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How quarantine and social distancing policy can suppress the outbreak of novel coronavirus in developing or under poverty level countries : a mathematical and statistical analysis

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Abstract

Background: Novel coronavirus was named as SARS-CoV-2 is a transmissible viral disease that has rapidly stroke around the world and is currently a major thread for developing and under poverty level countries by the World Bank and WHO's prediction. Without inventing vaccination or the proper treatment, how we control a faster infectious disease like SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 is one of the most admitted questions with which our developed civilization faces right now. At the same time, some policies termed as "isolation", "quarantine", "lock-down" and "social distancing" would give a stunning direction to control the epidemic outbreak.

Methods: In this paper, we developed a novel theoretical model named "Social distancing SEIQR model" to control the spread of infection by combining both quarantine and social distancing explicitly based on the real cases that observed where medical equipment and others resources are limited.

Results: Our modelling basic reproduction number R_0 is almost accurate predictor threshold to assess the transmissibility of the COVID-19 in Bangladesh. A linear regression polynomial fit result showed that our model fitted well to the reported COVID-19 cases data for Bangladesh.

Conclusion: Our model will help to find some strong strategies for controlling faster from spreading the virus and protect the nation when a country has limited medical resources.

Keywords: Social Distancing Mathematical model; Basic reproduction number; COVID-19 pandemic; Next generation matrix; Transmissibility

Background

Novel coronavirus was named as SARS-CoV-2 is a transmissible viral disease that has rapidly stroke around the world [1]-[4] and is currently a major thread for developing and under poverty level countries by the World Bank and WHO's prediction. A country like Bangladesh where population density is much higher is in high risk of increasing the reproduction level of this coronavirus much faster than other developed countries like the U.S.A, China, Japan, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom etc. [5]-[6]. Without inventing vaccination or the proper treatment, how we control a faster infectious disease like SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 is one of the most admitted questions with which our developed civilization faces right now. At the same time, some policies termed as "isolation", "quar-

antine”, “lock-down” and “social distancing” would give a stunning direction to control the epidemic outbreak.

Merging those ideas, theoretical epidemic model and analyses that give some shed of light of infectious diseases to control the risk of infection and transmission gets public attention. Therefore, the SEIQR epidemic model is deliberated to study the novel coronavirus by introducing the social distancing parameter as a case study of Bangladesh, to date, no study has been conducted.

The compartment model with mean field approximation is considered that is the most prevailing analytical aspects to understand the society-based complex epidemic dynamics. The simplest epidemic model that is denoted by SI model [7] where S hold to present the susceptible individuals and I for infected people, whereas, the extended idea is designed as SIS epidemic model [8] to represent the infected individual becomes susceptible again. Furthermore, SIR model [[8]]: susceptible (S), infected (I) and recovered (R) is analyzed to explain and predict the demanding amount of vaccination, medical assistance and facilities during the epidemic period by many researchers. Correspondingly, the SEIR model [9]-[11] (susceptible-exposed-infected-recovered) and SEIQR model (susceptible-exposed-infected-quarantine-recovered) model [12] are exhibited the extended of SIR model for various diseases and situations that explained the pre-infection exposed state and the post quarantine policy.

Aside from those models, many researchers investigated epidemic model by introducing metapopulation, vaccination, information spreading and treatment [13]-[18]. Recently, Chen et al. [19] explained about Bats-Hosts-Reservoir based mathematical model for novel coronavirus that does not concerned about any provisions to suppress the pandemic. Additionally, the area of such various studies has been extended by many investigators to incorporate exposed and quarantine provisions to protecting minimize the risk of infection [20]-[25]. In this paper, we develop a novel theoretical model named “Social distancing SEIQR model” to control from spreading the COVID-19 coronavirus by combining both quarantine and social distancing cases explicitly based on the real cases that observed in Bangladesh.

The paper is organized as follows. First, we introduce a method and model in detail. This is followed by estimating parameters and analyzing the reproduction number. Then, we investigate the proposed model through numerical and statistical analytical simulation. Finally, the concluding notes include some restriction and further discussion of our findings are provided.

Method

We introduce a modified infectious disease dynamics model (SEIR model) by introducing the quarantine (Q) and social distancing situation for the purpose of modeling and preventing from spreading the COVID-19 coronavirus.

