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肺结核和 COVID-19 共发感染的建模与分析

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摘 要:肺结核和 COVID-19 都是由病原体感染肺部引起的呼吸道传染病,并呈现咳嗽、发烧或者呼吸困难等 部分相似的症状.借助动力学理论建立了一类肺结核和 COVID-19 共发感染的传播动力学模型,讨论了 COVID-19 对肺结核控制的可能影响.理论结果表明,除无病平衡点 P₀ 外,模型还存在多个地方病平衡点 P₁,P₂ 和 P₃,并且每 个平衡点在一定条件下都是全局渐近稳定的.数值模拟清晰地展示了 COVID-19 在人群内持续传播的可能性大于肺 结核.

关键词:COVID-19;肺结核;共发感染;稳定性

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肺结核是由结核分枝杆菌感染肺部引起的一种古老的呼吸道传染病,直到今天仍然是一个重要的全球 公共卫生问题^[1-3].据估计^[4],全球已有四分之一的人口是结核分枝杆菌潜伏感染者.2021 年全球结核报告 显示^[5],2020 年全球新发结核病患者 987 万,死亡人数超过 100 万.2020 年全球爆发的 COVID-19 是由新型 冠状病毒感染肺部引起的急性呼吸道传染病,截至 2022 年 1 月 7 日,全球已报告 COVID-19 确诊病例 2 900 万余例,死亡病例超过 540 万^[6].

肺结核和 COVID-19 都影响人类的呼吸系统,主要是肺部,并呈现咳嗽,发烧和呼吸困难等类似的症状^[7].目前已经有不少研究来讨论、预测或模拟肺结核与 COVID-19 之间的相互作用^[8-13],这些研究主要从 医学或者公共卫生的角度来探讨 COVID-19 全球疫情暴发对肺结核防控的影响,包括疫苗接种^[8]、社区或 者家庭内传播^[10]等.然而,利用数学模型来定性讨论 COVID-19 和肺结核相互作用的研究比较少^[14-16].

本文将通过建立一类数学模型来分析 COVID-19 对肺结核传播的影响.首先,在第一部分给出建立的模型,并讨论模型解的非负性和有界性等系统的适定性;接着,在第二部分讨论模型平衡点的存在性和稳定性,并给出肺结核和 COVID-19 在人群内传播、消失的条件.最后,对得到的结果进行总结和讨论.

1 模型

基于肺结核的传播机理,选用经典的 SEIR 型仓室模型来描述其在人群中的传播^[17].由于肺结核和 CO-VID-19 这两类疾病在临床症状上具有一定的相似性,考虑利用 SEIR 模型来研究这两类疾病在人群中共发 感染的传播模式.通过 SEIR 模型,想要讨论分析 COVID-19 的流行是否会对肺结核的传播产生影响,肺结 核是否会对 COVID-19 在人群中的传播产生影响,以及两种疾病之间的相互作用是怎样的.基于此,将整个 人群划分为易感者(S)、肺结核潜伏感染者(E)、肺结核病人(I₁)、COVID-19 病人(I₂)、恢复者(T),共5 类, 并做以下假设:

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(1)肺结核潜伏感染者由于没有症状不易被发现,有被感染成为 COVID-19 病人的可能;

(2)相较于肺结核 COVID-19 病程较短,不考虑存在 COVID-19 潜伏感染者,即一旦感染 COVID-19 就 成为 COVID-19 病人;

(3)肺结核病人与 COVID-19 病人之间不会发生交叉感染;

(4)不考虑这两类传染病的复发问题.

以经典的 SEIR 仓室模型为基础,可将两类传染病的发展过程表示为如下的仓室框图(图 1).



图1 动力学流程框图

Fig.1 Dynamic flow diagram

基于肺结核和 COVID-19 的传播机理,结合仓室框图 1,构建如下的传染病模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS}{dt} = \Lambda - \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 S I_2 - DS, \\ \frac{dE}{dt} = \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2 - (D + \alpha) E, \\ \frac{dI_1}{dt} = \alpha E - (D + \mu_1 + \gamma_1) I_1, \\ \frac{dI_2}{dt} = \beta_2 (S + E) I_2 - (D + \mu_2 + \gamma_2) I_2, \\ \frac{dT}{dt} = \gamma_1 I_1 + \gamma_2 I_2 - DT. \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中, Λ 表示人口的输入常数, β_1 , β_2 分别表示肺结核、COVID-19的传染系数,D表示人口的自然死亡率, μ_1 和 μ_2 分别表示肺结核、COVID-19病人的因病死亡率, α 表示肺结核潜伏感染者发病成为肺结核病人的 发病率, γ_1 , γ_2 分别表示肺结核病人、COVID-19病人的恢复率.模型(1)中所有参数都是非负的.

