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Modeling of the combined dynamics of leptospirosis transmission and seroconversion in herds

Sudarat Chadsuthi¹, Karine Chalvet-Monfray^{2,3}, Angeli Kodjo⁴, Anuwat Wiratsudakul⁵ & Dominique J. Bicout^{6,7}✉

Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease-causing illness in both humans and animals resulting in related economic impacts due to production loss as well as prevention and control efforts. Several mathematical models have been proposed to study the dynamics of infection but none of them has so far taken into account the dynamics of seroconversion. In this study, we have developed a general framework, based on the kinetic model for animal leptospirosis, that combines both the antibody (exposure marker) and infection dynamics to simultaneously follow both seroconversion and infection status of leptospirosis in a herd population. It is a stochastic compartmental model (for transition rates) with time delay (for seroconversion) which describes the progression of infection by a SEIRS (susceptible, exposed, infected, removed and susceptible) approach and seroconversion by four-state antibody kinetics (antibody negative and three antibody positive states of different antibody levels). The model shows that it is possible to assess and follow both seroconversion and infection status through the prism of diagnostic testing. Such an approach of combined kinetics could prove very useful to assist the competent authorities in their analyses of epidemic situations and in the implementation of strategies for controlling and managing the associated risks.

Leptospirosis is caused by pathogenic spirochetes belonging to the genus *Leptospira* of the family Leptospiraceae¹. It is a zoonotic disease found in human and animals worldwide. However, the disease is prevalent mainly in subtropical or tropical countries where humid climates abide². Humans and animals are infected after encountering either the waste products of infected animals or exposed to an environment that is contaminated with leptospires. Leptospires can enter through the body via small cuts, mucous membranes, or through wet skin³.

Leptospires can be present in animals especially rodents, small marsupials, dogs, and livestock. A susceptible animal can become infected with *Leptospira* through direct or indirect contact with infected urine or tissues of infected animals. In animals, the leptospirosis associated symptoms vary with infected serovars or host adapted serovars^{3,4}. Some of the infected animals remain asymptomatic and may shed the bacteria in their urine for life⁵. The carriage of leptospires in the proximal renal tubules leads to contamination of soil, water, and rivers. This becomes the main sources of transmission. Leptospirosis in animals is a disease with a major worldwide economic impact. Clinical signs of the leptospirosis infection in cattle are mainly manifested by reproductive problems such as infertility, abortion and weak offspring⁶.

Due to a varied and unspecific symptomatology, diagnosis tests depend on the laboratory assays used to identify leptospirosis infection. Laboratory techniques such as the detection of specific antibodies, microscopic agglutination test (MAT), indirect hemagglutination assay (IHA), and immuno-enzymatic assays (ELISA) are keys to detect the carriage of *Leptospira*. MAT is the most common and standard technique used in serological

¹Department of Physics, Research Center for Academic Excellence in Applied Physics, Faculty of Science, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok 65000, Thailand. ²Université de Lyon, INRAE, VetAgro Sup, UMR EPIA, 69280 Marcy l'Etoile, France. ³Université Clermont Auvergne, INRAE, VetAgro Sup, UMR EPIA, 63122 Saint Genès Champanelle, France. ⁴USC 1233, Laboratoire des Leptospires, VetAgro Sup, 69280 Marcy l'Etoile, France. ⁵Department of Clinical Sciences and Public Health, and the Monitoring and Surveillance Center for Zoonotic Diseases in Wildlife and Exotic Animals, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom 73170, Thailand. ⁶Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Grenoble INP, VetAgro Sup, TIMC, 38000 Grenoble, France. ⁷Laue-Langevin Institute, Theory Group, 71 Avenue des Martyrs, 38042 Grenoble, France. ✉email: bicout@ill.fr; dominique.bicout@vetagro-sup.fr

examination as it produces high sensitivity and specificity results⁷. In addition, MAT is used to identify the circulated *Leptospira* serogroups^{8–10} by simultaneously detecting both immunoglobulin M (IgM) and immunoglobulin G (IgG), which are classes of agglutinating antibodies^{11,12}. Nonetheless, ELISA can differentiate IgM or IgG antibodies^{10,13}. To detect the antigen, PCR is an alternative. This method can directly detect leptospiral DNA in the samples. However, it cannot identify the etiological serovars¹². The isolation and identification of *Leptospira* is possible with the culture method. Nevertheless, the method is difficult for many reasons, for examples, type of samples and the timing of taken samples¹². Therefore, all currently available leptospirosis infection diagnostic tests could not provide a definite indication.

To study the infection dynamics of leptospirosis, several mathematical models have been proposed. A Susceptible–Infectious (SI) epidemiological model was used for the spread of leptospirosis in livestock by varying periodic parameters¹⁴ and for the leptospire dynamics and control in the Norway rat¹⁵. A Susceptible–Infectious–Retired (SIR) model was used to study the transmission of leptospirosis between human and animal populations^{16,17}. This SIR model was then used to understand the epidemiology of leptospirosis in cattle¹⁸. To improve the description of the dynamics of infection with *Leptospira*, a SEIR (SIR plus the “Exposed” class) model was used to study the optimal control of disease outbreak¹⁹. However, those models mainly focused on the sensitivity of the transmission parameters that are related to the number of infected animals based on the simulation results. Nevertheless, the time series of infected animals are not well defined due to the limitations of current diagnosis methods. To follow the spread of the disease in the animal population, serological diagnostics are widely used and accepted. However, to our knowledge, the seroconversion kinetics of leptospirosis have never been taken into account in previous mathematical models cited above. Indeed, by supplementing those models on the dynamics of the infection by tracking the level of antibodies (exposure marker or probe) makes it possible to have a more detailed view of the state of the circulation of pathogens in the considered population and to improve the interpretations of diagnostic tests.

In this study, we aim to assess the epidemiological correlations between the seroconversion dynamics, as obtained from serological diagnostic tests, and infectious status of a population of animals during an outbreak. To this end, we built a general framework based on the kinetic model for animal leptospirosis that combines both the infection and the antibody dynamics. Using a compartmental model with time delay, the model simultaneously follows both infection and seroconversion dynamics. The states of the infection and antibody classes of the population are described as a function of the basic reproduction number allowing the correlation between the number of infections (epizootic size) and the prevalence of antibody-positive individuals.

Results

Seroconversion dynamical model. A first key result of this study is the description of the general framework of the seroconversion dynamical model consisted of a combination of the infection and antibody dynamics. The kinetic schemes of the infection dynamics, antibody dynamics and combined model are shown in Fig. 1 and the equations are described in the “Methods” section.

