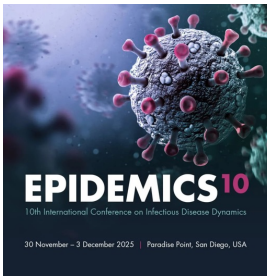




**HKU
Med** LKS Faculty of Medicine
School of Public Health
香港大學公共衛生學院



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Unraveling the impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions on pathogen mutation for SARS-CoV-2

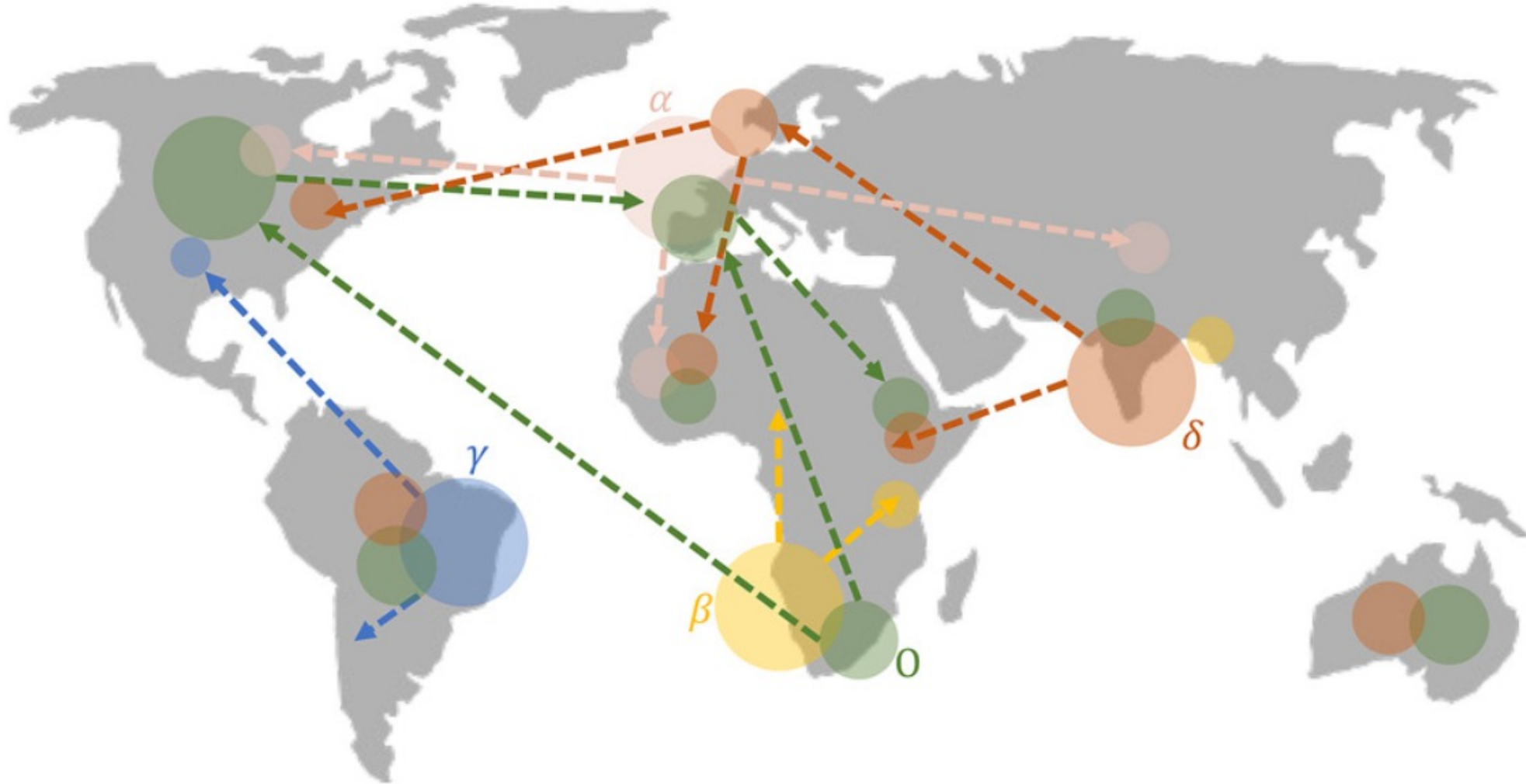
Jiaqi Chen, Dong Wang, Peng Wu, Benjamin J. Cowling, Sheikh Taslim Ali

Epidemics 10
San Diego, USA
Dec 02, 2025

jiaqichen@connect.hku.hk

Background & Motivation

The origin of SARS-CoV-2 VOCs (Variants of concern)



[1] Tegally H, Wilkinson E, Tsui J L H, et al. Dispersal patterns and influence of air travel during the global expansion of SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern[J]. Cell, 2023, 186(15): 3277-3290. e16.

- Why did the Alpha variant originate in the UK and spread rapidly during the second wave of the pandemic in Europe, while other European countries seemed to lag behind?
- Why do new variants of the COVID-19 always seem to emerge outside of China?