根据微分方程初值问题解的存在唯一性定理^[18]可知,对于任意的非负初值 $S(0) \ge 0, E(0) \ge 0$, $I_1(0) \ge 0, I_2(0) \ge 0, T(0) \ge 0$,模型(1)的解存在且唯一.接下来,说明模型(1)解的非负性.

当 $S(0) \ge 0$ 时,由模型(1)中的第1个方程可知:

$$S(t) = e^{-\int_{0}^{t} (\beta_{1}I_{1}(s) + \beta_{2}I_{2}(s) + D) ds} [S(0) + \int_{0}^{t} \Lambda e^{\int_{0}^{s} (\beta_{1}I_{1}(\theta) + \beta_{2}I_{2}(\theta) + D) d\theta} ds] > 0, t \ge 0.$$

同理,在初值 $I_2(0) \ge 0$ 的情况下,由模型(1)中的第4个方程可得:

$$I_{2}(t) = I_{2}(0) e^{\int_{0}^{t} [\beta_{2}(S(s) + E(s)) - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})] ds} \ge 0, t \ge 0.$$

对于 $E(0) \ge 0, I_1(0) \ge 0$, 分情况来说明.(i) $E(0) = 0, I_1(0) = 0$. 则 $\frac{dE(0)}{dt} = 0, \frac{dI_1(0)}{dt} = 0$. 这说明当 $E(0) = 0, I_1(0) = 0$ 时,对任意的 $t \ge 0, f E(t) = 0, I_1(t) = 0$. (ii) E(0) 和 $I_1(0)$ 中至少有一个大于 0.不妨 设 $E(0) > 0, I_1(0) \ge 0$.则存在一个足够小的 $t_1 > 0$, 使得 $E(t) > 0, t \in [0, t_1]$. 因此,由模型(1)中的第 3 个 方程可得:

$$I_{1}(t) = e^{-(D+\mu_{1}+\gamma_{1})t} [I_{1}(0) + \alpha \int_{0}^{t} E(s) e^{(D+\mu_{1}+\gamma_{1})s} ds] > 0, t \in (0, t_{1}].$$

则必然存在 $t_2 > t_1$, 使得 $I_1(t) > 0, t \in [t_1, t_2]$. 进而可得:

$$E(t) = e^{\int_{t_1}^{t} (\beta_2 I_2(s) + D + a) ds} \left[E(t_1) + \int_{t_1}^{t} \beta_1 S(s) I_1(s) e^{\int_{t_1}^{s} (\beta_2 S(\theta) I_2(\theta) + D + a) d\theta} ds \right] > 0, t \in [t_1, t_2].$$

重复以上过程可知,当E(0)和 $I_1(0)$ 中至少有一个大于0时,对任意的 $t \ge 0$,有 $E(t) \ge 0$, $I_1(t) \ge 0$ 成立. 即,对任意的非负初值 $E(0) \ge 0$, $I_1(0) \ge 0$ 有 $E(t) \ge 0$, $I_1(t) \ge 0$.进而,当 $T(0) \ge 0$ 时,有

$$T(t) = e^{-dt} [T(0) + \int_{0}^{t} (\gamma_{1}I_{1}(s) + \gamma_{2}I_{2}(s))e^{-ds} ds] > 0, t \ge 0.$$

综合以上分析可得,模型(1)从任意非负初值出发的解是非负的.

为讨论模型(1)解的有界性,记 $N(t) = S(t) + E(t) + I_1(t) + I_2(t) + T(t)$,并将(1)中的 5 个方程相 加可得:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}N(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \Lambda - D(S(t) + E(t) + I_1(t) + I_2(t) + T(t)) - \mu_1 I_1(t) - \mu_2 I_2(t) \le \Lambda - \mathrm{d}N(t),$$

则 $\lim_{t \to \infty} \sup N(t) \leq \frac{\Lambda}{D}$,这说明模型(1)的所有非负解有界.即,

$$\Omega = \{ (S, E, I_1, I_2, T) \in \mathbf{R}^5_+ : S + E + I_1 + I_2 + T \leq \frac{\Lambda}{D} \}$$

是模型(1)的一个正向不变集.

