

Package: vaccinationimpact (via r-universe)

June 7, 2026

Title Impact Study of Vaccination Campaigns

Version 0.1.0

Description Tools to estimate the impact of vaccination campaigns at population level (number of events averted, number of avertable events, number needed to vaccinate). Inspired by the methodology proposed by Foppa et al. (2015) [<doi:10.1016/j.vaccine.2015.02.042>](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2015.02.042) and Machado et al. (2019) [<doi:10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.45.1900268>](https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.45.1900268) for influenza vaccination impact.

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URL <https://github.com/Epiconcept-Paris/vaccinationimpact/>,
<https://epiconcept-paris.github.io/vaccinationimpact/>

Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Depends R (>= 3.5)

LazyData true

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

Repository <https://epiconcept-paris.r-universe.dev>

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compute_events_avertable_by_increasing_coverage
Compute events averted by increasing the final vaccine coverage

Description

Compute events averted by increasing the final vaccine coverage

Usage

```
compute_events_avertable_by_increasing_coverage(  
  number_of_events,  
  cumulative_coverage,  
  vaccine_coverage_increase,  
  vaccine_effectiveness  
)
```

Arguments

number_of_events
 number of events

cumulative_coverage
 cumulative vaccination coverage

vaccine_coverage_increase
 percentage increase in final vaccine coverage (between 0 and 1)

vaccine_effectiveness
 vaccine effectiveness

Value

a list with the new vaccine coverage ("new_vaccine_coverage") and the estimated number of events averted ("nabe")

Examples

```
data(coverage_and_incidence_mock_data)  
data(ve_mock_data)  
coverage <- coverage_and_incidence_mock_data$coverage_data  
incidence <- coverage_and_incidence_mock_data$incidence_data  
vaccine_effectiveness <- ve_mock_data$ve  
nabe <- compute_events_avertable_by_increasing_coverage(  
  number_of_events = incidence$events,  
  cumulative_coverage = coverage$cumulative_coverage,
```

```
vaccine_coverage_increase = 0.1, # 10% increase in final coverage
vaccine_effectiveness = vaccine_effectiveness
)
plot(nabe$new_vaccine_coverage, type = "l",
xlab = "Time", ylab = "Vaccine coverage with 10% increase")
plot(nabe$nabe, type = "l", xlab = "Time", ylab = "Events averted")
```

`compute_events_averted_by_vaccination`*Compute events averted by vaccination*

Description

Compute events averted by vaccination

Usage

```
compute_events_averted_by_vaccination(
  number_of_events,
  cumulative_coverage,
  vaccine_effectiveness
)
```

Arguments

```
number_of_events
  number of events
cumulative_coverage
  cumulative vaccination coverage
vaccine_effectiveness
  vaccine effectiveness
```

Details

The number of events averted by vaccination is calculated as described by Machado et al. (2019) [doi:10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.45.1900268](https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.45.1900268).

Value

estimated number of events averted

Examples

```
data(coverage_and_incidence_mock_data)
data(ve_mock_data)
coverage <- coverage_and_incidence_mock_data$coverage_data
incidence <- coverage_and_incidence_mock_data$incidence_data
vaccine_effectiveness <- ve_mock_data$ve
```

```
nae <- compute_events_averted_by_vaccination(  
  number_of_events = incidence$events,  
  cumulative_coverage = coverage$cumulative_coverage,  
  vaccine_effectiveness = vaccine_effectiveness  
)  
plot(nae, type = "l", xlab = "Time", ylab = "Events averted")
```

```
compute_number_needed_to_vaccinate_machado
```

Compute the number of individuals needed to vaccinate to prevent one event according to Machado et al. method

Description

Compute the number of individuals needed to vaccinate to prevent one event according to Machado et al. method

Usage

```
compute_number_needed_to_vaccinate_machado(  
  number_of_events,  
  number_of_events_averted,  
  population_size,  
  vaccine_effectiveness  
)
```

Arguments

```
number_of_events  
    number of events  
number_of_events_averted  
    number of events averted  
population_size  
    population size  
vaccine_effectiveness  
    vaccine effectiveness
```

Details

The number of individuals needed to vaccinate to prevent one event is calculated as described by Machado et al. (2019) [doi:10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.45.1900268](https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.45.1900268).

Value

The number of individuals needed to vaccinate to avert one event

Examples

```
data(coverage_and_incidence_mock_data)
data(ve_mock_data)
coverage <- coverage_and_incidence_mock_data$coverage_data
incidence <- coverage_and_incidence_mock_data$incidence_data
vaccine_effectiveness <- ve_mock_data$ve
nae <- compute_events_averted_by_vaccination(
  number_of_events = incidence$events,
  cumulative_coverage = coverage$cumulative_coverage,
  vaccine_effectiveness = vaccine_effectiveness
)
nnv_machado <- compute_number_needed_to_vaccinate_machado(
  number_of_events = incidence$events,
  number_of_events_averted = nae,
  population_size = 1234,
  vaccine_effectiveness = vaccine_effectiveness
)
nnv_machado
```

```
compute_number_needed_to_vaccinate_tuite_fisman
```

Compute the number of individuals needed to vaccinate to prevent one event according to Tuite and Fisman method

Description

Compute the number of individuals needed to vaccinate to prevent one event according to Tuite and Fisman method

Usage

```
compute_number_needed_to_vaccinate_tuite_fisman(
  number_of_vaccinated,
  number_of_events_averted
)
```

Arguments

```
number_of_vaccinated
  number of vaccinated individuals
number_of_events_averted
  number of events averted
```

Details

The number of individuals needed to vaccinate to prevent one event is calculated as described by Tuite and Fisman (2013) [doi:10.1016/j.vaccine.2012.11.097](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2012.11.097).

Value

The number of individuals needed to vaccinate to avert one event

Examples

```
data(coverage_and_incidence_mock_data)
data(ve_mock_data)
coverage <- coverage_and_incidence_mock_data$coverage_data
incidence <- coverage_and_incidence_mock_data$incidence_data
vaccine_effectiveness <- ve_mock_data$ve
nae <- compute_events_averted_by_vaccination(
  number_of_events = incidence$events,
  cumulative_coverage = coverage$cumulative_coverage,
  vaccine_effectiveness = vaccine_effectiveness
)
nnv_tuite_fisman <- compute_number_needed_to_vaccinate_tuite_fisman(
  number_of_vaccinated = coverage$number_of_vaccinated,
  number_of_events_averted = nae
)
nnv_tuite_fisman
```

coverage_and_incidence_mock_data
coverage_and_incidence_mock_data

Description

Coverage and incidence mock data. Coverage values are computed considering a sample size of 1234 individuals.

Usage

```
coverage_and_incidence_mock_data
```

Format

A list with two data frames:

incidence_data data.frame with weekly incidence data

coverage_data data.frame with weekly coverage data

Source

Simulated coverage and incidence data

ve_mock_data	<i>ve_mock_data</i>
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Description

Vaccine effectiveness data.

Usage

ve_mock_data

Format

A data frame with 52 rows and 2 variables:

week Date

ve numeric: weekly vaccine effectiveness

Source

Simulated vaccine effectiveness data

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