Materials & Methods

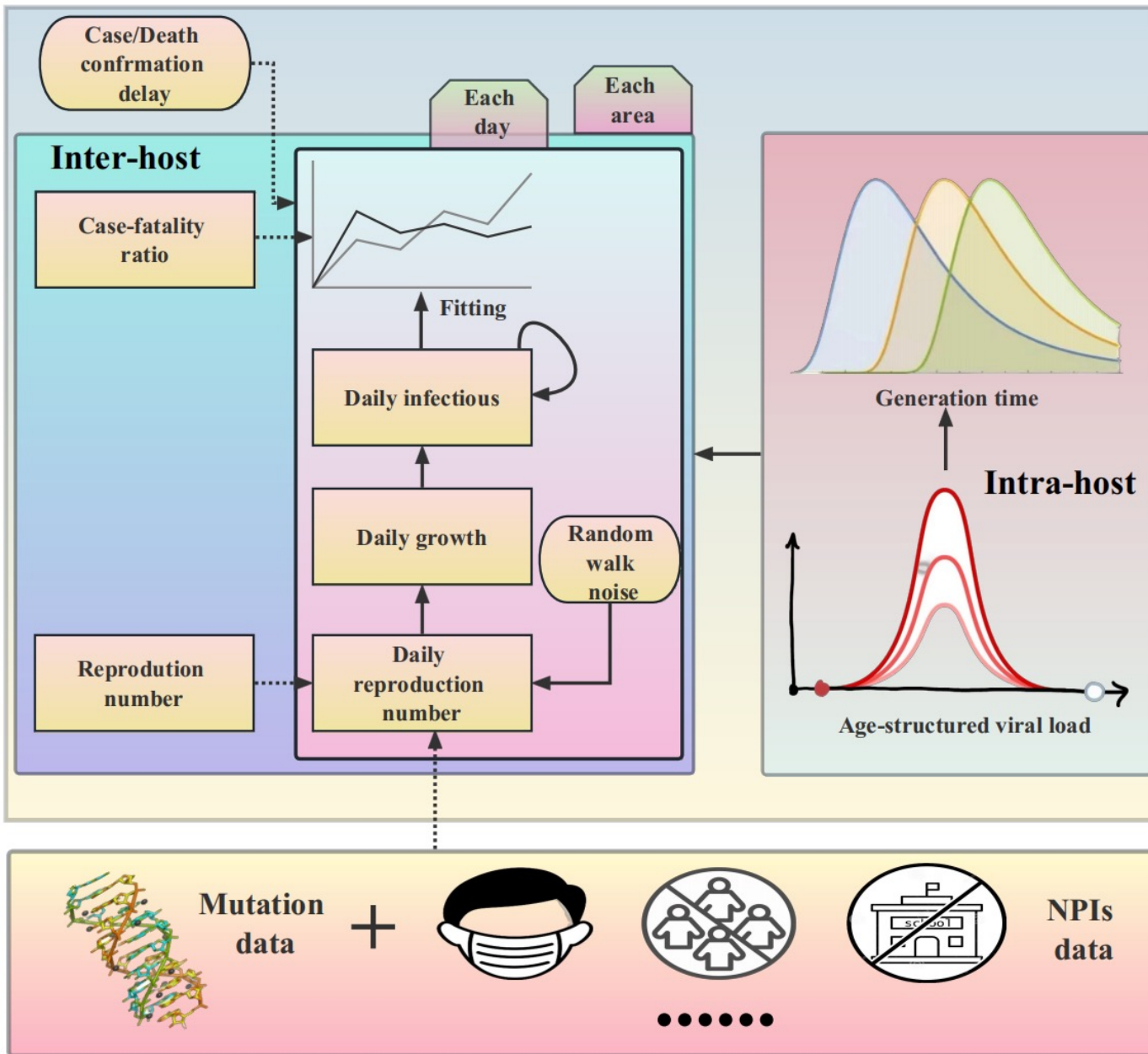
Intra- and inter-host model

Inter-host model:
Bayes machine learning

Intra-host model:
Mechanistic (ODE)

NPIs: Macro-level

Mutation: Micro-level

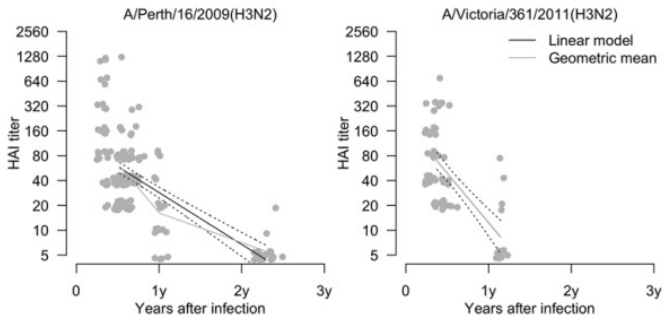


Studying cross-scale problems with multi-scale model

$$R_t^i = R_0^i \exp(-\alpha_i N_{i,t,r} - \beta_j S_{j,t,r} - \gamma_k IM_{k,t,r}) \exp(\Delta_t)$$

