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A criss-cross model of tuberculosis for heterogenous population

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Currently, tuberculosis (TB) is the second, after AIDS, the most common reason of deaths in the world. The World Health Organization estimates that one-third of the whole world's population is currently infected (reservoir of the infection). In 2017 the World Health Organization (WHO) reported 1.4 million deaths related to TB and 10.4 million incident cases worldwide. For any infectious disease we can distinguish three most important parameters defining the epidemiology of the disease: (i) the lifetime risks, (ii) the incubation period, (iii) the serial interval reflecting how fast a given person is likely to infect others. For TB, the derivation of these measures is complicated, as clinical disease may follow the initial infection soon or many years later, either through exogenous reinfection or after endogenous reactivation. Unfortunately, neither the incubation period nor the lifetime risk of TB have been measured directly. It is assumed that the lifetime risk of developing clinical TB following the infection is approximately 10%. It is also known that homelessness increases the risk of contracting TB by several times. Because of that, this problem should be considered at all possible levels.

The first models describing the dynamics of TB epidemics were proposed in the 1960s. Studies of epidemic models that incorporate disease causing death and varying total population have become one of the important areas in the mathematical theory of epidemics. Since the mid-1990s they have been used extensively to describe the epidemiology of the disease, to evaluate the impact of cost-effectiveness of interventions, and to identify strategies for disease control.

The main idea of our work is to subdivide the total population into two subpopulations with varied risk of developing TB and then to build a simple criss-cross model describing the disease dynamics. The community of homeless people is a natural reservoir of TB and the disease may be transmitted from this subpopulation to the general population. Thus, we consider heterogenous population of non-homeless and homeless individuals to better describe and understand the disease dynamics. We have investigated the existence and stability conditions for stationary states of the system. Bifurcations diagrams have been also considered. The model is based on the ideas presented in [1, 2]. In our model, however, the Malthusian properties do not appear.

From the practical point of view, models considered by us can be used to understand the transmission behaviors of the disease and to forecast the disease trends, which can help to implement more preventive interventions in TB control among the “high” risk of developing TB subpopulations.

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Зміст

N. Aygor, H. Burhanzade <i>Secondary school students' misconceptions about linear algebra</i>	3
S. Bardyla, H. Kvasnytsia <i>Semitopological graph inverse semigroups</i>	4
B. A. Bhayo <i>On inequalities of generalized elliptic integrals</i>	5
Bodzioch M., Choiński M., Foryś U. <i>A criss-cross model of tuberculosis for heterogenous population</i>	6
Bolotov D. V. <i>Foliations with leaves of non-positive curvature and bounded total curvature on closed 3-manifolds</i>	7
E. Bonacci <i>Algebraic and geometric questions about a 6D physics</i>	9
F. Bulnes <i>Mukai-Fourier Transform in Derived Categories to Solutions of the Field Equations: Gravitational Waves as Oscillations in the Space-Time Curvature/Spin IV</i>	10
H. Burhanzade, N. Aygor <i>A study on the teaching methods in determinants</i>	12
Damla Yaman <i>Order continuity properties of lattice ordered algebras</i>	13
Denega I. <i>Problem on non-overlapping polycylindrical domains with poles on the boundary of a polydisk</i>	14
A. Dudko, V. Pivovarchik <i>Inverse three spectra problem for a Stieltjes string with the Neumann boundary conditions</i>	16
Eftekharinasab K. <i>On the existence of a global diffeomorphism between Fréchet spaces</i>	18
Glazunov N. <i>Class groups of rings with divisor theory, L-functions and moduli spaces</i>	19
O. Gok <i>b-bimorphisms</i>	21
Gül E. <i>On the second regularized trace formula for a differential operator with unbounded coefficients</i>	22
Hentosh O. Ye., Prykaratsky Ya. A. <i>The Lie-algebraic structure of the Lax-Sato integrable superanalogs for the Liouville heavenly type equations</i>	24
V. Herasymov <i>In a natural topological sense a typical linear nonhomogeneous differential equation in the ring $Z[[x]]$ has no solutions from $Z[[x]]$.</i>	26
Juraev D. A. <i>On the Cauchy problem for matrix factorizations of the Helmholtz equation</i>	27
M. E. Kansu <i>Macroscopic electromagnetism via complex quaternions</i>	29
Vladimir V. Kisil <i>An extension of Möbius–Lie geometry with conformal ensembles of cycles</i>	30
Konovenko N., Lychagin V. <i>Rational differential invariants for oriented primary visual cortex</i>	32