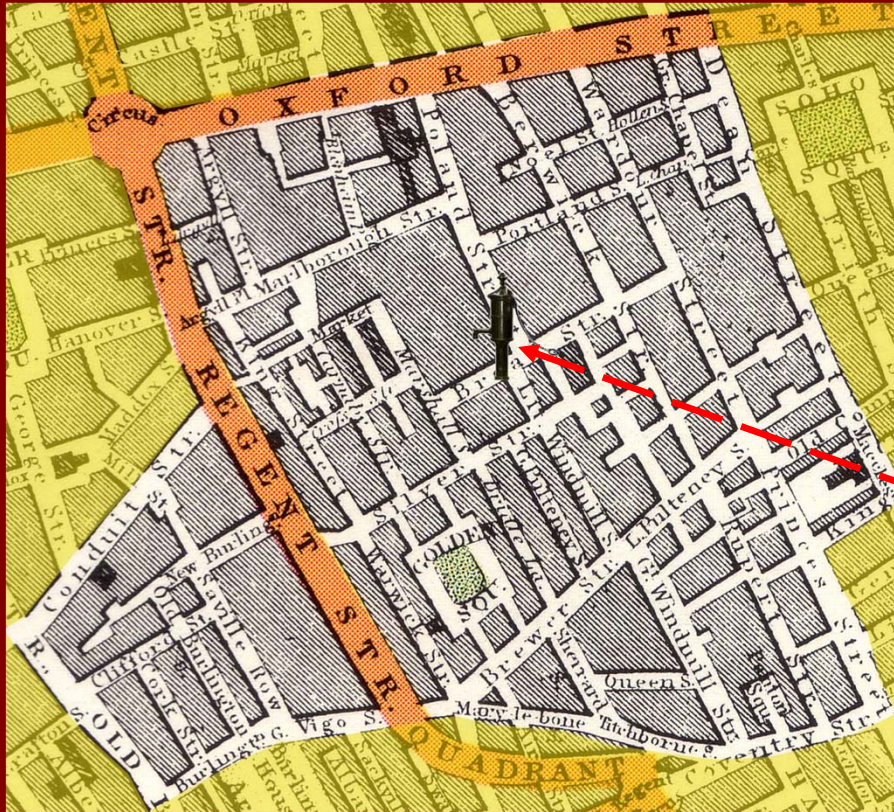


**Circular and connectivity-ambiguous  
vs. non-circular and connectivity-  
explicit disease clusters –examples  
from Foot-and-Mouth Disease and  
*Avian Influenza epidemics***

**Ariel L. Rivas, Steven N. Konah, Douglas J. Perkins  
Center for Global Health, Health Sciences Center, University of New  
Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA, email: [alrivas@unm.edu](mailto:alrivas@unm.edu)**

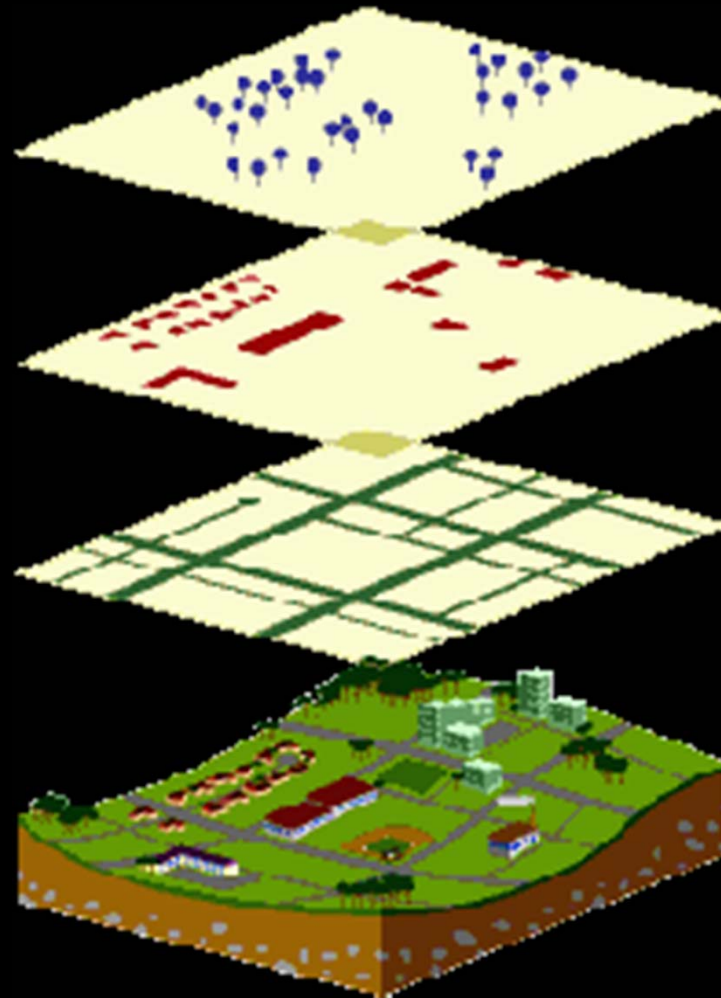
Same message,  
one and a half  
century *later*



London's water distribution map (used by John Snow in his 1855 studies) and some of his plots, which identified the source of the cholera epidemic (the pump), located *on the street*