$$IM_{nat}^i(t) \quad IM_{cro}^i(t) \quad IM_{vac}^i(t) \quad D^i[t, s]$$

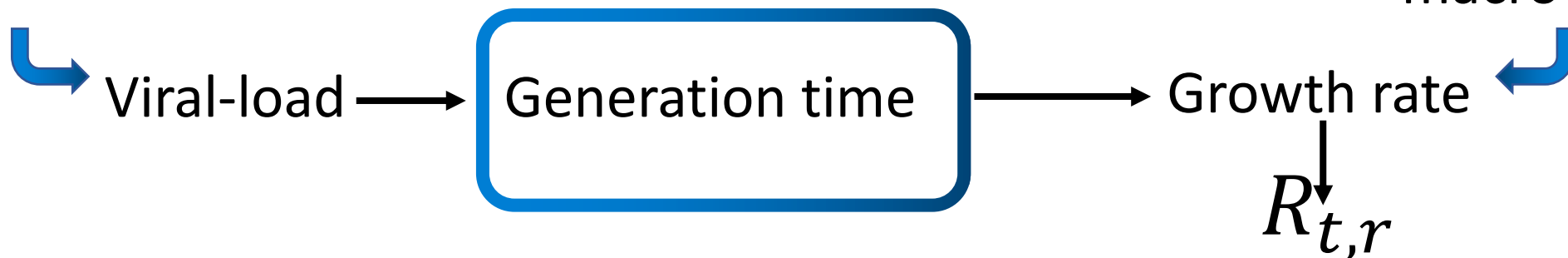
Wei et al. PLoS One 2020



$$IM_{nat}^i(t) = \sum_{s=1}^{m.lag} im_{nat}(t-s) I^i(s) \exp(-\phi^i \times D^i[t, s])$$

$$IM_{cro}^i(t) = \sum_{j \neq i=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^{m.lag} \{r_{ij} \times im_{cro}(t-s) I^i(s) \exp(-\phi^i \times D^i[t, s])\}.$$

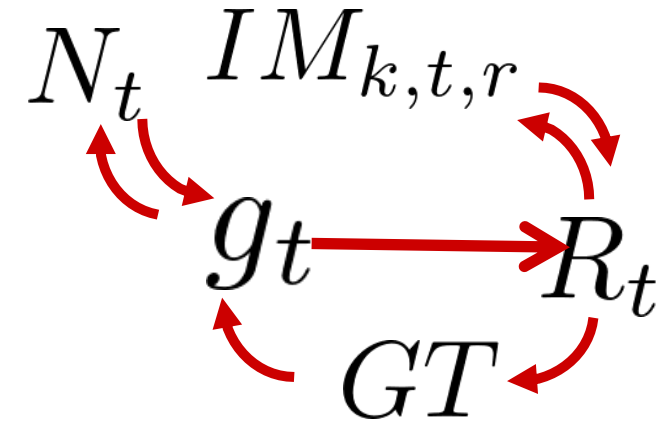
micro



Transmission process

$$g_{t,c} = \exp\left(\beta_{GI} \left(R_{c,t}^{\frac{1}{\alpha_{GI}}} - 1\right)\right) - 1$$

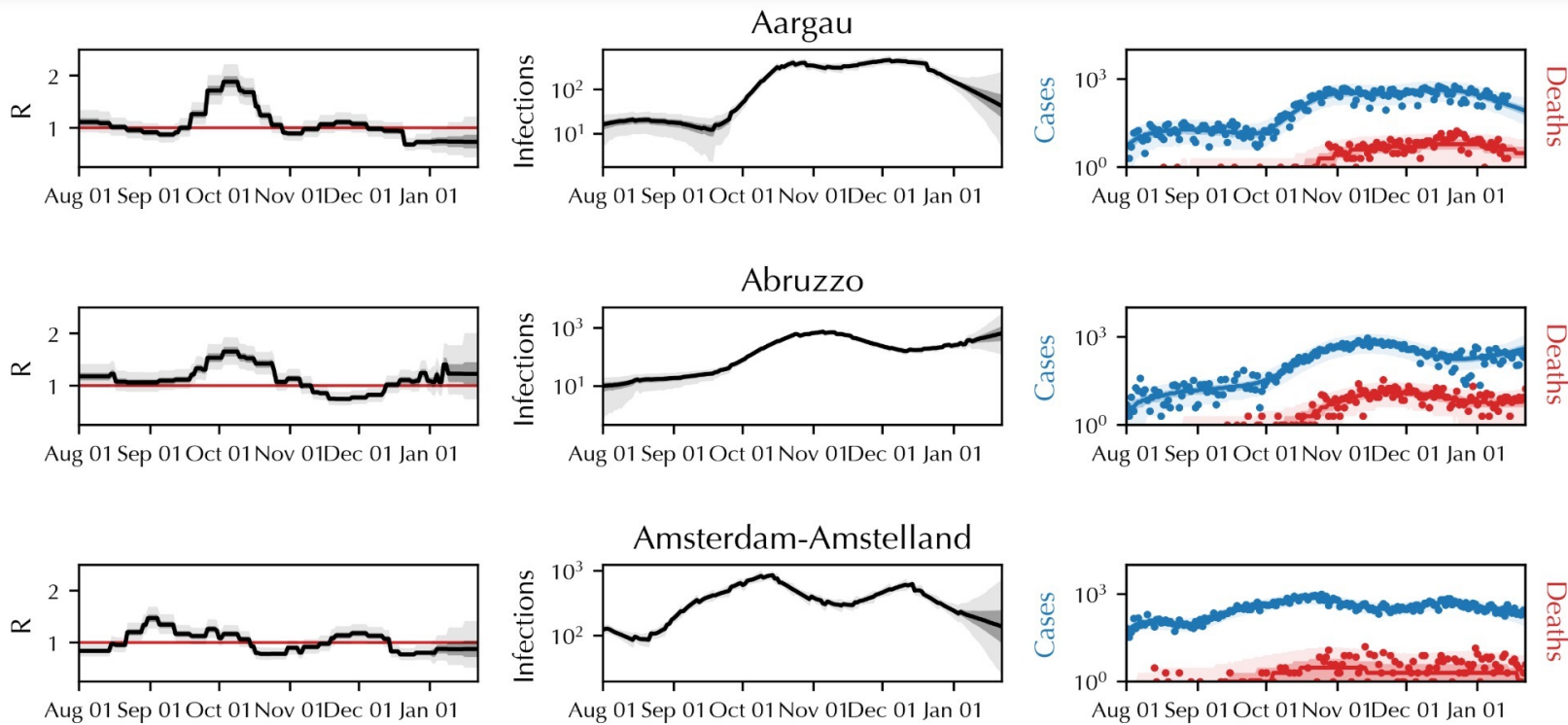
$$N_{t,c}^{(C)} = N_{0,c}^{(C)} \prod_{\tau=1}^t \left[(g_{t,c} + 1) \cdot \exp \epsilon_{t,c}^{(C)} \right]$$