The infection dynamics was explained following the compartmental Susceptible–Exposed–Infectious–Recovered–Susceptible (SEIRS) model. Rather than a SIR model like in some works cited above, we have chosen to use a SEIRS model to allow a stage (compartment E) infected but not yet infectious and which may or may not already be carrying antibodies. Indeed, the development and appearance of antibodies taking place during the incubation phase, such a stage is quite plausible and possible. The SEIRS model is richer and can be reduced to a SIRS model when the duration of stage E turns out to be very short; the reverse not being possible. Moreover, as we used a stochastic SEIRS model with residence times in the stages obtained from the constrained distributions of Eq. (6), epidemiological situations with or without stage E are statistically possible.

Infectious animals can transmit the disease to susceptible animals that progress to exposed animals with a transmission rate λ . Exposed animals became infectious after an incubation period of mean duration $t_e = 1/\nu$. The mean duration of infection is $t_i = 1/\alpha$. Infectious animals progress to recovered and immune state, which became susceptible again after a mean duration of immunity of $t_r = 1/\gamma$. All animals die at a mortality rate μ considered as the population renewal rate. The set of equations related to the dynamics of infection were provided in the Supplement Information (S1. Methods).

Regarding the antibody kinetics, the model is based on the antibody level of animals (mainly cattle here). Primarily exposed animals developed antibody levels from negative to positive in both IgM and IgG antibodies and later only positive IgG antibodies. IgM antibodies stay for 3–5 weeks (in cattle)²⁰ while IgG antibodies, appearing at the same time or just after IgM antibodies, stay for a much longer time²⁰. Subsequently, the animal IgG antibodies decrease at a rate ω_1 and became negative again in both IgM and IgG antibodies. Afterwards, re-infection of those animals rose their IgG antibodies to a higher level^{21,22} (IgG + state).

The infection and the antibody kinetics are combined to study the seroconversion dynamics. When susceptible animals were first infected with leptospires, they enter exposed state with negative antibodies. Subsequently, exposed animals develop IgM and IgG antibodies at a rate ν_0 , and then progress to the infectious state at a rate ν_{ea} . However, infectious animals that recovered still carried IgG antibodies during the immunity period and became susceptible again with negative results in both IgM and IgG antibodies at a rate γ .

Model outcomes. The average number of infectious animals (i.e., IA_2 , IA_1 and IA_3 compartments) are shown in Fig. 2 for the basic reproduction number R_0 equal to 1.5, 2.5, and 5.0. All results of the 10 compartments are shown in Fig. S1. As a check, the comparisons between the combined model and the reduced SEIRS model are shown in Fig. S2. At the beginning, there was no circulation of leptospirosis infection, the epidemic curve begins to increase and then oscillates around a plateau. The results showed that the epidemic curve could be divided into two phases: a growth phase and a stationary state. During the growth phase, the total infectious

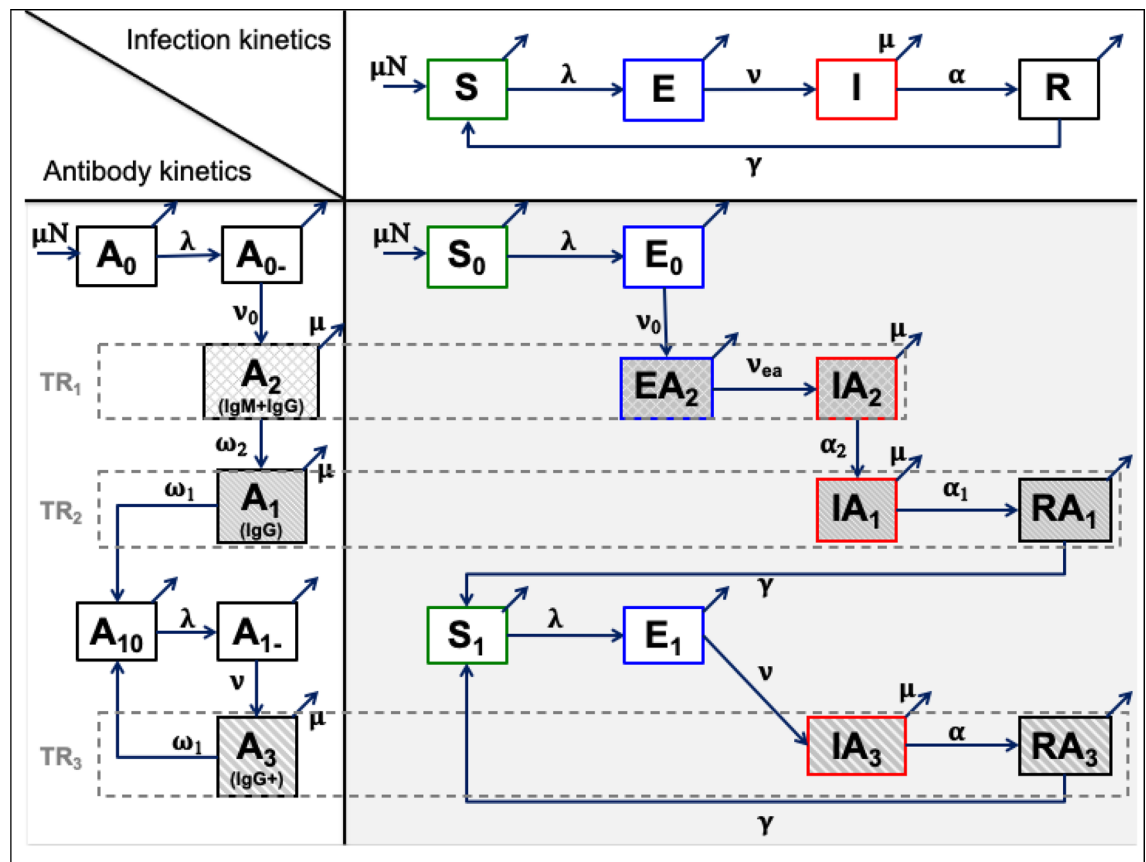


Figure 1. Kinetic scheme of the combined (right bottom) infection (top) and antibody (left bottom) dynamics. Description of population and parameters are provided in the main text and Table 1. TR_i stands for “Test Result” of a diagnostic test. Arrows tilted up correspond to the natural mortality rate μ (identical for all arrows but just indicated for some).

animals is mainly composed of IA_2 and IA_1 . After that, the total infected population consists of the number of IA_3 , IA_2 , and IA_1 , where most of the infectious animals came from IA_3 .