# Is “spatial” synonymous with “geographic”?



Host distribution

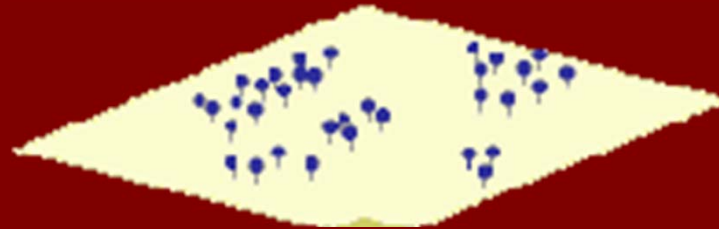
Housing structure

Road structure

Soil, Climate, Altitude

Geography is composed of numerous “layers.” They create **numerous MULTI-DIMENSIONAL** relationships. “Spatial” is only one component of “geographic” –it is a bi-variate ( X, Y) but uni-dimensional (one surface)

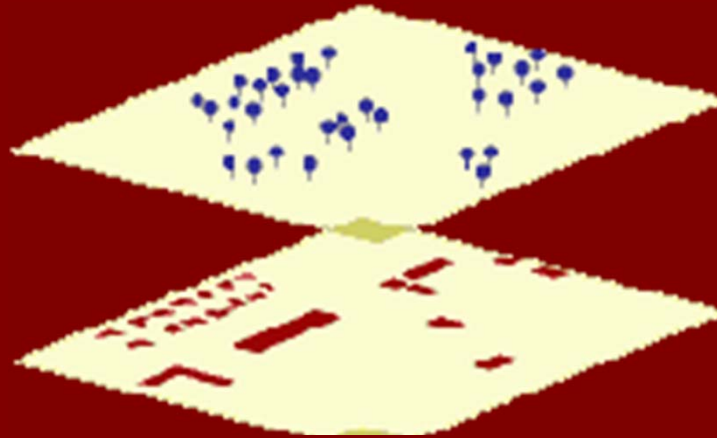
# Which 'network' do we need to measure?



Host distribution

Geo-biological relationships are composed of numerous "layers", which create **numerous MULTI-DIMENSIONAL** relationships. Transmission across hosts does not consider geographic interactions.

# Which 'network' do we need to measure?



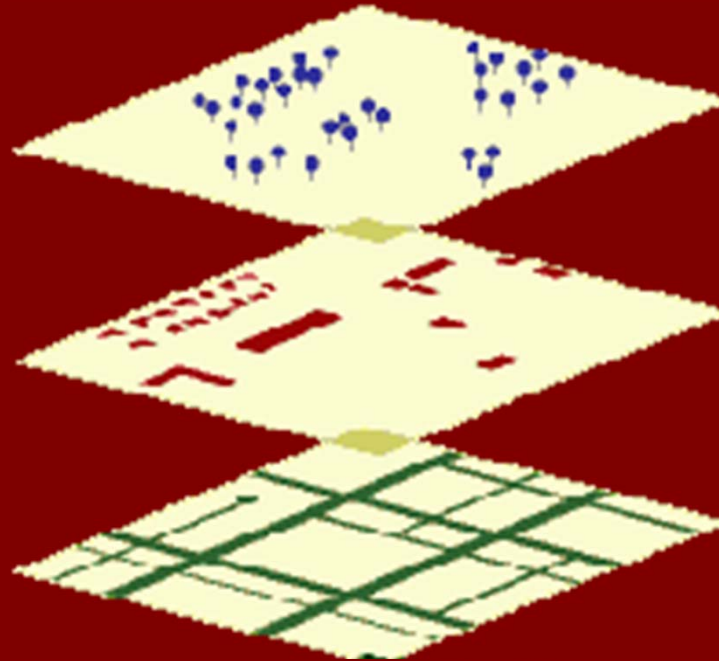
Host distribution

CLUSTERING (e.g., the  
STATIC housing structure)

Geo-biological relationships are composed of numerous "layers", which create **numerous MULTI-DIMENSIONAL** relationships. Transmission across hosts does not consider geographic interactions. Clustering does not consider rapidly changing dynamics.