由于模型(1)中的T未在前4个方程中出现,因此可将模型(1)约简为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS}{dt} &= \Lambda - \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 S I_2 - DS, \\ \frac{dE}{dt} &= \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2 - (D + \alpha) E, \\ \frac{dI_1}{dt} &= \alpha E - (D + \mu_1 + \gamma_1) I_1, \\ \frac{dI_2}{dt} &= \beta_2 (S + E) I_2 - (D + \mu_2 + \gamma_2) I_2. \end{aligned}$$
(2)

易知,模型(1)的子系统(2)与(1)有相同的动力学性态^[19].接下来,将借助模型(2)来研究模型(1)的动力学性态.为此,给出模型(2)的正向不变集为:

$$\overline{\Omega} = \{(S, E, I_1, I_2) \in \mathbf{R}^4_+ : S + E + I_1 + I_2 < \frac{\Lambda}{D}\}.$$

为了方便讨论模型(2)各类平衡点的存在性,引入以下记号:

$$R_{1} = \frac{\Lambda \alpha \beta_{1}}{D(D+\alpha)(D+\mu_{1}+\gamma_{1})}, R_{2} = \frac{\Lambda \beta_{2}}{D(D+\mu_{2}+\gamma_{2})}, M = \frac{\alpha}{D} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\beta_{1}(D+\mu_{2}+\gamma_{2})}{\beta_{2}(D+\mu_{1}+\gamma_{1})} - 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

事实上, R_1 是仅考虑肺结核在人群内传播时的基本再生数, R_2 是仅考虑 COVID-19 在人群内传播时的基本 再生数,并且当M > 1,可得 $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + D} \times \frac{\beta_1}{D + \mu_1 + \gamma_1} > \frac{\beta_2}{D + \mu_2 + \gamma_2}$,也就是, $R_1 > R_2$,这意味着肺结核在人 群内传播的风险高于 COVID-19.

进而,直接计算可得:

(1)模型(2)的无病平衡点为:

$$P_{0} = (S_{0}, E_{0}, I_{10}, I_{20}) = (\frac{\Lambda}{D}, 0, 0, 0).$$

(2)肺结核在人群内传播的地方病平衡点为:

$$P_{1} = (S_{1}, E_{1}, I_{11}, I_{21}) = (\frac{(D+\alpha)(D+\mu_{1}+\gamma_{1})}{\alpha\beta_{1}}, \frac{(D+\mu_{1}+\gamma_{1})}{\alpha}I_{11}, \frac{D(R_{1}-1)}{\beta_{1}}, 0).$$

(3)COVID-19 在人群内传播的地方病平衡点为:

$$P_{2} = (S_{2}, E_{2}, I_{12}, I_{22}) = (\frac{D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2}}{\beta_{2}}, 0, 0, \frac{D(R_{2} - 1)}{\beta_{2}})$$

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(4)两类疾病在人群内同时传播的地方病平衡点为:

$$(\frac{(D+\mu_{1}+\gamma_{1})(D+\alpha)R_{1}}{\alpha\beta_{1}M},\frac{D+\mu_{1}+\gamma_{1}}{\alpha}I_{13},\frac{(D+\alpha)R_{1}(M-R_{2})}{\beta_{1}R_{2}M},\frac{(D+\alpha)(R_{1}-M)}{\beta_{2}M}).$$

综上所述,有下面的结论成立.

定理1

(1)模型(2)始终存在无病平衡 点 P₀;

(2)当R₁>1时,模型(2)存在仅肺 结核在人群内传播的地方病平衡点P₁;

(3)当 R₂ > 1 时,模型(2)存在仅
 COVID-19在人群内传播的地方病平衡
 点 P₂;

(4)当1 < R₂ < M < R₁时,模型
(2)存在两类疾病在人群内共发感染传播的地方病平衡点 P₃.