macro

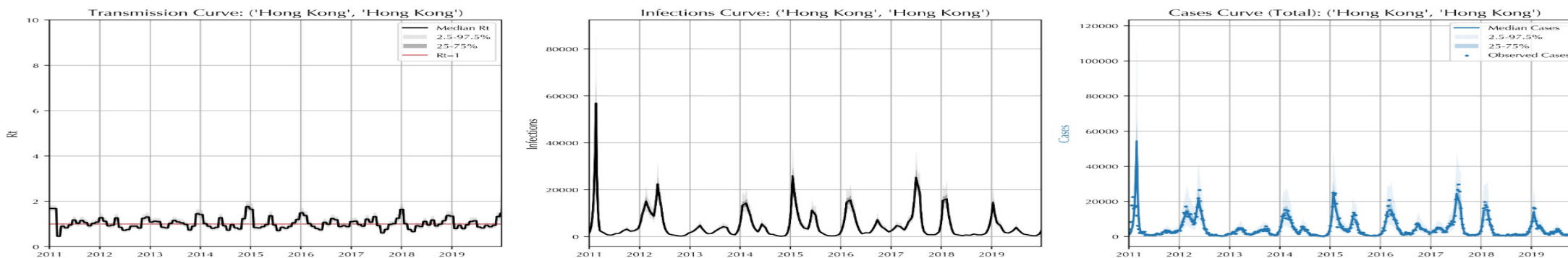
Results & Discussion

The fitting results of 114 regions in Europe.



