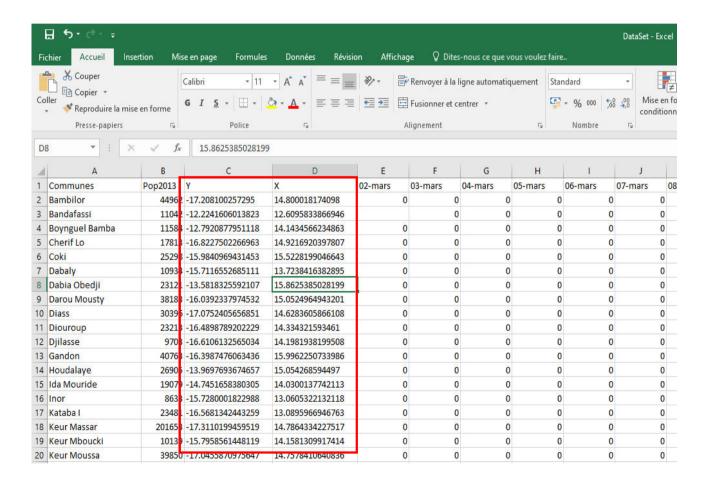
Un outil simple : tableur (type Excel®, Open Office®...)



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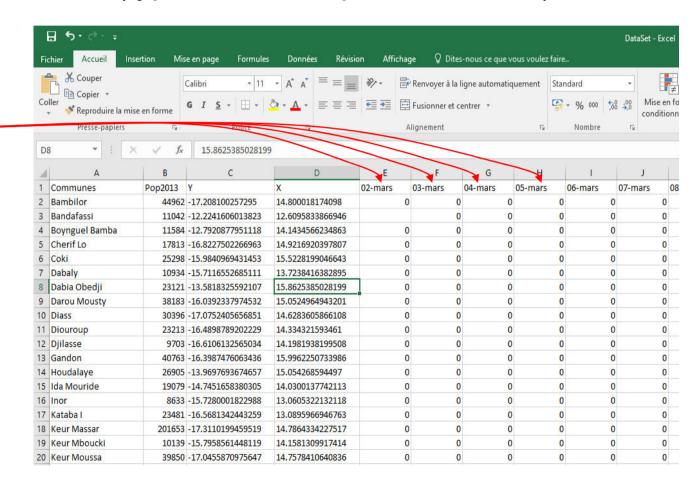
Un outil simple : tableur (type Excel®, Open Office®...)



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1 ligne / Commune
ID Commune +++
Population
Longitude et latitude
1 colonne / Date

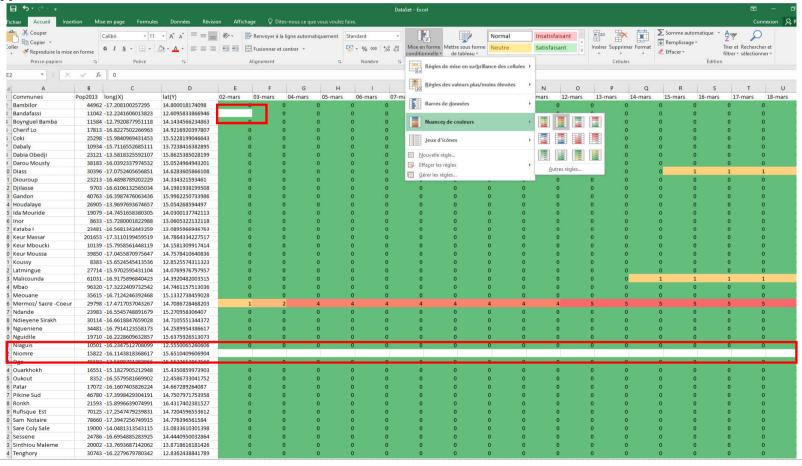
Vérifier les dates (aucune ne doit manquer, même si 0 cas)



#### Repérer les erreurs :

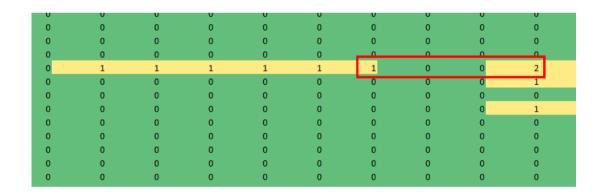
« trous »

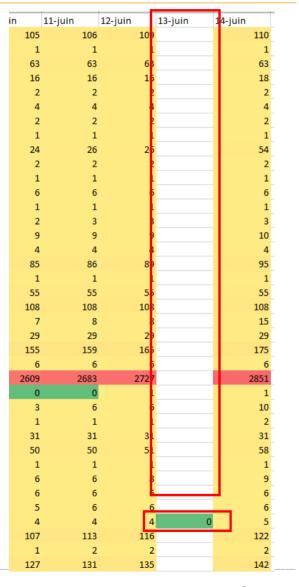
Cumuls faux



#### Repérer les erreurs :

« trous » Cumuls faux



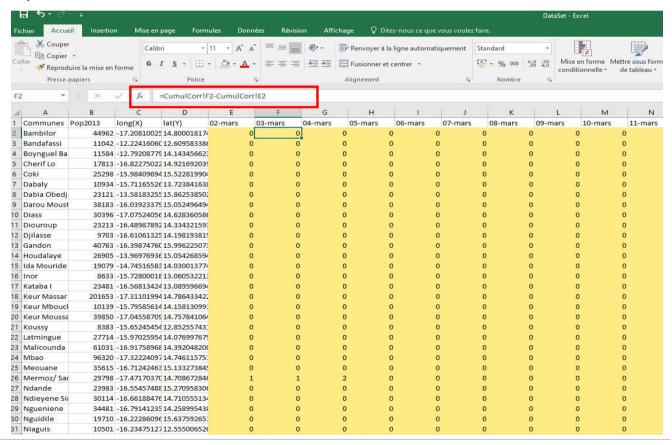


#### Séries Temporelles : Nombre de cas incidents

#### Calcul du nombre de cas incidents

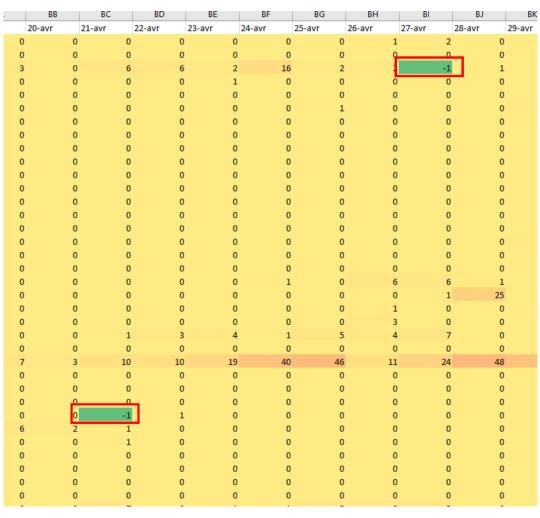
= nouveaux cas par unité de temps (j)