# Which 'network' do we need to measure?



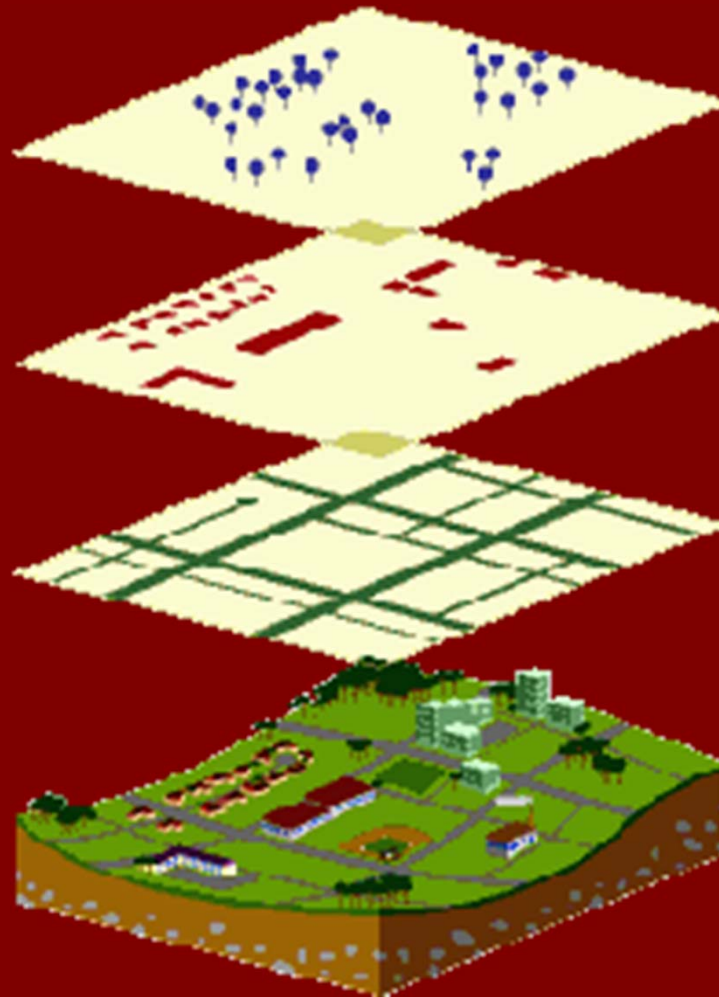
Host distribution

CLUSTERING (e.g., the  
STATIC housing structure)

CONTACTS (the human or  
human/animal network)

Geo-biological relationships are composed of numerous "layers", which create **numerous MULTI-DIMENSIONAL** relationships. Transmission across hosts does not consider geographic interactions. Clustering does not consider rapidly changing dynamics. **Contacts among susceptible and infected hosts provides information after the fact (too late).**

# Which 'network' do we need to measure?



Host distribution

CLUSTERING (e.g., the  
STATIC housing structure)

CONTACTS (the human or  
human/animal network)

CONNECTIVITY (e.g., the  
road network)

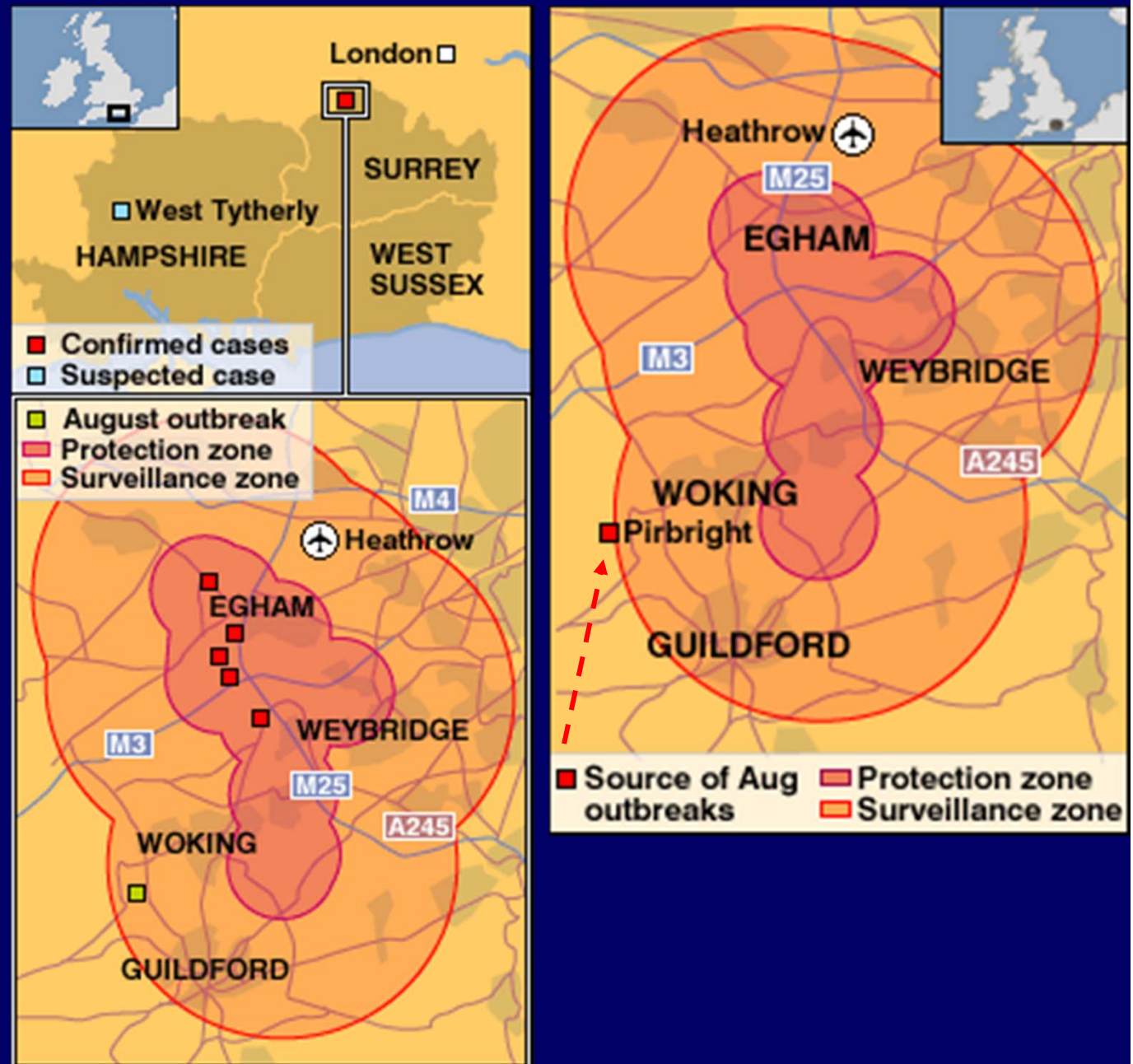
Geo-biological relationships are composed of numerous "layers", which create **numerous MULTI-DIMENSIONAL** relationships. Transmission across hosts does not consider geographic interactions. Clustering does not consider rapidly changing dynamics. **Contacts among susceptible and infected hosts provides information after the fact (too late)**. Connectivity provides information on a pre-existing network.

