

DISCIPLINE SHEET

1. Program data

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| 1.1 Institution | "Babeş-Bolyai" University |
| 1.2 Faculty | Faculty of Biology and Geology |
| 1.3 Department | Hungarian Department of Biology and Ecology |
| 1.4 Field of studies | Biology |
| 1.5 The cycle of studies | Master, 4 semesters, full-time |
| 1.6 Study program / Qualification | Medical biology (Hungarian) / Expert biologist, biochemist |

2. Discipline data

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|----------------------------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----|
| 2.1 Name of the discipline | Biological modelling and epidemiology in R and python with GIS elements | | | | | | |
| 2.2 Owner of course activities | Assoc. prof. dr. László Zoltán | | | | | | |
| 2.3 Holder of seminar activities | Assoc. prof. dr. László Zoltán | | | | | | |
| 2.4 Year of study | 1 | 2.5 The semester | 3 | 2.6. The type of assessment | E | 2.7 Discipline regime | Ob. |

3. Estimated total time (hours per semester of didactic activities)

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|---|-----|----------------------|----|--------------------------|-------|
| 3.1 Number of hours per week | 4 | Of which: 3.2 course | 2 | 3.3 seminar / laboratory | 2 |
| 3.4 Total hours from the education plan | 154 | Of which: 3.5 course | 56 | 3.6 seminar / laboratory | 28 |
| Distribution of the time fund: | | | | | hours |
| Study according to the textbook, course support, bibliography and notes | | | | | 28 |
| Additional documentation in the library, on specialized electronic platforms and in the field | | | | | 20 |
| Preparation of seminars/laboratories, assignments, reports, portfolios and essays | | | | | 14 |
| tutoring | | | | | 4 |
| EXAMINATION | | | | | 4 |
| Other activities: | | | | | |
| 3.7 Total hours of individual study | | | | | 70 |
| 3.8 Total hours per semester | | | | | 154 |
| 3.9 Number of Credits | | | | | 6 |

4. Prerequisites (where applicable)

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| 4.1 of the curriculums | |
| 4.2 skills | |

5. Conditions (where applicable)

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| 5.1 Conducting the course | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistic support: multimedia projector • Course support for internal use |
| 5.2 Conducting the seminar/laboratory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimedia projector • Modelling and statistical analysis programs (R, QGIS, etc.), computers (desktop/laptop) • Participation in at least 80% of the laboratory work is a condition for participation in the exam |

6. The specific skills accumulated

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| Professional skills | Solving problems through modelling, algorithmizing, etc.;; Description of states, systems, processes, phenomena; |
| Transversal skills | Research skills, creativity; The ability to conceive projects and carry them out; Ability to solve problems; |

7. The objectives of the discipline (resulting from the grid of accumulated skills)

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| 7.1 The general objective of the discipline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of the course, the student should be able to recognize and use mathematical models associated with biological phenomena to create scenarios and formulate epidemiological models |
| 7.2 Specific objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of the course, the student must be able to recognize and use the mathematical models associated with the following types of biological phenomena: the dynamics of subpopulations in an epidemiological context; ordinary differential equation models for modelling the persistence and resilience of biological networks. |

8. Contents

| 8.1 Course | teaching methods | Remarks |
|--|--|--------------|
| 1. Introduction to biological networks, types of networks, properties of biological networks. | Exposition, description, explanation, examples, case study discussions | 2 hours each |
| 2. The waterfall model. Patterns of biological networks. | | |
| 3. Experimental examinations of networks: (i) chain length; ii) the relationship between complexity and stability. | | |
| 4. Classification of nodes in biological networks by different criteria. | | |
| 5. Stability of biological networks. Preferential connection. | | |
| 6. Epidemiological models: SIR models. | | |
| 7. SIR models dependent on frequency and density. | | |
| 8. Epidemic dynamics and numerical optimization. | | |
| 9. Case Study: Bombay Plague. | | |
| 10. Reaction-diffusion models. Deterministic and stochastic models. The Monte Carlo method. Markov chains and processes. | | |
| 11. The metapopulation aspects of epidemics. The effect of spatial heterogeneity. The Levins model. | | |
| 12. Demographic patterns: extinction-colonization cycles. Implicit, explicit and spatially realistic epidemiological models. | | |
| 13. Case studies: bird flu (H1N1) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) | | |
| 14. Case Studies: Modelling Ebola, Rabies and Malaria. | | |

