

Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0048-9697(18)33626-X
DOI: doi:[10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.09.182](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.09.182)
Reference: STOTEN 28686

To appear in: *Science of the Total Environment*

Received date: 17 April 2018
Revised date: 14 September 2018
Accepted date: 14 September 2018

Please cite this article as: Guanghu Zhu, Tao Liu, Jianpeng Xiao, Bing Zhang, Tie Song, Yonghui Zhang, Lifeng Lin, Zhiqiang Peng, Aiping Deng, Wenjun Ma, Yuantao Hao, Effects of human mobility, temperature and mosquito control on the spatiotemporal transmission of dengue. *Stoten* (2018), doi:[10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.09.182](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.09.182)

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Effects of human mobility, temperature and mosquito control on the spatiotemporal transmission of dengue

Guanghu Zhu^{a,b,c}, Tao Liu^c, Jianpeng Xiao^c, Bing Zhang^c, Tie Song^d, Yonghui Zhang^d, Lifeng Lin^d, Zhiqiang Peng^d, Aiping Deng^d, Wenjun Ma^{c,*}, Yuantao Hao^{a,**}

^a*Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, 510080, China*

^b*Department of Mathematics and Computing Science, Guilin University of Electronic Technology, Guilin 541004, China*

^c*Guangdong Provincial Institute of Public Health, Guangdong Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Guangzhou, 511430, China*

^d*Guangdong Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Guangzhou, 511430, China*

Abstract

Dengue transmission exhibits evident geographic variations and seasonal differences. Such heterogeneity is caused by various impact factors, in which temperature and host/vector behaviors could drive its spatiotemporal transmission, but mosquito control could stop its progression. These factors together contribute to the observed distributions of dengue incidence from surveillance systems. To effectively and efficiently monitor and response to dengue outbreak, it would be necessary to systematically model these factors and their impacts on dengue transmission. This paper introduces a new modeling framework with consideration of multi-scale factors and surveillance data to clarify the hidden dynamics accounting for dengue spatiotemporal transmission. The model is based on compartmental system which takes into account the biting-based interactions among humans, viruses and mosquitoes, as well as the essential impacts of human mobility, temperature and mosquito control. This framework was validated with real epidemic data by applying retrospectively to the 2014 dengue epidemic in

*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-20-31051602, Fax: +86-20-31051652.

**Corresponding author. Tel: +86-20-87330678, Fax: +86-20-87335498.

Email addresses: mawj@gdiph.org.cn (Wenjun Ma), haoyt@mail.sysu.edu.cn (Yuantao Hao)

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