## The 2007 British FMD epidemic – the role of CONNECTIVITY

The press reported the association between connectivity and epidemic spread .

Source:

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/6990913.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6990913.stm)





- The 2007 British FMD epidemic took place in a highly urbanized area, where road density was high



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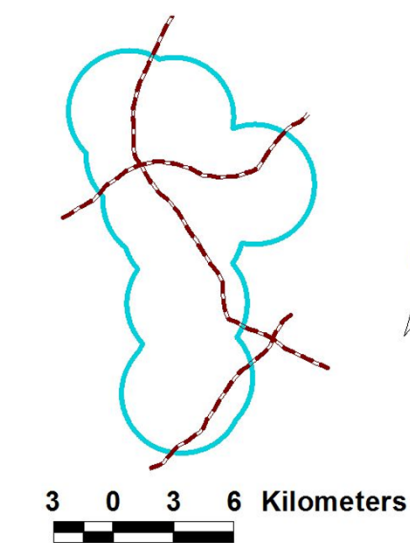
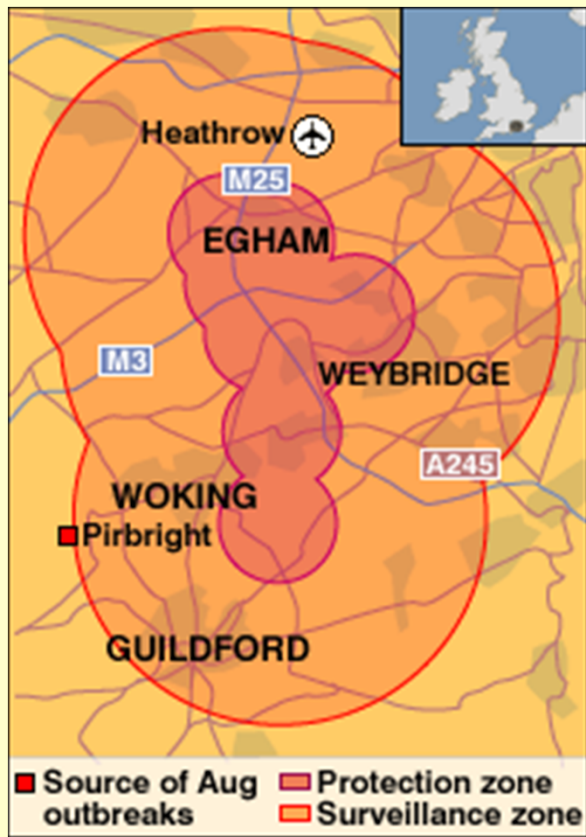


Source: BBC

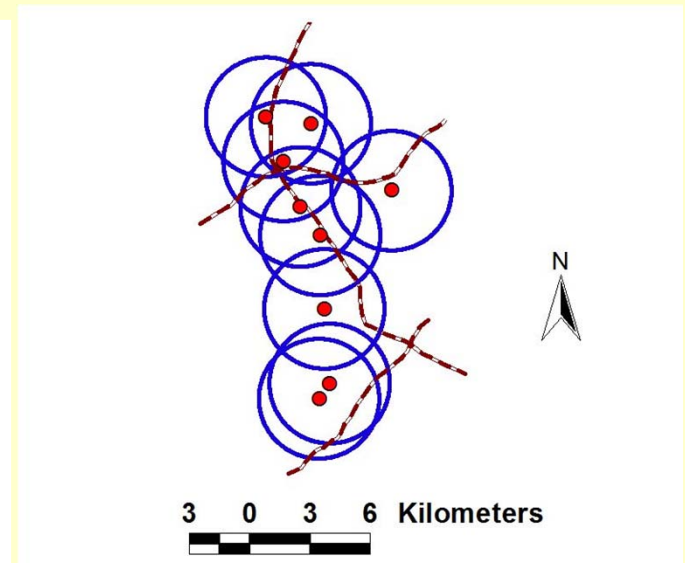
[[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/6990913.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/6990913.stm)]



# Were all cases equal?



Major highways  
Overall protection zone



Farms at risk (n=9)  
Major highways  
Equal radius protection circles (n=9)

Not all cases were homogeneously distributed over space: those closer to roads (and road intersections) were clustered.

