
emodpy-malaria

Institute for Disease Modeling

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emodpy-malaria is a collection of Python scripts and utilities created to streamline user interactions with EMOD and idmtools for modeling malaria. Much of the functionality is inherited from the [emod_api](#) and [emodpy](#) packages.

Additional information about how to use idmtools can be found at in [Welcome to idmtools](#). Additional information about EMOD malaria parameters can be found in [EMOD parameter reference](#).

INSTALLATION PREREQUISITES

First, ensure the following prerequisites are met before following the install instructions in *emodpy-malaria installation*.

- Windows 10 Pro or Enterprise, or Linux
- Python 3.6 or 3.7 64-bit (<https://www.python.org/downloads/release>)
- Git client, such as Git Bash or the Git GUI
- pip.ini (Windows) or pip.conf (Linux), containing the following:

```
[global]
index-url = https://packages.idmod.org/api/pypi/pypi-production/simple
```

1.1 emodpy-malaria installation

Follow the steps below to install emodpy-malaria.

Note: Currently, VPN connection is required to run the example.

1. Open a command prompt and create a virtual environment in any directory you choose. The command below names the environment “v-emodpy-malaria”, but you may use any desired name:

```
python -m venv v-emodpy-malaria
```

2. Activate the virtual environment:

- Windows
- Linux

Enter the following:

```
v-emodpy-malaria\Scripts\activate
```

Enter the following:

```
source v-emodpy-malaria/bin/activate
```

3. Install emodpy-malaria packages:

```
pip install emodpy_malaria
```

If you are on Python 3.6, also run:

```
pip install dataclasses
```

If you are on Linux, also run:

```
pip install keyrings.alt
```

4. Open a command prompt and clone the emodpy-malaria GitHub repository to a local directory using the following command:

```
git clone https://github.com/InstituteForDiseaseModeling/emodpy-malaria.git
```

5. Verify installation by running the included Python example, `example.py`, located in `/examples/start_here`:

```
python example.py
```

Upon completion you can view the results in COMPS.

6. When you are finished, deactivate the virtual environment by entering the following at a command prompt:

```
deactivate
```


EMODPY_MALARIA

2.1 emodpy_malaria package

2.1.1 Subpackages

`emodpy_malaria.demographics` package

Submodules

`emodpy_malaria.demographics.MalariaDemographics` module

This module contains the classes and functions for creating demographics files for malaria simulations. For more information on EMOD demographics files, see [Demographics file](#).

```
class emodpy_malaria.demographics.MalariaDemographics(nodes,  
                                                    idref='Gridded  
world'  
                                                    grump2.5arcmin',  
                                                    base_file=None,  
                                                    init_prev=0.2)
```

Bases: `emod_api.demographics.Demographics.Demographics`

This class is derived from `emod_api.demographics.Demographics.Demographics` and sets certain defaults for malaria in construction.

Parameters

- **nodes** – The number of nodes to create.
- **idref** – Method describing how the latitude and longitude values are created for each of the nodes in a simulation. “Gridded world” values use a grid overlaid across the globe at some arcsec resolution. You may also generate the grid using another tool or coordinate system. For more information, see [Metadata](#).
- **base_file** – A basic demographics file used as a starting point for creating more complicated demographics files. For example, using a single node file to create a multi-node file for spatial simulations.
- **init_prev** – The initial malaria prevalence of the population.

Returns None

```
emodpy_malaria.demographics.MalariaDemographics.from_template_node(lat=0,  
                                                                    lon=0,  
                                                                    pop=1000000.0,  
                                                                    name=1,  
                                                                    forced_id=1,  
                                                                    init_prev=0.2)
```

Create a single-node *MalariaDemographics* instance from the parameters you supply.

Parameters

- **lat** – Latitude of the centroid of the node to create.
- **lon** – Longitude of the centroid of the node to create.
- **pop** – Human population of the node.
- **name** – The name of the node. This may be a characteristic of the node, such as “rural” or “urban”, or an identifying integer.
- **forced_id** – The node ID for the single node.
- **init_prev** – The initial malaria prevalence of the node.

Returns A *MalariaDemographics* instance.

```
emodpy_malaria.demographics.MalariaDemographics.from_pop_csv(pop_filename_in,  
                                                             pop_filename_out='spatial_gridded_pop_di  
                                                             site='No_Site')
```

Create a multi-node *MalariaDemographics* instance from a CSV file describing a population.

Parameters

- **pop_filename_in** – The path to the demographics file to ingest.
- **pop_filename_out** – The path to the file to output.
- **site** – A string to identify the country, village, or trial site.

Returns A *MalariaDemographics* instance.

```
emodpy_malaria.demographics.MalariaDemographics.from_params(tot_pop=1000000.0,  
                                                             num_nodes=100,  
                                                             frac_rural=0.3,  
                                                             id_ref='from_params')
```

Create a multi-node *MalariaDemographics* instance as a synthetic population based on a few parameters.

Parameters

- **tot_pop** – The total human population in the node.
- **num_nodes** – The number of nodes to create.
- **frac_rural** – The fraction of the population that is rural.
- **id_ref** – Method describing how the latitude and longitude values are created for each of the nodes in a simulation. “Gridded world” values use a grid overlaid across the globe at some arcsec resolution. You may also generate the grid using another tool or coordinate system. For more information, see [Metadata](#).

Returns A *MalariaDemographics* instance.

