

Reinforcement learning for context-dependent control of emergency outbreaks of FMD

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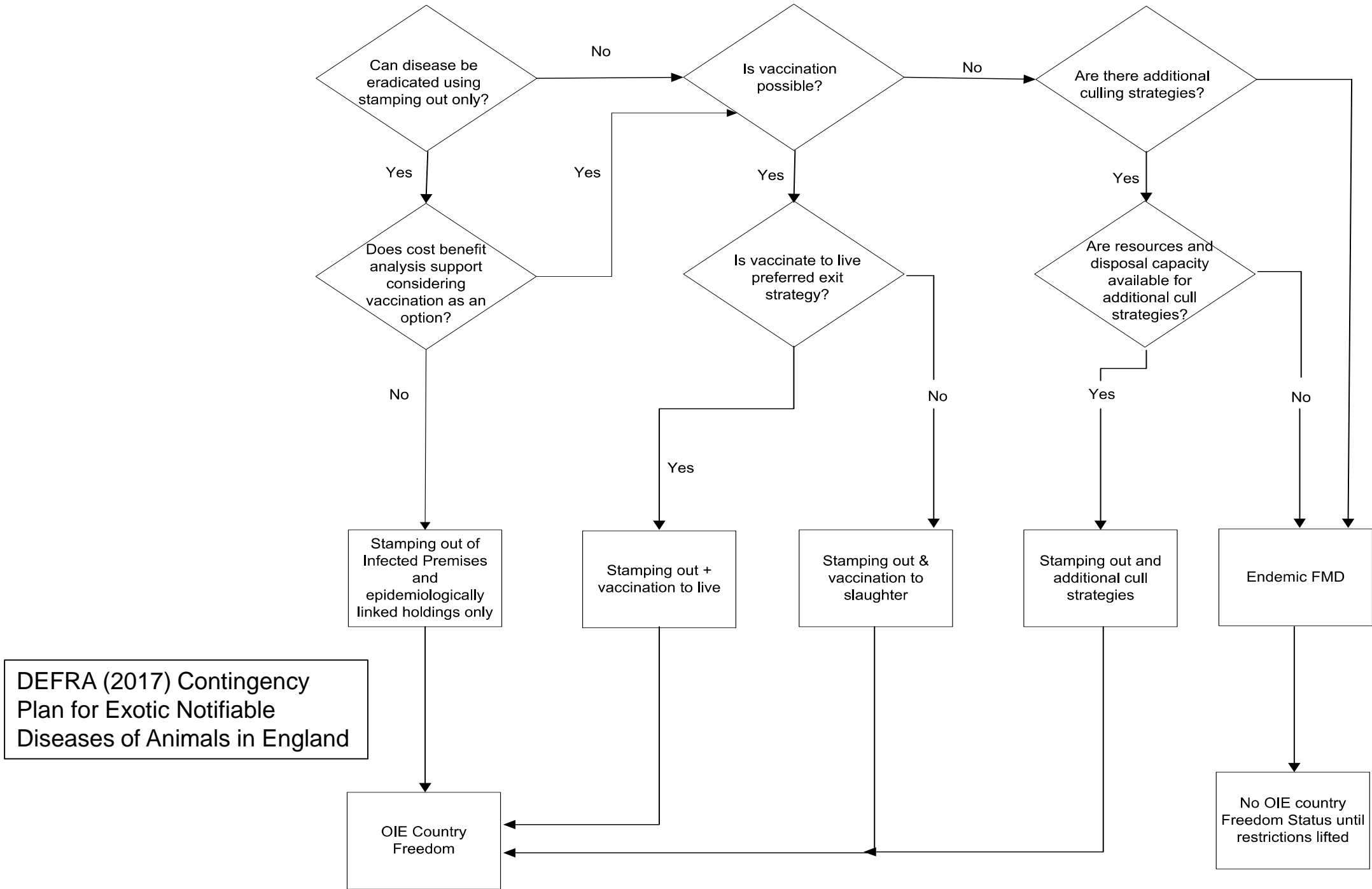
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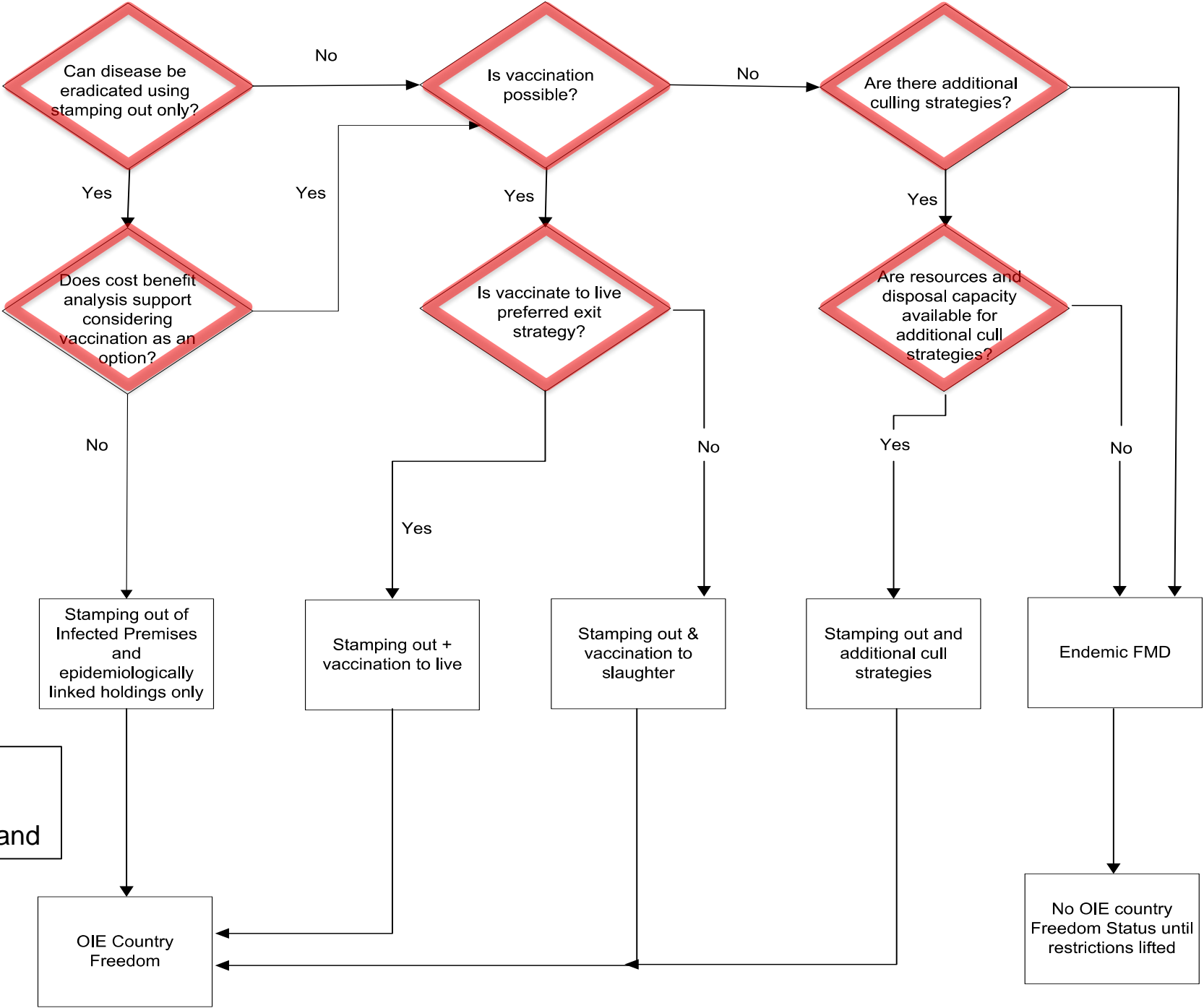
Oxford