To formulate the model into the modified SEIR model we assumed no animal to human transmission has been introduced in Bangladesh. Our assumption is based on the situation that COVID-19 coronavirus brought into Bangladesh from abroad. No one is sure from whom it is spreading in Bangladesh. As of now, according to Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) [6] there are 48 peoples of Bangladesh are found COVID-19 coronavirus positive where six suspected persons has been died. They claimed among those 48 positive cases there are 32 persons traveled to Bangladesh from different

countries where major portion of these peoples either traveled in Europe or China from Bangladesh or they were reside in Europe for a long time. So, it is our major concern to heed on in-outboard travel passengers in Bangladesh in this paper. Then we will take into account what could happened if all those people were home quarantined but somehow they have connected with other peoples surrounding to him/her. What could happened if some has been finished their 14–days quarantined period but he/she might still carrying COVID-19 virus that is asymptomatic in his/her body, and he/she has been contacted with someone during these days. Finally, we will analyzed all these scenario mathematically and statistically.

Model and Data Estimations

The modified SEIR including quarantine (Q) situation was posted to medRxiv on 17 February, 2020 [23]. We assumed that the virus transmitted among the travelers who was either traveled recently in abroad from Bangladesh or who is a temporarily or permanently resident in Europe or Middle-East, and then transmitted to the Bangladeshi citizen who is closely contacted person with them. People exposed to the either governmental assigned quarantined center or in home quarantine places got the risks of the infection (Fig. 1).

Parameter estimation: We named this model SEIQR social distancing model. The transmissibility of the COVID-19 based on this model was based on the following assumptions or facts:

I) The people were divided into five compartments: susceptible people (S), exposed people (E), infected people (I), quarantined people (Q) (who brought virus in Bangladesh but didn't detected at the airport), and removed people (R) that states both recovered individual who gets natural immunity at the rate of γ and dead individual at the rate of m_i . These two parameters play different rules in our developed model and both do not affect remaining individuals in the system 2. The usual death rate of peoples are defined as $m_p = 0.00588$ (the death rate of Bangladesh per 1000 people). In this model, we set $\Lambda = m_p \times N$, where $N = 163443435$ refer to the total number of people in Bangladesh including peoples came from abroad. We also assume there are 80% infected people has been recovered by taking small treatment at local hospital and 1% infected people has been died by the COVID-19 coronavirus. Thus, in this study we have set $\gamma = 0.80$ and $m_i = 0.01$ for all analysis.

II) We assume that on March 7, 2020 before the first flight from Italy on Bangladesh, no was infected across the country. Government sent them to Ashkona Hajj Camp (a temporary governmental quarantine center), a medical team has checked them and found no one found COVID-19 positive. Then government sent them home with the guidance that they should stay at their home quarantine for at least 14– days. In our model we assume $k = 0.90$ where $k \in [0, 1]$ is the probability of all those quarantined people who came from Italy in Bangladesh got infected by considering 70% of them didn't follow governmental guidance at the beginning and came into contact with susceptible (S) people.

III) At this time there are no sufficient data source for mean incubation period. So, we assume $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{4.0}$ as a rate of latent incubation period, where mean incubation days is 4.0– days because it's very short time in Bangladesh that COVID-19 coronavirus is spreading. And, $\alpha_2 = \alpha_1$ is the latent incubation rate of those people who has been home quarantined within an average of 4.0– days as well.

IV) We assume $\rho = \frac{1}{14}$ is the rate of recovered people become susceptible because after 14–days some people thought they don't have any symptom of COVID-19 but it shows up after 14–days. But, within this time they have contacted with others people around them.

V) Our main focus on the parameter ω the number of % people of Bangladesh followed governmental guidance and recovered from the quarantined center or from the isolation situation. We will compare our result with the consideration of number of % people didn't followed governmental guidance and not remained himself/herself in home quarantined for the lockdown free days.

VI) In this research we introduced a novel idea by introducing a social distancing parameter s_d in our SEIQR model. We assumed this parameter value depends on how many people are making social interaction during lockdown free days. For example, if government of Bangladesh locked the country for 7– days, and keep 23– days lockdown free, then it is likely to assume 75% will interact socially of these lockdown free days across the country. But, maybe 25% people of Bangladesh will be careful about the COVID – 19 and they didn't go out that much or they went outside but maintained social distance (at least 4 ft). On the other hand, when 7–days is lockdown during 30–days period, then people bound to kept themselves staying at home. So, we assume 90% people became very careful and kept themself at home quarantine during the lockdown days . So that,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= \frac{1}{30} \times \left[\frac{90}{100} \times 7 + \frac{10}{100} \times 23 \right] \\ s_d &= \frac{1}{30} \times \left[\frac{75}{100} \times 23 \right] \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Based on all assumption above, the mathematical model is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS(t)}{dt} &= \Lambda - s_d \beta S(t)((I(t) + kQ(t)) \\ &\quad + \rho Q(t) - m_p S(t) \\ \frac{dE(t)}{dt} &= s_d \beta S(t)((I(t) + kQ(t)) \\ &\quad - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)E(t) - m_p E(t) \\ \frac{dI(t)}{dt} &= \alpha_1 E(t) - (\delta + \gamma + m_i)I(t) - m_p I(t) \\ \frac{dQ(t)}{dt} &= \delta I(t) + \alpha_2 E(t) - \omega Q(t) - \rho Q(t) - m_p Q(t) \\ \frac{dR(t)}{dt} &= \omega Q(t) + (\gamma + m_i)I(t) - m_p R(t) \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Where,