emodpy_malaria.interventions package

Submodules

emodpy_malaria.interventions.bednet module

This module contains functionality for bednet distribution.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.bednet.Bednet(camp, start_day, coverage=1.0, blocking_eff=1, killing_eff=1, repelling_eff=1, usage_eff=1, blocking_decay_rate=0, blocking_predecay_duration=365, killing_decay_rate=0, killing_predecay_duration=365, repelling_decay_rate=0, repelling_predecay_duration=365, usage_decay_rate=0, usage_predecay_duration=365, node_ids=None, insecticide=None)
```

Add a simple insecticide-treated bednet intervention with configurable efficacy and usage that can decay over time to your campaign. This is equivalent to [UsageDependentBednet](#) with exponential waning.

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object to which the intervention will be added.
- **start_day** – The day of the simulation on which the bednets are distributed. We recommend aligning this with the start of the simulation.
- **coverage** – The proportion of the population that will receive a bednet.
- **blocking_eff** – The efficacy of the bednet at blocking mosquitoes from feeding.
- **killing_eff** – The efficacy of the bednet at killing mosquitoes that land on it.
- **repelling_eff** – The efficacy of the bednet at repelling mosquitoes.
- **usage_eff** – The proportion of time that individuals with a bednet use it. This effectively reduces the other efficacy measures by the amount specified; a value of 0.5 will reduce blocking, killing, and repelling efficacies by half.
- **blocking_decay_rate** – The exponential decay length, in days, where the current effect is equal initial efficacy - dt/decay rate.
- **blocking_predecay_duration** – The time, in days, before bednet efficacy begins to decay.
- **killing_decay_rate** – The exponential decay length, in days, where the current effect is equal initial efficacy - dt/decay rate.
- **killing_predecay_duration** – The time, in days, before bednet efficacy begins to decay.
- **repelling_decay_rate** – The exponential decay length, in days, where the current effect is equal initial efficacy - dt/decay rate.
- **repelling_predecay_duration** – The time, in days, before bednet efficacy begins to decay.
- **usage_decay_rate** – The exponential decay length, in days, where the current usage is equal initial efficacy - dt/decay rate.

- **usage_predecay_duration** – The time, in days, before bednet usage begins to decay.
- **node_ids** – The IDs of the nodes in which to distribute the bednets.
- **insecticide** – The name of the insecticide used in the bednet.

Returns The bednet intervention event.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.bednet.BasicBednet(camp, start_day, coverage=1.0,  
                                                  blocking_eff=1, killing_eff=1, re-  
                                                  pelling_eff=1, usage_eff=1, insecti-  
                                                  cide=None)
```

Add a simpler insecticide-treated bednet intervention with constant efficacy and usage to your campaign. This is equivalent to [SimpleBednet](#).

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object to which the intervention will be added.
- **start_day** – The day of the simulation on which the bednets are distributed. We recommend aligning this with the start of the simulation.
- **coverage** – The proportion of the population that will receive a bednet.
- **blocking_eff** – The efficacy of the bednet at blocking mosquitoes from feeding.
- **killing_eff** – The efficacy of the bednet at killing mosquitoes that land on it.
- **repelling_eff** – The efficacy of the bednet at repelling mosquitoes.
- **usage_eff** – The proportion of individuals with a bednet who use it.
- **insecticide** – The insecticide used in the bednet.

Returns The bednet intervention event.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.bednet.new_intervention_as_file(camp, start_day,  
                                                             filename=None)
```

Write a campaign file to disk with a single bednet event, using defaults. Useful for testing and learning.

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object to which the intervention will be added.
- **start_day** – The day of the simulation on which the bednets are distributed. We recommend aligning this with the start of the simulation.
- **filename** – The campaign filename; can be omitted and default will be used and returned to user.

Returns The campaign filename written to disk.

emodpy_malaria.interventions.common module

This module contains functionality common to many interventions.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.common.MalariaDiagnostic(camp, Measurement_Sensitivity, Detec-  
                                                         tion_Threshold, Diagnos-  
                                                         tic_Type)
```

Add a malaria diagnostic intervention to your campaign. This is equivalent to [MalariaDiagnostic](#).

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object to which the intervention will be added.

- **Measurement_Sensitivity** – The setting for **Measurement_Sensitivity** in [Malaria-Diagnostic](#).
- **Detection_Threshold** – The setting for **Detection_Threshold** in [MalariaDiagnostic](#).
- **Diagnostic_Type** – The setting for **Diagnostic_Type** in [MalariaDiagnostic](#). In addition to the accepted values listed there, you may also set `TRUE_INFECTION_STATUS`, which calls [StandardDiagnostic](#) instead.

Returns The diagnostic intervention event.

`emodpy_malaria.interventions.common.AntiMalarialDrug(camp, Drug_Type, ctc=1.0)`

Add an antimalarial drug intervention to your campaign. This is equivalent to [AntimalarialDrug](#).

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object to which the intervention will be added.
- **Drug_Type** – The name of the drug to distribute in a drugs intervention. Possible values are contained in [Malaria_Drug_Params](#).
- **ctc** – The cost to consumer.

Returns The antimalarial drug intervention event.