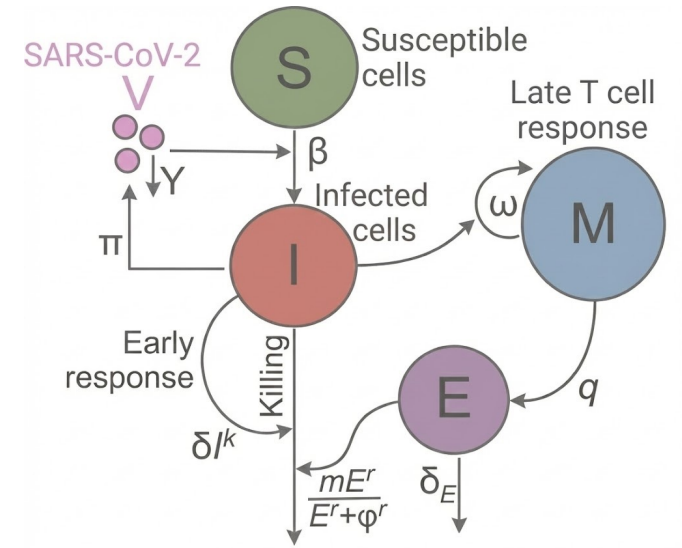
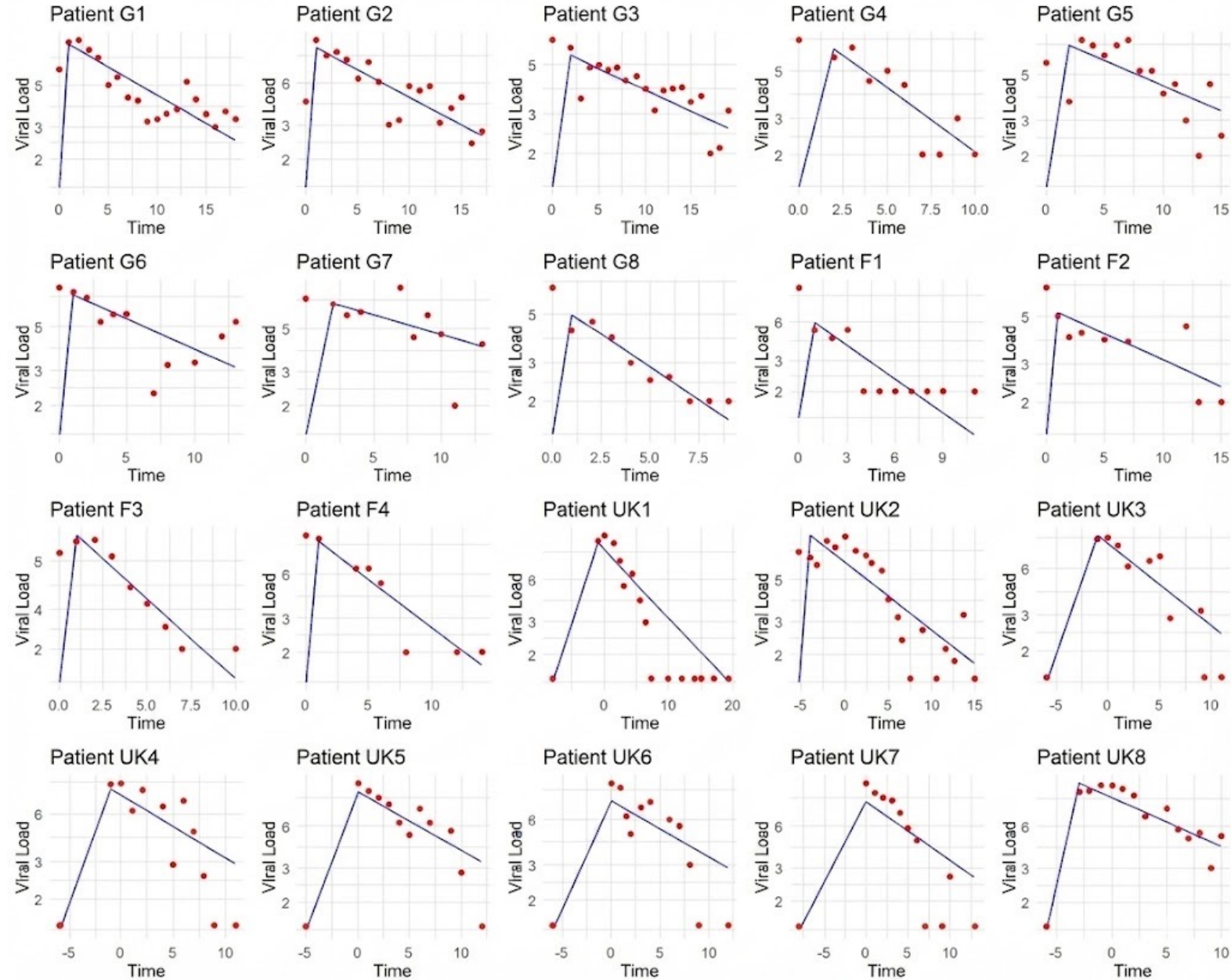
Covid-19 :

Influenza :