$$(N, m_p, \Lambda, s_d, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \rho, \omega, \delta, \gamma, m_i, k) \geq 0$$

Basic Reproduction Number, R_0

In this study, we used the R_0 to assess the transmissibility of the COVID-19. Commonly, R_0 was defined as the expected number of secondary infections that result from introducing a single infected individual into an otherwise susceptible population [19], [20], [21]. If $R_0 > 1$, the outbreak will occur. If $R_0 < 1$, the outbreak will toward an end. In this study, R_0 was deduced from the equation 2 model by the next generation matrix approach [22].

Based on the equations of our model, we can get the disease free equilibrium point as:
 $\left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_p}, 0, 0, 0, 0\right)$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{s_d \beta \Lambda}{m_p} & \frac{s_d \beta \Lambda k}{m_p} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + m_p & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_1 & \delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p & 0 \\ -\alpha_2 & -\delta & \rho + \omega + m_p \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$V^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + m_p)} & 0 & 0 \\ A & \frac{1}{(\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p)} & 0 \\ B & C & \frac{1}{(\rho + \omega + m_p)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\alpha_1}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + m_p)(\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p)} \\ B &= \frac{\alpha_1 \delta + (\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p) \alpha_2}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + m_p)(\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p)(\rho + \omega + m_p)} \\ C &= \frac{\delta}{(\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p)(\rho + \omega + m_p)} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$FV^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} D & E & F \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{s_d \beta \Lambda \left((k\alpha_2 + \alpha_1)m_p + (k\delta + \omega + \rho)\alpha_1 + k\alpha_2(\delta + \gamma + m_i) \right)}{m_p (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + m_p) (\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p) (\rho + \omega + m_p)} \\ E &= \frac{s_d \beta \Lambda (k\delta + \omega + \rho + m_p)}{m_p (\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p) (\rho + \omega + m_p)} \\ F &= \frac{s_d \beta \Lambda (k\delta + \omega + \rho + m_p)}{m_p (\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p) (\rho + \omega + m_p)} \end{aligned}$$

(8)

Using matrix 7 we can find the basic reproduction number R_0 which is the spectral radius (ρ^*) of the next generation matrix FV^{-1} . Thus,

$$R_0 = \rho^*(FV^{-1}) = \frac{s_d \beta \Lambda \left((k\alpha_2 + \alpha_1)m_p + (k\delta + \omega + \rho)\alpha_1 + k\alpha_2(\delta + \gamma + m_i) \right)}{m_p (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + m_p) (\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p) (\rho + \omega + m_p)} \quad (9)$$

Using $\Lambda = m_p \times N$ in equation 9 and solve for β , we can estimate transmissibility rate as follows:

$$\beta = \frac{R_0 (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + m_p) (\delta + \gamma + m_i + m_p) (\rho + \omega + m_p)}{N (\delta k \alpha_1 + \delta k \alpha_2 + \gamma k \alpha_2 + k \alpha_2 m_i + k \alpha_2 m_p + \omega \alpha_1 + \rho \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 m_p) s_d} \quad (10)$$

Results

Based on the parameter estimation as described before, first we have studied the original data for COVID-19 positive cases from March 7, 2020 to March 28, 2020. Between these 22– days, the IEDCR'B has tested 1024 people and found 48 people have COVID-19 positive. So, we initially assume the transmissibility rate $\beta = \frac{48}{\frac{1024 \times N}{22}}$. As of now, Bangladesh didn't lockdown the country. So, we have assumed $L_D = 0$ and $L_{FD} = 22$. We assume, people didn't become cautious yet. Hence, we assume, $n_Q = 10$, $n_Q^* = 90$. Also, since the country didn't put any pressure to move around freely, we assume there are 95% population of Bangladesh are making social interaction with in various places, i.e, $n_d = 95$. With these assumptions, we fit our simulated result with the real data [[6]]. A linear regression polynomial fit results with ($R^2 = 0.9320$), with adjusted ($R^2 = 0.9250$) (Fig. 2) showed that our model fitted well to the reported COVID-19 cases data for Bangladesh. Now, using all the assumptions and the equation 9, we have estimated the value of the basic reproduction number $R_0 = 4.16$, that means, we may say, within these 22–days COVID-19 coronavirus is already an outbreak in Bangladesh.