Cumul(Date1) - Cumul(Date1)



### Séries Temporelles : Nombre de cas incidents

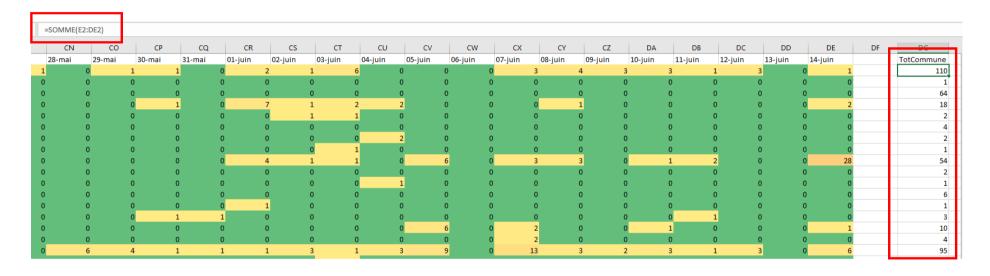
#### Repérage d'erreurs



### Séries Temporelles : Nombre de cas incidents

#### Vérification

Somme[Cas(Date1):Cas(DateFin)]

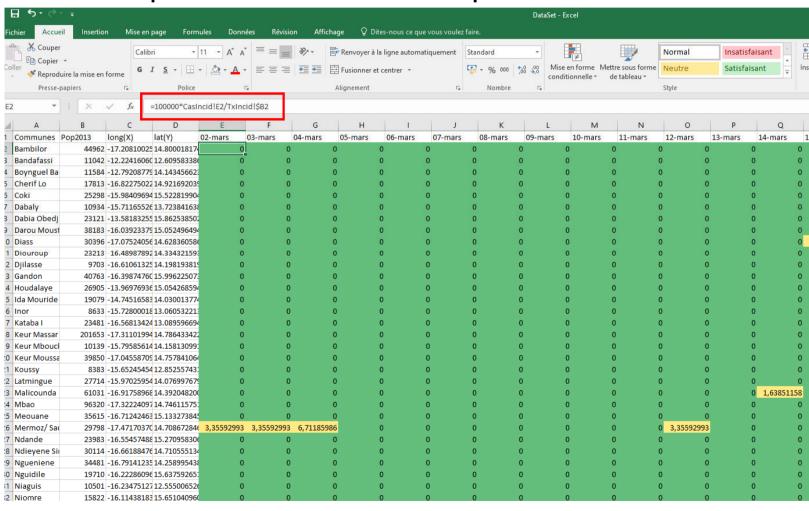


Définition : nouveaux cas pour N habitants x temps

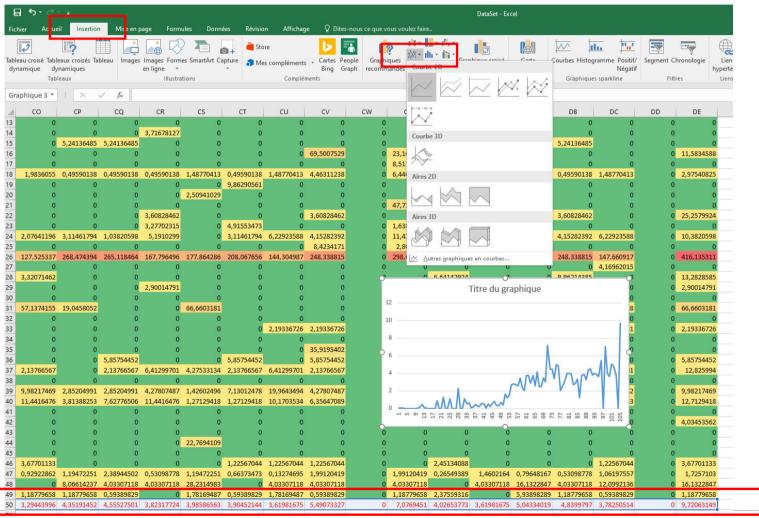
⇒ vitesse

$$Taux\ Incidence = \frac{Cas\ Incidents}{Population \times Temps}$$

#### nouveaux cas pour N habitants x temps

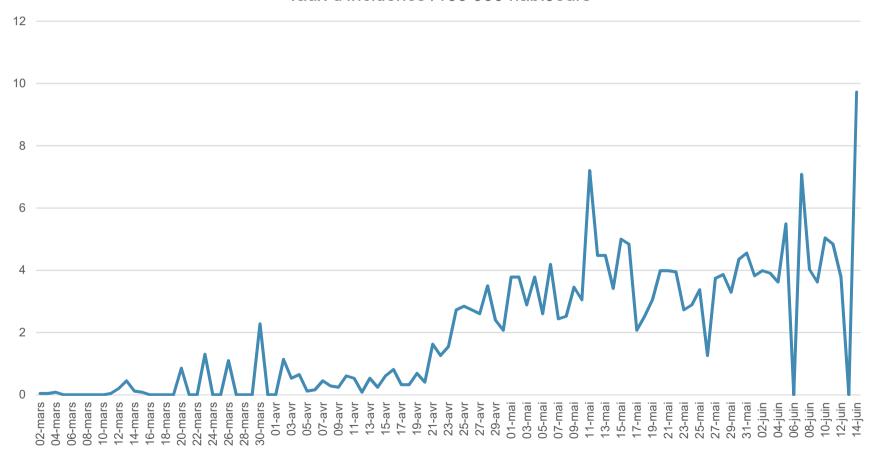


#### Courbe du taux d'incidence



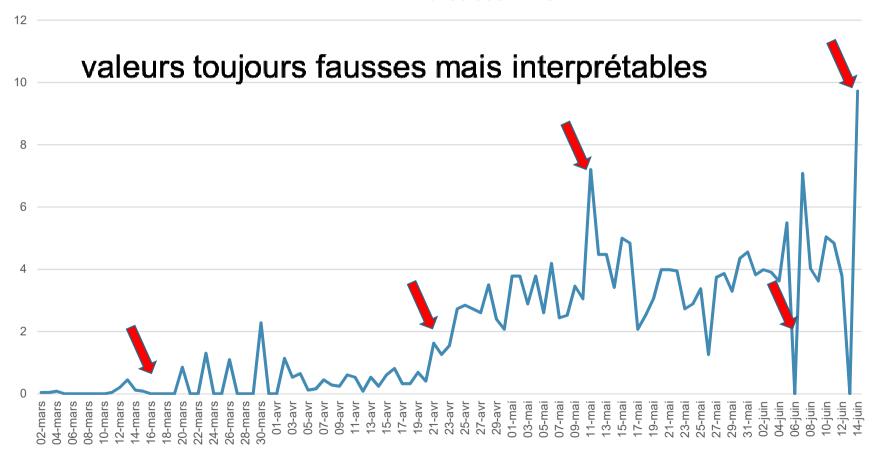