事实上,取 $\Lambda = 100, D = 0.007, \alpha =$ 0.003 9, $\mu_1 = 0.004, \gamma_1 = 0.9, \mu_2 = 0.003, \gamma_2 = 0.95.$ 并选取 $\beta_1 \in [0, 0.000 \ 72]$ 和 $\beta_2 \in [0, 0.000 \ 269]$ 作为变化参数,在 β_1, β_2 的变化区间内, $R_1 \in [0, 4]$ 和 $R_2 \in [0, 4], 可以数值展示定理1的结论,见图2.$

2 平衡点的稳定性

将利用 Jacobian 矩阵来讨论各平衡点的局部稳定性,再通过构造 Lyapunov 函数来证明它们的全局稳定性.为此,首先给出模型(2)在平衡点 $P_i = (S_i, E_i, I_{1i}, I_{2i}), (i = 0, 1, 2, 3)$ 处的 Jacobian 矩阵:

$$\boldsymbol{J} = \begin{pmatrix} -\beta_{1}I_{1i} - \beta_{2}I_{2i} - D & 0 & -\beta_{1}S_{i} & -\beta_{2}S_{i} \\ \beta_{1}I_{1i} & -\beta_{2}I_{2i} - D - \alpha & \beta_{1}S_{i} & -\beta_{2}E_{i} \\ 0 & \alpha & -D - \mu_{1} - \gamma_{1} & 0 \\ \beta_{2}I_{2i} & \beta_{2}I_{2i} & 0 & \beta_{2}(S_{i} + E_{i}) - D - \mu_{2} - \gamma_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
(3)

2.1 无病平衡点 P。的全局稳定性

定理 2 当 $R_1 \le 1$,且 $R_2 \le 1$ 时,模型(2)的无病平衡点 P_0 是全局渐近稳定的. 证明 选取 Lyapunov 函数为

$$V_{P_0} = S - S_0 - S_0 \ln \frac{S}{S_0} + E + \frac{D + \alpha}{\alpha} I_1 + I_2.$$

则直接计算可得

$$\frac{dV}{dt}|_{P_{0}} = \frac{S - S_{0}}{S} \frac{dS}{dt} + \frac{dE}{dt} + \frac{D + \alpha}{\alpha} \frac{dI_{1}}{dt} + \frac{dI_{2}}{dt} = \frac{S - S_{0}}{S} (\Lambda - \beta_{1}SI_{1} - \beta_{2}SI_{2} - DS) + \beta_{1}SI_{1} - \beta_{2}SI_{2} - DS) + \beta_{1}SI_{1} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} - (D + \alpha)E + \frac{D + \alpha}{\alpha} [\alpha E - (D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})I_{1}] + \beta_{2}(S + E)I_{2} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})I_{2} = -\frac{D(S - S_{0})^{2}}{S} + [\beta_{1}S_{0} - \frac{(D + \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - S_{0})^{2}}{S} + [\beta_{1}S_{0} - \frac{(D + \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - S_{0})^{2}}{S} + [\beta_{1}S_{0} - \frac{(D + \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - S_{0})^{2}}{S} + [\beta_{1}S_{0} - \frac{(D + \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - S_{0})^{2}}{S} + [\beta_{1}S_{0} - \frac{(D + \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - S_{0})^{2}}{S} + [\beta_{1}S_{0} - \frac{(D + \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - S_{0})^{2}}{S} + [\beta_{1}S_{0} - \frac{(D + \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - S_{0})^{2}}{S} + [\beta_{1}S_{0} - \frac{(D + \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - S_{0})^{2}}{S} + [\beta_{1}S_{0} - \frac{(D - \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - \alpha)}{S} + \frac{(D - \alpha)}{S} + \frac{(D - \alpha)}{\alpha}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]I_{1} + [\beta_{2}S_{0} - (D - \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})]I_{2} - \beta_{2}EI_{2} \le -\frac{D(S - \alpha)}{S} + \frac{(D - \alpha)}{S} +$$



图2 模型(2)的平衡点 P_0 , P_1 , P_2 和 P_3 的存在区域 Fig. 2 The existence regions of equilibrium points P_0 , P_1 , P_2 and P_3 in Model(2)

$$\frac{D(S-S_0)^2}{S} + (R_1-1) \frac{(D+\alpha)(D+\mu_1+\gamma_1)I_1}{\alpha} + (R_2-1)(D+\mu_2+\gamma_2)I_2.$$

当 $R_1 \le 1$,且 $R_2 \le 1$ 时,有 $\frac{dV}{dt}|_{P_0} \le 0$.由于 $\frac{dV}{dt}|_{P_0} = 0$ 只在 P_0 处成立,由Lasalle不变集原理可知, P_0 是全局渐近稳定的.