emodpy_malaria.interventions.diag_survey module

This module contains functionality for diagnostic survey interventions.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.diag_survey.add_diagnostic_survey(camp, coverage:
    float = 1, repetitions: int = 1,
    tsteps_btwn_repetitions: int = 365, target: object
    = 'Everyone', start_day: int
    = 1, diagnostic_type: str =
    'BLOOD_SMEAR_PARASITES',
    diagnostic_threshold:
    float = 40,
    measurement_sensitivity:
    float = 0.1,
    event_name:
    str = 'Diagnostic Survey',
    node_ids: list
    = None, positive_diagnosis_configs:
    list =
    None, negative_diagnosis_configs:
    list = None, received_test_event:
    str = 'Received_Test',
    IP_restrictions:
    list = None,
    NP_restrictions:
    list = None,
    disqualifying_properties:
    list = None, trigger_condition_list:
    list = None,
    listening_duration:
    int = - 1, triggered_campaign_delay:
    int = 0,
    check_eligibility_at_trigger:
    bool = False, expire_recent_drugs:
    any = None)
```

Add an intervention to create either a scheduled or a triggered event to the campaign using the *MalariaDiagnostic* class, an individual-level class, to test individuals. Upon positive or negative diagnosis, the list of events to occur (as defined in **positive_diagnosis_configs** or **negative_diagnosis_configs**) is then executed. These events can trigger other listening interventions.

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object for building, modifying, and writing campaign configuration files.
- **coverage** – The probability an individual receives the diagnostic.
- **repetitions** – Number of repetitions of the survey intervention.
- **tsteps_btwn_repetitions** – Timesteps between repetitions.
- **target** – A dictionary targeting an age range and gender of individuals for treatment. In the format {"agemin": x, "agemax": y, "gender": z}. Default is Everyone.
- **start_day** – The day of the simulation on which the intervention is created. If triggered, runs on trigger, not on **start_day**.
- **diagnostic_type** – Type of malaria diagnostic used. Default is **BLOOD_SMEAR_PARASITES**. Available options are:
 - BLOOD_SMEAR_PARASITES
 - BLOOD_SMEAR_GAMETOCYTES
 - PCR_PARASITES
 - PCR_GAMETOCYTES
 - PF_HRP2
 - TRUE_INFECTION_STATUS
 - TRUE_PARASITE_DENSITY
 - FEVER
- **diagnostic_threshold** – The diagnostic detection threshold based on **diagnostic_type**:
 - TRUE_INFECTION_STATUS**
 - BLOOD_SMEAR_PARASITES** In parasites/microliter, use $\text{measurement} = \text{float}(1.0 / \text{measurementSensitivity} * \text{Poisson}(\text{measurementSensitivity} * \text{true_parasite_density}))$.
 - BLOOD_SMEAR_GAMETOCYTES** In gametocytes/microliter, use $\text{measurement} = \text{float}(1.0 / \text{measurementSensitivity} * \text{Poisson}(\text{measurementSensitivity} * \text{true_gametocyte_density}))$.
 - PCR_PARASITES and PCR_GAMETOCYTES** Use the true values and an algorithm based on the paper [Improving statistical inference on pathogen densities estimated by quantitative molecular methods : malaria gametocytaemia as a case study](#).
 - PF_HRP2** Add a new method to get the PfHRP2 value and check against the threshold.
 - TRUE_PARASITE_DENSITY** Check the true parasite density against the threshold.
 - FEVER** Check the person's fever against the threshold.
- **measurement_sensitivity** – Setting for **Measurement_Sensitivity** in *MalariaDiagnostic*.
- **event_name** – Description of the event.
- **node_ids** – The list of nodes to apply this intervention to (**Node_List** parameter). If not provided, set value of NodeSetAll.
- **positive_diagnosis_configs** – List of events to happen to an individual who receives a positive result from test.

- **negative_diagnosis_configs** – List of events to happen to individual who receives a negative result from test.
- **received_test_event** – String for individuals to broadcast upon receiving diagnostic.
- **IP_restrictions** – List of IndividualProperty key:value pairs that individuals must have to receive the diagnostic intervention. For example, `[{"IndividualProperty1": "PropertyValue1"}, {"IndividualProperty2": "PropertyValue2"}]`. Default is no restrictions.
- **NP_restrictions** – List of NodeProperty key:value pairs that nodes must have to receive the diagnostic intervention. For example, `[{"NodeProperty1": "PropertyValue1"}, {"NodeProperty2": "PropertyValue2"}]`. Default is no restrictions.
- **disqualifying_properties** – List of IndividualProperty key:value pairs that cause an intervention to be aborted. For example, `[{"IndividualProperty1": "PropertyValue1"}, {"IndividualProperty2": "PropertyValue2"}]`.
- **trigger_condition_list** – List of events that will trigger a diagnostic survey.
- **listening_duration** – Duration after start day to stop listening for events, as specified in **trigger_condition_list**. Default is -1, non-stop listening.
- **triggered_campaign_delay** – Delay of running the intervention after receiving a trigger from the **trigger_condition_list**.
- **check_eligibility_at_trigger** – If triggered event is delayed, you have an option to check individual/node's eligibility at the initial trigger or when the event is actually distributed after delay.
- **expire_recent_drugs** – Adds `[{"DrugStatus": None}]` to **Property_Restrictions_Within_Node** for positive test config, so only those with that property receive drugs.

Returns None

emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug module

This module contains functionality for defining antimalarial drug interventions.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug.AntiMalarialDrug(camp, start_day=1, coverage=1.0,  
                                                    drug_name='Chloroquine',  
                                                    node_ids=None)
```

Add an antimalarial drug intervention to your campaign. This is equivalent to [AntimalarialDrug](#).

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object to which the intervention will be added.
- **start_day** – The day of the simulation on which the drug is distributed. We recommend aligning this with the start of the simulation.
- **coverage** – The proportion of the population that will receive the drug.
- **drug_name** – The name of the drug to distribute in a drug intervention. Possible values are contained in **Malaria_Drug_Params** in [Drugs and treatments](#). Use `set_team_drug_params()` to set those values.
- **node_ids** – The IDs of the nodes in which to distribute the drug.

Returns The intervention event.

`emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug.new_intervention_as_file` (*camp*, *start_day*, *filename=None*)

Take an [AntimalarialDrug](#) intervention from a JSON file and add it to your campaign.

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object to which the intervention will be added.
- **start_day** – The day of the simulation on which the drug is distributed. We recommend aligning this with the start of the simulation.
- **filename** – The JSON file that contains the intervention.

Returns The filename.

emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug_campaign module

This module contains functionality for malaria intervention distribution via a cascade of care that may contain diagnostics and drug treatments.

`emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug_campaign.drug_configs_from_code` (*camp*, *drug_code: str = None*)

Add a single or multiple drug regimen to the configuration file based on its code and add the corresponding [AntimalarialDrug](#) intervention to the return dictionary. For example, passing the ALP drug code will add the drug configuration for artemether, lumefantrine, and primaquine to the configuration file and will return a dictionary containing a full treatment course for those three drugs. For more information, see [Malaria_Drug_Params](#) in [Drugs and treatments](#).

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object to which the intervention will be added.
- **drug_code** – The code of the drug regimen. This must be listed in the `drug_cfg` dictionary.