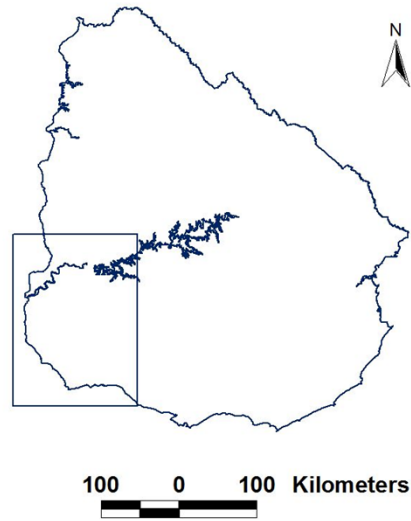
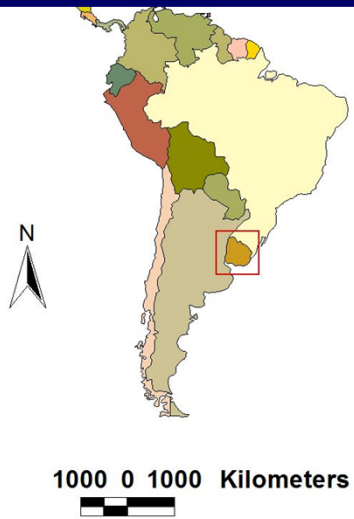
# Was that structure unique?

- FMD and Avian Influenza epidemics in environments where 100% of the population's members were susceptible (exotic epidemics)