Fitting method: Bayesian DL MCMC

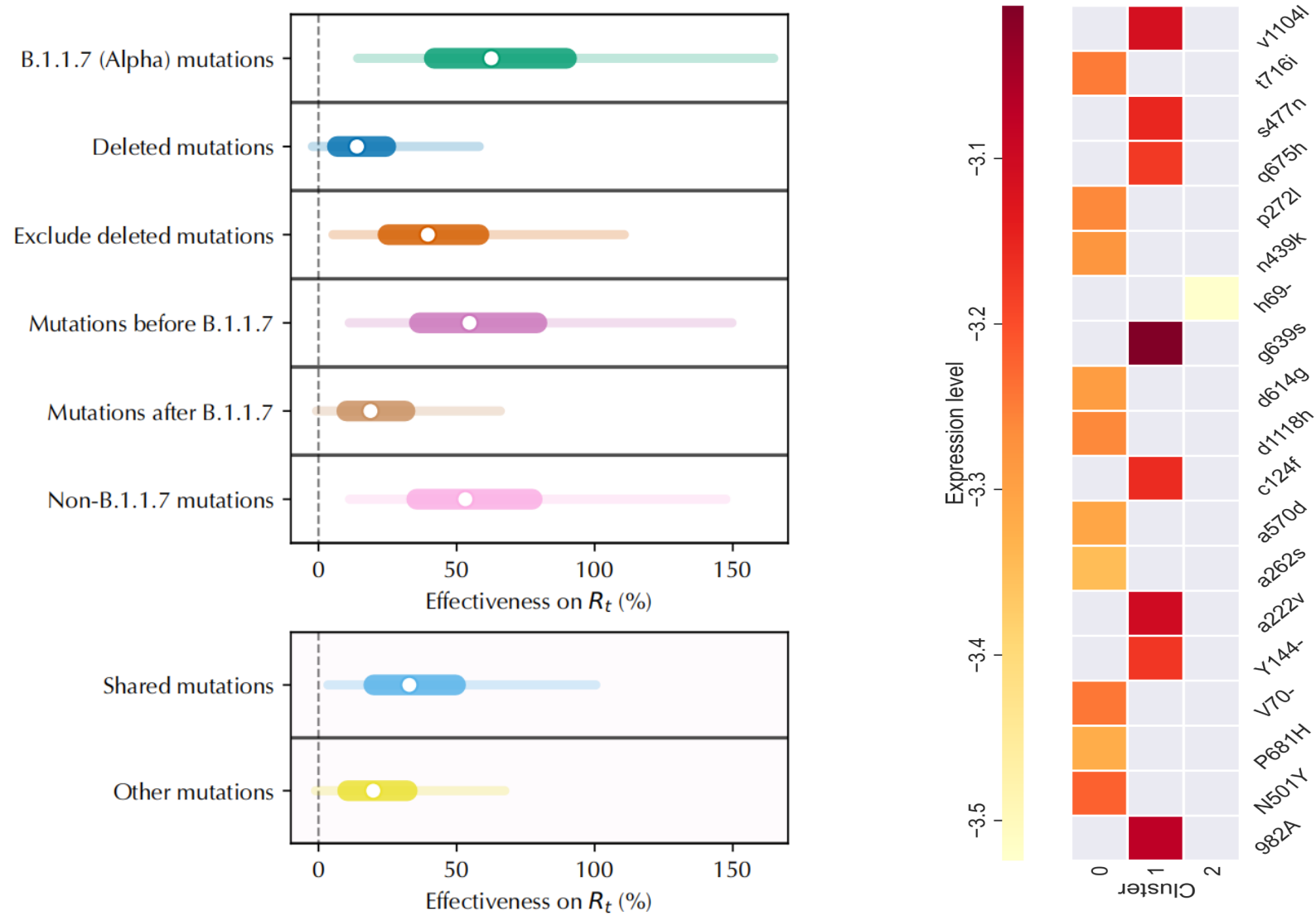
The fitting results of viral load



Viral-load \longrightarrow Generation time

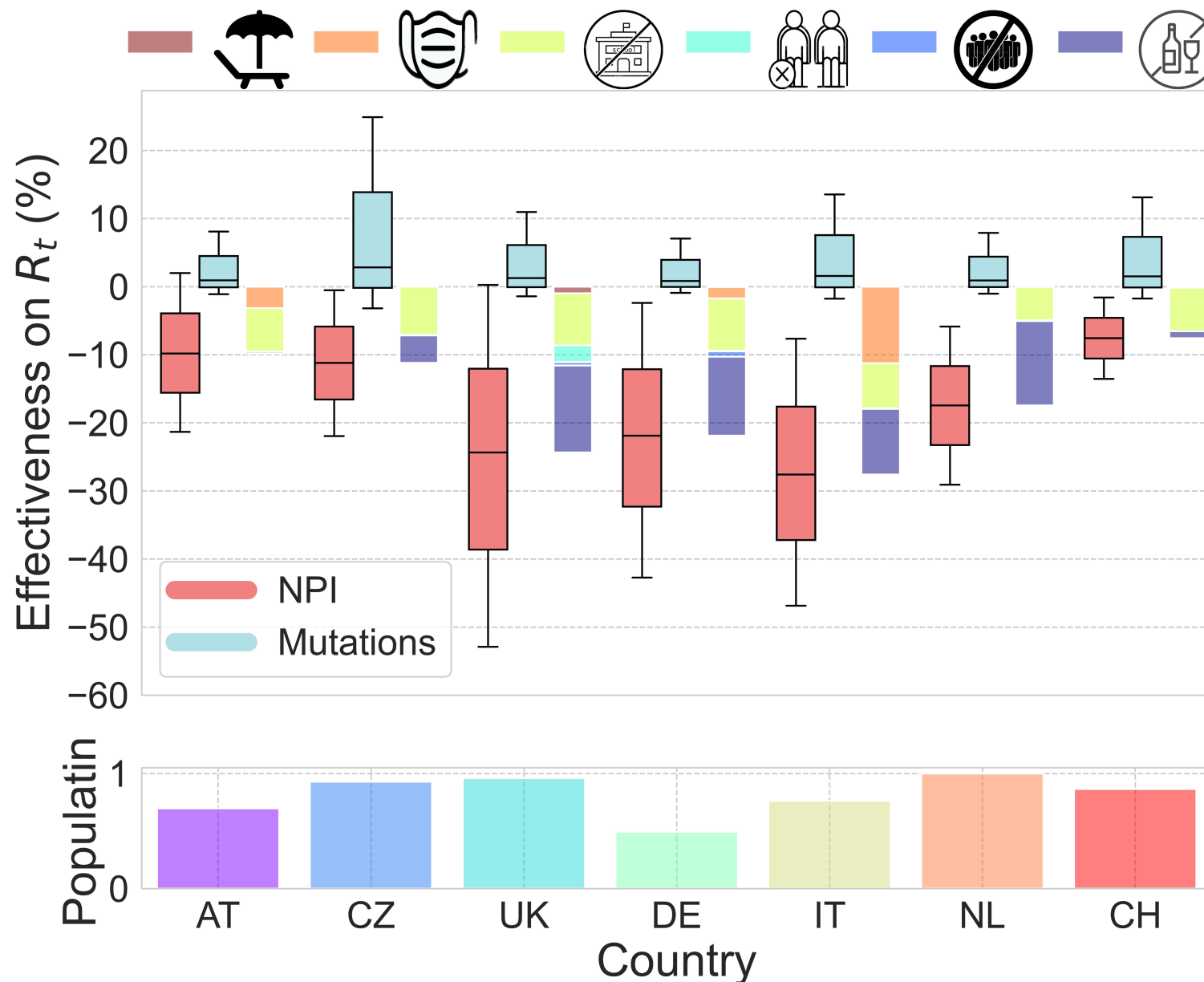
Growth rate $\longrightarrow R_{t,r}$

Genetic mutations effectiveness under default model settings.