Based on this result, next we will discuss how to stabilize the situation by taking some strategies for 30– days and protect the nation from spreading this virus.

Discussions

We are going to discuss how a developing countries in Asia or under poverty level countries in Africa can take best strategies in a 30– days time frame to face this COVID-19 coronavirus. Figure 3 is showing that, there is a high chance for the COVID-19 coronavirus can spread in the high number of people in Bangladesh around in mid April, 2020. So far, people already became cautious. But, still the country has many other concern to face this COVID-19 coronavirus in many levels. Suppose, there is no lockdown at any place in Bangladesh, that is assume, $L_D = 0$ and $L_{FD} = 30$ now. Since, people have a chance to go out and make social interaction freely, we assume 90% peoples of Bangladesh will make

social interaction with each other, where 10% people are self cautious and kept themselves at home quarantine. Also suppose, $\omega = 10\%$, the onboard passenger sent to the quarantine center and presumably they all removed from the quarantined center. From this situation, when a country has limited medical resources to test the vast amount of people of the country's populations and provide intensive medical treatment, any third-world country can follow three well guidance provided by WHO, which are:

Case-I) Take administrative action (i.e: Applying lockdown the country)

Case-II) People's of Bangladesh can take responsibility by themselves (i.e: ensuring to maintain social distance rule by the WHO guidance)

Case-III) Ensuring the nation to stay at home (i.e: ensure peoples to keep themselves either at home quarantine or governmental quarantine center)

We will show, some mathematical and statistical results that can be a direction for a third-world country to reduce the infectious number of people.

First, we will discuss, what administrative authority of a lower economic based country may consider to do for preventing COVID-19 coronavirus from spreading across the country. A long days lockdown can cost huge for any country, so assume a developing can't effort economically by making lockdown the country for more than a month. However, to make situation under control, they can try to make lockdown the country from one week to three weeks. So, we now assume $n_Q = 10 + 2.5 \times L_D$, and $n_d = 95 - 2.5 \times L_{FD}$. The basic reproduction number $R_0 = 5.72$ when the entire country is not lockdown yet. So that, they can think to consider to make lockdown the country for one week. Figure 4 and Table 2 shows that, seven days lockdown is not sufficient to control spreading the virus. But, as we found it may needs at least three weeks lockdown to reduce the reproduction of this COVID-19 in Bangladesh and protect the nation from affecting.

Also, a Pearson's correlation was run to determine the relationship between five cases (zero days, one, two, three, and complete thirty days lockdown situation) between each other. There was a very strong, positive correlation on the infective numbers between one, two, three weeks lockdown situation and complete lockdown situation. (see: figure 4).

The Pearson's correlation result shows that when there is a limited resources to control an outbreak, then at least three weeks lockdown the country could be a good strategy to reduce the number infection.

But, for a developing country like Bangladesh, three weeks lockdown could put the country in the economic hardship. Especially when a country has 5 – millions of people who earned less than \$2 per-day. From this viewpoint, now we focused on decreasing the rate of social distancing parameter s_d . We have run our model by setting this parameter values from 0.50 to 0.10 with an interval of 0.10. That means, we are thinking during the lockdown free situation, Bangladeshi people will make social gathering on an average of 50% people at the beginning. Table-3 shows that, when an average of 50% – peoples are making social interaction can create a massive outbreak situation for the country. On the other hand, when number of percentile of people in Bangladesh when make social interaction on an average of $\leq 10\%$ – can reduce outbreak of this COVID – 19 in Bangladesh.