Bibliography

- Barabási, A.-L.** Network science. Cambridge University Press, 2016.
- Gilpin, ME, Ilkka A.H.** Metapopulation biology: ecology, genetics, and evolution. No. 504.7 MET. 1997.
- Amek, N.** et al. Spatial and temporal dynamics of malaria transmission in rural Western Kenya. Parasite Vectors, 5, 86-86, 2012.
- Beyer, H** Epidemiological models of rabies in domestic dogs: dynamics and control (Doctoral dissertation, University of Glasgow), 2010.
- Bivand, RS, Pebesma, EJ, & Gómez-Rubio, V.** Applied spatial data analysis with R. Springer, 2008.

6. **Chongsuvivatwong, V.** Analysis of epidemiological data using R and Epicalc. Book Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University, 2008.
7. **Ducrot, C. et al.** Modeling BSE trend over time in Europe, a risk assessment perspective. European journal of epidemiology, 25(6), 411-419, 2010.
8. **Huppert, A., Barnea, O., Katriel, G., Yaari, R., Roll, U., & Stone, L.** Modeling and Statistical Analysis of the Spatio-Temporal Patterns of Seasonal Influenza in Israel. PloS one, 7(10), e45107, 2012.
9. **Lekone, PE, & Finkenstädt, BF** Statistical inference in a stochastic epidemic SEIR model with control intervention: Ebola as a case study. Biometrics, 62(4), 1170-1177.
10. **Stevens, MHA** Primer of Ecology with R. Springer, 2006.
11. **Stevenson, MA** The spatio-temporal epidemiology of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain. Unpublished PhD thesis, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand, 2003.

| 8.2 Seminar / laboratory | teaching methods | Remarks |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1. Introduction to the R language, vectors, matrices, data tables, lists. | Individual practical exercises on the computer | 2 hours each |
| 2. Creating your own functions in the R language. | | |
| 3. Manipulation of data tables in R. Randomization. | | |
| 4. Statistical distributions (negative exponential, negative binomial, Cauchy, Lévy). | | |
| 5. Network modelling - the effect of chain lengths. | | |
| 6. Network modelling - the effect of the density of relationships. | | |
| 7. Solving first-order ordinary differential equations in R. | | |
| 8. Simple epidemiological models, SIR models. | | |
| 9. Density- and frequency-dependent epidemiological models, dynamic SIR models | | |
| 10. Numerical optimization: the "maximum likelihood" principle; Modelling the bubonic plague in Mumbai (1905) | | |
| 11. Spatial data types and their characteristics. Spatial autocorrelation and spatial data analysis. | | |
| 12. Case studies: the spread of BSE and H1N1 | | |
| 13. Case Studies: AIDS and Ebola | | |
| 14. Case Studies: Rabies and Malaria | | |
| Bibliography | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stevens, MHA Primer of Ecology with R. Springer Science & Business Media, 2009. 2. Bivand, RS, et al. Applied spatial data analysis with R. Vol. 747248717. New York: Springer, 2008. | | |

9. Corroboration of the contents of the discipline with the expectations of representatives of the epistemic community, professional associations and representative employers in the field related to the program

Through the use of computer simulations of various biological phenomena, the objectives achieved during the semester help to deepen the understanding of mathematical tools and their use in solving various ecological problems related to biological networks and epidemics - which in research/on the labour market is in accordance with the requirements current.

10. Evaluation

| Type of activity | 10.1 Evaluation criteria | 10.2 evaluation methods | 10.3 Weight of the final grade |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10.4 Course | Capacity to use the information in a new context | Written exam | 50% |
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|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----|
| 10.5 Seminar/ laboratory | Skills to identify ecological phenomena and corresponding mathematical models. The ability to formulate mathematical models in the R language. | Written exam | 50% |
| | Skills following a laboratory protocol | - it's not necessary | |

10.6 Minimum Performance Standard

75% of the courses are compulsory
 Successful completion of the practical exam is mandatory.
 The result of the final exam must be at least 5.

Date of completion

11.07.2024

Course owner's signature

Assoc. prof. dr. László Zoltán

Signature of the seminar holder

Assoc. prof. dr. László Zoltán

Date of approval in the department

16.07.2024

Signature of the department director

Assoc. prof. dr. Keresztes Lujza