

MOnitoring Outbreak events for Disease surveillance in a data science context

HORIZON 2020 PROJECT, GRANT AGREEMENT N°874850

TIMOTHEE DUB, FINNISH INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE

ONE HEALTH IN PRACTICE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, CAPITALISATION COLLOQUIUM

26/04/2023

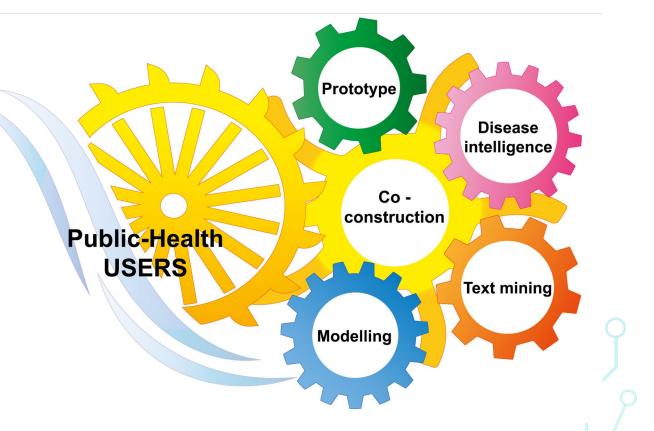




GOALS

H2020 project duration: 2020-2023

Develop innovative tools and services for the early detection, assessment, and monitoring of infectious disease emergence from multi source Big Data in a "One Health" context



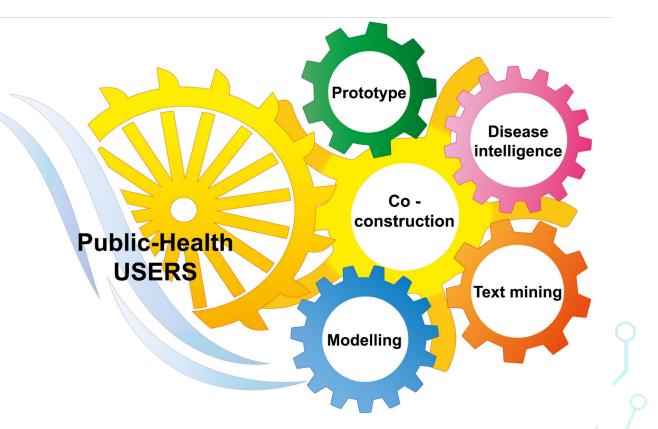


MOOD'S ORIGINALITY

Approach

Co-conception of tools and services based on end-user needs at national and supranational public /animal health agencies

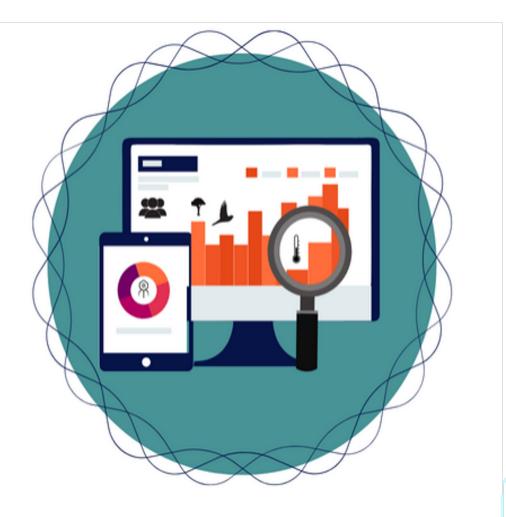
From user needs to research & development for improved epidemic intelligence and disease surveillance in Europe and beyond

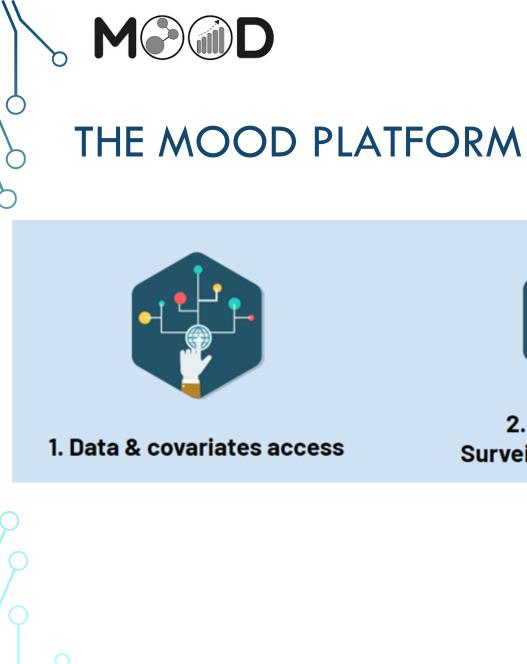




THE MOOD PLATFORM

A new platform to enhance detection, monitoring and follow-up of disease emergence in Europe