Returns A dictionary containing the intervention for the given drug regimen.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug_campaign.add_drug_campaign(camp,      cam-
    campaign_type:
    str      = 'MDA',
    drug_code: str =
    None, start_days:
    list = None, cov-
    erage: float = 1.0,
    repetitions: int = 1,
    tsteps_btwn_repetitions:
    int = 60, diag-
    nostic_type: str =
    'BLOOD_SMEAR_PARASITES',
    diagnos-
    tic_threshold: float
    = 40, measure-
    ment_sensitivity:
    float = 0.1,
    fmda_radius:
    int = 0,
    node_selection_type:
    str = 'DIS-
    TANCE_ONLY',
    trigger_coverage:
    float = 1.0, snow-
    balls: int = 0,
    treatment_delay:
    int = 0, trig-
    gered_campaign_delay:
    int = 0, node_ids:
    list = None,
    target_group:
    any = 'Everyone',
    drug_ineligibility_duration:
    int = 0,
    node_property_restrictions:
    list = None,
    ind_property_restrictions:
    list = None,
    disqualify-
    ing_properties:
    list = None, trig-
    ger_condition_list:
    list = None, lis-
    tening_duration:
    int = - 1, adher-
    ent_drug_configs:
    list = None, tar-
    get_residents_only:
    int = 1,
    check_eligibility_at_trigger:
    bool =
    False, receiv-
    ing_drugs_event_name='Received_Campaig
```

Add a drug intervention campaign from a list of malaria campaign types. This intervention uses the [Malari-](#)

`aDiagnostic` class to create either a scheduled or a triggered event to the campaign and the `AntimalarialDrug` class to configure drug interventions. You can also specify a delay period for a triggered event that broadcasts afterwards. If the campaign is repeated or triggered, separate `NodeLevelHealthTriggeredIV` interventions are created with a delay that sends an event to distribute drugs.

Parameters

- **camp** – The `emod_api.campaign` object to which the intervention will be added.
- **campaign_type** – The type of drug campaign. Available options are:
 - MDA** Add a mass drug administration intervention.
 - MSAT** Add a mass screening and treatment intervention.
 - SMC** Add a seasonal malaria chemoprevention intervention.
 - fMDA** Add a focal mass drug administration intervention based on results from a diagnostic survey, which is either scheduled or triggered (when **trigger_condition_list** is present).
 - MTAT** Add a mass testing and treatment intervention.
 - rfMSAT** Add a reactive focal mass screening and treatment intervention. Detecting malaria triggers diagnostic surveys to run on neighboring nodes and so on, up to the number of triggered interventions defined in the **snowballs** parameter.
 - rfMDA** Add a reactive focal mass drug administration intervention. This triggers `BroadcastEventToOtherNodes` to broadcast a “Give_Drugs_rfMDA” event, which triggers `MultiInterventionDistributor` to distribute drugs and a “Received_Treatment” event followed by a delayed “Give_Drugs_rfMDA” event to neighboring nodes, which will trigger another drug distribution.
- **drug_code** – The code of the drug regimen to distribute. This must be listed in the `drug_cfg` dictionary.
- **start_days** – List of start days (integers) when the drug regimen will be distributed. Due to diagnostic/treatment configuration, the earliest start day is 1. When **trigger_condition_list** is used, the first entry of **start_days** is the day to start listening for the trigger(s).
- **coverage** – The demographic coverage of the distribution (the fraction of people at home during the campaign).
- **repetitions** – The number of repetitions.
- **tsteps_btwn_repetitions** – The timesteps between the repetitions.
- **diagnostic_type** – The setting for **Diagnostic_Type** in `MalariaDiagnostic`. In addition to the accepted values listed there, you may also set `TRUE_INFECTION_STATUS`, which calls `StandardDiagnostic` instead.
- **diagnostic_threshold** – The setting for **Diagnostic_Threshold** in `MalariaDiagnostic`.
- **measurement_sensitivity** – The setting for **Measurement_Sensitivity** in `MalariaDiagnostic`.
- **detection_threshold** – The setting for **Detection_Threshold** in `MalariaDiagnostic`.
- **fmda_radius** – Radius (in km) of focal response upon finding infection. Used in simulations with many small nodes to simulate community health workers distributing drugs to surrounding houses. Used when **campaign_type** is set to `fMDA`.

- **node_selection_type** – The setting for **Node_Selection_Type** in [BroadcastEventToOtherNodes](#).
- **trigger_coverage** – The fraction of trigger events that will trigger reactive case detection (RCD). Used when **campaign_type** is set to rfMSAT or rfMDA. To set the fraction of individuals reached during RCD response, use **coverage**.
- **snowballs** – The number of times each triggered intervention will be distributed to surrounding nodes. For example, one snowball gives drugs to nodes neighboring the first node and two snowballs gives drugs to the nodes neighboring those nodes. Used when **campaign_type** is set to rfMSAT.
- **treatment_delay** – For **campaign_type** set to MSAT or fMDA, the length of time between administering a diagnostic and giving drugs; for values of rfMSAT or rfMDA, the length of time between treating the index case and triggering an RCD response.
- **triggered_campaign_delay** – When using **trigger_condition_list**, this indicates the delay period between receiving the trigger event and running the triggered campaign intervention.
- **node_ids** – The setting for **Node_List** in [Nodeset_Config](#) classes.
- **target_group** – A dictionary of {'agemin': x, 'agemax': y} to target MDA, SMC, MSAT, fMDA to individuals between x and y years of age. Default is Everyone.
- **drug_ineligibility_duration** – The number of days to set the **DrugStatus** individual property to **RecentDrug**, after which the property value is reverted. This property value prevents people from receiving drugs too frequently, but they can still receive diagnostics during this period. For more information, see [Targeting interventions to nodes or individuals](#).
- **node_property_restrictions** – The setting for **Node_Property_Restrictions** in [TriggeredEventCoordinator](#) that nodes must have to receive the diagnostic intervention.
- **ind_property_restrictions** – The setting for **Property_Restrictions_Within_Node** in [TriggeredEventCoordinator](#) that individuals must have to receive the diagnostic intervention.
- **disqualifying_properties** – The setting for **Disqualifying_Properties** in [AntimalarialDrug](#) or in [MalariaDiagnostic](#).
- **trigger_condition_list** – The setting for **Start_Trigger_Condition_List** in [TriggeredEventCoordinator](#).
- **listening_duration** – The setting for **Duration** in [TriggeredEventCoordinator](#).
- **adherent_drug_configs** – List of adherent drug configurations, which are dictionaries from `configure_adherent_drug`.
- **target_residents_only** – The setting for **Target_Residents_Only** in [TriggeredEventCoordinator](#).
- **check_eligibility_at_trigger** – Set to True to check the individual or node's eligibility at the initial trigger; set to False to check eligibility when the event is actually distributed after a delay.
- **receiving_drugs_event_name** – The event to broadcast when a person receives drugs.

Returns A dictionary with drug campaign parameters.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug_campaign.add_MDA(camp, start_days: list =
None, coverage: float =
1.0, drug_configs: list =
None, receiving_drugs_event:
emod_api.interventions.common.BroadcastEvent
= None, repetitions: int =
1, tsteps_btwn_repetitions:
int = 60, node_ids: list =
None, expire_recent_drugs:
emod_api.interventions.common.PropertyValueChanger
=
None,
node_property_restrictions: list =
None, ind_property_restrictions:
list = None, disqualify-
ing_properties: list = None,
target_group: any = 'Everyone',
trigger_condition_list: list =
None, listening_duration: int =
- 1, triggered_campaign_delay:
int = 0, target_residents_only: int
= 1, check_eligibility_at_trigger:
bool = False)
```

Add an MDA (mass drug administration) drug intervention to your campaign. See [add_drug_campaign\(\)](#) for more information about each argument.