Ecology and Evolution of Infectious Disease

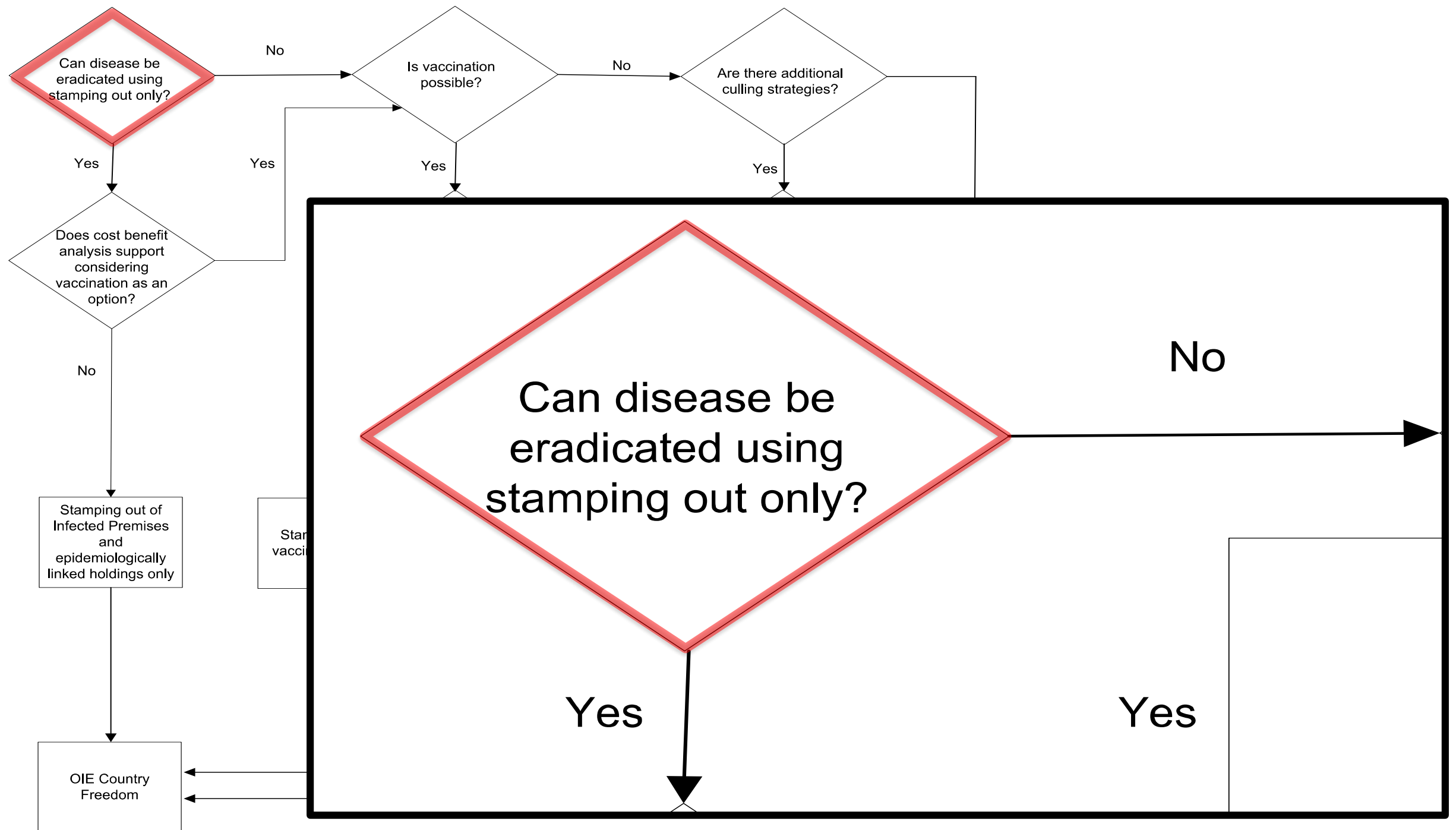
NSF/NIH/BBSRC 1 R01 GM105247-01



Questions

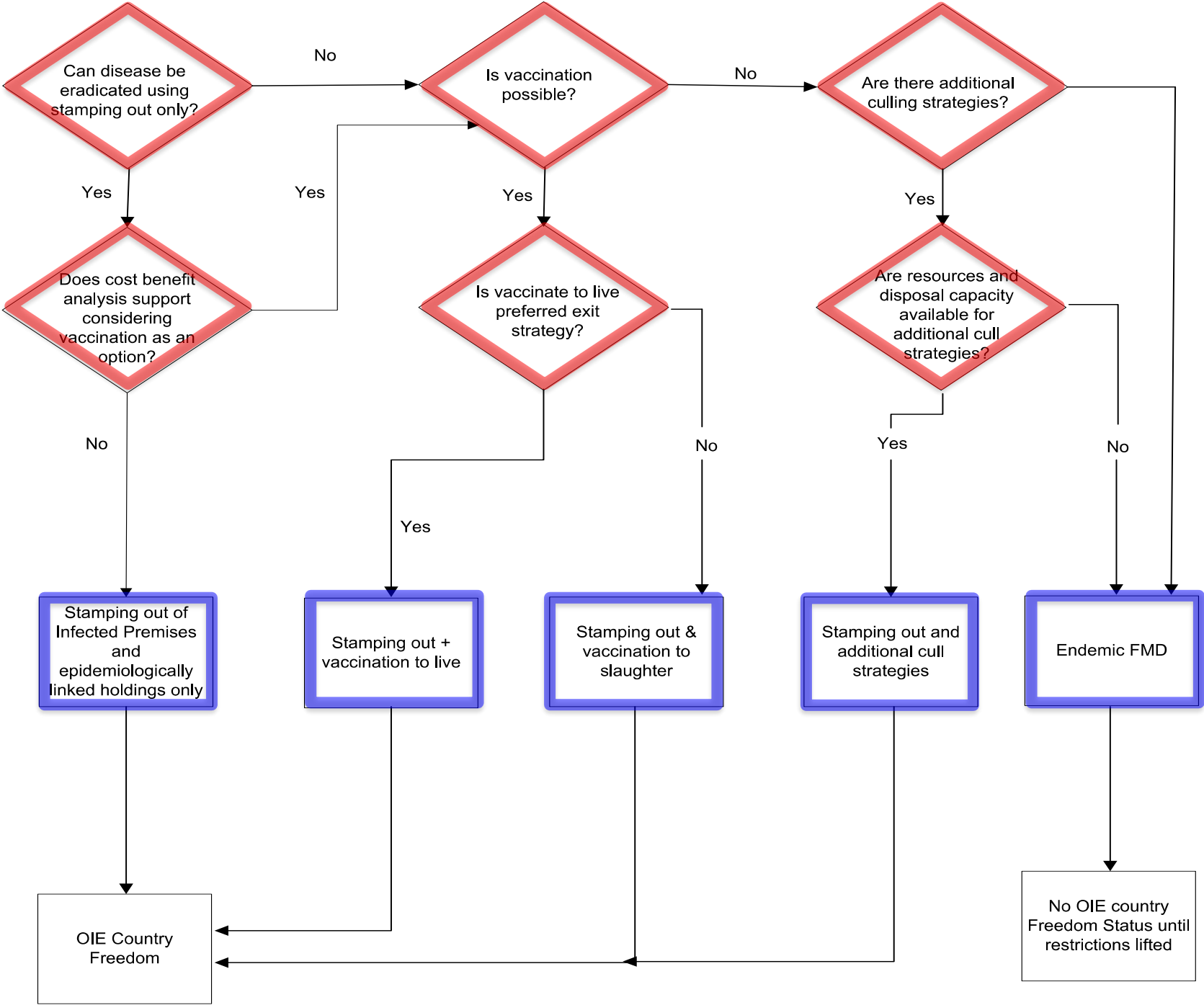


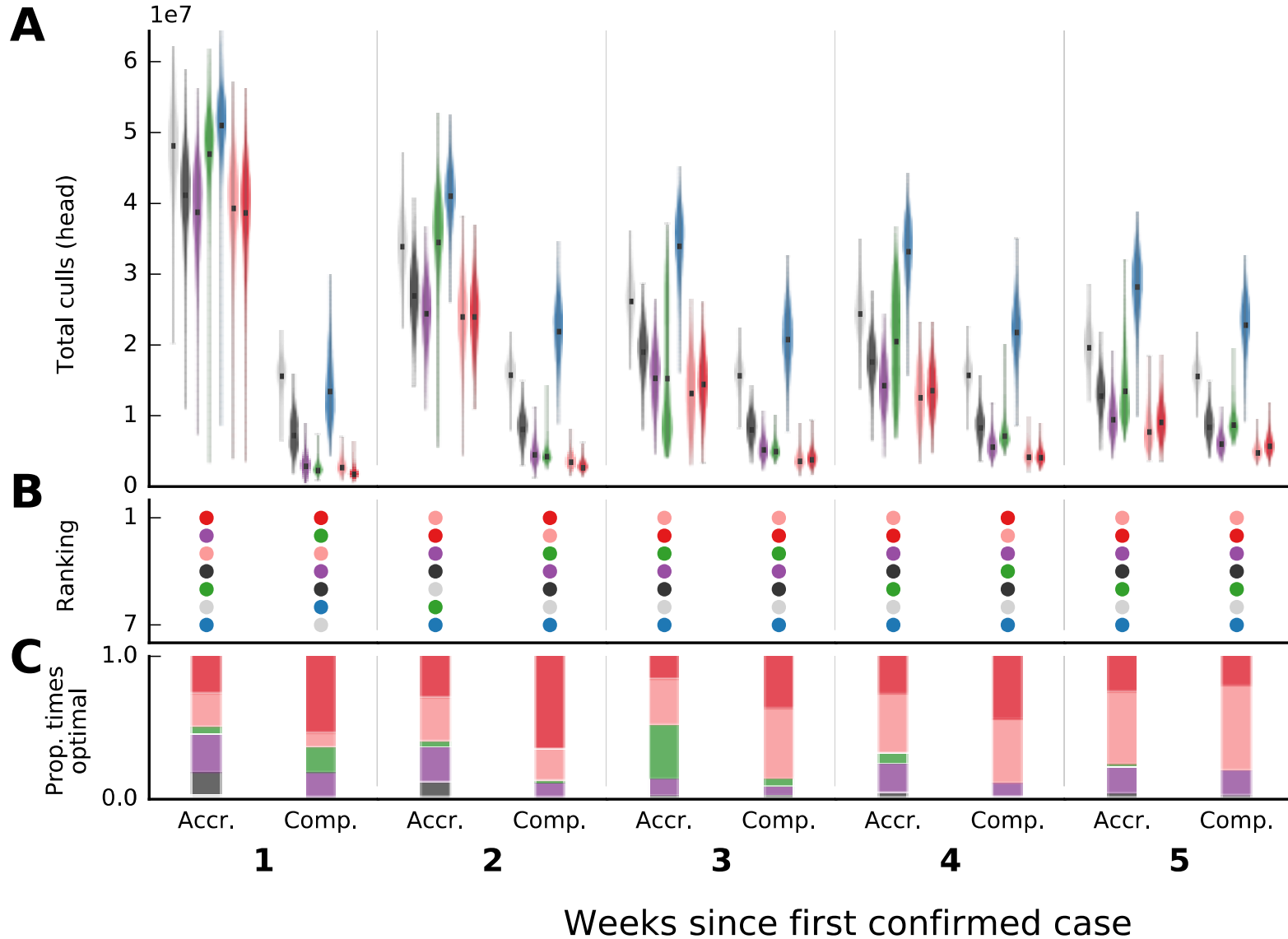
DEFRA (2017) Contingency Plan for Exotic Notifiable Diseases of Animals in England