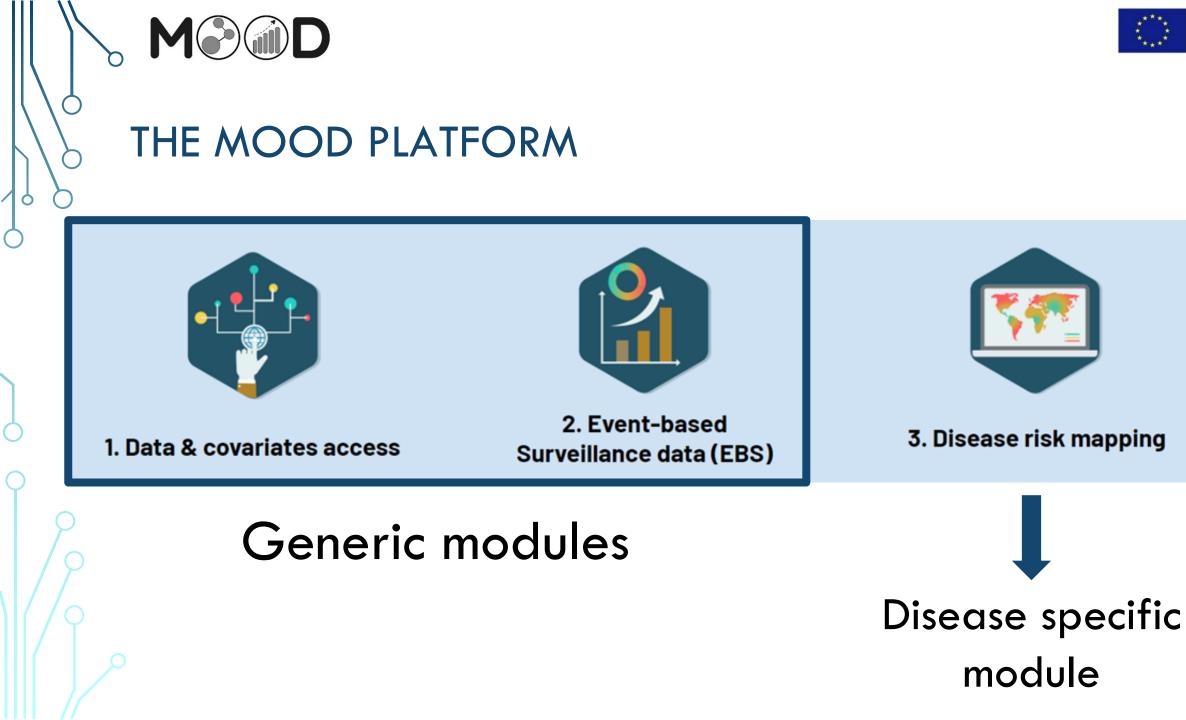
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2. Event-based Surveillance data (EBS)



3. Disease risk mapping







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A MODEL-DISEASE APPROACH

	HPAI	TBE	COVID-19	WNV	AMR	TU-LEPT	CHI-DEN-ZI
1. Covariates access	~	~	TO BE CONFIRMED	~	TO BE CONFIRMED	~	~
2. Epi Data Explorer	~	~	>	~	>	~	~
3. Disease risk mapping	~	~	TO BE CONFIRMED	~	~	TO BE CONFIRMED	~

https://mood-h2020.eu/mood-case-studies/

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COVARIATES ACCESS MODULE

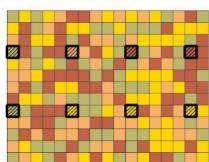
One stop shop: <u>https://mood-platform.avia-gis.com/</u> A wide range of **standardized** covariate data layers

- Raster data
- Time series data
- V0 → V1
- View
- Compare
- Download

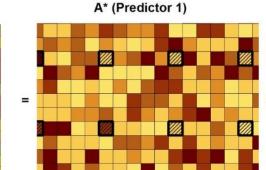


WHERE DOES THE DATA COME FROM?

Already available but not standardized and ready to use!



Known



B*(Predictor 2)

1) Convert all data maps to images with same pixel size (resolution). Then extract values for each data type at fixed sample points (hatched squares). NB one of these must be the 'known' values.