#### Courbe du taux d'incidence

Taux d'Incidence /100 000 hab. Jours

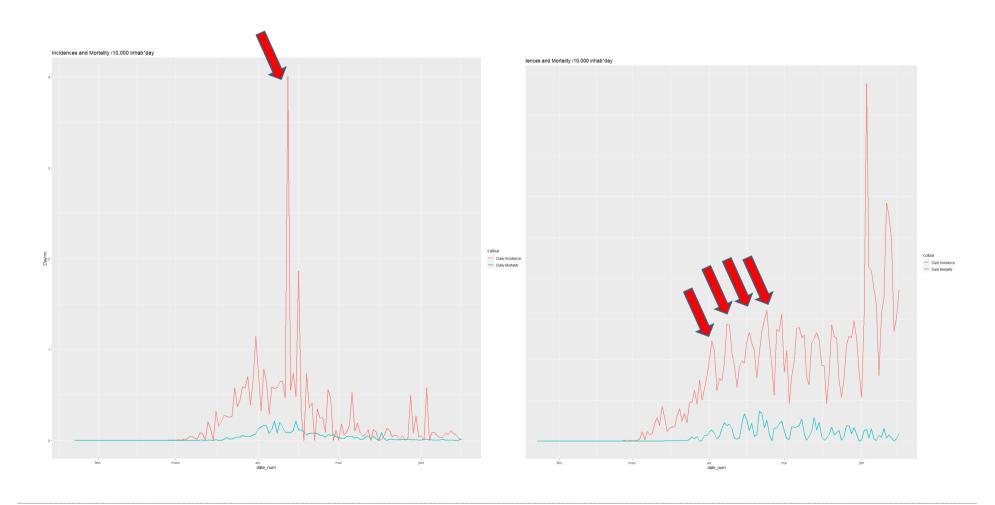


#### Courbe du taux d'incidence :

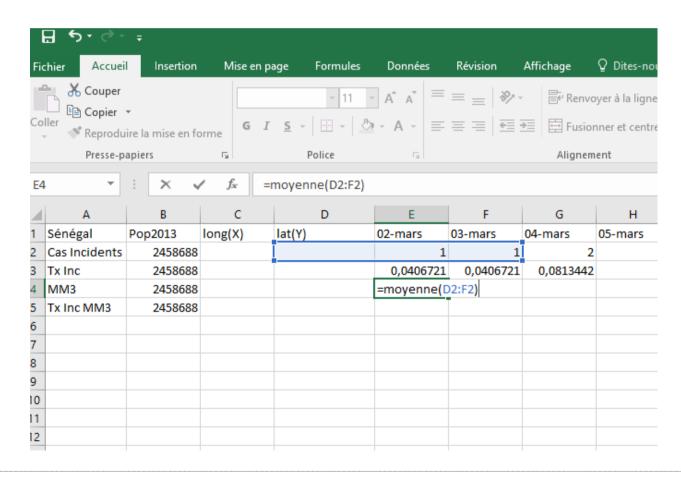
Taux d'Incidence /100 000 hab. Jours



#### Courbe du taux d'incidence : ex. France, Suède

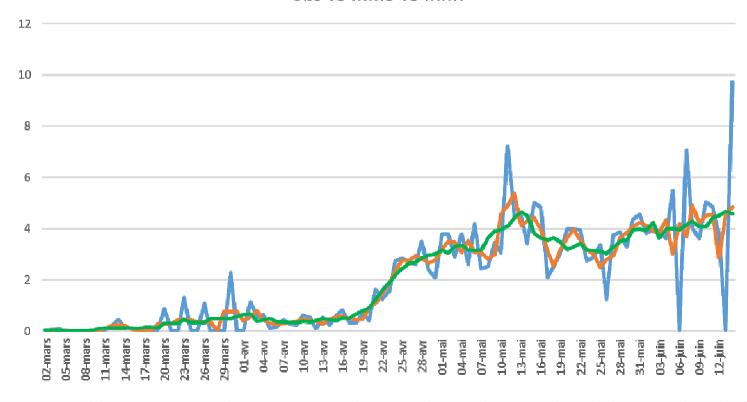


Courbe du taux d'incidence : lissage moyenne mobile MMCas(Date2) = moyenne [Cas(Date1), Cas(Date2), Cas(Date3)]



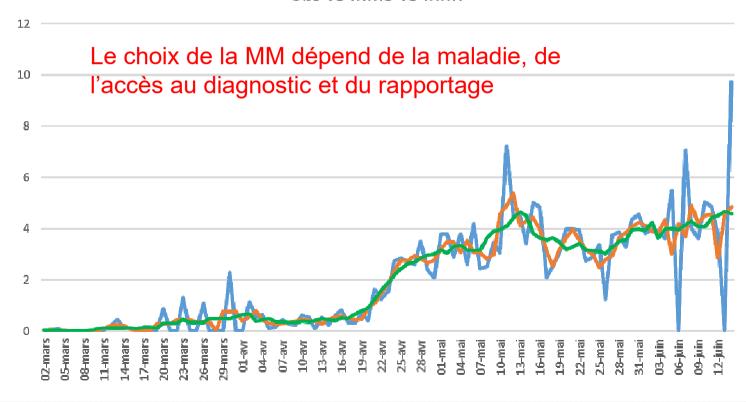
Courbe du taux d'incidence : lissage moyenne mobile MMCas(Date2) = moyenne [Cas(Date1), Cas(Date2), Cas(Date3)]

