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ectAofASocialAMediaAforAaAZikaAVirusATransmission

withABeddingtonADeAngelisAIncidenceARate:AModelingAand Analysis PujiAAndayani

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puji.andayani@uisi.ac.id Abstract.

ThisApaperAdiscussAaAmodi?edAmathematicalAmodelAofAZikaAVirusATransmissionAa
ndAanalyzesAtheAimpactAofAtheAawareness

programsAonAsocialAMediaAtheAmodi?cationAofAofAZikaAVirusAmodelAwithAsaturat

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functionalAresponsesAusedAtoAdescribeAtheAinteractionAbetweenAaAsuspectedAhum

anAandAanAinfectedAhuman.ATheAdynamicsAofAthe

modelAwereAanalyzedAbyAidentifyingAtheAdisease-freeA(DFE)AandAendemicAequilib

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wasAusedAtoAdetermineAtheABasicAReproductionANumber.ATheAstabilityAofADFEAa

ndAENDAwereAanalyzedAlocallyAbyAcomputingAthe

determinantAofAJacobian.ATheADFEAwasAidenti?edAasAlocallyAstableAwhenAtheAbasi

cAreproductionAnumberAwasAlessAthanAunity;Aand

wasAidenti?edAasAunstableAotherwise.AMeanwhile,AtheAENDAwasAidenti?edAasAaxis

tentsAwhenAtheAbasicAreproductionAnumberAwas

greaterAthanAunity.ATheARouth-HurwitzACriterionAshowedAthatAtheAENDAwasAlocal

lyAstableAunderAaAspeci?cAcondition.AAsensitivity

analysisAwasAalsoAcomputedAtoAdetermineAtheAmostAin?uentialAparameterAvalueA

of the model. In the end, the stability of DFEA and ENDA were also identified numerically depending on certain parameter values.

Keywords :

Zika Virus, dynamics, social media, reproduction number, next generation matrix, Beddington-DeAngelis, saturated incidence rate

PACS: A02.30.Hq, A02.60.Cb, 02.70.-c INTRODUCTION

Zika virus is mostly transmitted through a bite from an Aedes aegypti mosquito during the day or night. Zika is also

spread through a sexual contact between an infected human and an uninfected human. In some cases, Zika is also

passed on by pregnant women to her fetus which causes a birth defect. No vaccine has been found to prevent Zika

virus [1]. Based on [2], preventing Zika can be done by using insecticide-treated bed nets and mosquito repellent

using a condom and prohibiting pregnant women to travel to an area with Zika outbreak [1].

Recently, most people change their mode of communication from face-to-face to online communication.

Social media is one of the best forms of technology that responds to people's needs to communicate and share

information online. Some common social media are Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, WhatsApp, and Instagram can be

accessed easily by using smart phones and cellular applications [3].

In a disease's epidemiology, social media has an important role to inform the disease's outbreak. Social media

and TV advertising is one method to prevent transmission. Misra [4] has made a mathematical model to see the

impact of TV advertising and social media on the dynamics of infectious diseases. There are vulnerable populations

that are vulnerable to infection as well as populations that often access information through social media. The Zika

virus transmission can be informed through social media, then people can take preventive measures. Zika virus

outbreak is expected to be controlled or does not spread into outer territory. The mathematical model of social

media impact for the epidemiological disease has been researched by some authors. In 2014, the effects of media

for influenza epidemic was discussed [5]. The SEIR model was constructed by including the media function. The function $f(I, p)$

was determined to reduce the transmission. In 2018, a mathematical model of Zika virus transmission has been constructed and developed [6][7]. In this paper, we study the impact of awareness programs on social media. The new parameter m , which becomes the basis of the exponential will be analyzed. We consider some of the trigger factors and preventive actions which are explained in a saturated model using Beddington-DeAngelis incidence rate.

RESULT Mathematical Model Let $(S_h, I_h, R_h, S_v, I_v)$ is the solution of the system, with a positive initial value. N_h and N_v are the total population of human and mosquitoes respectively, whereas $N_h = S_h + I_h + R_h$ and $N_v = S_v + I_v$. We assume all parameters and variables are positive. Then the solution of system are in the following: $_0 = (S_h, I_h, R_h, S_v, I_v) ? R + 5 ; N_h = ? h \mu h , N_v = ? v \mu v _ . (1)$ The derivation respect to time of the total population of the model are: $dN_h / dt = ? h - \mu h N_h$. The solution of $dN_h / dt + \mu h N_h = ? h$ is $? h \mu h - Ce \mu h t$. If $N_h = ? h \mu h$, then $? h \mu h = 0$. If $N_h > ? h \mu h$, then $? h \mu h < 0$.

Then choose the initial value as follows: 1. $N_h(0) = 0$, then the solution is $N_h(t) = ? h \mu h (1 - e \mu h t)$, 2. $N_h(0) = ? h \mu h$, the solution is $N_h(t) = ? h \mu h$, 3. $N_h(0) > 0$, the solution is $N_h(t) = ? h \mu h (1 - e \mu h t) + N_h(0) e \mu h t$. The total population of humans and mosquitoes are in the following: $A_0 = N_h(t) = N_h(t) = ? h \mu h (1 - e \mu h t) + N_h(0) e \mu h t$, and $A_0 = N_v(t) = N_v(t) = ? v \mu v (1 - e \mu v t) + N_v(0) e \mu v t$.