Questions describing the 'state'

Recommended actions (given the state)

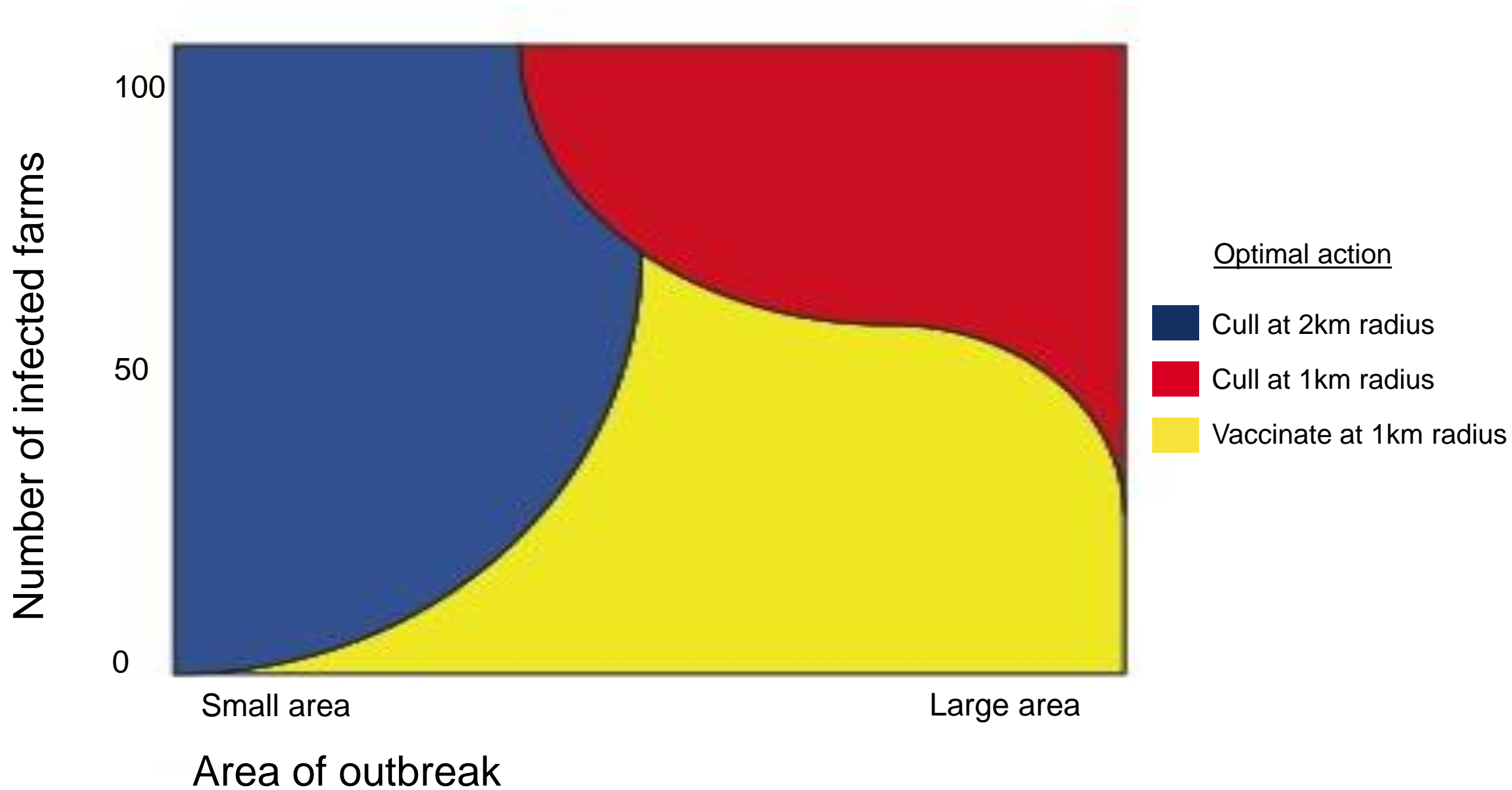




Previous work showed control
choice recommendation was
driven by locations of infected
premises

Probert et al. (2018)
PLOS Comp. Biol.