Returns None

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug_campaign.add_MSAT(camp, start_days: list =
None, coverage: float =
1.0, drug_configs: list =
None, receiving_drugs_event:
emod_api.interventions.common.BroadcastEvent
= None, repetitions: int = 1,
tsteps_btwn_repetitions: int
= 60, treatment_delay: int
= 0, diagnostic_type: str =
'BLOOD_SMEAR_PARASITES',
diagnostic_threshold: float =
40, measurement_sensitivity:
float = 0.1, node_ids: list
= None, expire_recent_drugs:
emod_api.interventions.common.PropertyValueChanger
=
None,
node_property_restrictions:
list = None,
ind_property_restrictions: list =
None, disqualifying_properties:
list = None, target_group:
any = 'Everyone', trig-
ger_condition_list: list = None,
triggered_campaign_delay: int
= 0, listening_duration: int = -
1, check_eligibility_at_trigger:
bool = False)
```

Add an MSAT (mass screening and treatment) drug intervention to your campaign. See

`add_drug_campaign()` for more information about each argument.

Returns None

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug_campaign.add_fmda(camp, start_days: list =
None, trigger_coverage:
float = 1, coverage: float
= 1, drug_configs: list =
None, receiving_drugs_event:
emod_api.interventions.common.BroadcastEvent
= None, repetitions: int = 1,
tsteps_btwn_repetitions: int
= 365, treatment_delay: int
= 0, diagnostic_type: str =
'BLOOD_SMEAR_PARASITES',
diagnostic_threshold: float = 40,
measurement_sensitivity: float
= 0.1, fmda_radius: int = 0,
node_selection_type: str = 'DIS-
TANCE_ONLY', node_ids: list
= None, expire_recent_drugs:
emod_api.interventions.common.PropertyValueChanger
=
None,
node_property_restrictions:
list = None,
ind_property_restrictions: list =
None, disqualifying_properties:
list = None, target_group:
any = 'Everyone', trig-
ger_condition_list: list = None,
listening_duration: int = - 1,
triggered_campaign_delay: int
= 0, check_eligibility_at_trigger:
bool = False)
```

Add an fMDA (focal mass drug administration) drug intervention to your campaign. See `add_drug_campaign()` for more information about each argument.

Returns None

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug_campaign.add_rfMSAT(camp, start_day: int =
0, coverage: float = 1,
drug_configs: list = None,
receiving_drugs_event:
emod_api.interventions.common.BroadcastEvent
= None, listening_duration:
int = - 1, treatment_delay: int
= 0, trigger_coverage: float
= 1, diagnostic_type: str =
'BLOOD_SMEAR_PARASITES',
diagnostic_threshold: float =
40, measurement_sensitivity:
float = 0.1, fmda_radius: int
= 0, node_selection_type: str
= 'DISTANCE_ONLY', snow-
balls: int = 0, node_ids: list
= None, expire_recent_drugs:
emod_api.interventions.common.PropertyValueChang
=
None,
node_property_restrictions:
list = None,
ind_property_restrictions:
list = None, disqualify-
ing_properties: list = None)
```

Add a rfMSAT (reactive focal mass screening and treatment) drug intervention to your campaign. See [add_drug_campaign\(\)](#) for more information about each argument.

Returns None

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug_campaign.add_rfMDA(camp, start_day: int =
0, coverage: float = 1,
drug_configs: list = None,
receiving_drugs_event:
emod_api.interventions.common.BroadcastEvent
= None, listening_duration:
int = - 1, treatment_delay:
int = 0, trigger_coverage:
float = 1, fmda_radius: int
= 0, node_selection_type:
str = 'DISTANCE_ONLY',
node_ids: list = None,
expire_recent_drugs:
emod_api.interventions.common.PropertyValueChanger
=
None,
node_property_restrictions:
list = None,
ind_property_restrictions:
list = None, disqualify-
ing_properties: list = None)
```

Add an rfMDA (reactive focal mass drug administration) drug intervention to your campaign. See [add_drug_campaign\(\)](#) for more information about each argument.

Returns None

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.drug_campaign.fmda_cfg(camp, fmda_type: any = 0,  
                                                    node_selection_type: str = 'DIS-  
TANCE_ONLY', event_trigger:  
                                                    str = 'Give_Drugs')
```

Create an fMDA (focal mass drug administration) configuration.

Parameters

- **fmda_type** – The setting for **Max_Distance_To_Other_Nodes_Km** in `BroadcastEventToOtherNodes`.
- **node_selection_type** – The setting for **Node_Selection_Type** in `BroadcastEventToOtherNodes`.
- **event_trigger** – The setting for **Event_Trigger** in `BroadcastEventToOtherNodes`.

Returns Configured `BroadcastEventToOtherNodes` intervention.

emodpy_malaria.interventions.inputeir module

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.inputeir.new_intervention(campaign, monthly_eir: list,  
                                                       age_dependence: str)
```

Create the InputEIR intervention itself that will be nestled inside an event coordinator.

Parameters

- **campaign** – Passed in campaign (from `emod_api.campaign`)
- **monthly_eir** – An array of 12 elements that contain an entomological inoculation rate (EIR) for each month; Each value should be between 0 and 1000
- **age_dependence** – Determines how InputEIR depends on the age of the target. Options are “OFF”, “LINEAR”, “SURFACE_AREA_DEPENDENT”

Returns InputEIR intervention

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.inputeir.InputEIR(campaign, monthly_eir: list, start_day:  
                                                int = 1, node_ids: list = None,  
                                                age_dependence: str = 'OFF')
```

Create a full CampaignEvent that distributes InputEIR to a population.

Parameters

- **campaign** – Passed in campaign (from `emod_api.campaign`)
- **monthly_eir** – An array of 12 elements that contain an entomological inoculation rate (EIR) for each month; Each value should be between 0 and 1000
- **start_day** – The day on which the monthly_eir cycle starts
- **node_ids** – Nodes to which this intervention is applied
- **age_dependence** – Determines how InputEIR depends on the age of the target. Options are “OFF”, “LINEAR”, “SURFACE_AREA_DEPENDENT”

Returns Campaign event to be added to campaign (from `emod_api.camapign`)

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.inputeir.new_intervention_as_file(campaign,  
                                                                start_day: int,  
                                                                monthly_eir:  
                                                                list, filename:  
                                                                str = None)
```

Create an InputEIR intervention as its own file.

