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Modeling anthrax outbreak dynamics under varying levels of vaccine interventions across different provinces in Vietnam

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Anthrax is a widespread and underreported zoonosis caused by Bacillus anthracis. Outbreak dynamics associated with this spore-forming bacterium depend on the environment, as spores persist in soil for years causing delayed infections. Annual livestock vaccination is recommended to manage anthrax in humans and animals. We modeled the effects of different vaccination strategies on outbreak dynamics by modifying SMILE, a compartmental model previously used to characterize anthrax transmission incorporating environmental and population dynamics. We modified SMILE to include vaccination and simulated scenarios in the context of six northern provinces in Vietnam. We explored a range of starting levels of immunity for populations, different survival curves describing vaccine effectiveness, and modified the rates at which infected individuals became immune or perished. We then used a modified local R0 to describe the infection potential of carcasses as a metric to compare the across vaccination rates and strategies over outbreak control in different locations. Finally, using available time series and population data on vaccination rates for each province, we simulated anthrax outbreaks in the context of each, and captured observed trends where declines in vaccination coverage resulted in increased numbers of animal deaths. This modeling approach highlights the capabilities of using data simulations to understand anthrax outbreak dynamics. Considering vaccination as dynamically equivalent to reducing the system's local R0, we can explore how different vaccination strategies across provinces can reduce the number and magnitude of livestock anthrax outbreaks. Such efforts can better inform vaccination requirements to reduce disease in this endemic area.

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