Several authors suggests, when an epidemical disease become pandemic and especially when there is no vaccination is useful, then it is highly suggestive that sent people to the

home quarantine. Researchers suggests that, using this procedure a country can increase the recovery rate [20],[21],[22]. We assume Bangladesh can also follow this procedure to protect the nation from this virus. Suppose now, there are 50% probability that home quarantined peoples has become susceptible and 35% population of Bangladesh was in quarantined, and 75% peoples were making social interactions at the beginning. That is we assumes $n_Q = 35$, $n_d = 75$ and $k = 0.5$. From this point we have used our model to find R_0 by varying the parameter ω . We have started from 10% to 60% by considering entire country is not locked officially, but the people took responsibility and made themself isolated or kept themself as a home quarantined person. Our modelling simulation shows that, it changes the result impressively. Table-4 shows that, at this time if 60% or higher people of Bangladesh kept themself at home, then COVID-19 coronavirus will become week to reproduce the virus in the human to human body.

A mathematical model is useful to find basic reproduction number, R_0 . Our main goal to decrease the value of R_0 using our mathematical model. From the equation 7 we can see, apart from some important parameters (ω, s_d, δ), there are other parameters also plays important rule to decrease the R_0 value. Such as, increasing incubation period may decrease the infective people, which can decrease the basic reproduction number as well.

Restrictions

Since based on our model, R_0 depends one many parameters. That needs more real data to predict more accurately. When we are researching for the case of Bangladesh, we haven't find some important parameter values, such as, we don't know what is the probability (k — in our model) that quarantined people become susceptible. So, we assumed it is 50%. But, it can be 0% or can be 100%. At this time, we don't know what is the mean period of time that we can say perfectly in how many days or hours quarantined people is becoming susceptible. So, we have assumed it is on an average of seven days ($\rho_1 = \frac{1}{7}$). But, real situation can be much worse or much better. And this situation is same for finding community transmission rate from recovered people to get susceptible again. That is finding the value of ρ_2 .

Conclusions

We have developed our model based on the thinking of what should do when an outbreak occur in a developing country or a country that is under poverty level by the World Bank's country designations. Cause, usually to face an outbreak is costly due to provide medical facility to the nation. For our data source, we have picked a developing country namely Bangladesh, which is a second largest densely populated country as well. Our modelling basic reproduction number, R_0 of COVID-19 coronavirus shows that, currently there is a serious concern of outbreaking situation in Bangladesh to spread this novel coronavirus in huge number of population. Bangladesh has limited resources to face this outbreak. At this time, a well strategy can control faster from spreading the virus and protect the nation. We have found, a three weeks lockdown can decrease the reproduction number of this novel coronavirus from now on (see figure-5(top)). We also shown, for a developing country like Bangladesh, mass peoples are also responsible to reduce this virus by following the WHO guidance and following social distance (see figure-5(middle)). Also, we have found people

can take the responsibility to make their home as a quarantine place that could decrease spreading the virus rapidly (see figure-5 (bottom)).

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author's contributions

All authors contributed equally to complete this research.

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Ethical Approval and Consent to participate

Not Applicable.

Consent to for publication

Not Applicable.

Availability of Supporting data

Not Applicable.

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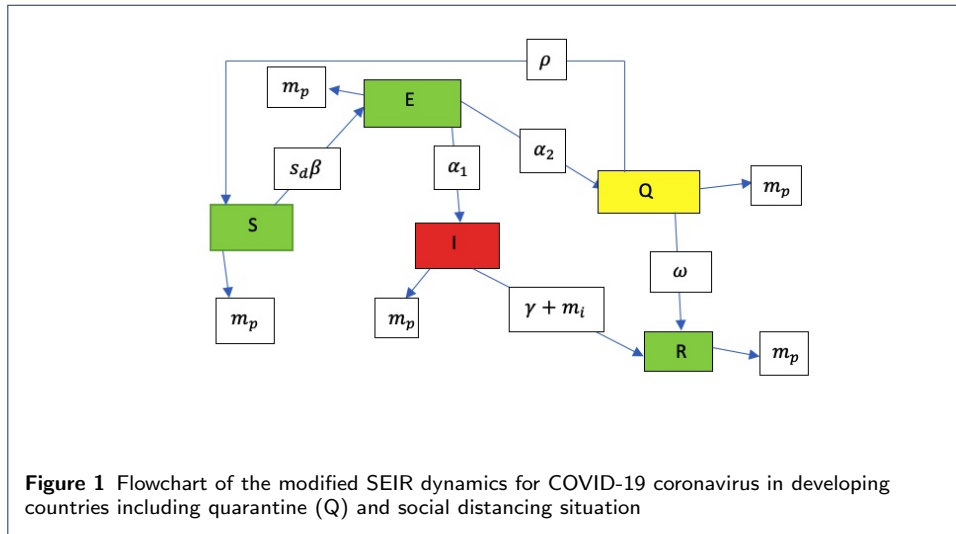