# More FMD epidemics




- Uruguay, 2001



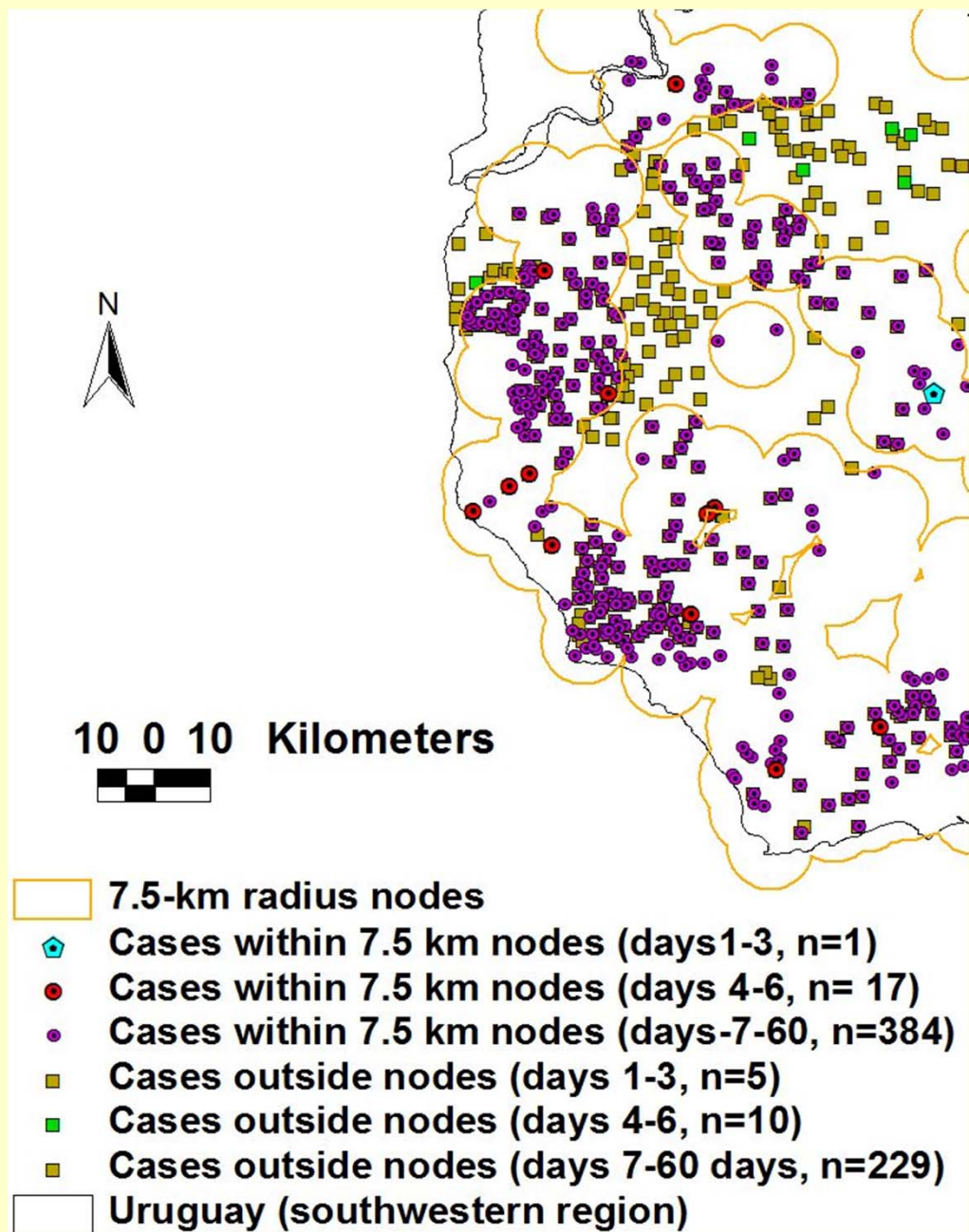


Uruguay, southwestern region

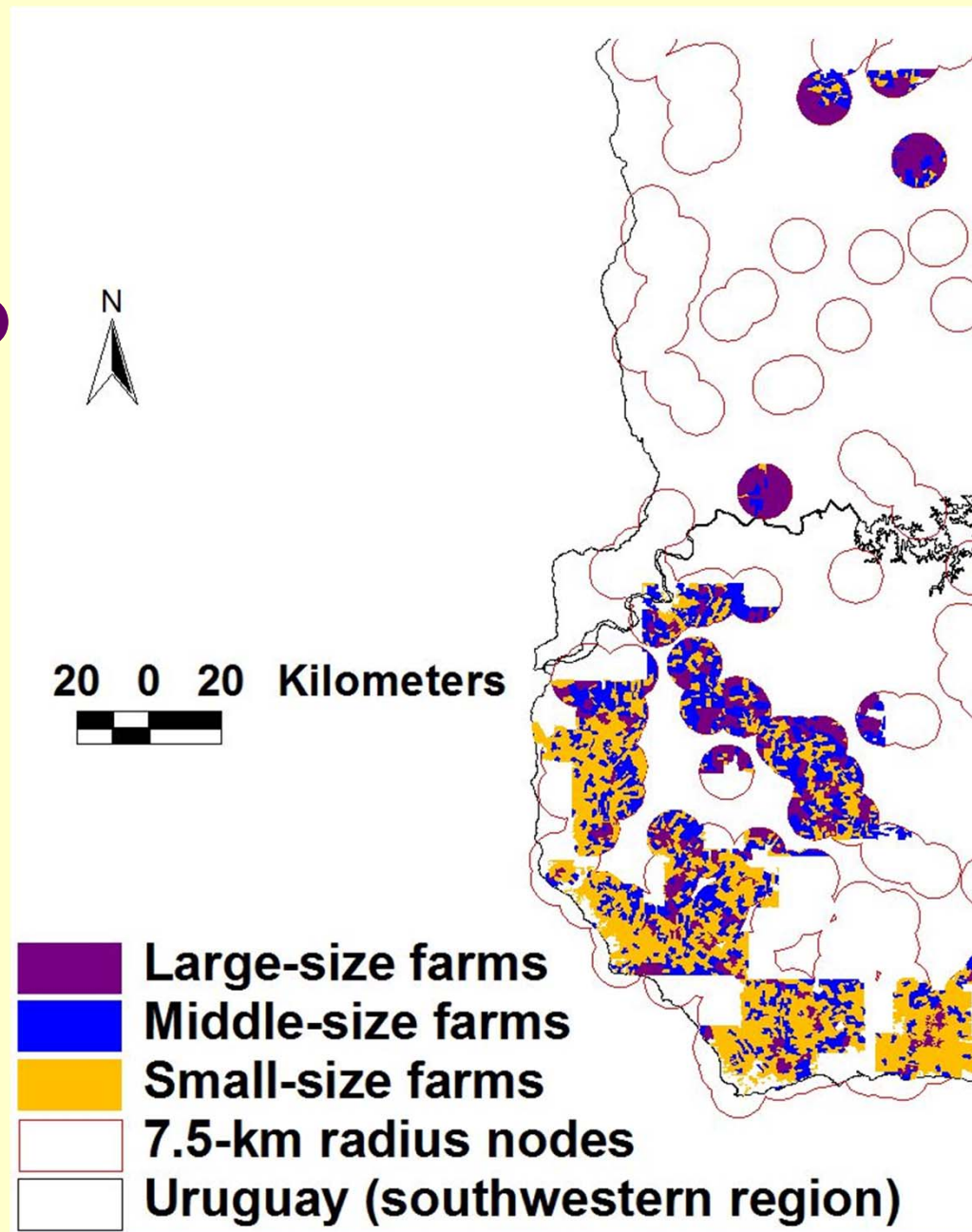


-  7.5-km radius nodes
-  Road network
-  Uruguay (southwestern region)