2.2 仅肺结核在人群内传播的地方病平衡点 P1 的全局稳定性

定理3 当 $1 < R_1 < M$ 时,仅肺结核在人群内传播的地方病平衡点 P_1 是全局渐近稳定的.

证明 利用(3)式可直接给出模型(2)在 P1 处的特征方程为:

$$\begin{split} f_{1}(\lambda) &= [\lambda - \frac{\beta_{2}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})(\alpha + DR_{1})}{\alpha\beta_{1}} + D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2}][\lambda^{3} + (DR_{1} + (D + \alpha) + (D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}))\lambda^{2} + ((D + \alpha) + (D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}))\lambda + D(R_{1} - 1)(D + \alpha)(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})] = 0. \\ \\ \overline{\beta} \exists \lambda_{11} &= \frac{\beta_{2}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})(\alpha + DR_{1})}{\alpha\beta_{1}} - (D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2}) \not\equiv f_{1}(\lambda) = 0 \text{ bh} \exists . \exists . \exists \frac{\beta_{2}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})}{\beta_{1}(D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2})} > \\ 1 + \frac{D}{\alpha}R_{1} & \text{th}, \text{th}, R_{1} < M \text{ th}, \forall R_{1} < 0. \\ \overline{\beta} \downarrow h, f_{1}(\lambda) = 0 \text{ bh} \ddagger R_{1} \exists R_{1} = 0. \\ \hline f_{1}(\lambda) &= \lambda^{3} + [DR_{1} + (D + \alpha) + (D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]\lambda^{2} + [(D + \alpha) + (D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})]\lambda + \\ D(R_{1} - 1)(D + \alpha)(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}) = 0. \\ \hline \exists x, \exists R_{1} > 1 \text{ th}, \overline{f}_{1}(\lambda) = 0 \text{ bh} \underbrace{f_{1}(\lambda) = 0} \underbrace{h_{1}(\lambda) = 0} \underbrace{h_{2}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}) = 0} \underbrace{h_{1}(\lambda) = 0} \underbrace{h_$$

$$H_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} DR_1 + (D+\alpha) + (D+\mu_1 + \gamma_1) & 1\\ D(R_1 - 1)(D+\alpha)(D+\mu_1 + \gamma_1) & (D+\alpha) + (D+\mu_1 + \gamma_1) \end{vmatrix} = D^2 R_1^2 (2D+\alpha + \mu_1 + \gamma_1) + DR_1 (D+\alpha)^2 + DR_1 (D+\mu_1 + \gamma_1)^2 + DR_1 (D+\alpha)(D+\mu_1 + \gamma_1) + D(D+\alpha)(D+\mu_1 + \gamma_1) > 0.$$

由 Routh-Hurwitz 判据可知当 $R_1 > 1$ 时, $\overline{f}_1(\lambda) = 0$ 的所有根具有负实部.综合以上分析可知,当 $1 < R_1 < M$,并且 M > 1 时, P_1 是局部渐近稳定的.

接下来,讨论 P1 全局稳定性.令

显

处成立,由 Lasalle 不变集原理可知,当 $1 < R_1 < M$ 时, P_1 是全局渐近稳定的.

Q COVID-19 在人群内传播的地方病平衡点 P_1 的稳定性 2.3

定理 4 当 $R_2 > \max\{1, M\}$ 时, P_2 是全局渐近稳定的.