For $R_0 > 1$, the first peak of infectious animals comes from the number of IA_2 , carrying IgM and IgG antibodies, followed by IA_1 and IA_3 carrying IgG and high-level of IgG antibodies, respectively. The time interval between first peaks of each infectious compartments changed with R_0 . For all value of R_0 , the time interval between peaks of IA_2 – IA_1 is about twice of the IgM duration ($1/\omega_2$). The time interval between peaks of IA_2 – IA_3 and IA_1 – IA_3 decreased as R_0 increases. Increasing IgM duration leads to increase the time interval between peaks of IA_2 – IA_3 , and IA_1 – IA_3 , but does not affect the time interval between peaks of IA_2 – IA_1 (data not shown). The cross-correlations of the monthly number of IA_2 , IA_1 and IA_3 are plotted in Fig. S3. A positive strong correlation between IA_1 and IA_2 with a positive 4-month lag was found for all value of R_0 , excepted for $R_0 = 1.5$, the lag time was 3 months. This 4-month lag corresponds to the time interval between the peaks of the number of IA_2 and IA_1 (Fig. 2). Overall, the correlation between IA_3 – IA_2 and IA_3 – IA_1 were similar excepted for $R_0 = 1.5$. From a -1.5 to 1.5 years lag, the negative correlations between IA_3 – IA_2 and IA_3 – IA_1 were found, which implied that the high number of IA_2 and IA_1 related to the low number of IA_3 . The simulation results can be used to forecast the number of IA_1 and IA_3 at later times from the number of IA_2 in the past (occurring first); that is to say, when the number of new infectious IA_2 was observed, the number of IA_1 or IA_3 can be predicted. Prior to the stationary state, Fig. 2 shows that there is no general relation in the numbers of infected animals as a function of R_0 .

Characteristics of infectious. Diagnosis tests such as ELISA can be used to inform the public health about the situation concerning the number of infected in each animal herd. The number of infected animals is derived and classified as the numbers of TR_1 , TR_2 , and TR_3 (as shown in Fig. 6 in “Methods” section). The total number of infectious and that of TR_1 , TR_2 , and TR_3 are shown in Fig. 3. Both Figs. 2 and 3 exhibit similar trends as a function of time. During the growth phase, the total number of infectious animals is mainly composed of the number of TR_1 and TR_2 , afterward it tends to be mainly TR_2 and TR_3 . The cross-correlations between the number of TR_i are shown in Fig. S4. Overall, the patterns of the cross-correlations between the number of infectious animals were similar to the number of TR_i . The positive strong correlations between TR_1 and TR_2 were found to decrease as R_0 increase. This indicates that the number of TR_2 can be forecasted from the number of TR_1 with a lag time L_1 . Figure 4 shows that L_1 tends to decrease a bit with R_0 . However, positive weak correlations between the number

of TR_3 and TR_1 were observed at lag times (L_2) of 50, 44, 37 and 35 months for $R_0 = 1.5, 2.5, 5.0$ and 7.5 , respectively. As shown in Fig. 4, L_2 decreases with R_0 .

The comparison of results between the number of infectious IA_i and the number of TR_i for $R_0 = 1.5, 2.5$, and 5.0 is shown in Fig. S5. The graph indicates that the number of TR_i perfectly parallel the number of infectious animals (with, $TR_1 \sim IA_2$) all the time both in the growth and stationary phases. Therefore, the number of TR_i can be used to extract the proportion of infectious animals any time. To estimate a cut-off time between growth and stationary phases, the relaxation time (time to a stationary state or a cut-off time (t_c)) is defined as the time reached at the 1st minimum of TR_i after the 1st peak of that curve. The average number of TR_i at stationary state is calculated as the average number over the period since the relaxation time to the end of simulation time (30 years). Values of t_c for TR_i are provided in Table S2.

The average number of TR_i at stationary state was used to calculate the probability p_i of finding antibody positive animals in TR_i as a function of R_0 (Fig. 5, left panel). Clearly, p_i is equal to zero for $R_0 \leq 1$ and increases with R_0 . However, the probability q_i of finding infected individuals among the positive TR_i showed no variation with R_0 (Fig. 5, right panel) as predicted from Eq. (10) for the stationary state expression of $q_{i,s}$.

Discussion and conclusions

Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease-causing illness in both humans and animals resulting in related economic impacts due to production loss as well as prevention and control efforts²³. Several mathematical models have been constructed to study the dynamics of infection using compartment models, such as the SIR^{16–18} and SEIR models¹⁹. These models did not consider the seroconversion dynamics. In this study, a general framework that combines both antigen and antibody dynamics was constructed to assess the state of leptospirosis in a population of animals using diagnostic tests. To our knowledge, this model is the first compartment model built to access leptospirosis progression profile in animals considering the IgM and IgG antibody kinetics and outcomes of diagnosis tests.

It is well known that the clinical signs in animals are mild or asymptomatic²⁴. Thus, the situation of leptospirosis outbreak is only described through the test results from sampling population. In our framework, a novel approach to explore the dynamics of leptospirosis in animals was proposed with the number of infected animals derived from the test results.

Using IgM-ELISA, for example, with sensitivity 86% (Se_1) and specificity 84% (Sp_1)²⁵, the fraction of positive $T_{+,i}$ makes it possible to calculate the prevalence p_1 or the true positive antibody fraction of animals. This is helpful to uncover the actual epidemic situation rather than relying on only the serological test results. Furthermore, the basic reproduction number (R_0) is estimated using Eq. (9). In general, R_0 is a useful tool for describing and predicting the dynamics of infection. In mathematical models^{15,26}, R_0 is defined from the transmission rate, a parameter that is difficult to access. In this study, R_0 can be prior calculated to infer the transmission rate. Subsequently, after the parameters in Eq. (10) are known, the fractions of infected states among the positive tests can be calculated. Thus, our model is useful to elucidate the picture of leptospirosis dynamics either from the parameters of Eq. (10) or from the data set from the field.

Furthermore, the cross-correlation of the number of TR_i was studied to provide better understanding on the time lag of infection. Animals with positive antibody is anticipated in later time after the outbreak. Using the time lag, for example, if the number of TR_1 is estimated, the number of TR_2 and TR_3 can be then predicted. Reversely, if the high titer level of IgG is known by other means the number of TR_3 can be calculated and the TR_1 and TR_2 in the past can be tracked back. The time lag output is based on the input parameters and is flexible to change. Thus, this model is also applicable and can be adapted for leptospirosis in humans once data collected from human outbreaks and relevant diagnostic tests is available.

The developed model that we have just described is based on only on few assumptions and the outcomes depend on the quality of the parameters used. The model considered a closed system with a homogeneously well-mixed population with the parameters used obtained from the literature (see Table 1). To take account for the uncertainties in the parameters we used distributions to sample the parameters. It was assumed that the parameters were constant over the entire study period. The model can be embellished in several directions including age structure and precise renewal pattern of populations, spatio-temporal aspects or other factors that may have an impact on the transmission of leptospires like weather conditions.