**Most cases  
were located  
close to road  
intersections**

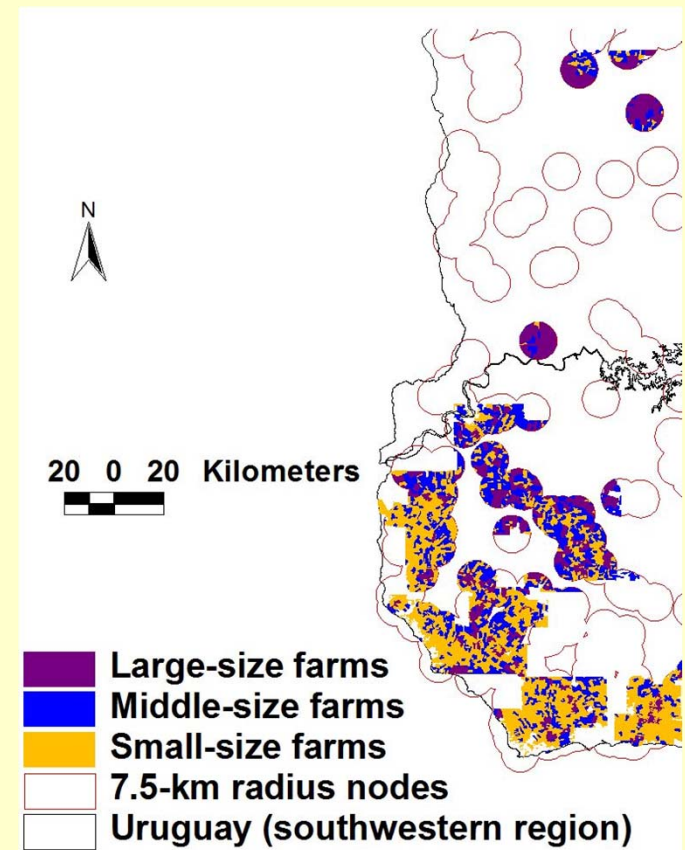
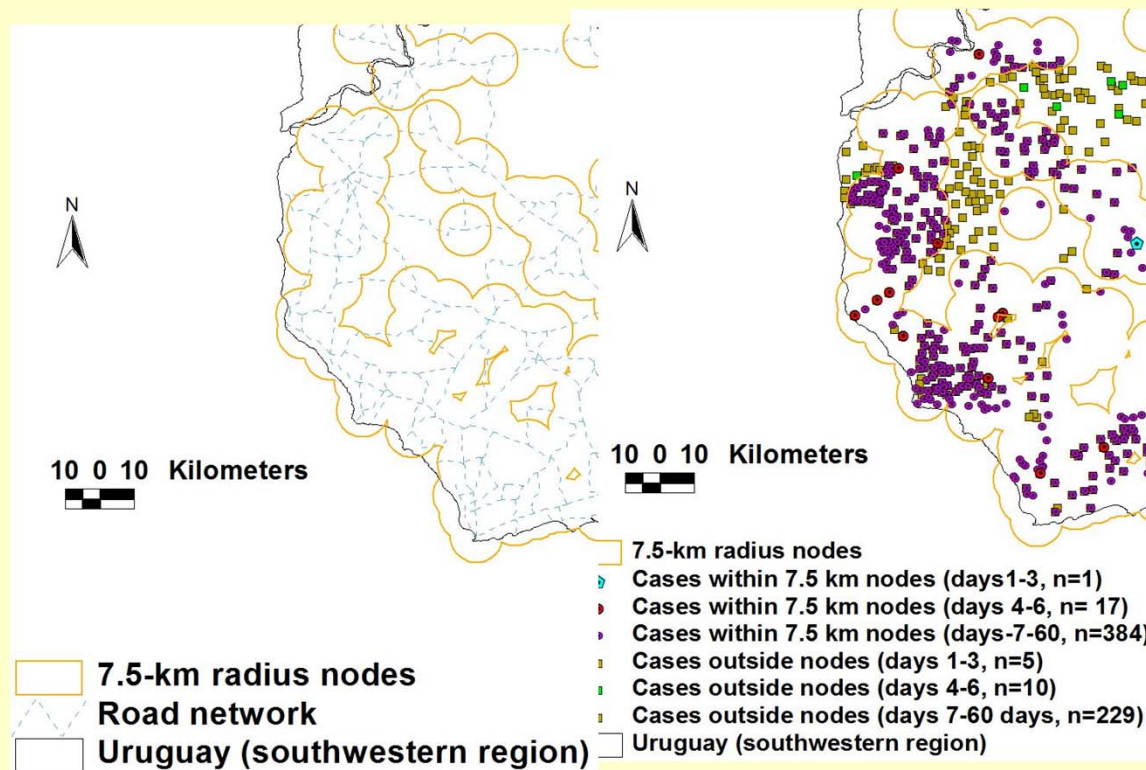


