



Migration and Movement

Pathways of Pathogens Within, Into, and Out of Urban Centers

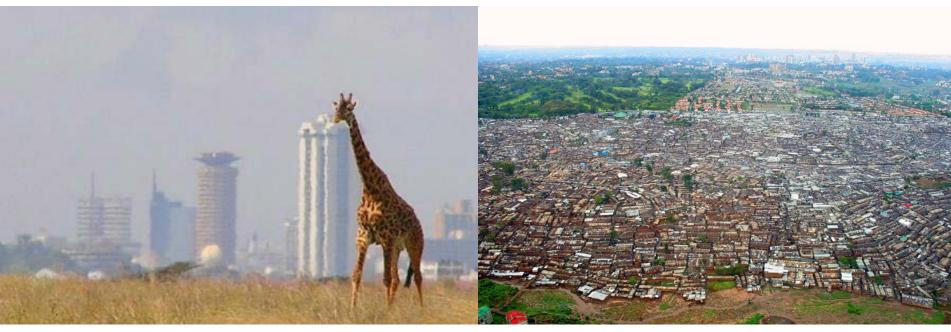
Professor David L Smith

Urbanization and Slums: New Transmission Pathways of Infectious Diseases in the Built Environment—A Workshop. Dec 12-13, 2017. Keck Center, Washington, DC 20001



Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

Nairobi, Kenya



Nairobi National Park

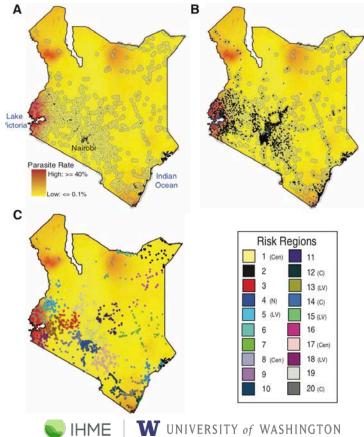


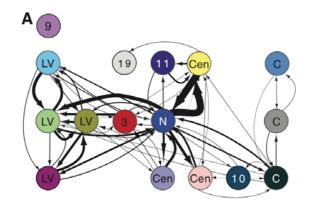




Quantifying the Impact of Human Mobility on Malaria

Amy Wesolowski *et al.* Science **338**, 267 (2012); DOI: 10.1126/science.1223467





Mobile Phones

- >1B CDR over ~1 yr
- ~15M anonymyzed users
- ~12k cell towers

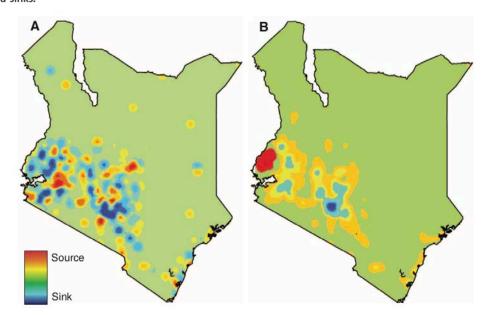
Malaria Atlas Project

- 2009 Endemicity
- **Bayesian Geostatistical Model**

Flows of Malaria

Nairobi is a hub for travel.

Fig. 3. Sources and sinks of people and parasites. Kernel density maps showing ranked sources (red) and sinks (blue) of human travel and total parasite movement in Kenya, where each settlement was designated as a relative source or sink based on yearly estimates. (A) Travel sources and sinks. (B) Parasite sources and sinks.