*How can we generate
context-dependent control policies?*

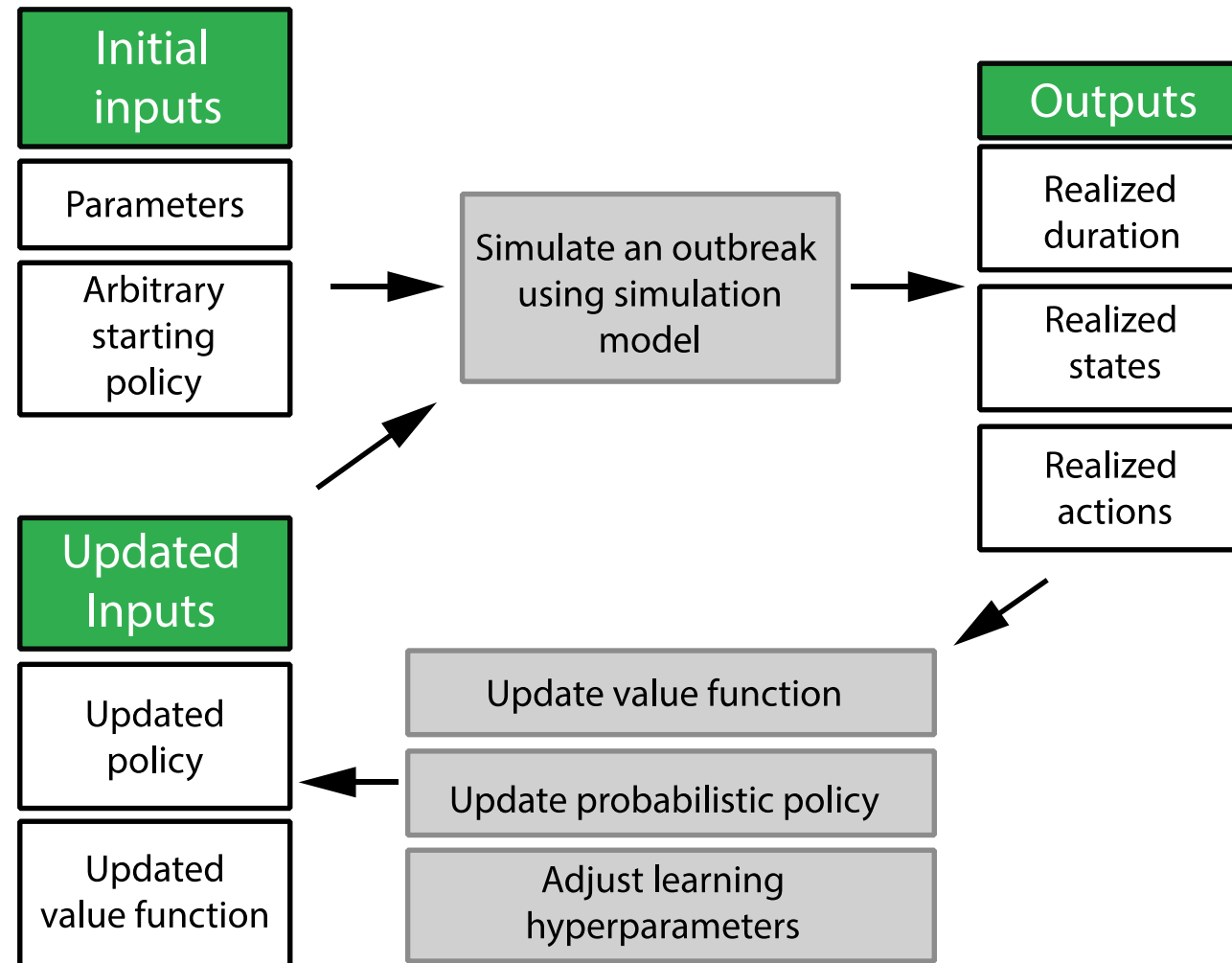


A policy for FMD control

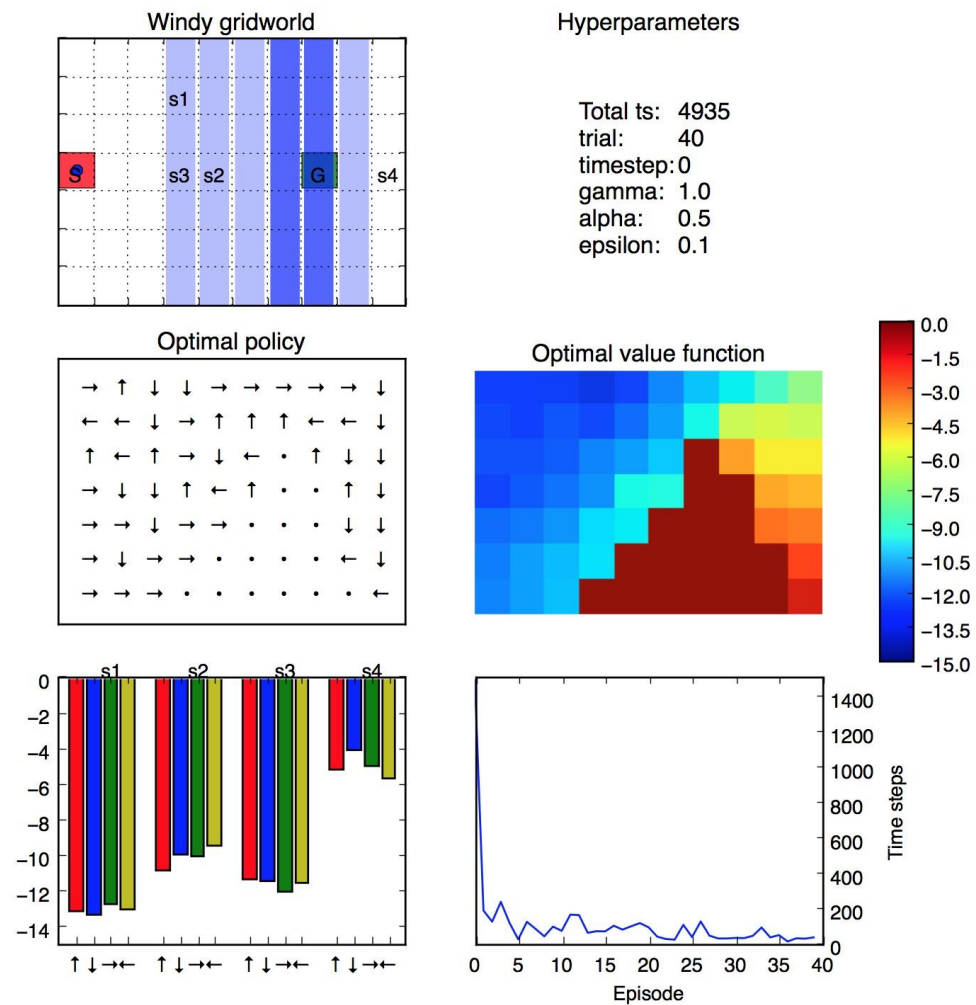
Policy optimises control action for the particular realisation of the outbreak (i.e. the 'state')