由(3)可知模型(2)在平衡点 P, 处的特征方程为: 证明

$$\begin{split} f_{z}(\lambda) &= \lambda^{4} + (DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})\lambda^{3} + \left[DR_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}) + D(R_{z} - 1)(D + \mu_{z} + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z}) + (DR_{z} + a)(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}) - \frac{a\beta_{1}(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}}\right]\lambda^{2} + \left\{D(R_{z} - 1)(D + \mu_{z} + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}) + DR_{z}\left[(DR_{z} + a)(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}) - \frac{a\beta_{1}(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}}\right]\right]\lambda + D(R_{z} - 1)(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})\left[(DR_{z} + a)(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}) - \frac{a\beta_{1}(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}}\right] = 0. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{R} \& \& \exists R_{z} > 1, \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})(DR_{z} + a)}{a\beta_{1}(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})} > 1 \\ \mathbb{H}, \\ f_{z}(\lambda) = 0 \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})(DR_{z} + a)}{a\beta_{1}(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})} > 1 \\ \mathbb{H}, \\ f_{z}(\lambda) = 0 \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = 0. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{a\beta_{1}(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})} > 1 \\ \mathbb{H}, \\ f_{z}(\lambda) = 0 \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}) + D(R_{z} - 1)(D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} \end{bmatrix} \\ = 0 \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} + DR_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1}) \end{bmatrix} \\ (DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z}) \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = DR_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z}) \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} \end{bmatrix} \\ = DR_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z}) \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} \end{bmatrix} \\ = DR_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z}) \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} \end{bmatrix} \\ = DR_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z}) \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = 0. \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = 0. \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = 0. \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = 0. \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = 0. \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = 0. \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = 0. \\ \mathbb{H} \frac{\beta_{z}(DR_{z} + a + D + \mu_{z} + \gamma_{z})}{\beta_{z}} = 0.$$

当 $\frac{\beta_2(D+\mu_1+\gamma_1)(DR_2+\alpha)}{\alpha\beta_1(D+\mu_2+\gamma_2)} > 1$ 时,即 $R_2 > M$,且 $R_2 > 1$ 时, $f_2(\lambda) = 0$ 的所有根具有负实部.由 Routh-

Hurwitz 判据可知, P, 是局部渐近稳定的. 接下来,来证明P,的全局稳定性.令

$$V_{P_2} = S - S_2 - S_2 \ln \frac{S}{S_2} + E + (\frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{\alpha})I_1 + I_2 - I_{22} - I_{22} \ln \frac{I_2}{I_{22}},$$

并记 $u_2 = \frac{S}{S_1}, v_2 = \frac{I_2}{I_{22}}, w_2 = \beta_2 S_2 I_{22} + DS_2.$ 则函数 V_{P_2} 沿着系统的轨线关于 t 的全导数为: $\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}t}|_{P_2} = \frac{S - S_2}{S} \frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}t} + (\frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{\alpha}) \frac{\mathrm{d}I_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{I_2 - I_{22}}{I_2} \frac{\mathrm{d}I_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{S - S_2}{S} S[w_2(\frac{1}{S} - \frac{1}{S_2}) - \beta_2(I_2 - I_{22}) - \beta_2(I_2 - I_{22})]$ $\beta_1 I_1] + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2 - (D+\alpha)E + (\frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{\alpha}) [\alpha E - (D+\mu_1 + \gamma_1)I_1] + \frac{I_2 - I_{22}}{I_2} I_2 [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_1 - \beta_2 E I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_1 S I_2] + \frac{DR_2 + \alpha}{I_2} [\beta_2 (S-\mu_1) + \beta_2$ $S_{2}) + \beta_{2}E] = (u_{2} - 1)[w_{2}(\frac{1}{u_{2}} - 1) - \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)] + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1) + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1)] + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1) + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1)] + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1) + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1)] + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1) + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1) + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1) + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1) + \beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(v_{2} - 1)(u_{2} - 1)($ $\frac{\alpha\beta_{1}(D+\mu_{2}+\gamma_{2})-\beta_{2}(D+\mu_{1}+\gamma_{1})(DR_{2}+\alpha)}{\alpha\beta_{2}}I_{1}=\beta_{2}S_{2}I_{22}(2-\mu_{2}-\frac{1}{\mu_{2}})+DS_{2}(2-\mu_{2}-\frac{1}{\mu_{2}})$ $u_{2} - \frac{1}{u_{1}} +) + \frac{\alpha \beta_{1}(D + \mu_{2} + \gamma_{2}) - \beta_{2}(D + \mu_{1} + \gamma_{1})(DR_{2} + \alpha)}{\alpha \beta_{1}}I_{1} \leq$ $\left[\frac{\alpha\beta_1(D+\mu_2+\gamma_2)-\beta_2(D+\mu_1+\gamma_1)(DR_2+\alpha)}{\alpha\beta_2}\right]I_1.$