In conclusion, we developed and constructed a general and generic modeling framework allowing to describe the transmission dynamics of animal leptospirosis in which antibody kinetics is taken into account. The model also makes it possible to describe the outbreak situations through the prism of diagnostic tests. This proposed new approach could prove useful to the competent authorities in their analyzes of real outbreak situations and, consequently, in the implementation of disease control and associated risk management strategies.

Methods

Seroconversion dynamical model. The kinetics of antibody levels in an animal with leptospirosis can be described as follows (Fig. 1, left bottom). A_0 represents the numbers of naïve animals that have never encountered leptospires and therefore do not carry associated antibodies. The exposure of A_0 to leptospires results to animals infected for the first time and still antibody-negative, A_{0-} , which evolves after a while towards A_2 carrying both IgM and IgG antibodies. Next, A_2 loses IgM antibodies and progresses to A_1 carrying only IgG antibody. When A_1 loses its antibodies, it becomes A_{10} again susceptible to secondary and subsequent leptospiral infections. On the other hand, A_{1-} resulting from an infection of A_1 , evolves towards an A_3 state carrying only IgG but at a high level compared to A_2 and A_1 . And A_3 becomes, A_{10} , susceptible again to infections when it loses its antibodies.

Definitions	Symbol	Mean [min, max]	Unit	References
Transmission rate	β	Varying	1/day	From Eq. (5)
Duration of incubation	$t_e = 1/\nu$	10	day	Baker, 1948 ²⁷
Duration of infection	$t_i = 1/\alpha$	240 [200, 280]	day	Leonard, 1993 ²⁸
Duration of immunity	$t_r = 1/\gamma$	542 [360, 720]	day	Estimated
Natural mortality rate	μ	6.85×10^{-4}	1/day	Estimated
Onset of IgM and IgG: primary infection	$1/\nu_0$	7	day	Cousins, 1985; Smith, 1994 ^{20,29}
Onset of IgG+: subsequent infection	$1/\nu$	10	day	Estimated
Duration of IgM	$1/\omega_2$	65 [60, 70]	day	Leonard, 1993 ²⁸
Duration of IgG	$1/\omega_1$	782	day	Estimated
Duration of incubation ($EA_2 \rightarrow IA_2$)	$t_{ea} = 1/\nu_{ea}$	3 [1, 5]	day	Estimated
Duration of seroconversion from IgM to IgG ($IA_2 \rightarrow IA_1$)	$t_{ia2} = 1/\alpha_2$	$1/\omega_2 - t_{ea}$	day	Calculated
Duration of infection ($IA_1 \rightarrow RA_1$)	$t_{ia1} = 1/\alpha_1$	$t_i - t_{ia2}$	day	Calculated
Duration of immunity and IgG (RA_1)	t_{ra1}	t_r	day	Calculated
Duration of infection for IA_3 state	t_{ia3}	t_i	day	Calculated
Duration of immunity and IgG+ (RA_3)	t_{ra3}	t_r	day	Calculated
Basic reproduction number	R_0	Varying	–	Equation (4)

Table 1. Parameters and time durations of the infection and antibody dynamics.

Now, to build the overall model, this antibody kinetics was combined with the infection dynamics according to a SEIRS model as follows. Let N be the constant total number of individuals or animals in the population. The total population is subdivided into ten compartments where (chronologically according to Fig. 1, right bottom):

- S_0 : number of susceptible animals that have never been neither exposed to nor infected with leptospires. S_0 are antibodies negative.
- E_0 : number of exposed animals that have been infected with leptospires for the first time. It is the S_0 that becomes E_0 after exposure and infection with pathogens. E_0 are infected but not infectious yet. E_0 are antibodies negative.
- EA_2 : number of animals exposed and infected (not infectious) for the first time and carrying both IgM and IgG antibodies. EA_2 follows after E_0 .
- IA_2 : number of animals infected for the first time and now infectious (capable of transmission to susceptible animals) and carrying both IgM and IgG antibodies. IA_2 follows after EA_2 .
- IA_1 : number of animals infected for the first time and still infectious but carrying only IgG antibodies. IA_1 follows after IA_2 loses IgM antibodies.
- RA_1 : number of animals infected for the first time that have recovered (no longer infectious) and still carrying IgG antibodies. RA_1 follows after IA_1 loses the infection following recovery.
- S_1 : number of animals susceptible to leptospiral infection but having already had a history of infection and not carrying associated antibodies. S_1 follows after RA_1 or RA_3 loses the antibodies.
- E_1 : number of exposed animals having already had a history of infection and not carrying associated antibodies. It is the S_1 that becomes E_1 after secondary and subsequent infections with pathogens. E_1 are infected but not infectious yet.
- IA_3 : number of infected animals (secondary and subsequent infections) that are infectious (capable of transmission to susceptible animals) and carrying high level (greater than in both IA_2 and IA_1) IgG antibodies. IA_3 follows after E_1 .
- RA_3 : number of infected animals (secondary and subsequent infections) that have recovered (no longer infectious) and still carrying high level IgG antibodies. RA_3 follows after IA_3 loses the infection following recovery.

And, let $\lambda(t) = (\beta/N) \times [IA_2(t) + IA_1(t) + IA_3(t)]$ represents the time-dependent force of infection. The combined kinetics of infection and antibodies dynamics, according to Fig. 1, can be described by the set of ten delayed differential equations as:

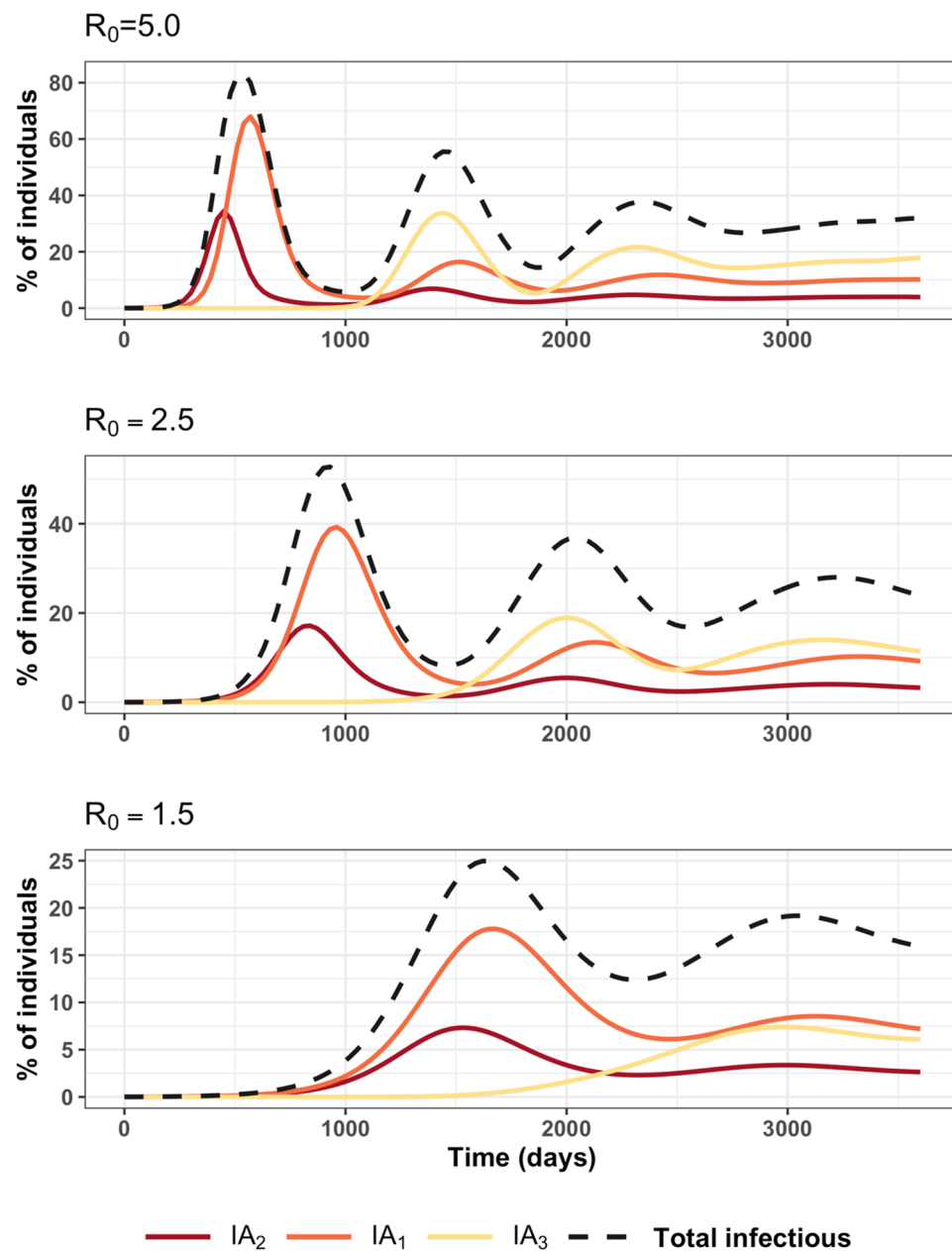


Figure 2. Average proportion of infected animals of type “ i ” (IA_2 : carrying IgM and IgG antibodies, IA_1 : only carrying IgG and IA_3 carrying high-level of IgG) as a function of time for various values of R_0 . Proportion = $100 \times \text{number of animals} / \text{total population}$; with total population = 10,000.

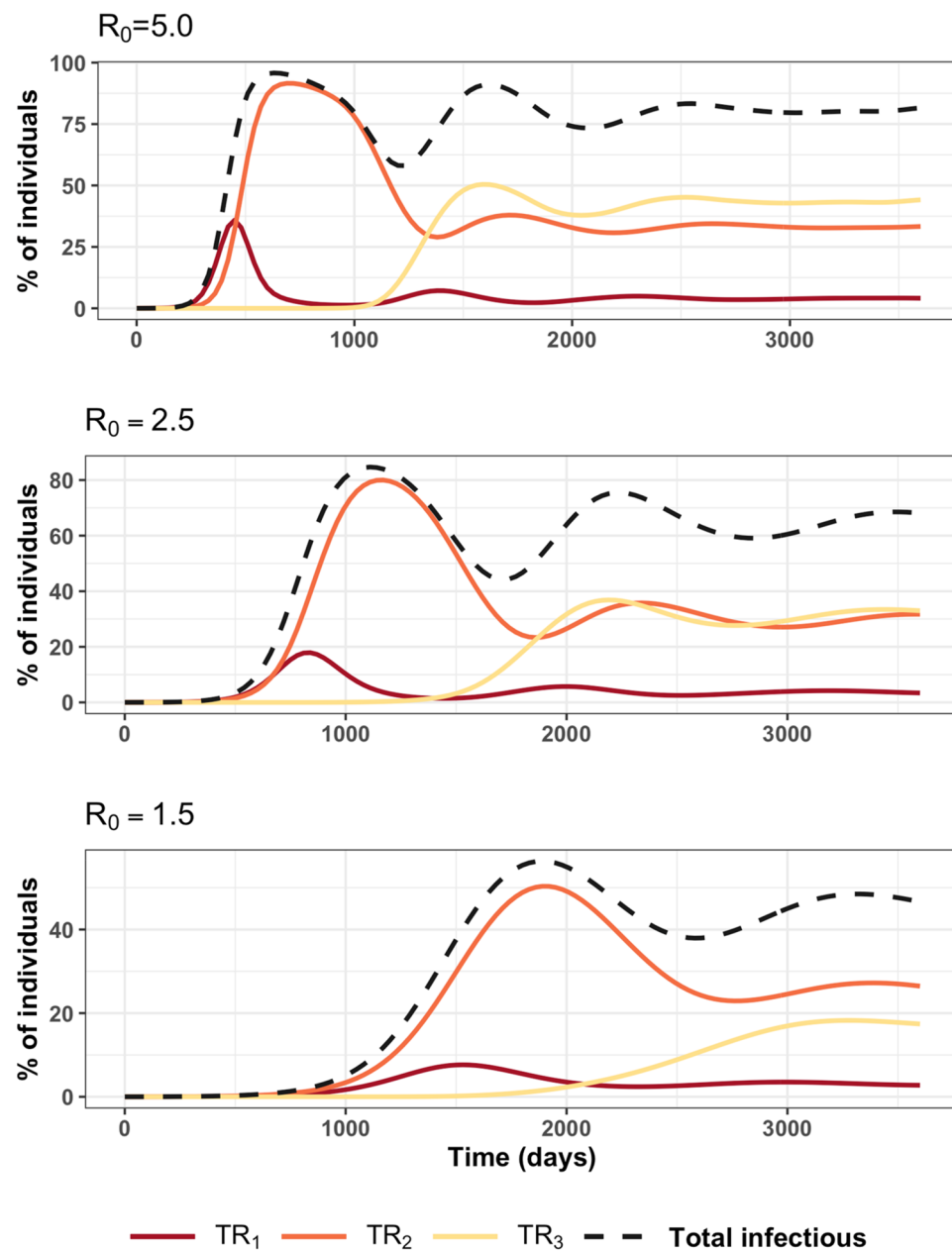


Figure 3. Average proportion of antibody positive animals of type “i” from the diagnostic test (TR_1 , carrying IgM and IgG antibodies; TR_1 , only carrying IgG and TR_3 carrying high-level of IgG) for 10 years. Proportion = $100 \times \text{number of animals} / \text{total population}$; with total population = 10,000.