Epsilon-soft Monte Carlo control

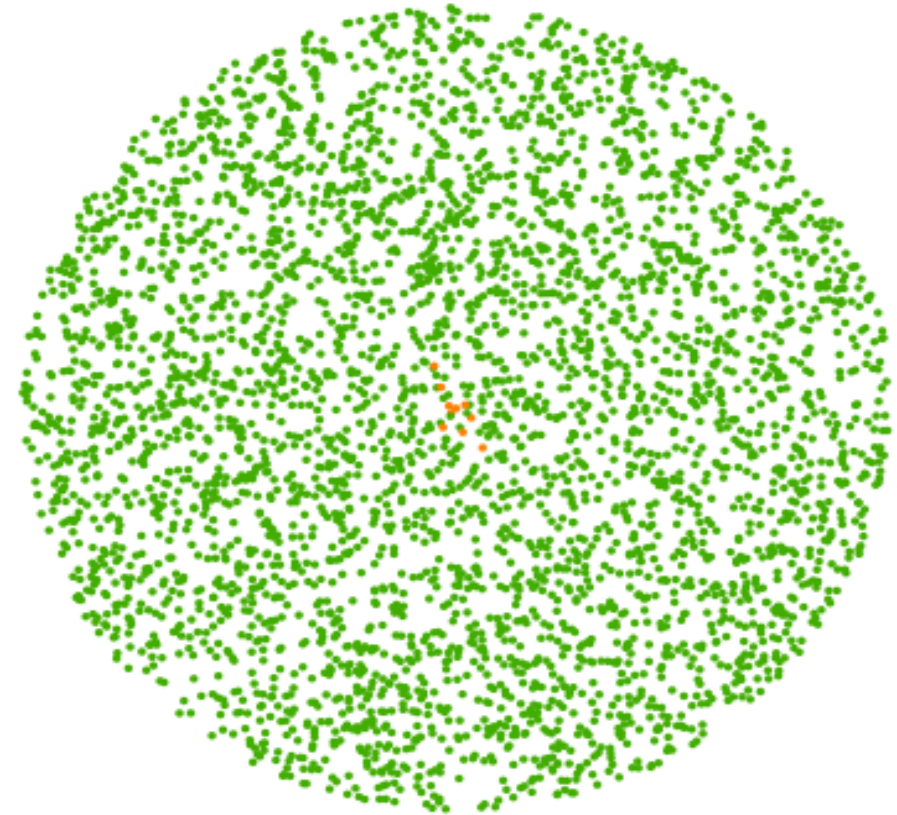


Reinforcement learning example: Windy gridworld

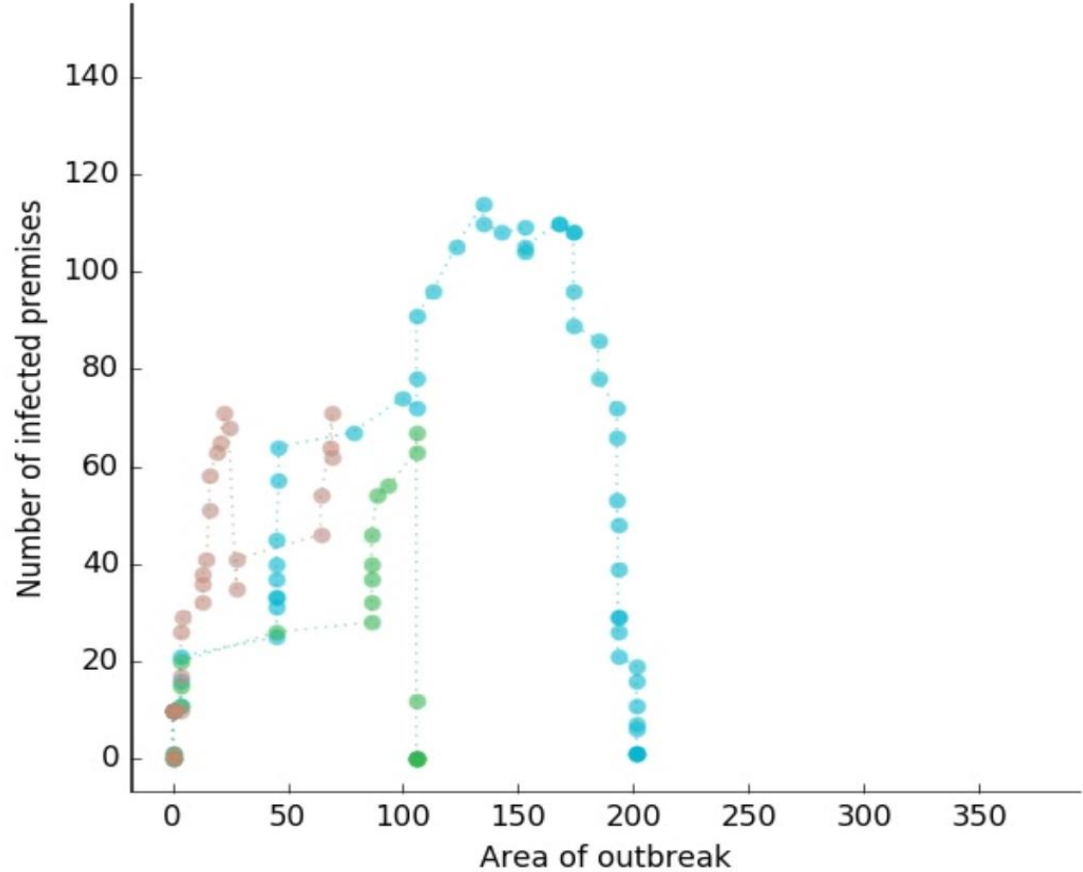
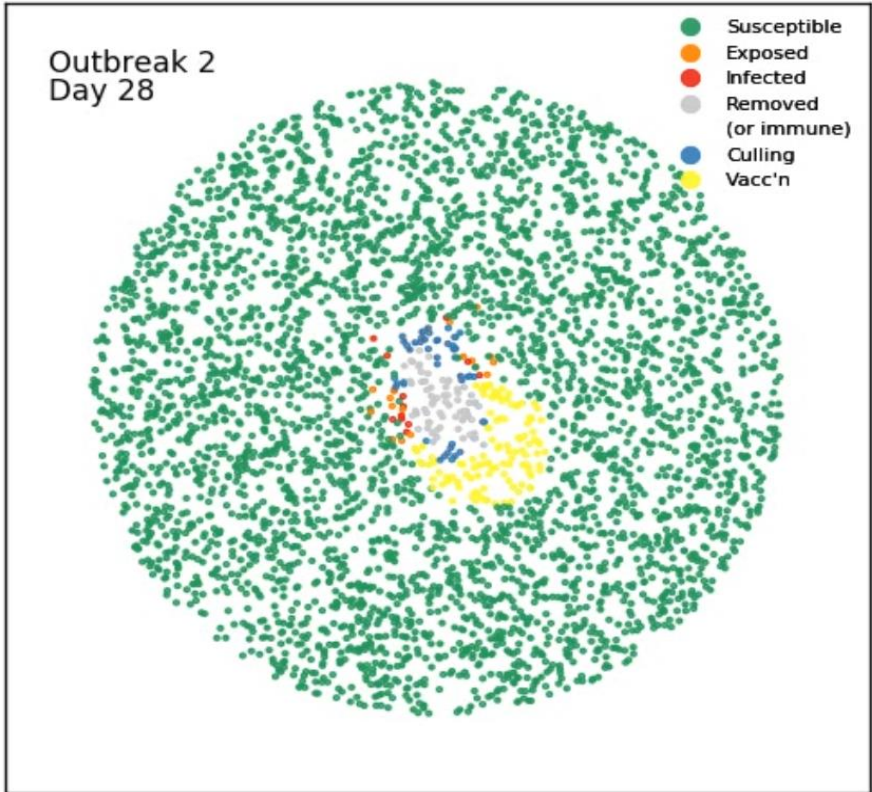