3) Providing the equation is statistically significant (i.e. reliable), apply the right hand side of the equation to all the pixels in the images, not just the ones sampled. 2) Calculate a 'regression equation' of the form: Known=Constant + A*(Predictor1) + B*(Predictor2) ... NB There can be several predictor variables in the equations.

4) Repeat the process for each of a series of analysis zones (e.g. ecozones)

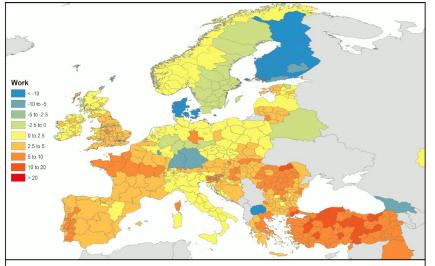
•E·R·G·O· Environmental Research Group Oxford

From Willian Wint & Neil Alexander

MOOD GENERATES NEW DATA

Examples of acquisition for COVID related work: As is often the case the 'raw data' need to be not only standardised but processed to meet user needs, going since March 2020.

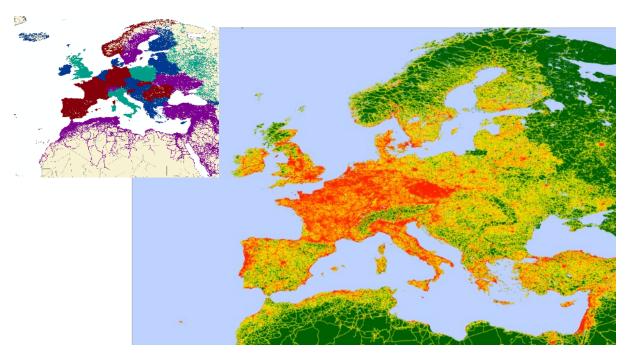
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Google Mobility Data % Change May 29 to June 05 2020

75000 downloads from figshare

Accessibility: Trick is to convert to model friendly parameter – here road density, Could also be distance to... Global first surprisingly