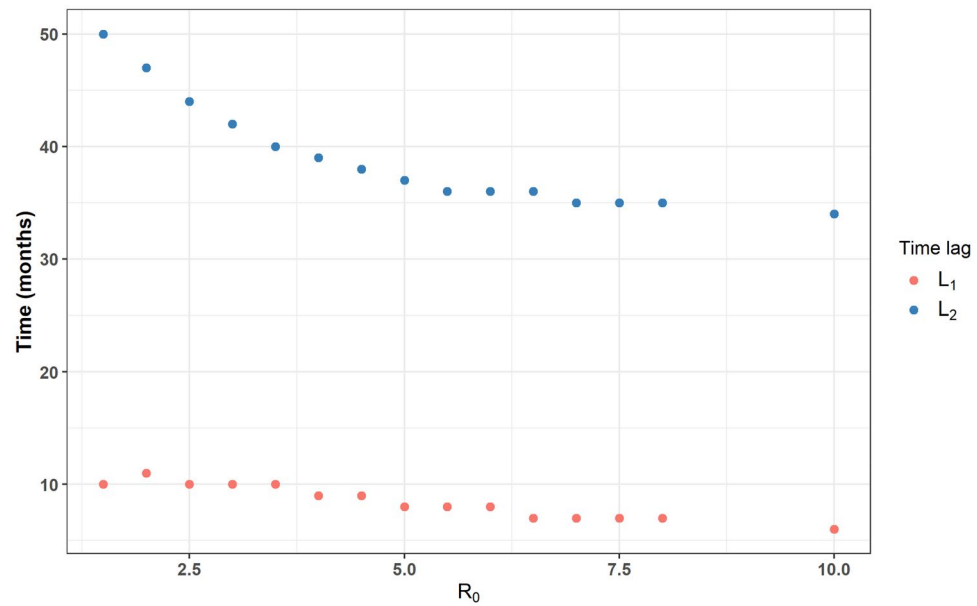


Figure 4. Lag times L_1 (between test results TR_2 and TR_1) and L_2 (between test results TR_3 and TR_1) as a function of R_0 .

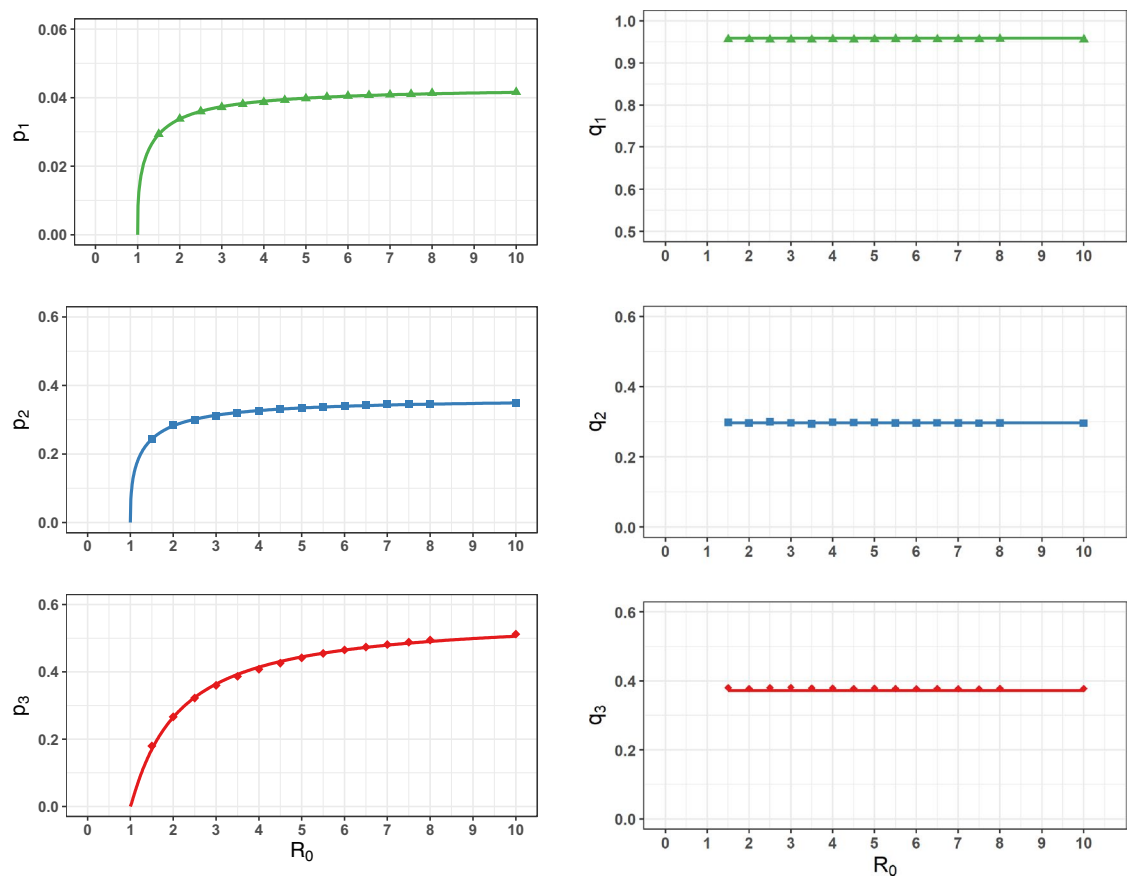


Figure 5. Fractions of antibody positive and infected animals from the diagnostic test results (1, carrying IgM and IgG antibodies; 2, only carrying IgG and 3, carrying high-level of IgG) at 10 years as a function of R_0 . p_i stands for the probability of antibody positive results of type “ i ” and q_i for the probability of infected individuals among antibody positives of type “ i ”. Solid lines through the data are the best-fit to the data (symbols) with Eq. (9) for p_i (left panel) and represent Eq. (10) for q_i (right panel). Dashed lines representing the 95% credible intervals are not visible.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dS_0}{dt} = \mu N - [\lambda(t) + \mu]S_0 \\ \frac{dE_0}{dt} = \lambda(t)S_0 - [v_0 + \mu]E_0 \\ \frac{dEA_2}{dt} = v_0[E_0(t) - \phi(t_{ea})E_0(t - t_{ea})] - \mu EA_2 \\ \frac{dIA_2}{dt} = v_0\phi(t_{ea})[E_0(t - t_{ea}) - \phi(t_{ia2})E_0(t - t_{ea} - t_{ia2})] - \mu IA_2 \\ \frac{dIA_1}{dt} = v_0\phi(t_{ea})\phi(t_{ia2})[E_0(t - t_{ea} - t_{ia2}) - \phi(t_{ia1})E_0(t - t_{ea} - t_{ia2} - t_{ia1})] - \mu IA_1 \\ \frac{dRA_1}{dt} = v_0\phi(t_{ea})\phi(t_{ia2})\phi(t_{ia1})[E_0(t - t_{ea} - t_{ia2} - t_{ia1}) - \phi(t_{ra1})E_0(t - t_{ea} - t_{ia2} - t_{ia1} - t_{ra1})] - \mu RA_1 \\ \frac{dS_1}{dt} = v_0\phi(t_{ra1})\phi(t_{ea})\phi(t_{ia2})\phi(t_{ia1})E_0(t - t_{ea} - t_{ia2} - t_{ia1} - t_{ra1}) + v\phi(t_{ia3})\phi(t_{ra3})E_1(t - t_{ia3} - t_{ra3}) - [\lambda(t) + \mu]S_1 \\ \frac{dE_1}{dt} = \lambda(t)S_1 - [v + \mu]E_1 \\ \frac{dIA_3}{dt} = v[E_1(t) - \phi(t_{ia3})E_1(t - t_{ia3})] - \mu IA_3 \\ \frac{dRA_3}{dt} = v\phi(t_{ia3})[E_1(t - t_{ia3}) - \phi(t_{ra3})E_1(t - t_{ia3} - t_{ra3})] - \mu RA_3 \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