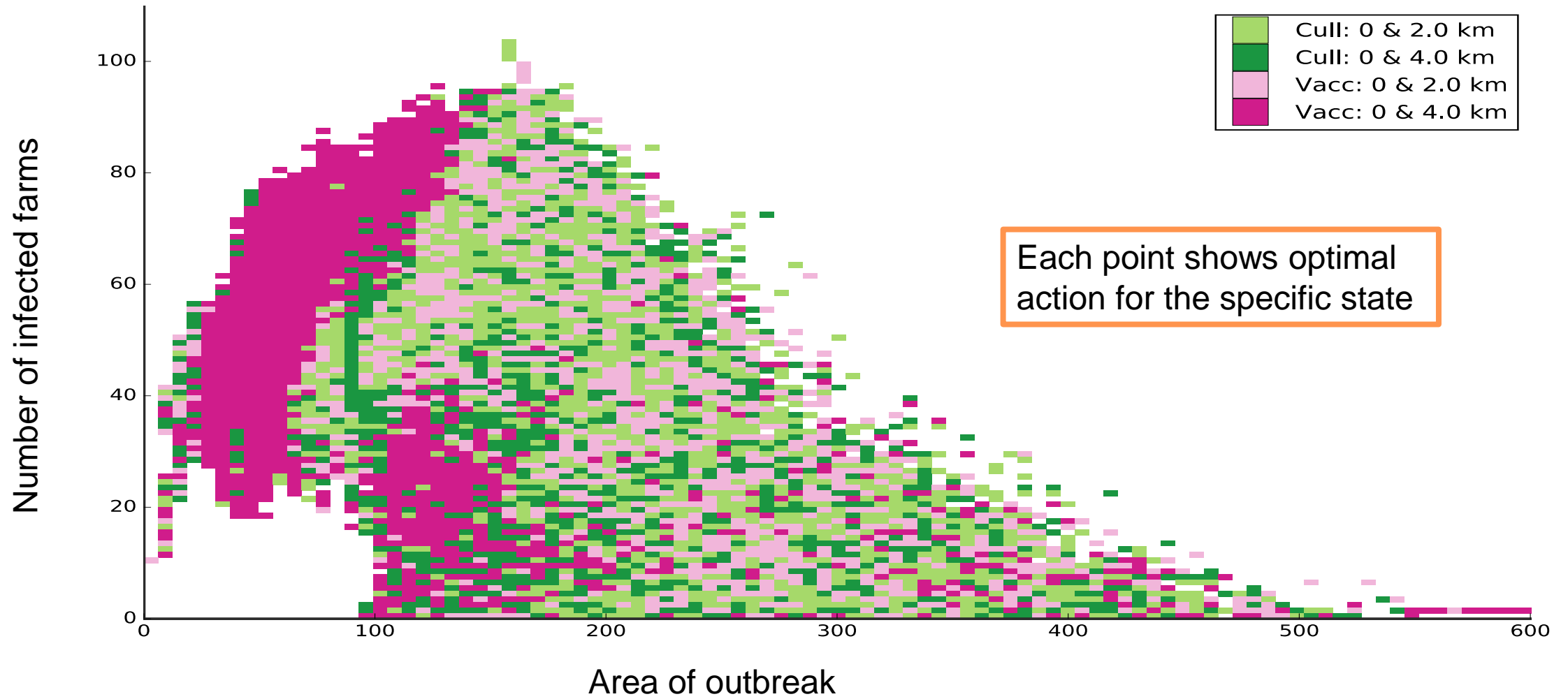
Reinforcement learning: example

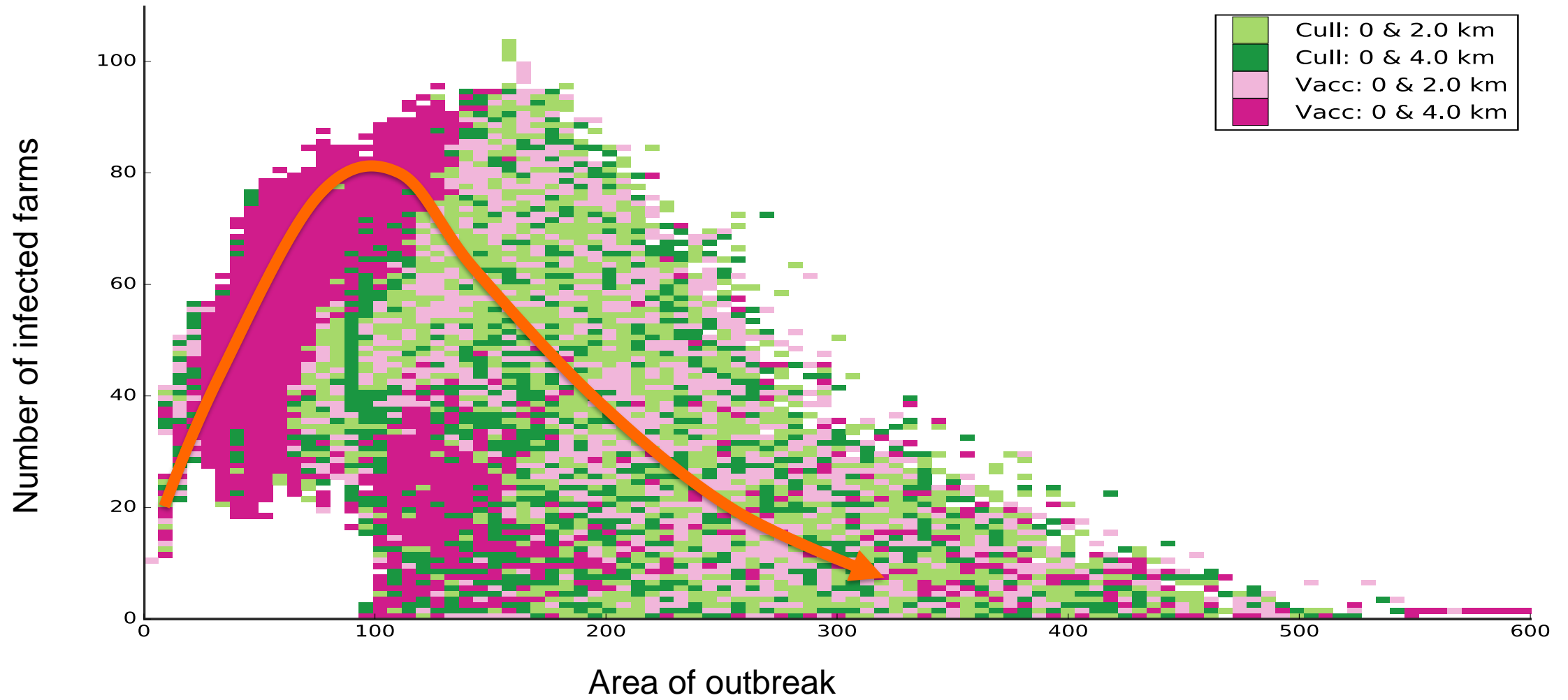
- Circular landscape of 4000 farms
- Transmission model: Tildesley et al., (2008); Keeling et al., (2001)
- States:
 - Area of outbreak
 - Number of infected premises
- Objective:
 - minimise outbreak duration
- Actions:
 - Culling at 2km or 4km rings
 - Vaccination at 2km or 4km rings
 - Change every 3 days
- Constraints:
 - Global limit on number of carcasses present
 - Delay to immunity of vaccination