Figure 1 Flowchart of the modified SEIR dynamics for COVID-19 coronavirus in developing countries including quarantine (Q) and social distancing situation

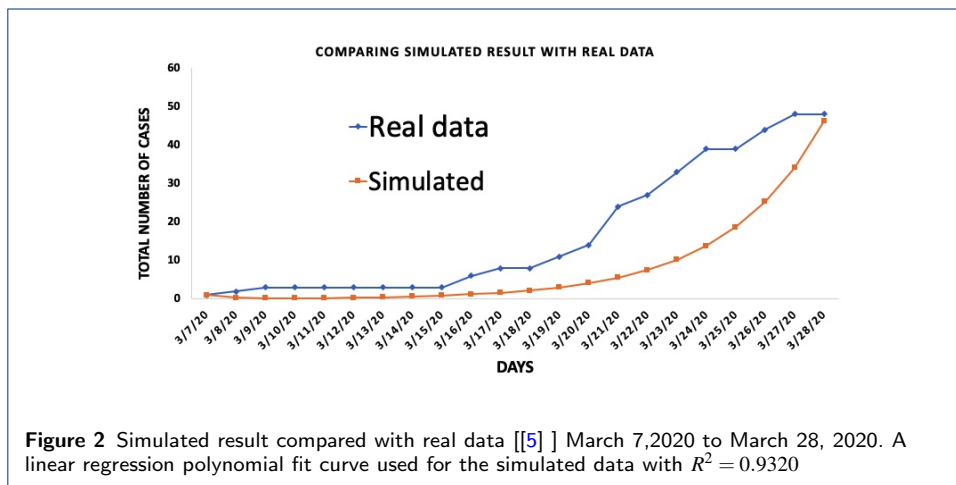


Figure 2 Simulated result compared with real data [[5]] March 7,2020 to March 28, 2020. A linear regression polynomial fit curve used for the simulated data with $R^2 = 0.9320$

