



**Course program\*:** [Epidemiology and Food Safety Risk Analysis](#)

EpiX Analytics, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA

YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO PREPARE FOR THE CLASS BY REVIEWING BASIC KNOWLEDGE AND COMPUTER COMMANDS IN [R](#) OR [EXCEL](#) DEPENDING ON THE TOOL YOU WILL BE USING DURING THE CLASS. EXERCISE WILL ONLY BE PRESENTED USING R, BUT @RISK SOLUTIONS WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED ELECTRONICALLY.

<b>Day 1</b>	<b>Welcome and General Introduction</b>
<i>Morning</i>	<p><b>Introduction to risk analysis in epidemiology and food safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frameworks and guidelines</li> <li>• Qualitative, semi-quantitative and quantitative approaches</li> <li>• Main steps of a risk assessment</li> <li>• Communicating results</li> </ul> <p><b>Statistical foundations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamentals of probability distributions and probability theory</li> <li>• Graphical representations of risk events</li> </ul>
<i>Afternoon</i>	<p><b>Learning the software</b></p> <p><b>Risk modeling in R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic R structures</li> <li>• Probability calculations</li> <li>• Simulation: Building efficient loops, vectorized calculations, when to simulate or calculate</li> <li>• Differences with @RISK</li> </ul> <p><b>Group exercise – picking subject and setting up teams</b></p> <p><b>Social event</b></p>
<b>Day 2</b>	<b>Stochastic processes and data</b>
<i>Morning</i>	<p><b>Binomial and hypergeometric process</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binomial, BetaBinomial, and Negative binomial, Geometric, Hypergeometric, Inverse Hypergeometric</li> <li>• Modeling population prevalence, individual test interpretation, test properties</li> </ul>
<i>Afternoon</i>	<p><b>Poisson process</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poisson, gamma, and exponential</li> <li>• Modeling incidence, prediction of illnesses</li> </ul> <p><b>Aggregate modeling, identities and approximations</b></p> <p><b>Group exercise – frame the problem and develop conceptual model</b></p>
<b>Day 3</b>	<b>Stochastic processes and data (cont.)</b>

<i>Morning</i>	<b>Case study - microbiological and/or toxicological QRA</b> <b>Determining distributions from data / distribution fitting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to use reported data in risk assessment models</li> <li>• Statistical methods to fit distributions to data</li> <li>• Combining data sources and/or expert opinion: mixture distributions and meta-analysis</li> </ul>
<i>Afternoon</i>	<b>Food-safety specific methods</b> <b>Principles of food safety modeling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm to fork vs. empirical and risk attribution models</li> <li>• Exposure assessment – principles in microbial and chemical food safety, food consumptions databases and limitations</li> </ul> <b>Dose-response modeling</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanistic vs. “curve fitting” and empirical models</li> <li>• Chemical vs microbial DR</li> </ul> <b>Group exercise – develop simple draft stochastic model</b>
<b>Day 4</b>	<b>Modeling parameter and model uncertainty</b>
<i>Morning</i>	<b>Bayesian statistics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theory and comparison with classical statistical and Bootstrap methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Example: modeling <math>p</math> when no events are observed (zero-numerator)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Posterior construction and simulation</li> <li>• Conjugate priors, discrete approximations, Bayesian Monte Carlo, MCMC, Likelihood-free methods (ABC)</li> </ul>
<i>Afternoon</i>	<b>Classical statistics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using classical statistical inference and tests to model uncertainty about population parameters</li> </ul> <b>The bootstrap</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-parametric and parametric Bootstrap techniques</li> <li>• Using the bootstrap to model correlations</li> </ul> <b>Group exercise – add data/uncertainty to model</b>
<b>Day 5</b>	<b>Communicating results</b>
<i>Morning</i>	<b>Case study – epidemiological risk assessment</b> <b>Correlations without causal driver</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using copulas and rank order correlation</li> </ul> <b>Final refresher:</b> risk analysis checklist, preventing mistakes, maintaining models.
<i>Afternoon</i>	<b>Group exercises</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final group work and preparation of presentations</li> <li>• Presentation of groups results and open discussion with class</li> </ul> <b>Delivery of certificates of attendance and adjourn</b>

\*The program might be slightly modified based on relevance to audience.