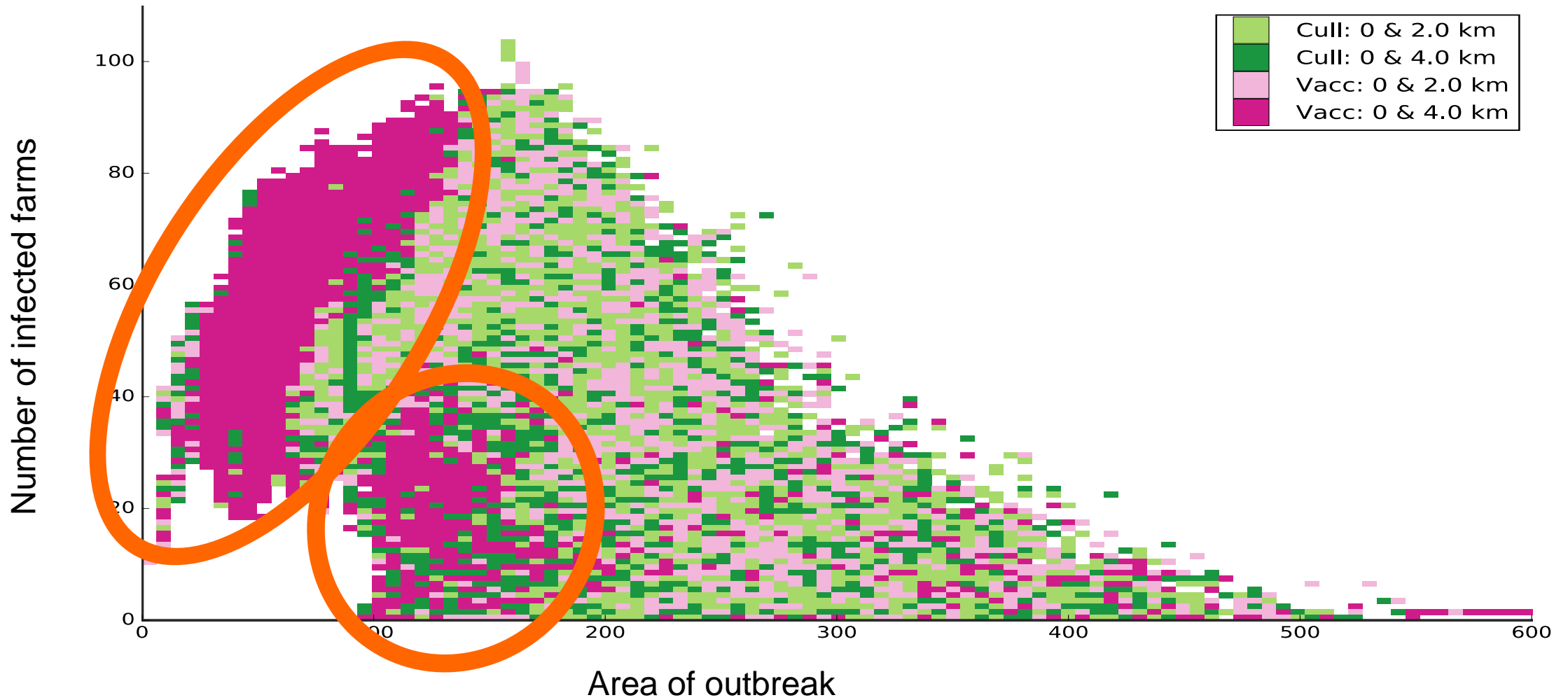
'Policy space' in the context of an outbreak





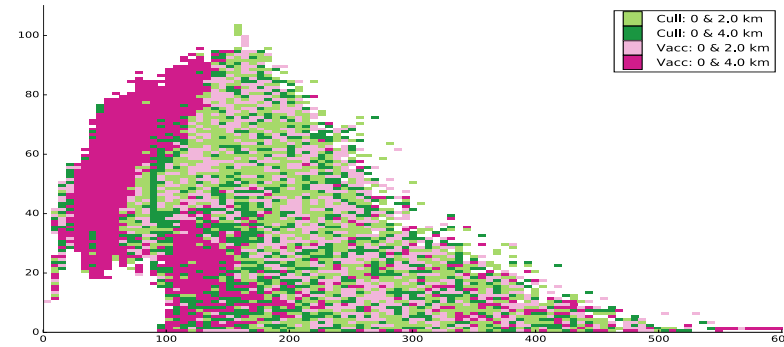


Early in the outbreak large scale vaccination
is optimal but above a threshold size it is
better to use small scale culling/vax