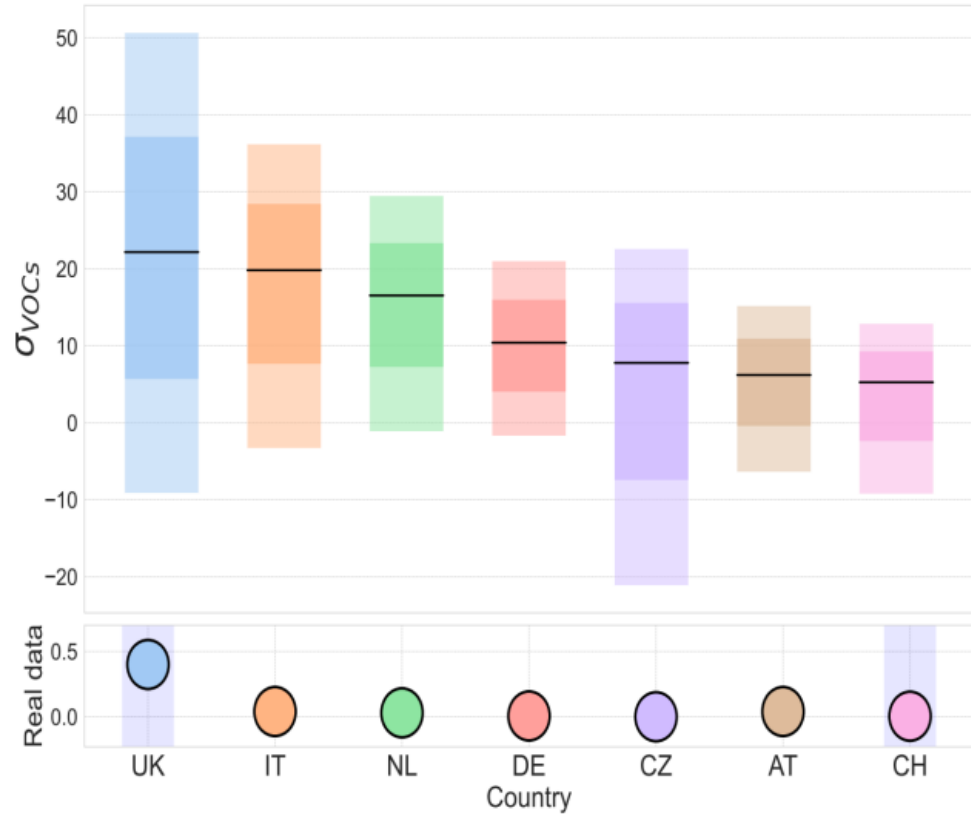
Shared mutations play a more significant role in the transmission dynamics of SARS-CoV-2

Effectiveness of NPIs and mutations in different countries

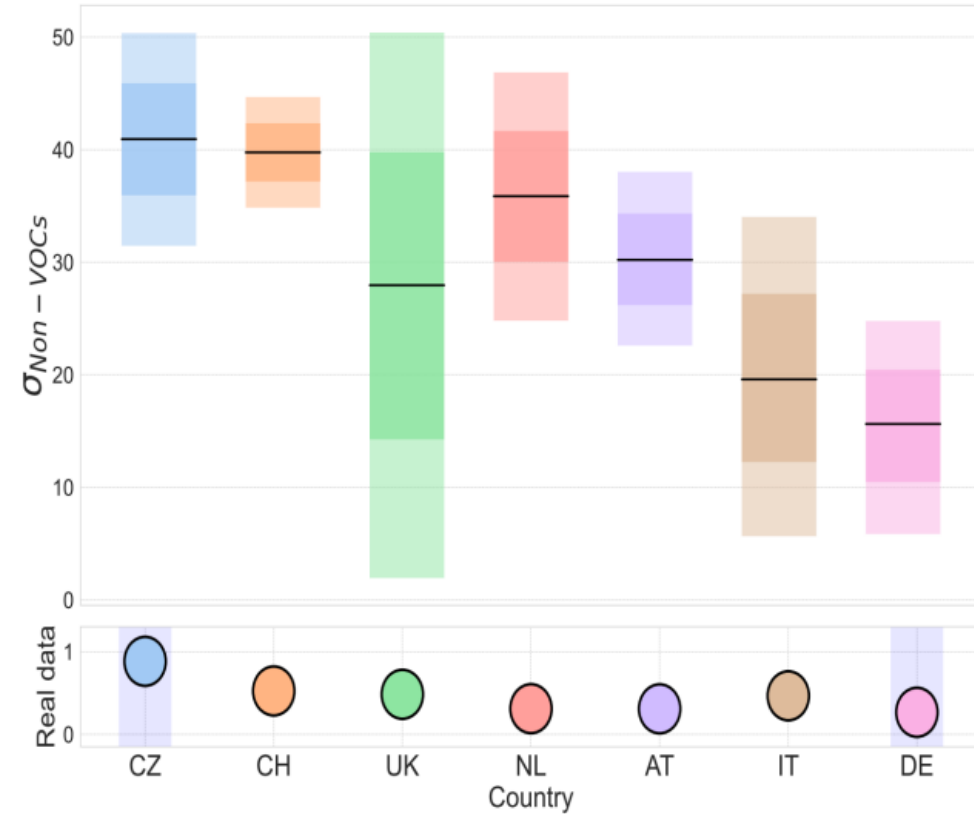


Measures such as wearing masks are very effective in reducing R_t .