Parameters

- **campaign** – Passed in campaign (from emod_api.campaign)
- **start_day** – The day on which the monthly_eir cycle starts
- **monthly_eir** – An array of 12 elements that contain an entomological inoculation rate (EIR) for each month; Each value should be between 0 and 1000
- **filename** – filename used for the file created

Returns The filename of the file created

emodpy_malaria.interventions.irs module

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.irs.IRSHousingModification(camp, start_day, coverage=1.0, repelling_eff=1, killing_eff=1, insecticide=None, node_ids=None)
```

Create a new complete scheduled IRSHousingModification campaign event that can be added to a campaign.
:param coverage: Demographic Coverage :param repelling: :param killing: Note Start_Day is initialized as 1, recommend that this be aligned with the start of the simulation

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.irs.new_intervention_as_file(camp, start_day, filename=None)
```

emodpy_malaria.interventions.ivermectin module

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.ivermectin.ivermectin(schema_path_container, start_day=1, killing_initial_effect: float = 1, demographic_coverage: float = 1.0, target_num_individuals: int = None, killing_box_duration: int = 0, killing_exponential_decay_rate: float = 0)
```

Create a scheduled Ivermectin CampaignEvent which can then be added to a campaign.

Parameters

- **schema_path_container** – schema path container? a way to pass the schema to the python script
- **start_day** – day to give out this intervention
- **demographic_coverage** – probability of choosing an individual, is ignored if “target_num_individuals” is set
- **target_num_individuals** – number of individuals to receive ivermectin, demographic_coverage will be ignored if this is set
- **killing_initial_effect** – initial parasite killing effect
- **killing_box_duration** – box duration for killing effect
- **killing_exponential_decay_rate** – rate at which killing effect decays per day. Use 0 for box duration only.

Returns CampaignEvent which then can be added to the campaign file

emodpy_malaria.interventions.mosquitorelease module

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.mosquitorelease.MosquitoRelease(camp, start_day,  
                                                             by_number=True,  
                                                             number=10000,  
                                                             fraction=0.1,  
                                                             infectious=0.0,  
                                                             species='arabiensis',  
                                                             genome=[['X',  
                                                             'X']],  
                                                             node_ids=None)
```

Release mosquitoes of a given species and genome into each node.

Parameters

- **start_day** – The day to release the vectors.
- **by_number** – True if releasing a fixed number of vectors else a fraction of the current population of the gender specified in the genome.
- **number** – The number of vectors to release.
- **fraction** – The fraction of the current population of mosquitoes to release. The ‘population’ will depend on the gender of the mosquitos being released and it will be the population from the previous time step.
- **infectious** – The fraction of vectors released that are to be infectious. One can only use this feature when ‘Malaria_Model’!=‘MALARIA_MECHANISTIC_MODEL_WITH_PARASITE_GENETICS’ and there are no ‘Genome_Markers’.
- **species** – The case sensitive name of the species of vectors to be released.
- **genome** – This defines the alleles of the genome of the vectors to be released. It must define all of the alleles including the gender ‘gene’. ‘*’ is not allowed.
- **node_ids** – The list of node IDs to receive a release of vectors. The same number of vectors will be released to each node.

Returns new event

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.mosquitorelease.new_intervention_as_file(camp,  
                                                                      start_day,  
                                                                      file-  
                                                                      name=None)
```

emodpy_malaria.interventions.outdoorrestkill module

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.outdoorrestkill.OutdoorRestKill(schema_path_container,
                                                                killling_effect,
                                                                insecti-
                                                                cide_name=None,
                                                                start_day=1, target-
                                                                coverage=1.0,
                                                                killling_predecay_duration=0,
                                                                killling_decay_rate=0,
                                                                node_ids=None)
```

Create a new scheduled OutdoorRestKill campaign event.

Parameters

- **schema_path_container** –
- **killling_effect** –
- **insecticide_name** –
- **start_day** –
- **target_coverage** –
- **killling_predcay_duration** –
- **killling_decay_rate** –

Returns:

emodpy_malaria.interventions.spacespraying module

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.spacespraying.SpaceSpraying(camp, start_day, cover-
                                                            age=1.0, killling_eff=1,
                                                            insecticide=None, con-
                                                            stant_duration=100,
                                                            node_ids=None)
```

Create a new SpaceSpraying scheduled campaign event.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.spacespraying.new_intervention_as_file(camp,
                                                                      start_day,
                                                                      file-
                                                                      name=None)
```

emodpy_malaria.interventions.sugartrap module

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.sugartrap.SugarTrap(camp, start_day, cover-
                                                    age=1.0, killling_eff=1, insecti-
                                                    cide=None, constant_duration=100,
                                                    node_ids=None)
```

Create anew SugarTrap scheduled campaign event.

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.sugartrap.new_intervention_as_file(camp,
                                                                    start_day, file-
                                                                    name=None)
```