**Cases were also associated with farm size: smaller farms predominated near road intersections**





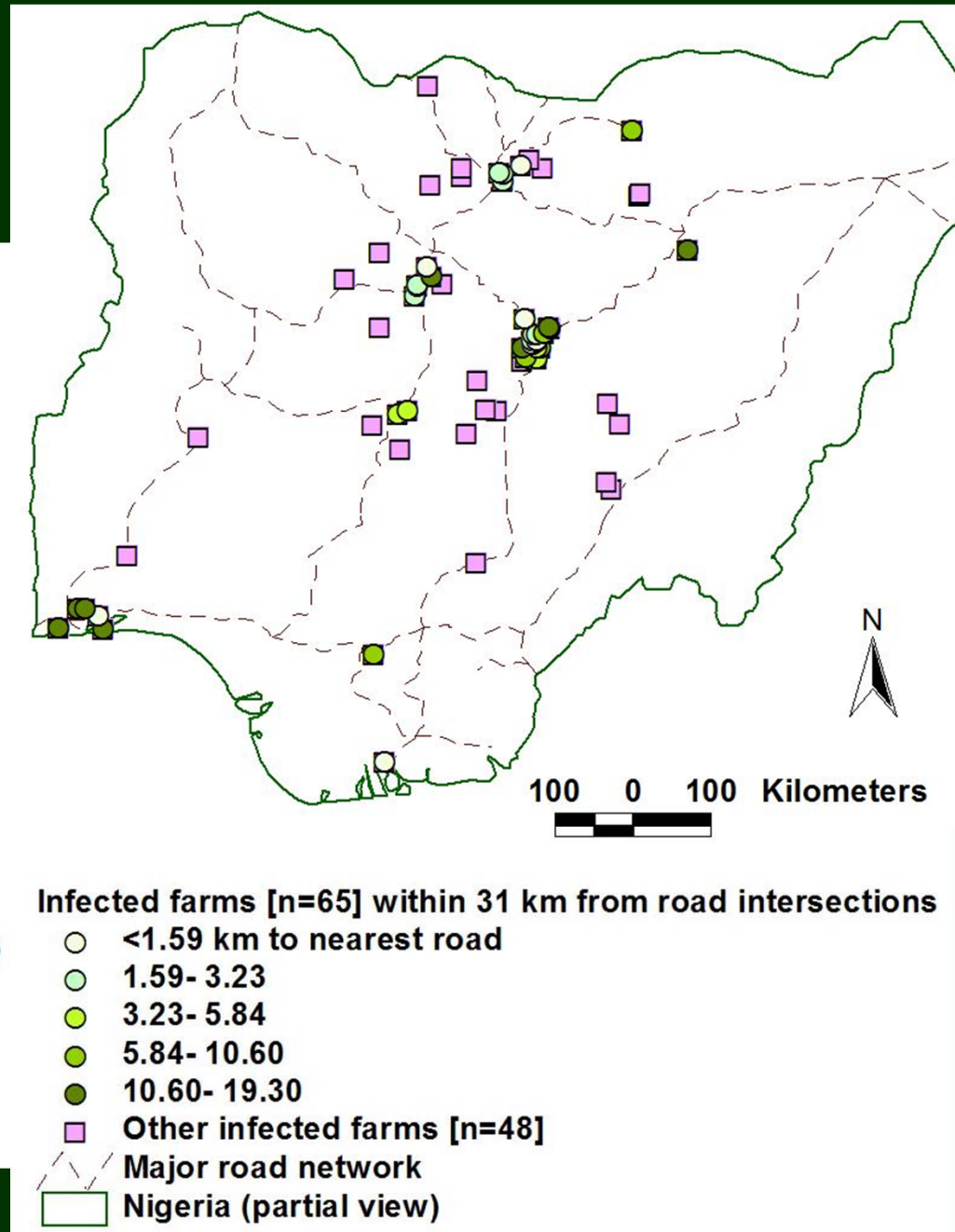
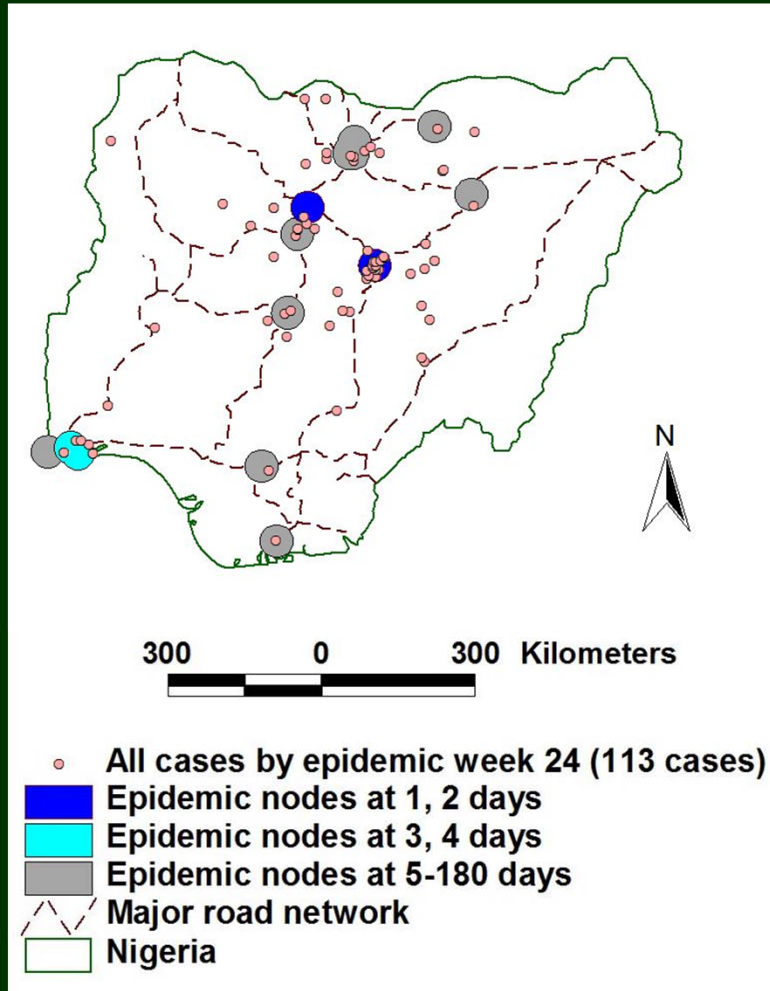
# Roads, road intersections, cases, and location size (farms) were neither randomly nor homogeneously distributed





# **The 2006 Nigerian H5 N1 Avian Influenza epidemic**

57.5% of all infected farms  
(65/113) were <19.3 km from  
a road intersection



# Are all epidemic cases equal?

Apparently not.

Instead of building control zones of identical radius (an assumption based on the hypothesis that all cases are equal), we could consider the actual ***CONNECTING NETWORK.***