> Taux d'Incidence / 100 000 hab.J Obs VS MM3 VS MM7



Courbe du taux d'incidence : lissage moyenne mobile MMCas(Date2) = moyenne [Cas(Date1), Cas(Date2), Cas(Date3)]

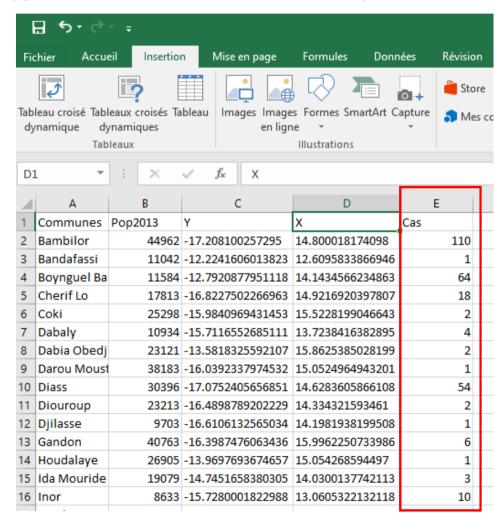
> Taux d'Incidence / 100 000 hab.J Obs VS MM3 VS MM7



### **Clusters Spatiaux : Format**

Un outil simple : tableur (type Excel®, Open Office®...)

- Pas de « , » mais « . »
- Enregistrer au format« .csv »



#### Qu'est-ce qu'un « Cluster »

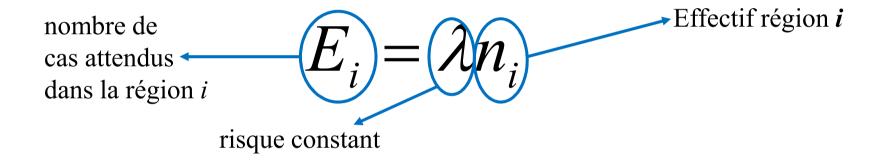
- Agrégat de cas
- Définitions variables = pragmatique VS statistique
  - ⇒ Plus de Cas que le Nombre de Cas Attendu

Nombre de Cas Attendu = 0 (ex. Ebola)

Nombre de Cas Attendu = Seuil

Nombre de Cas Attendu = « moyenne nationale »

$$E_i = \lambda n_i$$



$$E_i = \lambda n_i$$
risque constant

$$\widetilde{\lambda} = \frac{O_+}{n_+}$$

Logiciel SaTScan: www.satscan.org





Software for the spatial, temporal, and space-time scan statistics

- Download [SaTScan v9.6 March 2018]
- Technical Documentation
- Bibliography
- Tutorials
- Data Sets
- Related Software

Contact Us



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#### urpose

SaTScan<sup>TM</sup> is a free software that analyzes spatial, temporal and space-time data using the spatial, temporal, or space-time scan statistics. It is designed for any of the following interrelated purposes:

- . Perform geographical surveillance of disease, to detect spatial or space-time disease clusters, and to see if they are statistically significant.
- Test whether a disease is randomly distributed over space, over time or over space and time.
- Evaluate the statistical significance of disease cluster alarms.
- · Perform repeated time-periodic disease surveillance for early detection of disease outbreaks.

The software may also be used for similar problems in other fields such as archaeology, astronomy, botany, criminology, ecology, economics, engineering, forestry, genetics, geography, geology, history, neurology or zoology.

#### **Data Types and Methods**

SaTScan uses either a Poisson-based model, where the number of events in a geographical area is Poisson-distributed, according to a known underlying population at risk; a Bernoulli model, with 0/1 event data such as cases and controls; a space-ti categorical data; an exponential model for or survival time data with or without censored variables; or a normal model for other types of continuous data. The data may be either aggregated at the census tract, zip code, county or other geographical level the underlying spatial inhomogeneity of a background population. It can also adjust for any number of categorical covariates provided by the user, as well as for temporal trends, known space-time clusters and missing data. It is possible to scan multiple to scan multin

#### **Developers and Funders**

The SaTScan™ software was developed by Martin Kulldorff together with Information Management Services Inc. Financial support for SaTScan has been received from the following institutions:

- · National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Prevention, Biometry Branch [v1.0, 2.0, 2.1]
- National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, Statistical Research and Applications Branch [v3.0 (part), v6.1 (part), v6.1 (part), v9.0 (part)]), 9.2-9.4
- Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, through a grant to the New York Academy of Medicine (Farzad Mostashari, Pl) [v3.0 (part), 3.1, 4.0, 5.0, 5.1]
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, through Association of American Medical Colleges Cooperative Agreement award number MM-0870 [v6.0, 6.1 (part)].
- National Institute of Child Health and Development, through grant #RO1HD048852 [7.0, 8.0, 9.0 (part)]
- National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics [v9.0 (part)]
- National Institute of General Medical Sciences, through a Modelling Infectious Disease Agent Studies grant #U01GM076672.[v9.0 (part),9.1]

Their financial support is greatly appreciated. The contents of SaTScan are the responsibility of the developer and do not necessarily reflect the official views of the funders.