容易看出,当 $\alpha\beta_1(D + \mu_2 + \gamma_2) - \beta_2(D + \mu_1 + \gamma_1)(DR_2 + \alpha) < 0$ 时,即, $R_2 > M$ 时,可得 $\frac{dV}{dt}|_{P_2} \le 0$.由于 $\frac{dV}{dt}|_{P_2} = 0$ 只在 P_2 处成立,由Lasalle不变集原理可知,当 $R_2 > \max\{1,M\}$ 时, P_2 是全局渐近稳定的. 2.4 两类疾病在人群内共发感染传播的地方病平衡点 P_3 的稳定性

定理 5 当 $1 < R_2 < M < R_1$ 时,两类疾病在人群内同时传播的地方病平衡点 P_3 是全局渐近稳定的. 证明 通过构造 Lyapunov 函数来证明 P_3 的全局渐近稳定性.为此,取

$$\begin{split} V_{P_3} &= S - S_3 - S_3 \ln \frac{S}{S_3} + E - E_3 - E_3 \ln \frac{E}{E_3} + \frac{(D + \alpha)R_3}{\alpha} (I_1 - I_{13} - I_{13} \ln \frac{I_1}{I_{13}}) + I_2 - I_{23} - I_{23} \ln \frac{I_2}{I_{23}}, \\ &\neq i \mathbb{E} \ u_3 = \frac{S}{S_3} \cdot v_3 = \frac{E}{E_3} \cdot \omega_3 = \frac{I_1}{I_{13}}, \\ &\phi_3 = \frac{I_2}{I_{23}}, \\ &\theta_3 = \beta_1 S_3 I_{13} + \beta_2 S_3 I_{23} + DS_3. \end{split}$$

容易看出,当且仅当 $S = S_3$, $E = E_3$, $I_1 = I_{13}$ 时,可得 $\frac{dV}{dt}|_{P_3} = 0$.这说明 $\frac{dV}{dt}|_{P_3} = 0$ 只在 P_3 处成立.由 LaSalle 不变原理可知, P_3 是全局渐近稳定的.

事实上,定理5说明在肺结核的传播阈值*R*₁和 COVID-19的传播阈值*R*₂满足条件1<*R*₂<*M*<*R*₁时,这两类疾病可以在人群内共存且同时形成地方病.

基于以上分析,把模型(2)在不同条件下存在的平衡点的稳定条件总结在下面的表1中.

Tab. 1 Conditions for global asymptotic stability of equilibrium points P_0 , P_1 , P_2 and P_3						
	稳定性条件		P_{0}	P_{1}	P_{2}	P_{3}
$M>1 \Leftrightarrow R_2 < R_1$	$1 < R_2 < R_1$	$1 < M < R_2 < R_1$	US	US	GAS	Ν
		$1 < R_2 < M < R_1$	US	US	US	GAS
		$1 < R_2 < R_1 < M$	US	GAS	US	Ν
	$R_2 < 1 < R_1$	$R_2 < 1 < R_1 < M$	US	GAS	US	Ν
	$R_2 < R_1 < 1$	$R_2 < R_1 < 1 < M$	GAS	US	US	Ν
$M \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow R_1 \leq R_2$	$1 \le R_2$		US	US	GAS	Ν
	$R_1 \leq R_2 < 1$		GAS	US	US	Ν

表 1 平衡点 P₀, P₁, P₂ 和 P₃ 的稳定条件

其中,在表1中N表示不存在,US表示不稳定,GAS表示全局渐近稳定.由表1可知,只有在M > 1, $R_1 > 1$ 的情况下,即,

$$\frac{\beta_1}{D+\mu_1+\gamma_1} > \max\{(1+\frac{D}{\alpha}) \frac{\beta_2}{D+\mu_2+\gamma_2}, (1+\frac{D}{\alpha}) \frac{D}{\Lambda}\}.$$