emodpy_malaria.interventions.treatment_seeking module

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.treatment_seeking.add(camp, start_day: int = 1, targets: list = None, drug: list = None, node_ids: list = None, ind_property_restrictions: list = None, drug_ineligibility_duration: int = 0, duration: int = - 1, broadcast_event_name: str = 'ReceivedTreatment')
```

Add an event-triggered drug-seeking behavior intervention to the campaign using the **NodeLevelHealthTriggeredIV**. The intervention will distribute drugs to targeted individuals within the node.

Parameters

- **camp** – object for building, modifying, and writing campaign configuration files.
- **start_day** – Start day of intervention.
- **targets** – List of dictionaries defining the trigger event and coverage for and
- **of individuals to target with the intervention. Default is (properties)** – [{ "trigger": "NewClinicalCase", "coverage": 0.8, "agemin": 15, "agemax": 70, "seek": 0.4, "rate": 0.3}, {"trigger": "NewSevereCase", "coverage": 0.8, "seek": 0.6, "rate": 0.5}].
- **drug** – List of drug(s) to administer. Default is ["Artemether", "Lumefantrine"].
- **node_ids** – The list of nodes to apply this intervention to (**Node_List**
- **If not provided, set value of NodeSetAll. (parameter)** –
- **ind_property_restrictions** – List of IndividualProperty key:value pairs that
- **must have to receive the intervention. For example, (individuals)** – [{"IndividualProperty1": "PropertyValue1"}, {"IndividualProperty2": "PropertyValue2"}].
- **duration** – How long the intervention is active. Default is -1, where intervention
- **expires. (never)** –
- **broadcast_event_name** – Event to broadcast when successful health seeking behavior.
- **is Received_Treatment. (Default)** –

Returns None

emodpy_malaria.interventions.udbednet module

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.udbednet.UDBednet (camp, start_day: int = 1, discard_config: dict = None, coverage: float = 1, ind_property_restrictions: list = None, blocking_eff: float = 0.9, blocking_constant_duration: int = 0, blocking_decay_rate: float = 0.0013698630136986301, killing_eff: float = 0.6, killing_constant_duration: int = 0, killing_decay_rate: float = 0.0006849315068493151, repelling_eff: float = 0, repelling_constant_duration: int = 0, repelling_decay_rate: float = 0.0006849315068493151, iv_name: str = 'UsageDependentBednet', age_dependence: dict = None, seasonal_dependence: dict = None, insecticide: str = None, node_ids: list = None, triggered_campaign_delay: dict = None, triggers: list = None, duration: int = -1, check_eligibility_at_trigger: bool = False)
```

Add an insecticide-treated net (ITN) intervention with a seasonal usage pattern to the campaign using the **UsageDependentBednet** class. The arguments **birth_triggered** and **triggered_condition_list** are mutually exclusive. If both are provided, **triggered_condition_list** is ignored. You must add the following custom events to your config.json:

- Bednet_Discarded
- Bednet_Got_New_One
- Bednet_Using

Parameters

- **start** – The day on which to start distributing the bednets (**Start_Day** parameter).
- **coverage** – Fraction of the population receiving bed nets in a given distribution event
- **blocking_config** – The value passed gets directly assigned to the Blocking_Config parameter. Durations are in days. Default is blocking_config= WaningEffectExponential(Decay_Time_Constant=730, Initial_Effect=0.9)

This could be dictionary such as:

```
{
  "Box_Duration": 3650,
  "Initial_Effect": 0,
  "class": "WaningEffectBox"
}
```

- **killing_config** – The value passed gets directly assigned to the Killing_Config parameter. Durations are in days. Default is killing_config = WaningEffectExponential(Decay_Time_Constant=1460, Initial_Effect=0.6)

This could be dictionary such as:

```
{
  "Box_Duration": 3650,
  "Initial_Effect": 0,
  "Decay_Time_Constant": 150,
  "class": "WaningEffectBoxExponential"
}
```

- **repelling_config** – The value passed gets directly assigned to the Repelling_Config parameter. Durations are in days. Default is repelling_config = WaningEffectExponential(Decay_Time_Constant=1460, Initial_Effect=0.0)

This could be dictionary such as:

```
{
  "Box_Duration": 3650,
  "Initial_Effect": 0,
  "Decay_Time_Constant": 150,
  "class": "WaningEffectBoxExponential"
}
```

- **discard_config** – A dictionary of parameters needed to define expiration distribution. No need to define the distribution with all its parameters Default is bednet being discarded with EXPONENTIAL_DISTRIBUTION with Expiration_Period_Exponential of 10 years

Examples:

```
for Gaussian: {"Expiration_Period_Distribution": "GAUSSIAN_
↪DISTRIBUTION",
  "Expiration_Period_Gaussian_Mean": 20, "Expiration_Period_
↪Gaussian_Std_Dev":10}
for Exponential {"Expiration_Period_Distribution": "EXPONENTIAL_
↪DISTRIBUTION",
  "Expiration_Period_Exponential":150}
```

- **age_dependence** – A dictionary defining the age dependence of net use. Must contain a list of ages in years and list of usage rate. Default is uniform across all ages. Times are in years of age Examples:

```
{"Times":[], "Values":[]} or {"youth_cov":0.7, "youth_min_age":3,
↪"youth_max_age":13}
```

- **seasonal_dependence** – A dictionary defining the seasonal dependence of net use. Default is constant use during the year. Times are given in days of the year; values greater than 365 are ignored. Dictionaries can be (times, values) for linear spline or (minimum coverage, day of maximum coverage) for sinusoidal dynamics. Times are days of the year Examples:

```
{"Times":[], "Values":[]} or {"min_cov":0.45, "max_day":300}
```

- **node_ids** – The list of nodes to apply this intervention to (**Node_List** parameter). If not provided, set value of NodeSetAll.
- **birth_triggered** – If true, event is specified as a birth-triggered intervention.
- **duration** – If run as a birth-triggered event or a trigger_condition_list, specifies the duration for the distribution to continue. Default is to continue until the end of the simulation.
- **triggered_campaign_delay** – (Optional) After the trigger is received, the number of time steps until the campaign starts. Eligibility of people or nodes for the cam-

paig is evaluated on the start day, not the triggered day. `triggered_campaign_delay` is a dict. Specify the actual delay distribution params, not the distribution type. E.g., { "Delay_Distribution_Constant": 14" } Delay is in days

- **trigger_condition_list** – (Optional) A list of the events that will trigger the ITN intervention. If included, **start** is the day when monitoring for triggers begins. This argument cannot configure birth-triggered ITN (use **birth_triggered** instead).
- **ind_property_restrictions** – The IndividualProperty key:value pairs that individuals must have to receive the intervention (**Property_Restrictions_Within_Node** parameter). In the format [{ "BitingRisk": "High"}, { "IsCool": "Yes"}].
- **node_property_restrictions** – The NodeProperty key:value pairs that nodes must have to receive the intervention (**Node_Property_Restrictions** parameter). In the format [{ "Place": "RURAL"}, { "ByALake": "Yes"}]
- **check_eligibility_at_trigger** – if triggered event is delayed, you have an option to check individual/node's eligibility at the initial trigger or when the event is actually distributed after delay.