where $\phi(t_k) = \phi_k = e^{-\mu t_k}$ are survival fractions and μ is the natural mortality rate; The summation of all equations equals to zero due to the total population N is kept constant. Each differential equation in Eq. (1) describes the variation over time of the number of animals in the considered compartment. The positive and negative terms after the equal sign in each differential equation represent the increase (incoming arrows in Fig. 1) and the decrease (outgoing arrows in Fig. 1) of the number of individuals, respectively, in the considered compartment. To keep the total population constant, all mortality (terms “ $-\mu \times \text{compartment}$ ”) is replaced (term “ μN ”) by naïve susceptible S_0 . All other terms count for infection and/or transition from one stage to another with transition rates and durations of stays (lag times) in the stages described in Table 1.

The major difference in the dynamics between primo-infected and secondary and later infected manifests itself at two levels:

- Primary infected: the class of exposed animals (infected non-infectious) has two populations: those carrying or not antibodies
- Secondary and subsequent infected: the class of exposed animals (infected non-infectious) has only one population: that which does not carry antibodies. On the other hand, the level of antibodies in the other classes is higher than for the primary infected.

From the combined models, the meaning of variables for the kinetics of infection according to a SEIRS epidemiological model are given by using the following equations (See S1. Methods for the reduced model),

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S = S_0 + S_1 \\ E = E_0 + EA_2 + E_1 \\ I = IA_2 + IA_1 + IA_3 \\ R = RA_1 + RA_3 \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

where S , E , I and R are the number of susceptible, exposed, infectious and recovered animals, respectively. The antibody classes are defined from the Fig. 1 as:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Negative} = S_0 + S_1 + E_0 + E_1 \\ \text{IgM} + \text{IgG} = EA_2 + IA_2 \\ \text{IgG} = (EA_2 + IA_2) + (IA_1 + RA_1) + (IA_3 + RA_3) \\ \text{IgG} + = IA_3 + RA_3 \end{array} \right. \quad (3)$$

The basic reproduction number (R_0) is an important epidemiologic metric used to describe the transmissibility of infectious disease. It provides the expected number of secondary cases in a naïve population generated by an infectious animal throughout the infectious period. For this system (involving SEIRS model), the basic reproduction number is given by,

$R_0 = [\text{prob. to be infected during infectious period}] \times [\text{fraction of surviving infectious}] \times [\text{population size}]$. This reads as:

$$R_0 = \left(\frac{\beta/N}{\beta/N + \alpha + \mu} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \mu} \right) N = \left(\frac{\beta}{\beta + (\alpha + \mu)N} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \mu} \right) N. \quad (4)$$

Note that when $\beta = 0$, the $R_0 = 0$, and when $\beta \rightarrow \infty$, $R_0 = \alpha N / (\alpha + \mu)$. In the absence of any information on β , the R_0 can be inverted to express the contact-transmission rate β as a function of R_0 , population size N and other parameters of the system as:

$$\beta = \frac{R_0(\alpha + \mu)^2 N}{\alpha N - R_0(\alpha + \mu)}. \quad (5)$$

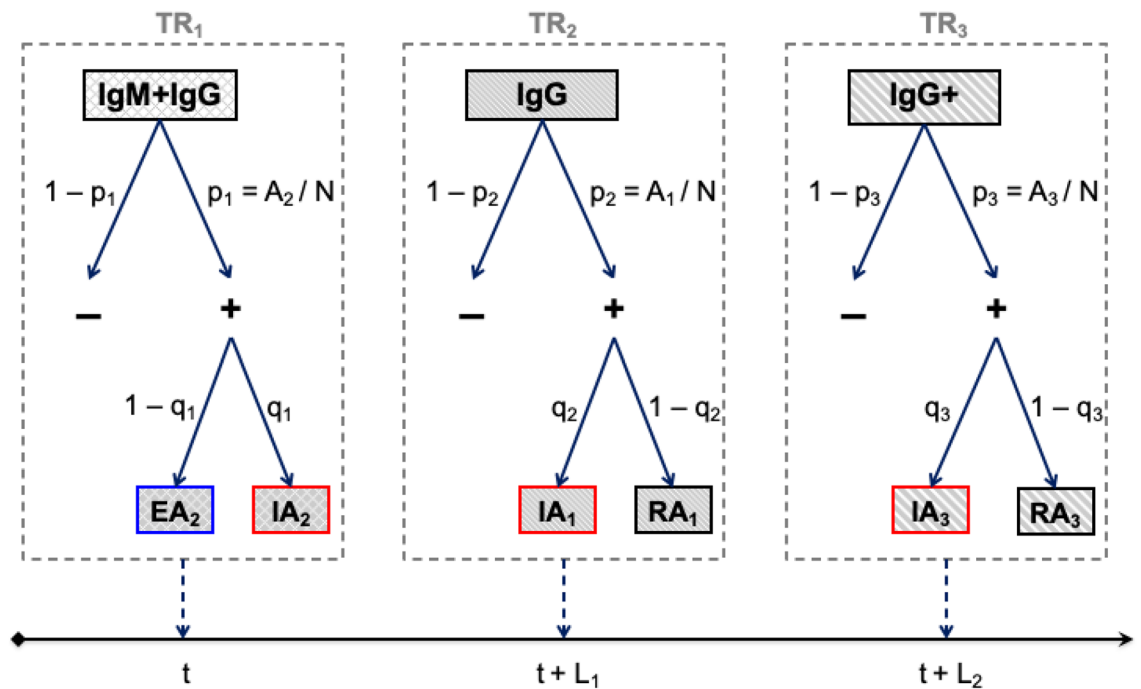


Figure 6. Results of a diagnostic test. TR_i stands for test result. The prevalence p_i corresponds to the true fraction of positive individuals carrying targeted antibodies and q_i the fraction of them that are infected. L_1 and L_2 represent the lag times between associated antibody states of the population.