SaTScan™ 2005 For questions and inquiries please contact us



Logiciel SaTScan: www.satscan.org

#### Principe:

- Fenêtre circulaire
- Rayon variable, centre variable (point ou centre)
- Balaye le plan

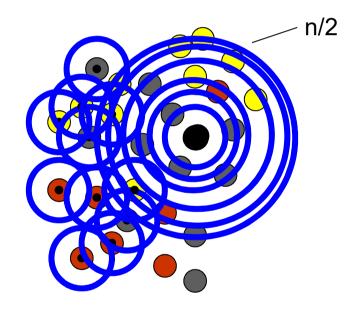
=> clusters potentiels => statistique

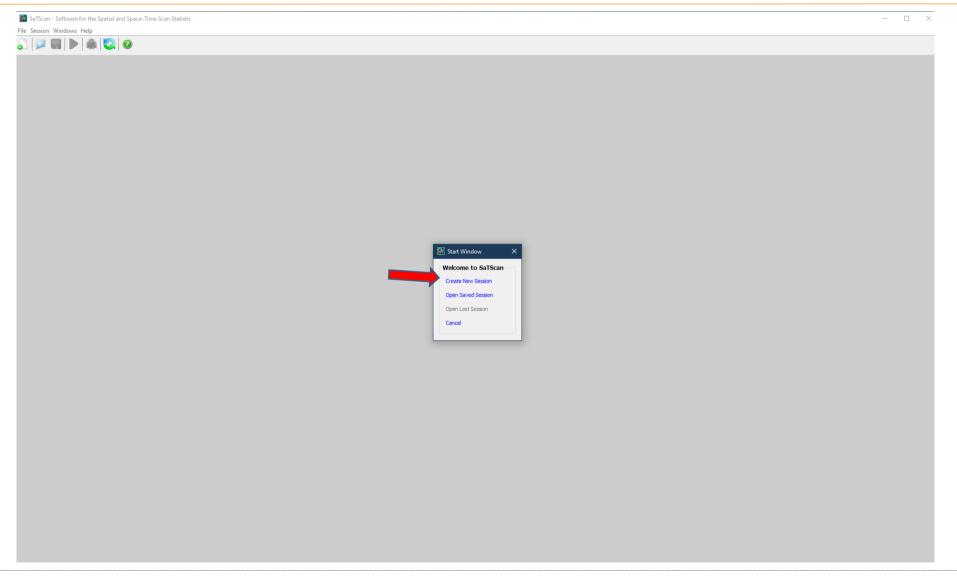
$$T_k \propto max \left(\frac{O_{int}}{E_{int}}\right)^{O_{int}} \left(\frac{O_{ext}}{E_{ext}}\right)^{O_{ext}}$$

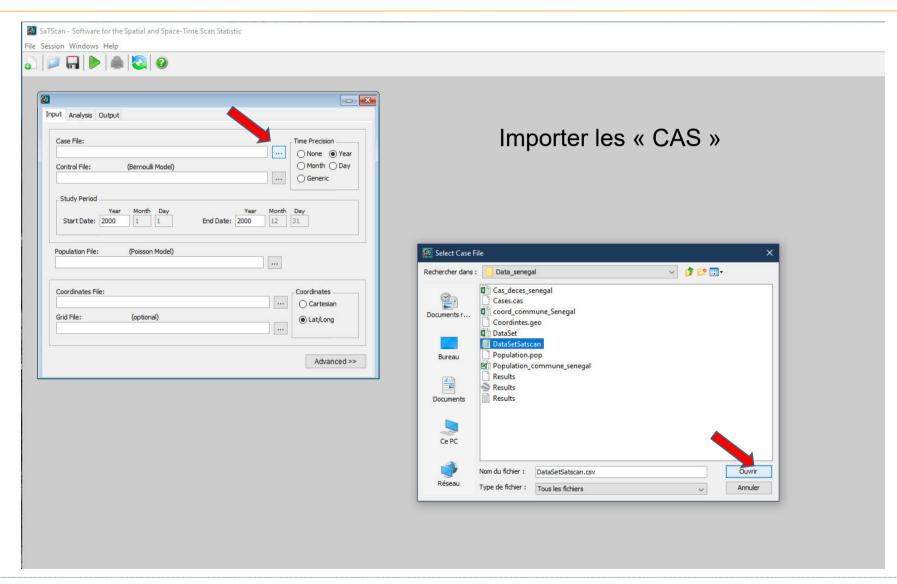
avec

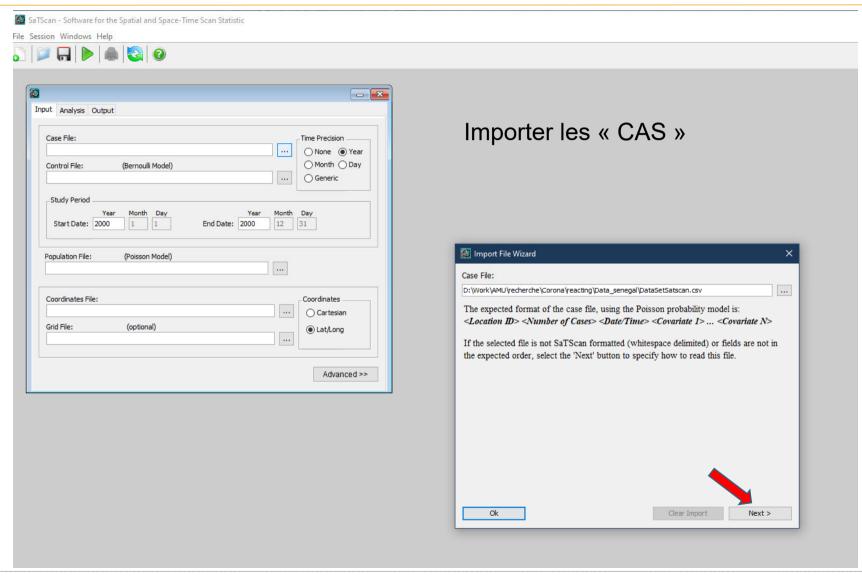
$$E_{int} = \lambda n_{int}$$
$$E_{ext} = \lambda n_{ext}$$