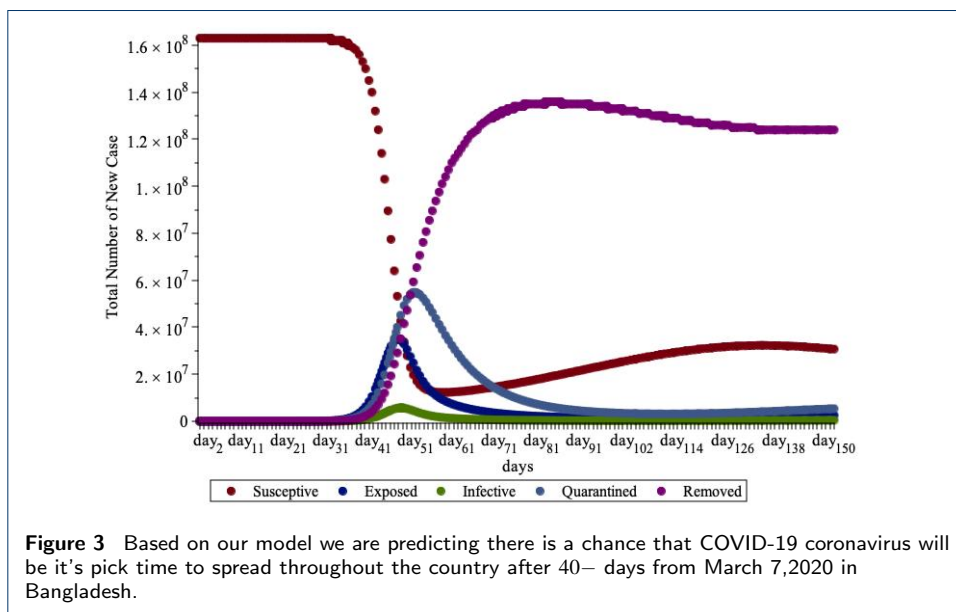
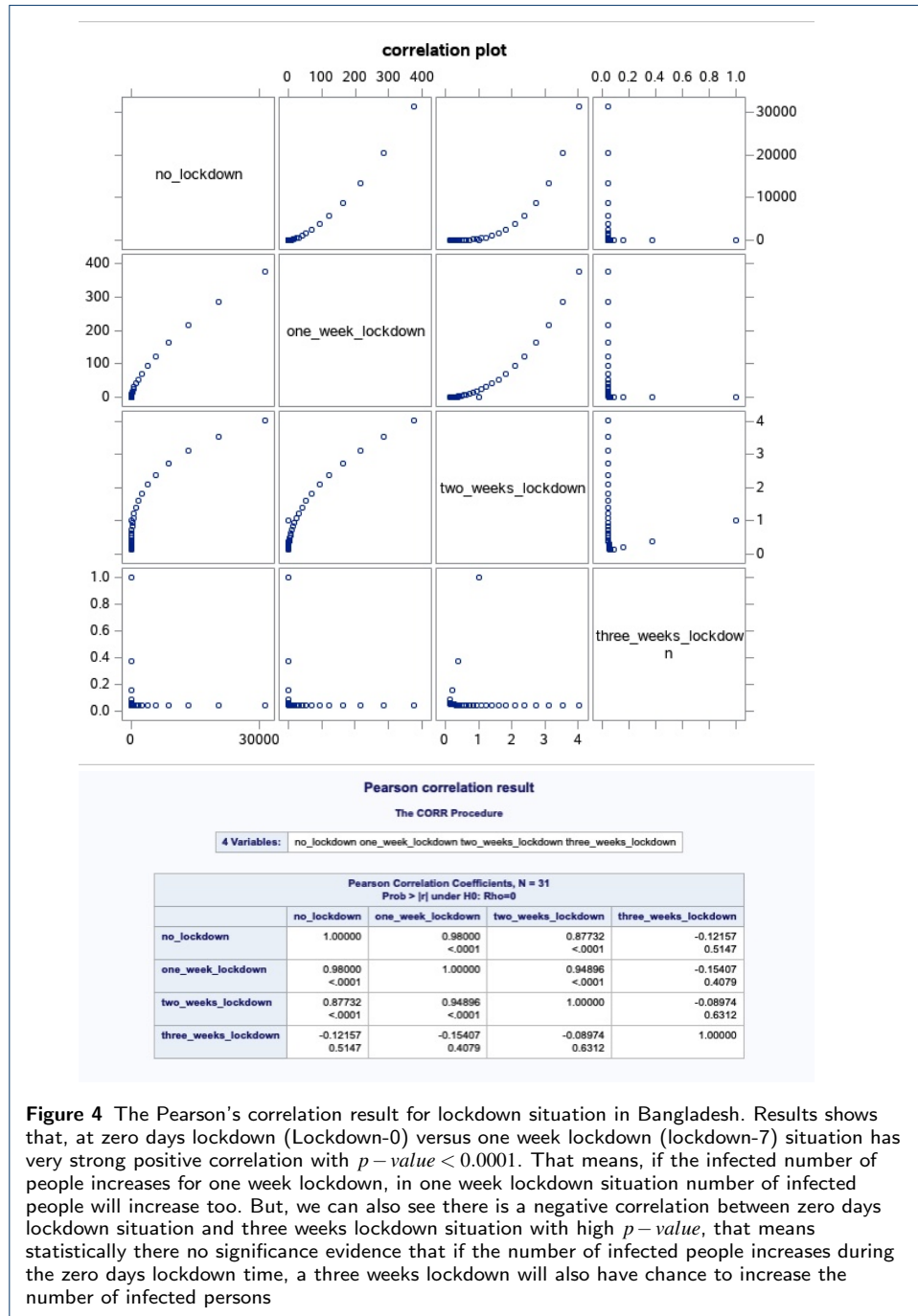


Figure 3 Based on our model we are predicting there is a chance that COVID-19 coronavirus will be it's pick time to spread throughout the country after 40– days from March 7,2020 in Bangladesh.