也就是,肺结核病人在其平均染病期内传染易感者的概率大于 COVID-19 病人在其平均染病期传染易感者

的概率时,肺结核才可能在人群 内传播并形成地方病.进而,选取 和图 2 相同的参数值,同样用 R_1 和 R_2 作为变化参数,可以数值 展示模型(2)的平衡点 P_0 , P_1 , P_2 和 P_3 的稳定区域,见图 3. 图 3清楚地展示出 COVID-19 在 人群内形成地方病的区域远远大 于肺结核在人群内形成地方病的 区域.另外,为了说明 COVID-19 对肺结核在人群内传播的影响, 可以重新将 R_1 表示为: R_1 =

 $\frac{\beta_1 \alpha (D + \mu_2 + \gamma_2) R_2}{\beta_2 (D + \alpha) (D + \mu_1 + \gamma_1)}. 进而,$ $直接计算可以得到: <math>\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial R_2} =$



图3 模型(2)的平衡点P₀,P₁,P₂和P₃的稳定区域 Fig.3 The global asymptotic stability region of equilibrium points P_a,P₁,P₂ and P₃ in Model(2)

 $\frac{\beta_1 \alpha (D + \mu_2 + \gamma_2)}{\beta_2 (D + \alpha) (D + \mu_1 + \gamma_1)} > 0.$ 这说明随着 COVID-19 在人群内传播风险 R_2 的增加,肺结核在人群内的传播风险 R_1 也会增加.

3 讨论与结论

由于肺结核和 COVID-19 都是由病原体感染肺部引起的呼吸道传染病,并且这两类传染病有部分相似的症状,因此 COVID-19 疫情暴发后对肺结核的防控带来极大的挑战^[10].本文通过建立一类肺结核和 COV-ID-19 合并感染的传染病动力学模型讨论了 COVID-19 传播对肺结核防控的影响.首先,得到了无病平衡点 P_0 、仅有肺结核在人群内传播的地方病平衡点 P_1 、仅有 COVID-19 在人群内传播的地方病平衡点 P_2 和两 类病同时在人群内传播的地方病平衡点 P_3 .接着,分别给出了仅有肺结核或者 COVID-19 在人群内传播与 否的阈值 R_1 和 R_2 ,并利用 R_1 和 R_2 讨论了两类病同时在人群内传播与否的条件.最后,利用构造 Lyapunov 函数的方法讨论了各个平衡点的全局稳定性.研究结果表明:当 $R_1 \le 1$, $R_2 \le 1$ 时,无病平衡点 P_0 ,是全局新 近稳定的,这说明控制 R_1 和 R_2 都不超过1便可以使得这两类疾病在人群内消失;一旦 $R_1 > 1$ 或者 $R_2 > 1$,则肺结核或者 COVID-19 至少有一类疾病会在人群内传播.也就是,如果 $R_2 > M > 1$,或者 $R_2 > 1 > M$,则 仅有 COVID-19 会在人群内传播;如果 $M > R_1 > 1$,则仅有肺结核会在人群内传播;如果 $R_1 > M > R_2 > 1$,则肺结核和 COVID-19 都会在人群内传播;这里,M > 1(=1,<1)等价于 $R_1 > R_2$ (= R_2 ,< R_2).

事实上,当 $M \le 1$ 时,由于 $\frac{\alpha}{D+\alpha} \times \frac{\beta_1}{D+\mu_1+\gamma_1} \le \frac{\beta_2}{D+\mu_2+\gamma_2}$,意味着 COVID-19 在人群内的传染率 高于肺结核的传染率,即,COVID-19 会在人群内持续传播.而在M > 1的情况下,随着M的减少,肺结核在 人群内的传播会逐步增强,最终导致 COVID-19 在人群内传播.

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Modeling and analysis of tuberculosis and co-infection with COVID-19

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Abstract: Both tuberculosis and COVID-19 are respiratory infectious diseases caused by pathogens infecting the lungs with partially similar symptoms such as coughing, fever or difficulty breathing. In this paper, a transmission dynamic model of tuberculosis and co-infection with COVID-19 was established by using dynamic theory, and the possible impact of COVID-19 on tuberculosis control was discussed. The research results show that in addition to the disease-free equilibrium P_0 , there are several endemic equilibria P_1 , P_2 and P_3 for the model, and each equilibrium point is globally asymptotically stability under certain conditions. Finally numerical simulations clearly show that the possibility of sustained transmission of COVID-19 in the population is higher than that of tuberculosis.

Keywords: COVID-19; tuberculosis; co-infection; stability

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