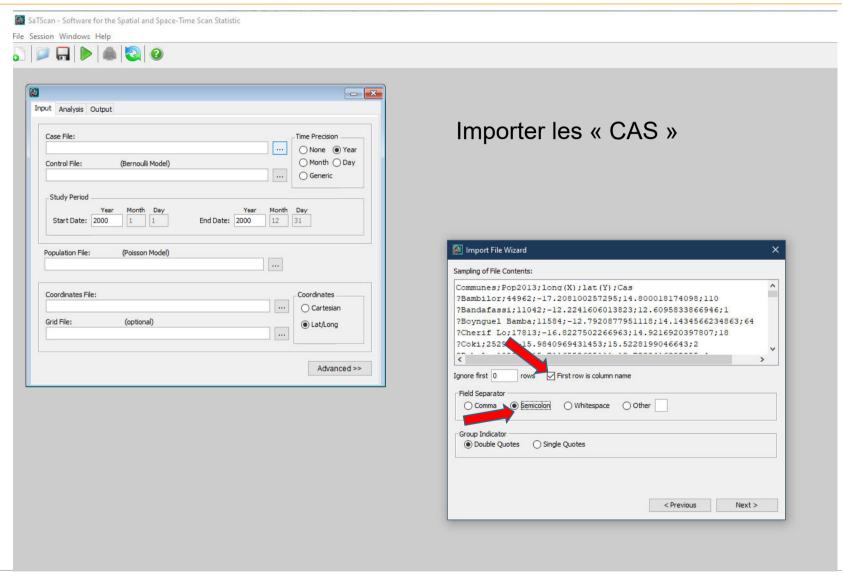
Logiciel SaTScan: www.satscan.org

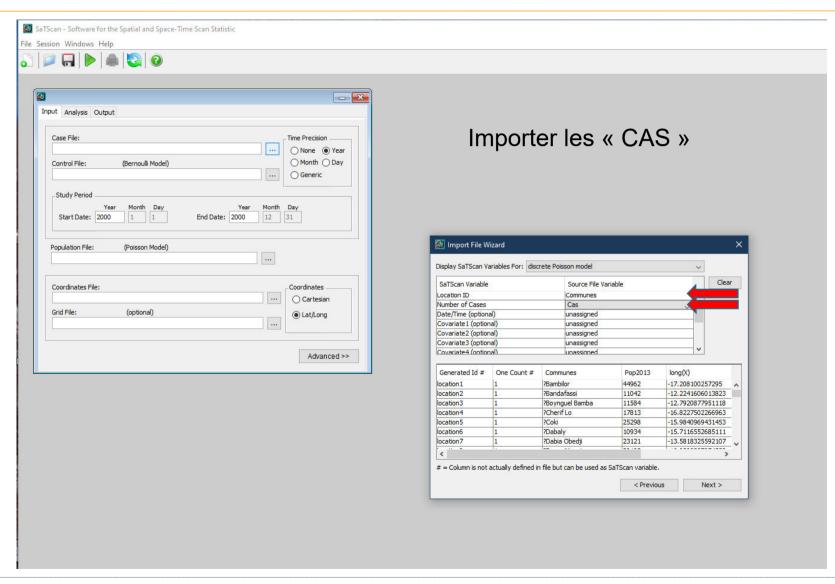


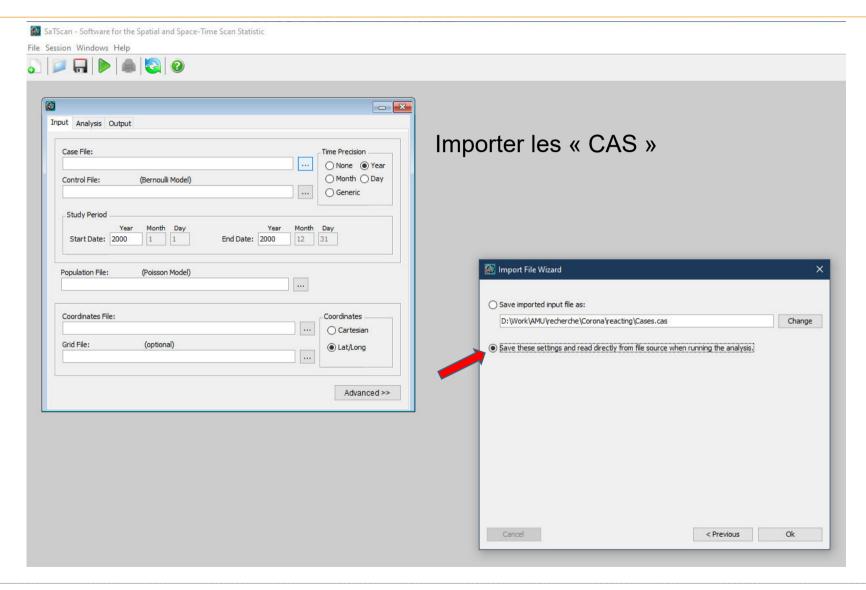


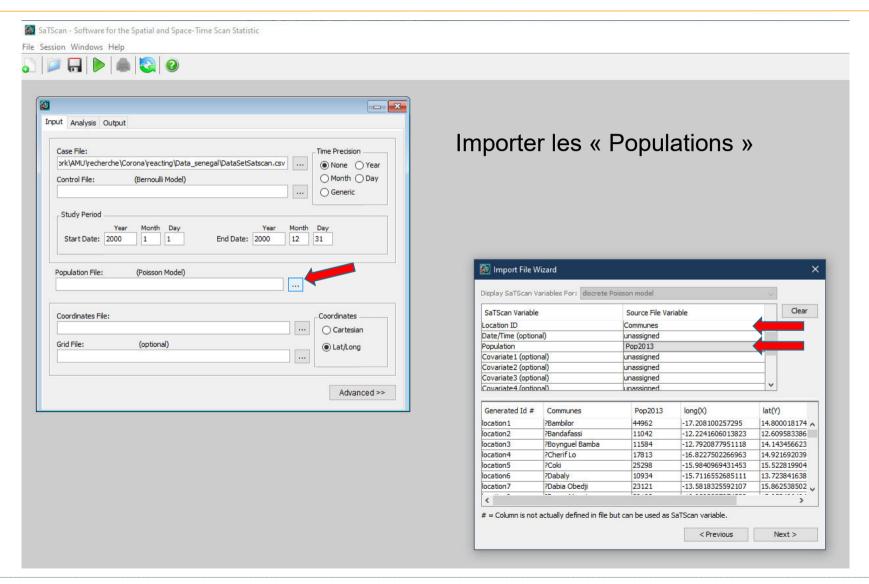


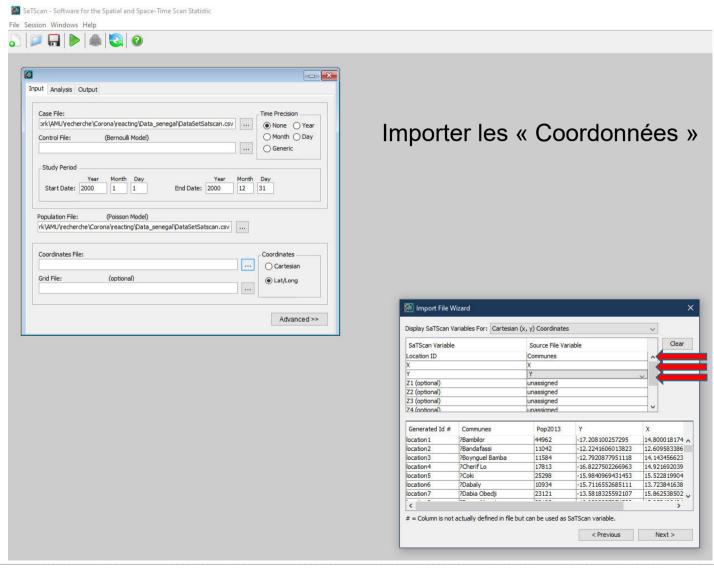


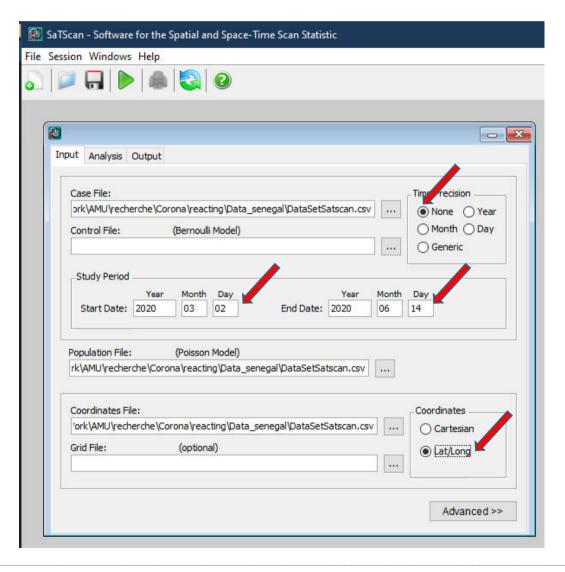


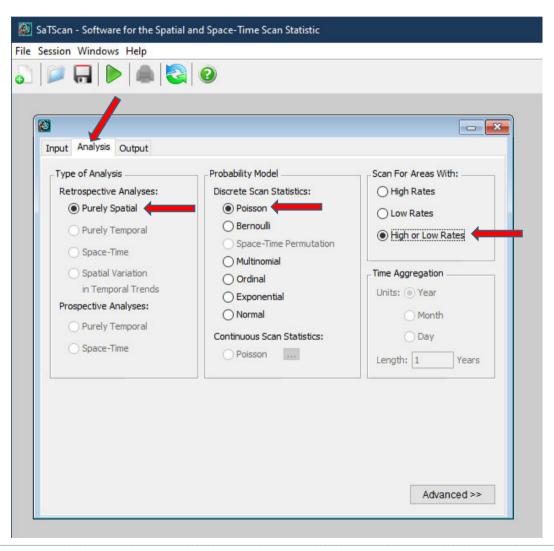




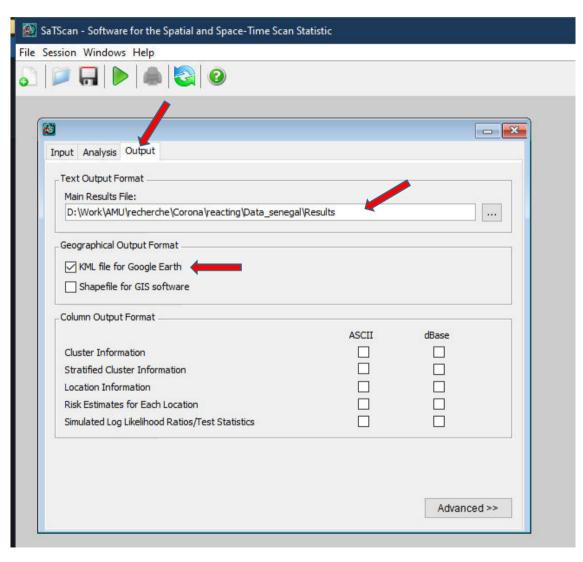




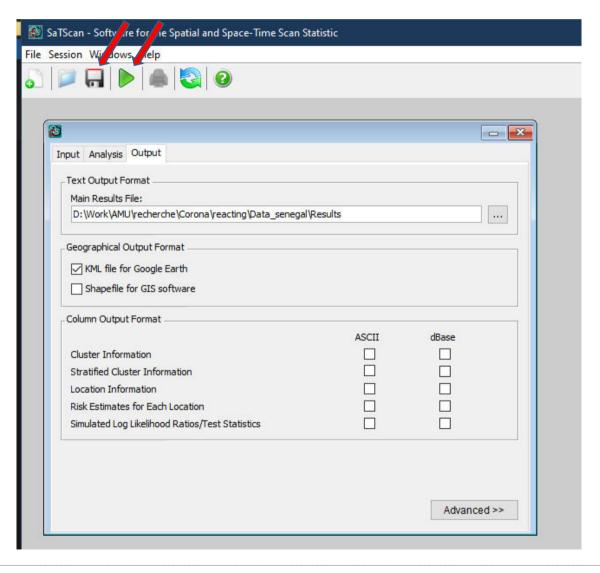


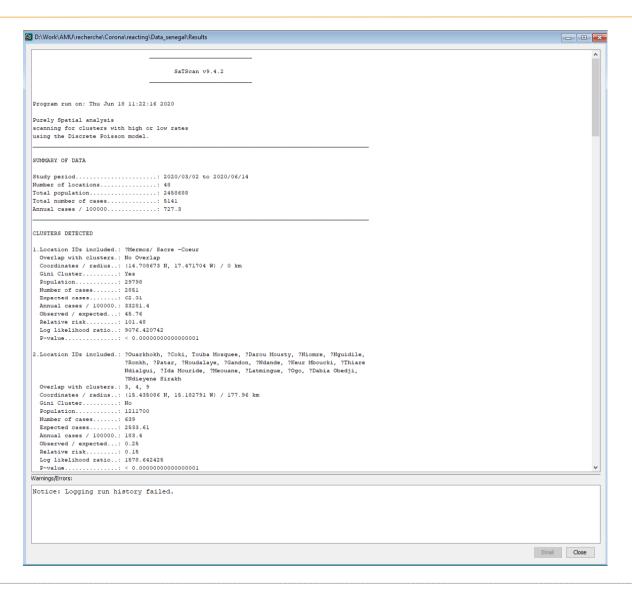


Type d'Analyse

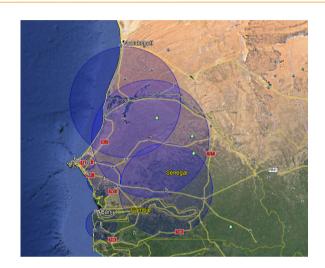


Type de Résultats



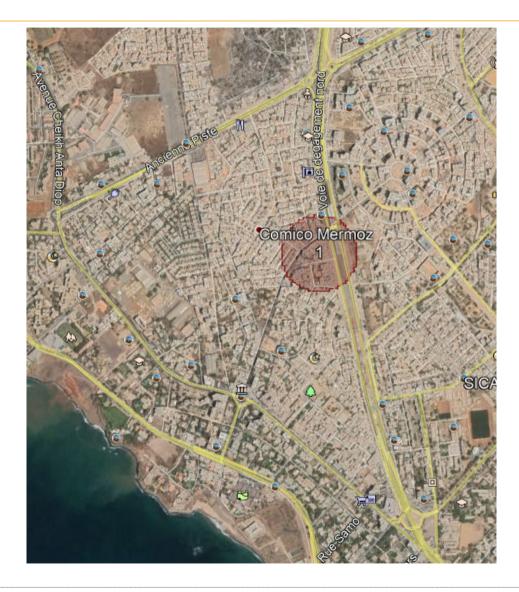


```
Program run on: Thu Jun 18 11:22:16 2020
Purely Spatial analysis
scanning for clusters with high or low rates
using the Discrete Poisson model.
SUMMARY OF DATA
Study period...... 2020/03/02 to 2020/06/14
Number of locations..... 48
Total population..... 2458688
Total number of cases..... 5141
Annual cases / 100000...... 727.3
                                                                    « HotSpot »
CLUSTERS DETECTED