From the set of Eq. (1), the meaning and values of parameters for the combined model are provided in Table 1, retrieved from the literature (Table S1). Time lags in Eq. (1) for SEIRS (Eq. S1) and antibody kinetics are constrained as shown in Fig. 1 by the following relations:

$$\begin{cases} t_e = \frac{1}{\nu} = \frac{1}{\nu_0} + \frac{1}{\nu_{ea}} ; t_{ea} = \frac{1}{\nu_{ea}} \\ t_i = \frac{1}{\alpha} = t_{ia2} + t_{ia1} = t_{ia3} \\ t_r = \frac{1}{\gamma} = t_{ra1} = t_{ra3} \\ t_{ea} + t_{ia2} = \frac{1}{\omega_2} \\ t_{ia3} + t_{ra3} = \frac{1}{\omega_1} = \frac{1}{\omega_2} + t_{ia1} + t_{ra1} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

To account for the variability and uncertainty in durations $d = t_{ea}, t_{i2}, t_r$ and $1/\omega_2$ in Table 1, the d were all sampled using a Weibull distribution, $W(d) = \frac{k}{\lambda_d} \left(\frac{d}{\lambda_d}\right)^{k-1} \exp\left[-\left(\frac{d}{\lambda_d}\right)^k\right]$, with the shape parameter $k = 2$ and scale parameter, $\lambda_d = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \times \left(\widehat{t_{ea}}, \widehat{t_{i2}}, \widehat{t_r}, \widehat{1/\omega_2}\right)$, where $\widehat{\cdot}$ designates the corresponding mean value given in Table 1. The other parameters were calculated using the relations in Eq. (6).

Data analysis. The diagnosis of leptospirosis is complicated and depends on the laboratory test. To detect antibodies, there are tests such as microscopic agglutination test (MAT) and immuno-enzymatic assays (ELISA) that are well-known methods. Here, we consider a diagnostic test that would provide one, two or all three of the following outcomes or test results (TR) as shown in Fig. 1: TR_1 —detecting only IgM (and assuming that IgG are also present) and corresponding to the total number of EA₂ and IA₂ as A_2 ; TR_2 —detecting low levels of IgG corresponding to the number of IA₁ and RA₁ as A_1 ; and TR_3 —detecting high levels of IgG corresponding to the number of IA₃ and RA₃ as A_3 .

As shown in Fig. 6, such a diagnostic test provides information regarding the prevalence p_i or the fraction of (real or true) positive animals carrying targeted antibodies, the fraction q_i of positive animals that are infected, and the lag time (L_1 and L_2) since infection. To extract that information, the reasoning below goes as follows.

- Prevalence of antibody positive:** any diagnostic test is characterized by a sensitivity Se and specificity Sp . Therefore, the fraction of positive $T_{+,i}$ from the diagnostic test result is given by,

$$T_{+,i} = Se_i \times p_i + (1 - Sp_i) \times (1 - p_i), \quad (7)$$

where p_i is the prevalence or the fraction of real or true positive from test i . Now, inverting Eq. (7) provides p_i as,

$$p_i = (T_{+,i} + Sp_i - 1) / (Se_i + Sp_i - 1). \quad (8)$$

p_i	a_i (95% CI)	k_i (95% CI)	r^2
p_1	0.0431 (0.0430–0.0432)	0.3530 (0.3442–0.3618)	0.9985
p_2	0.3626 (0.361–0.3642)	0.3625 (0.3502–0.3748)	0.9973
p_3	0.5680 (0.5614–0.5746)	1.1000 (1.0580–1.1410)	0.9976

Table 2. The parameters for $p_i = a_i(1 - 1/R_0)^{k_i}$.

Then, using outputs of simulations, we can use the determined prevalence p_i to infer the value of R_0 .

- *Fraction of infected:* using simulation outputs, we can determine the fraction of infected q_i corresponding to the determined R_0 .
- *Time lag since infection (for a test performed at time t):* TR_1 identifies freshly infected animals A_2 , and A_1 and A_3 positive animals should be observed later at L_1 and L_2 , respectively. TR_2 reflects animals A_1 infected about L_1 ago that is expected to be A_3 positive later at $L_2 - L_1$. TR_3 identifies animals A_3 infected at least about L_2 ago.

At the steady state, the expressions of p_i are given in Eq. (S5). However, we found that simulations of prevalence of antibody positive can be fitted as well with the power law,

$$p_i = a_i(1 - 1/R_0)^{k_i}, \quad (9)$$

where a_i and k_i are given in Table 2.

Likewise, the expressions of the fraction of infected q_i at the steady state are given in Eq. (S6) as,

$$\begin{cases} q_{1,s} = \frac{IA_2}{IA_2 + EA_2} = \frac{\phi_{ea}[1 - \phi_{ia2}]}{1 - \phi_{ea}\phi_{ia2}} \\ q_{2,s} = \frac{IA_1}{IA_1 + RA_1} = \frac{1 - \phi_{ia1}}{1 - \phi_{ia1}\phi_{ra1}} \\ q_{3,s} = \frac{IA_3}{IA_3 + RA_3} = \frac{1 - \phi_{ia3}}{1 - \phi_{ia3}\phi_{ra3}} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Clearly, the $q_{i,s}$ are constant as a function of R_0 .

Simulations details and Statistical analyses. Stochastic simulations numerically solve Eq. (1) with parameters in Table 1 at daily time step and with initial 10,000 individuals over a 30 year period. Unless stated otherwise, all the parameters are kept the same in all simulations except for the contact-transmission β value that is varied via R_0 using Eq. (5). 1000 simulations were used for statistical analysis. The average numbers of each compartment in Eq. (1) were recorded every 30 days to generate a monthly data series. All simulations were performed using the MATLAB R2016b and statistical analyses were performed using R version 4.0.2.

Data availability

The datasets generated during analyzed and/or the current study were made available from the corresponding author based on reasonable requests.

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Author contributions

S.C.: performed the analysis, conceptualized, wrote the manuscript and revising it critically for important content. K.C.M.: participated in its design and involved in drafting the manuscript. A.K.: participated in framing the antibody kinetic model and involved in drafting the manuscript. A.W.: participated in its design and involved in drafting the manuscript. D.J.B.: supervised the work, conceptualized, developed the model, wrote the manuscript and revising it critically for important content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

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Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to D.J.B.

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