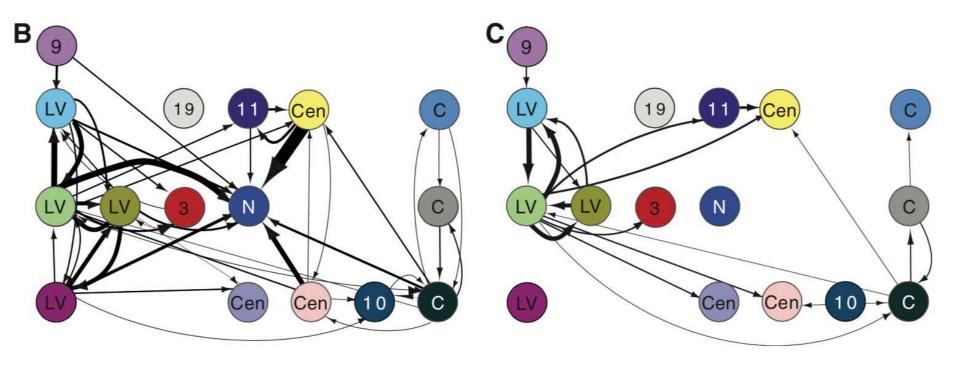
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People Traveling and Getting Infected

Infected People Traveling and Getting Bitten







Vector-Transmission in the Built Environment

- Most vector species tend to decline and disappear from urban centers
- Malaria prevalence tends to be much lower in urban centers
- Aedes aegypti tends to thrive in these urban centers
- Arboviral transmission is a growing problem in urban centers

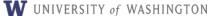
Urban Vector



Rural Vectors

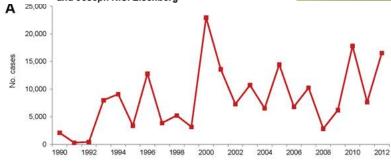


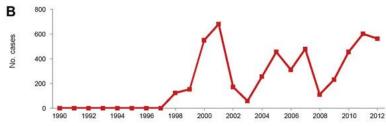




Transition in the Cause of Fever from Malaria to Dengue, Northwestern Ecuador, 1990–2011

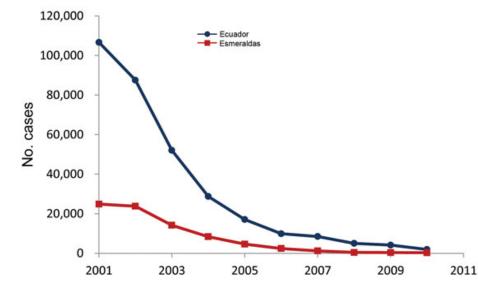
Sara G. Cifuentes, ¹ James Trostle, Gabriel Trueba, Meghan Milbrath, Manuel E. Baldeón, ¹ Josefina Coloma, and Joseph N.S. Eisenberg





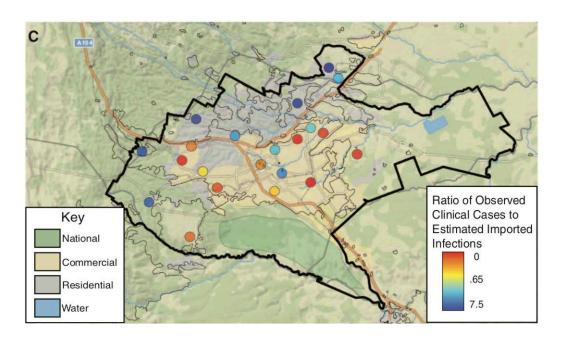






Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

Mosquito-borne pathogen transmission in Nairobi?



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May 10, 2017 4:40 pm

Mombasa outbreak

Infectious Diseases in the Built Environment

Developing Cities or Modern Slums

- High Population Density & Direct Contact
- Hubs for Travel
- Poor nutrition (under/over)
- Hookworm, parasites, etc.
- Childhood diseases:
 - measles, typhoid, diptheria
- Enteric pathogens:
 - Typhoid
- Epidemics of cholera and plague

The Sanitary Modern City

- High Population Density & Direct Contact
- Hubs for Travel
- Plumbing & sanitation
 - Rise of paralytic polio syndrome (lower force of infection, higher age at infection)
- Habitat change tends to eliminate zoonotic pathogen reservoirs and vectors
 - Rats, pets, & opportunists
 - Aedes aegypti & dengue
- Hospitals & public health
 - Antibiotic resistance