In particular: $N_h(t) = ? h \mu h , N_v(t) = ? v \mu v$ when $N_h(0) = ? h \mu h , N_v(0) = ? v \mu v$. Then the area $_0 = (S_h, I_h, R_h, S_v, I_v) ? R + 5 ; N_h = ? h \mu h , N_v = ? v \mu v _$ is bounded. Mathematical Analysis

Let the right hand equation of the system by zero. The equilibrium points of the system are disease free equilibrium (DFE) and endemic equilibrium (END).

The disease free equilibrium of the system is $DAFE = (N_h0, I_h0, R_h0, N_v0, I_v0) = _ ? h \mu h , 0 , 0 , ? v \mu v , 0 _ . (2)$ The DFE is always exists.

Basic reproduction ratio is represent the natural compartmented for disease transmission model, established by the system of ordinary differential equation. In this work, the basic reproduction ratio compute by ANGM as follows.

$$F = \beta_1 N_h0 + a_1 N_h0 \beta_2 N_h0 + a_3 N_h0 \beta_3 N_v0 , V = _ ? + \mu h0 \mu v _ . (3)$$

is the Jacobian matrix of the infection matrix with respect to DFE, and $V^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $FV^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 N h_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta_2 N h_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_3 N v_0 \end{pmatrix}$. (4)

Furthermore, the basic reproduction number is the largest number of eigenvalues of FV^{-1} . $R_0 = R_{01} + R_{02} + R_{03}$; (5) where, $R_{01} = \beta_1 P_1$, $R_{02} = \beta_2 P_2$, $R_{03} = \beta_3 P_3$.

Lemma 1

The disease-free equilibrium (DFE) of the system is locally asymptotically stable when $R_0 < 1$, otherwise it is unstable. The endemic equilibrium of the system is $E_{ANAD} = (S^* h, I^* h, R^* h, S^* v, I^* v)$. (6) Lemma 2

The endemic equilibrium (END) of the system exists if $R_0 > 1$ and $a_1 d - (\beta_1 e - m_1 h + a_2 \mu h) > 0$.

The numerical result used to verify the mathematical analysis. For the purpose of simulation, we choose some parameter value which satisfies the qualification condition. The following table provides the parameter description and the parameter value which is used in the numerical simulation.

The sensitivity analysis was performed to determine the relative importance of model parameters of disease transmission. Let us choose the parameter value, $\mu v = 0.0714$, $\mu h = 0$.

0.0004215 , $\mu h = 10$, $\mu v = 20$, $\beta_1 = 0.001$, $\beta_2 = 0.02$, $\beta_3 = 0.01$, $a_1 = 0.8$, $a_3 = 0.7$, $\mu = 0.1428$. Based on normalization sensitivity index of R_0 and mathematical computation, we have the following result (Table 1). TABLE 1.

Parameter	Sensitivity Index	Interpretation (Increasing or Decreasing)	Rank
μh	0.000003021849159	?	1
μv	-0.00015129107	decreasing	2
a_1	-0.004939244191	decreasing	3
a_2	0.4975273692	increasing	4
β_1	0.0049392702	increasing	5
β_2	0.4975303648	increasing	6
β_3	0.4975303648	increasing	7
μv	-0.9950607298	decreasing	8

According to Table 1, we can conclude that the reproductive number is most sensitive to μv (per capita recovery rate of the infective population) and least sensitive to a_2 . CONCLUSION To see the effects of social media on the transmission of Zika virus, mathematical models using systems with a

nonlinear differential equations were constructed. The boundedness problem is analyzed by ordinary mathematical calculations, and it is proven that the system is bounded. Two types of equilibrium points, namely disease-free and endemic, were found with certain existing conditions. The basic reproduction numbers were obtained by using the next generation matrix (NGM), then it became the basis for the conditions of stability and the existence of equilibrium points. Dynamic analysis has been carried out by using supporting theorems such as Descartes and Routh-Hurwitz criteria. Based on the results of the dynamic analysis, a local disease-free equilibrium point is obtained when the basic reproduction number is less than unity. Conversely, an endemic equilibrium point exists and is locally stable when the basic reproduction number is more than unity and certain parameter requirements are satisfied. We also did a sensitivity analysis to see which parameters were the most influential. Based on the results of the analysis, in this matter, the most influential parameter was the death rate of mosquitoes (μ_v), so to reduce the Zika outbreak, eradicating mosquitoes is essential. This can be done by fogging, or 3MAs (burying, used goods, draining tubs and puddles, closing water storage).

The parameter played an indirect role, namely by reducing the rate of transmission between susceptible humans and infected mosquitoes. This will be shown in the case study presented in the discussion. Numerical simulations of the dynamic behavior of equilibrium points were also presented to complement the analytical results. So it can be concluded that social media have an effect on reducing the spread of the Zika virus.

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