1.Location IDs included .: ?Mermoz/ Sacre -Coeur <
 Overlap with clusters .: No Overlap
 Coordinates / radius..: (14.708673 N, 17.471704 W) / 04
 Gini Cluster....: Yes
 Population..... 29798
 Number of cases....: 2851
 Expected cases.....: 62.31
 Annual cases / 100000.: 33281.4
 Observed / expected...: 45.76
 Relative risk....: 101.48
 Log likelihood ratio..: 9076.420742
```

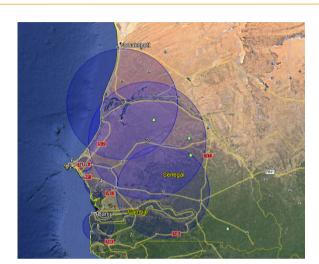




Importation dans Google Earth

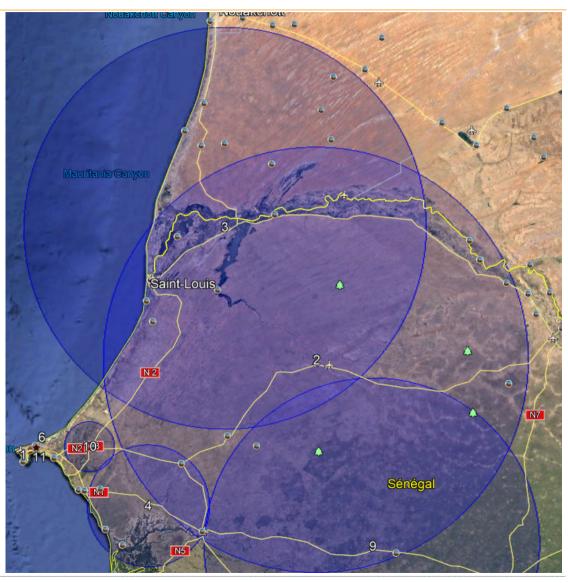


```
2.Location IDs included .: ?Ouarkhokh, ?Coki, Touba Mosquee, ?Darou Mousty, ?Niomre, ?Nguidile,
                       ?Ronkh, ?Patar, ?Houdalaye, ?Gandon, ?Ndande, ?Keur Mboucki, ?Thiare
                      Ndialgui, ?Ida Mouride, ?Meouane, ?Latmingue, ?Ogo, ?Dabia Obedji,
                      ?Ndievene Sirakh
 Overlap with clusters .: 3, 4, 9
 Coordinates / radius..: (15.435086 N, 15.182791 W) / 177.96 km
 Gini Cluster....: No
 Population....: 1211700
 Number of cases.....: 639
 Expected cases..... 2533.61
 Annual cases / 100000.: 183.4
 Observed / expected...: 0.25
                                                                       « ColdSpots »
 Relative risk....: 0.15
 Log likelihood ratio..: 1578.642425
 3.Location IDs included .: ?Ronkh, ?Gandon, ?Niomre, ?Nguidile, ?Coki, ?Ouarkhokh, ?Ndande,
                      ?Darou Moustv. ?Meouane
 Overlap with clusters .: 2
Coordinates / radius..: (16.431740 N. 15.899664 W) / 168.45 km
 Gini Cluster..... Yes
 Population....: 237518
 Number of cases..... 56
 Expected cases....: 496.64
 Annual cases / 100000.: 82.0
 Observed / expected...: 0.11
Relative risk....: 0.10
 Log likelihood ratio..: 338.689894
```





Importation dans Google Earth



### **Clusters Spatiaux**

#### Attention:

Les résultats doivent être interprétés en fonction de la définition de « cluster ».

HotSpot ⇒ > « moyenne »

ColdSpot ⇒ < « moyenne »

Que la moyenne soit Haute ou Basse

### Merci de votre attention

#### Tuto Video:

https://amupod.univ-amu.fr/video/0105-detection-de-clusters-spatiaux-application-a-lepidemie-de-cholera-haiti-2010/