Returns None

NOTE: Previous way of setting discard config is no longer available, you can translate it to the current way by: `discard_config` the old way { 'halflife1': 260, 'halflife2': 2106, 'fraction1': float(table_dict['fast_fraction']) } `discard_config` translated = { "Expiration_Period_Distribution": "DUAL_EXPONENTIAL_DISTRIBUTION", "Expiration_Period_Mean_1": discard_halflife, or halflife1 "Expiration_Period_Mean_2": 365 * 40, or halflife2 "Expiration_Period_Proportion_1": 1 or 'fraction1' }

Example:

```
discard_config = {"Expiration_Period_Exponential": 10 * 365}
age_dependence = {"Times": [0, 4, 10, 60],
                  "Values": [1, 0.9, 0.8, 0.5]}
add_ITN_age_season(config_builder, start=1, coverage=1, killing_config=killing_
    ↪config,
                    blocking_config=blocking_config, discard_config = discard_config
                    age_dependence=age_dependence, cost=5, birth_triggered=True,
    ↪duration=-1,
                    node_property_restrictions=[{"Place": "Rural"}]):
```

```
emodpy_malaria.interventions.udbednet.new_intervention_as_file(camp,
                                                                start_day, file-
                                                                name=None)
```

emodpy_malaria.reporters package

Submodules

emodpy_malaria.reporters.builtin module

```
class emodpy_malaria.reporters.builtin.ReportVectorGenetics (class_name: str =
    None, parameters:
    dict = <factory>,
    Enabled: bool =
    True, Pretty_Format:
    bool = True)
```

Bases: `emodpy.reporters.base.BuiltInReporter`

```
    config (config_builder, manifest)
    parameters:    dict
class emodpy_malaria.reporters.builtin.ReportVectorStats (class_name: str = None,
                                                             parameters: dict = <factory>,
                                                             Enabled: bool = True,
                                                             Pretty_Format: bool = True)

    Bases: emodpy.reporters.base.BuiltInReporter
    config (config_builder, manifest)
    parameters:    dict
class emodpy_malaria.reporters.builtin.MalariaSummaryReport (class_name: str =
                                                                None,
                                                                parameters:
                                                                dict = <factory>,
                                                                Enabled: bool =
                                                                True,
                                                                Pretty_Format:
                                                                bool = True)

    Bases: emodpy.reporters.base.BuiltInReporter
    config (config_builder, manifest)
    parameters:    dict
class emodpy_malaria.reporters.builtin.MalariaPatientJSONReport (class_name:
                                                                    str = None,
                                                                    parameters: dict =
                                                                    <factory>,
                                                                    Enabled:
                                                                    bool = True,
                                                                    Pretty_Format:
                                                                    bool = True)

    Bases: emodpy.reporters.base.BuiltInReporter
    config (config_builder, manifest)
    parameters:    dict
class emodpy_malaria.reporters.builtin.MalariaTransmissionReport (class_name:
                                                                    str = None,
                                                                    parameters: dict =
                                                                    <factory>,
                                                                    Enabled:
                                                                    bool = True,
                                                                    Pretty_Format:
                                                                    bool = True)

    Bases: emodpy.reporters.base.BuiltInReporter
    config (config_builder, manifest)
    parameters:    dict
```



```

class emodpy_malaria.reporters.builtin.FilteredMalariaReport (class_name: str = None, parameters: dict = <factory>, Enabled: bool = True, Pretty_Format: bool = True)

Bases: emodpy.reporters.base.BuiltInReporter

config (config_builder, manifest)

parameters: dict

class emodpy_malaria.reporters.builtin.ReportEventCounter (class_name: str = None, parameters: dict = <factory>, Enabled: bool = True, Pretty_Format: bool = True)

Bases: emodpy.reporters.base.BuiltInReporter

config (config_builder, manifest)

parameters: dict

```

2.1.2 Submodules

emodpy_malaria.config module

```

emodpy_malaria.config.get_file_from_http(url)
    Get data files from simple http server.

emodpy_malaria.config.set_team_defaults(config, mani)
    Set configuration defaults using team-wide values, including drugs and vector species.

emodpy_malaria.config.set_team_drug_params(config, mani)

emodpy_malaria.config.get_drug_params(cb, drug_name)

emodpy_malaria.config.get_species_params(cb, species)
    Pass through for vector version of function.

emodpy_malaria.config.set_species(config, species_to_select)
    Pass through for vector version of function.

```

emodpy_malaria.vector_config module

```

emodpy_malaria.vector_config.set_team_defaults(config, mani)
    Set configuration defaults using team-wide values, including drugs and vector species.

emodpy_malaria.vector_config.set_team_vs_params(config, mani)

emodpy_malaria.vector_config.get_species_params(cb, species)

emodpy_malaria.vector_config.set_species(config, species_to_select)
    Use this function to specify which mosquito species to use in the simulation.

```

Parameters

- **config** – schema-backed config smart dict

- **species_to_list** – list of 1 or more strings.

Returns None

`emodpy_malaria.vector_config.set_resistances` (*config*)

Use this function after you're done calling `add_resistance`. *config* is the input and the output

`emodpy_malaria.vector_config.add_alleles` (*allele_names_in*, *allele_inits_in*)

This is public API function for user to add alleles. User specifies the list of alleles and corresponding initial distribution.

`emodpy_malaria.vector_config.add_mutation` (*from_allele*, *to_allele*, *rate*)

Public API function for user to add mutations as part of vector genetics configuration. A mutation is specified with a source allele, a destination allele, and a rate

`emodpy_malaria.vector_config.add_trait` (*manifest*, *allele_combo*, *trait_name*, *trait_value*)

Use this function to add traits as part of vector genetics configuration. Should produce something like:

```
{
  "Allele_Combinations": [ ["X", "X"], ["a0", "a1"] ],
  "Trait_Modifiers": { "INFECTED_BY_HUMAN": 0 }
},
```

`emodpy_malaria.vector_config.add_resistance` (*manifest*, *insecticide_name*, *species*, *combo*,
blocking=1.0, *killing=1.0*, *repelling=1.0*,
larval_killing=1.0)

Use this function to add insecticide resistances. An insecticide can have a list of resistances. Add each resistance separately with the same name:

```
Insecticides = [
{
  "Name": "pyrethroid",
  "Resistances": [
    {
      "Allele_Combinations": [
        [
          "a1",
          "a1"
        ]
      ],
      "Blocking_Modifier": 1.0,
      "Killing_Modifier": pyrethroid_killing,
      "Species": "gambiae"
    }
  ]
},
],
```

`emodpy_malaria.vector_config.set_genetics` (*vsp*, *manifest*)

Don't need to pass these anymore since they are module variables. But actually need to try with more than one set and see where I end up in terms of design.

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