Comparison of simulated ranking results for VOCs and Non-VOCs from our model with real data.



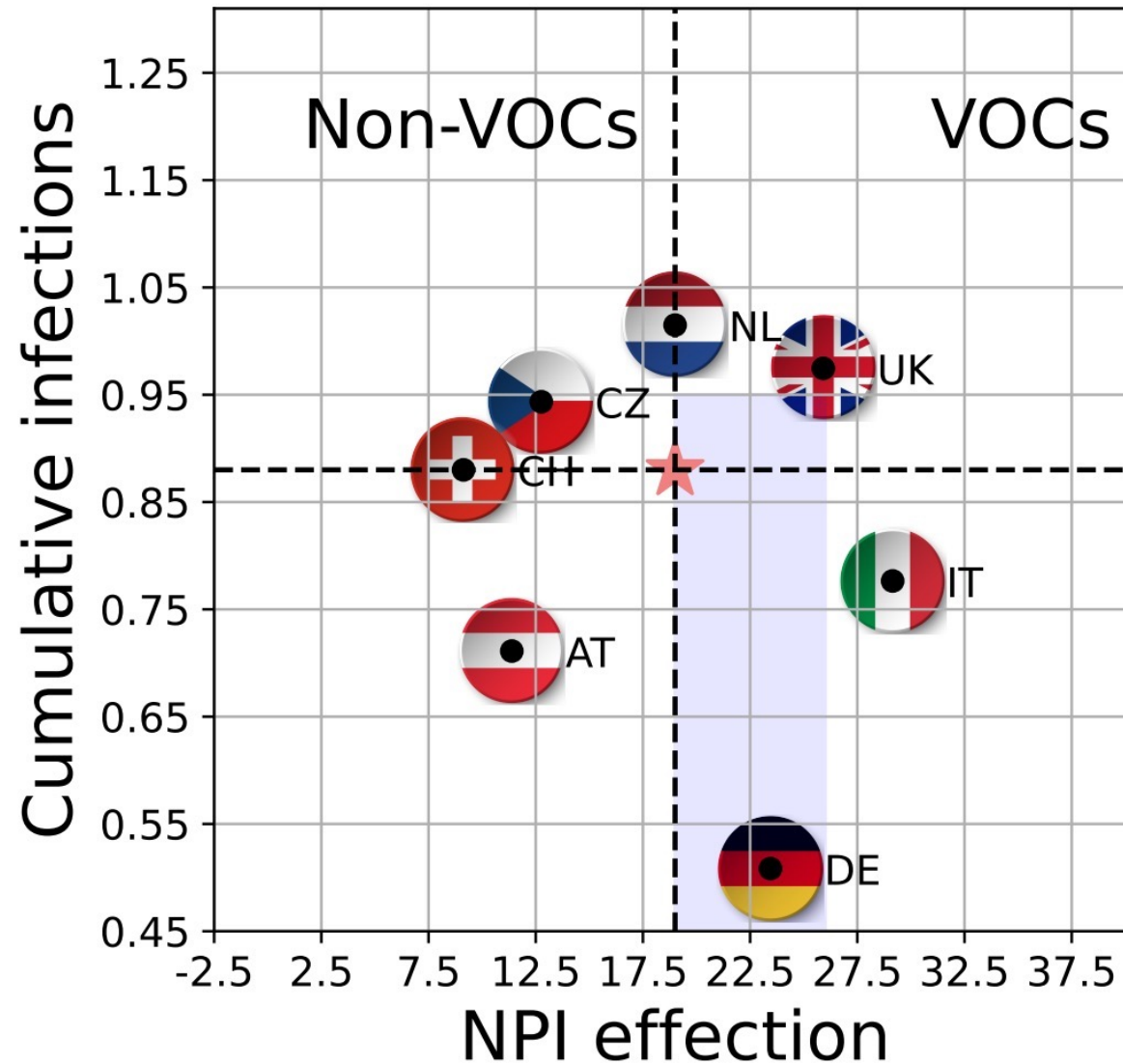
(a)



(b)

The results of our model align well with the rankings observed in the real-world scenario

Assessing the impact of NPIs and relative infections on mutations and predicting mutation priority.



High NPIs drive strain-specific mutations

Low NPIs incite random ones

The influence of NPIs on COVID-19 variant mutation is non-linear

Conclusions

- We quantified a crucial issue, the impact of NPIs on COVID-19 variants using a cross-scale model.
- Mutations associated with VOCs, such as shared mutations, have significantly influenced R_t .
- The influence of NPIs on the evolution of COVID-19 variants is non-linear.
- We forecasted the future mutation priorities for seven European countries.

Limitation & Future opportunities

- Mutation mechanisms (Select Pressure)---Darwinian
- More data: Mobility, subtype...
- The risk of emergence of a new variant

Acknowledgements

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Thank You!

jiaqichen@connect.hku.hk