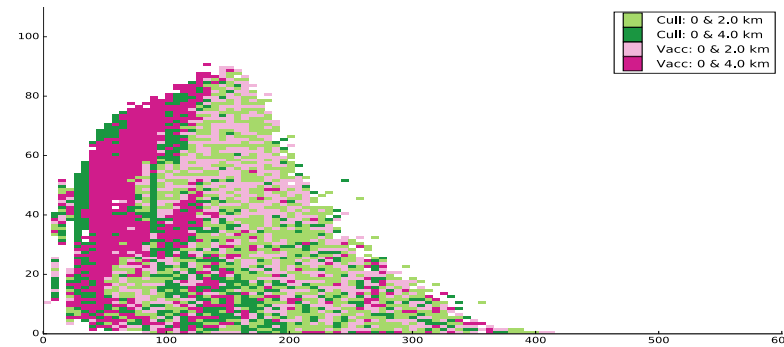


Carcass constraint

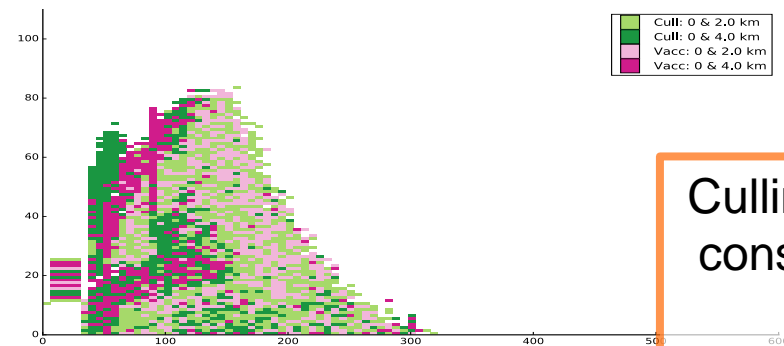
10,000



20,000



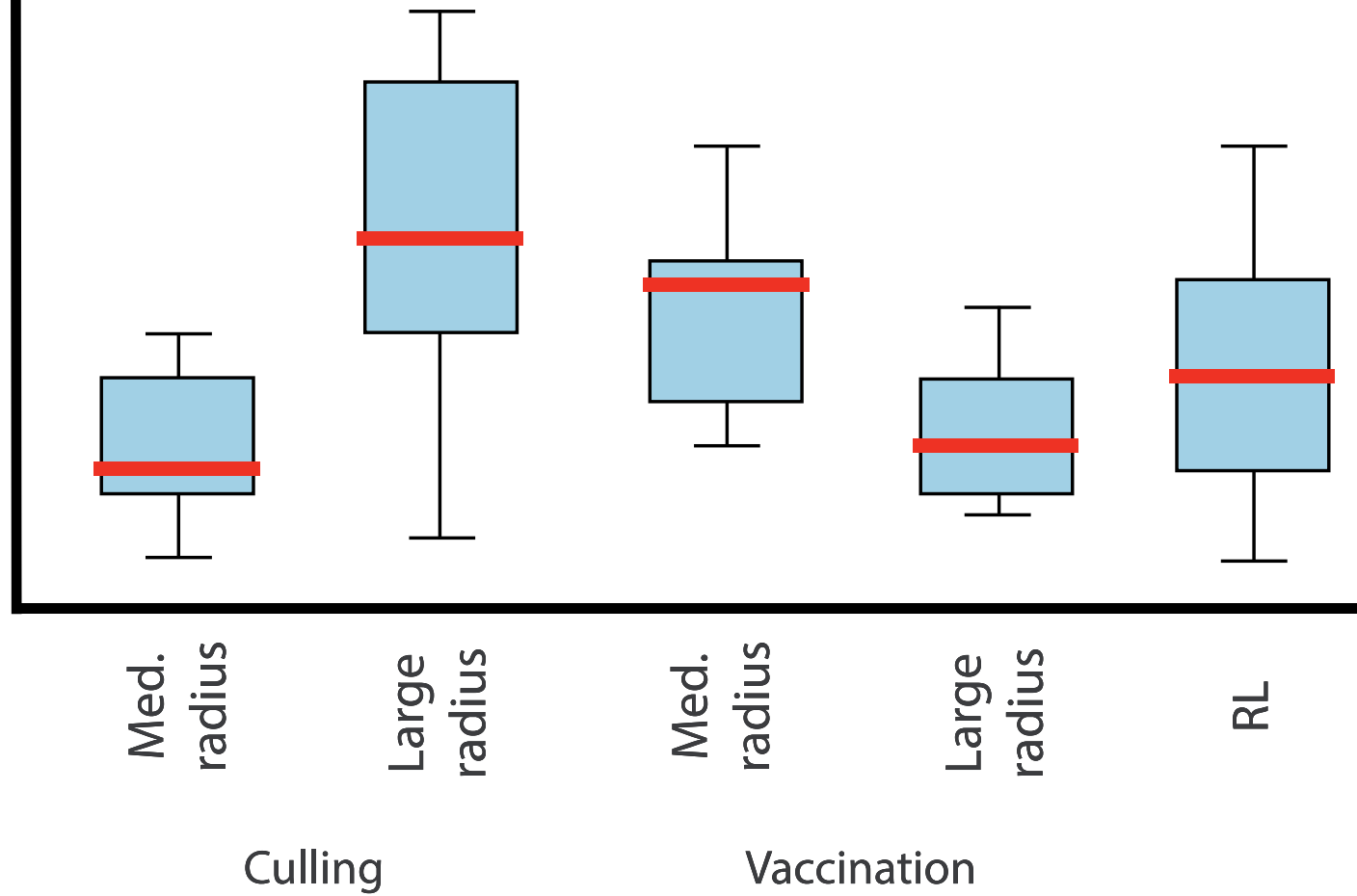
40,000



Culling becomes optimal as
constraint on carcasses is
increased

Simulated performance experiments* (1000 runs)

Outbreak duration (days)



Summary

RL generates state-dependent control policies that capitalise upon wealth of existing computer simulation models.

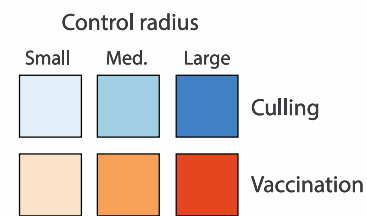
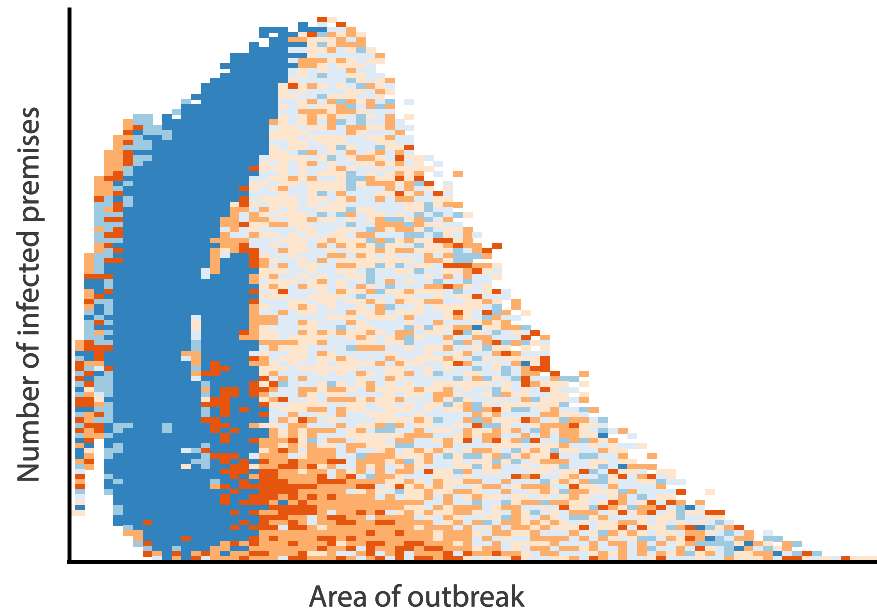
Allows search for non-intuitive control strategies.

(i.e. we aren't required to think of all possible interventions *a priori*)

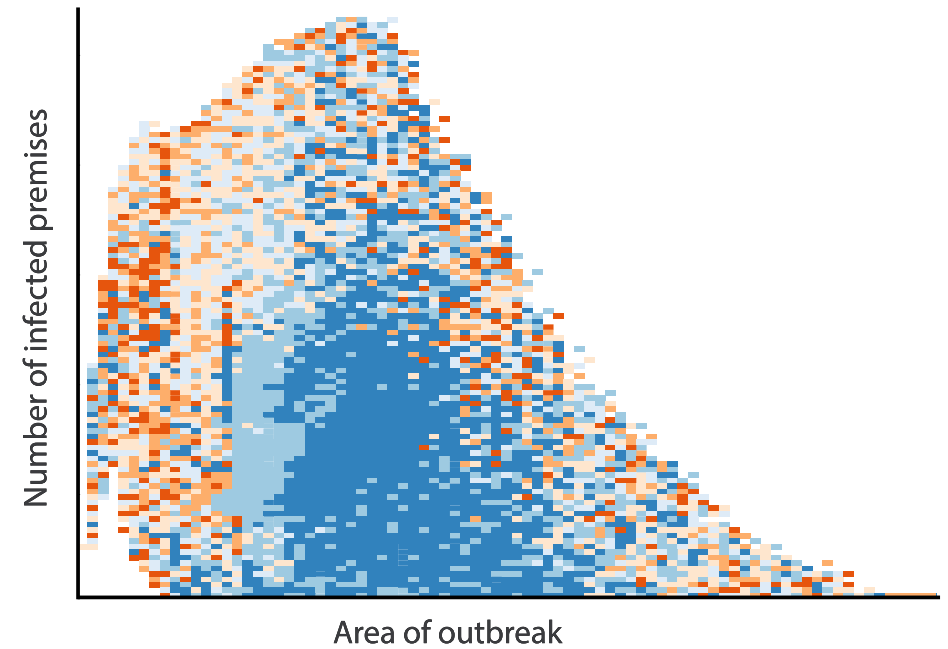
Highlights concordance in control policies across stakeholders.

Using a small number of states allows AI to augment human decision-making, not replace it.

Policy for minimising outbreak duration



Policy for minimising livestock culled



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Highlights concordance in control policies across stakeholders.

Using a small number of states allows AI to augment human decision-making, not replace it.



Thanks

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Photo: Devon show