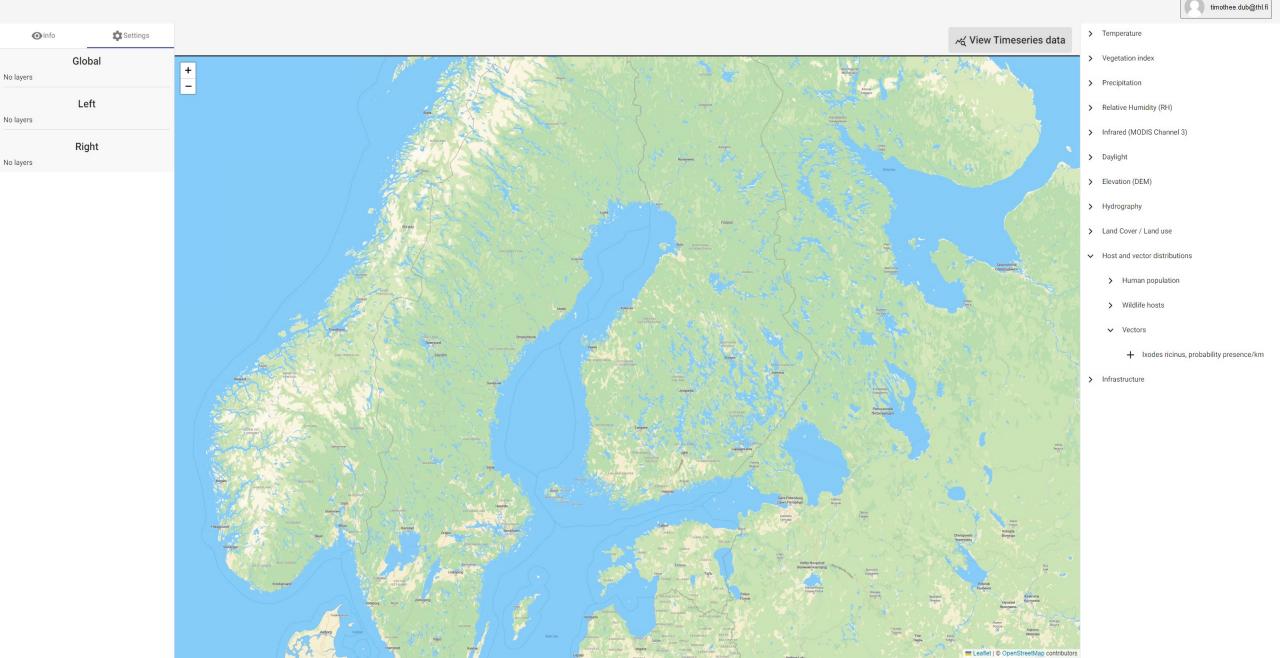


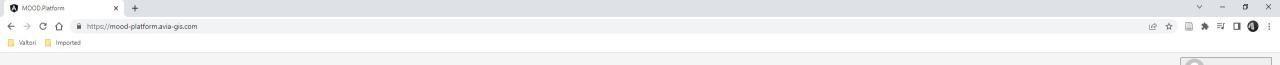
Some obvious ones were missing in model friendly format: Relative humidity Wind

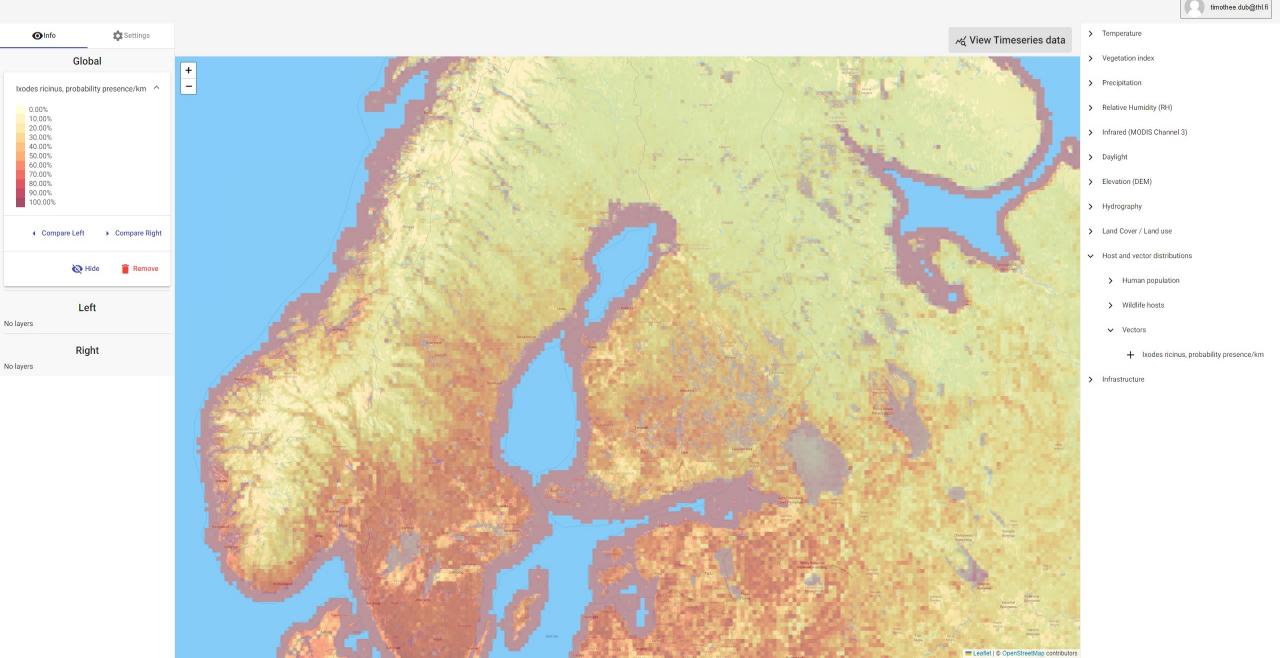


MOOD TBE/WNV for USERS, COVARIATES, William Wint and Neil Alexander











COVARIATES ACCESS MODULE

Version 2, pending

- Integration of more vector data
- Downloadable data queries
 - Data points or polygon
- Documentation of layers
- Processing methods
- Link with MOOD Epid Data Explorer tool



OUTREACH TO NON-EUROPEAN ACTORS

- Current geographical scope of the platform = Europe.
- Substainability of the platform through a non-profit organisation
 - Possibility to enlarge the scope
 - Maintain and add data in the future
- Platform
 - https://mood-platform.avia-gis.com/
- Demo

https://av.tib.eu/media/60352



- Website <u>https://mood-h2020.eu/</u>
- Newsletter
 - https://mood-h2020.eu/newsletter/
- Follow us on Twitter
 @MOOD_H2020
- Inquiries regarding the MOOD platform and further developments <u>mood-coordination@cirad.fr</u>

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