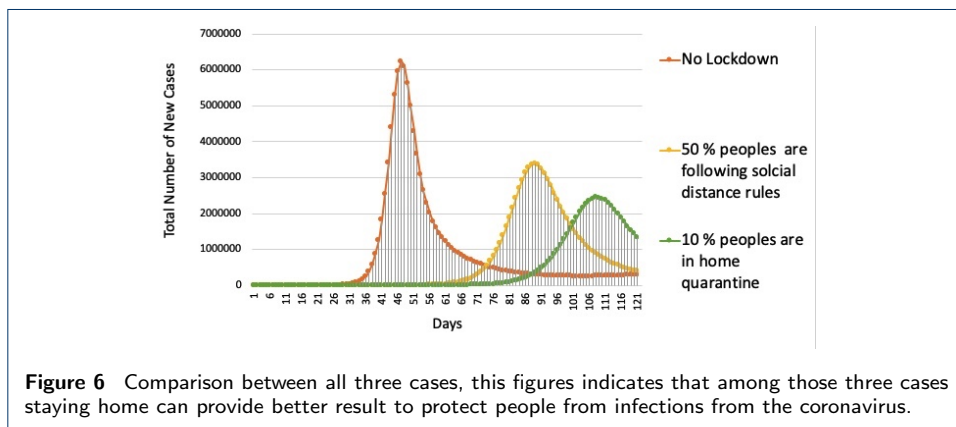
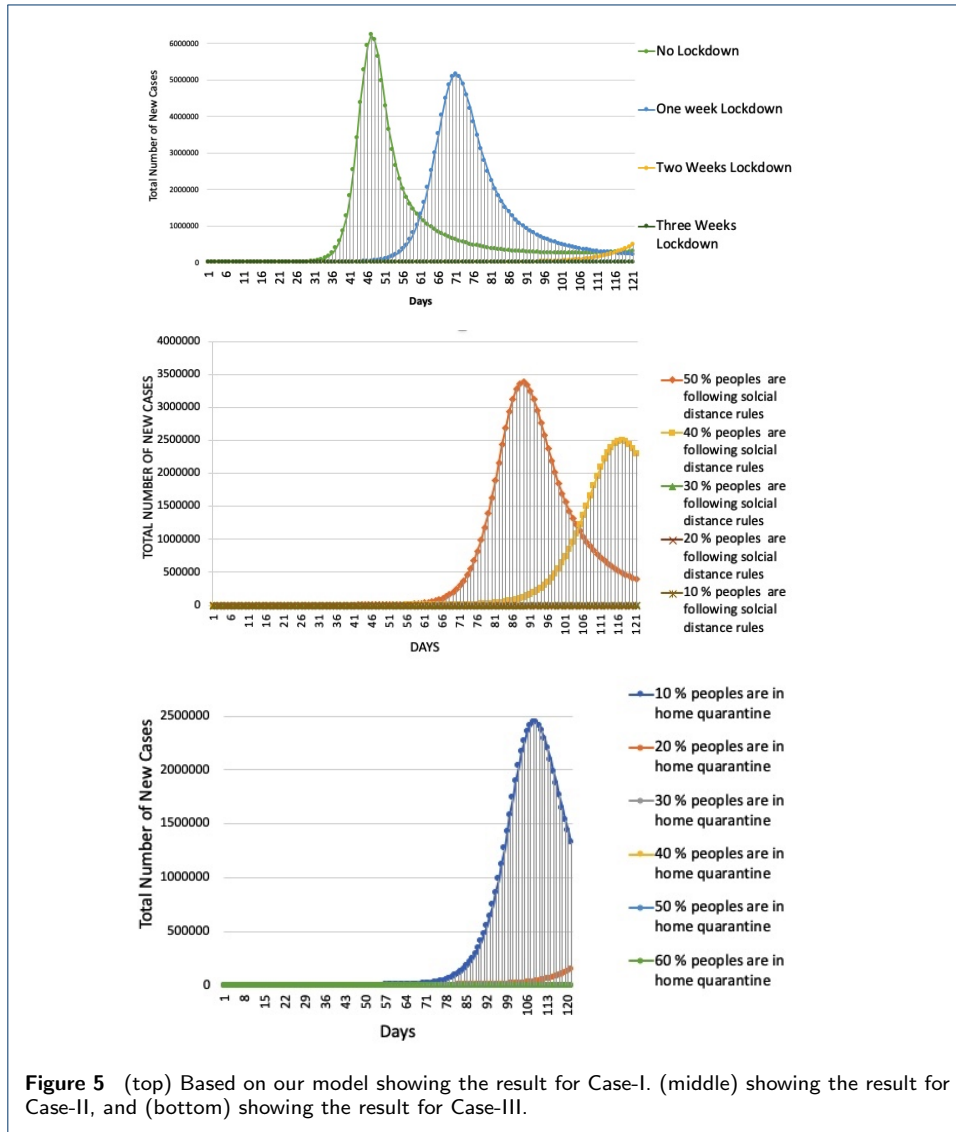


Table 1 Definition of those parameters in the SEIQR social distancing model:

Parameter	Description	Values
N	Total population of Bangladesh	163443435
m_p	Death rate	0.00588
m_i	Mortality rate of the infected people	$\frac{1}{100}$
γ	Rate of infected people become recovered	$\frac{80}{100}$
Λ	Birth rate of Bangladesh	$m_p \times N$
β	Transmissibility rate	Vary
α_1	Latent incubation rate to be infectctive	$\frac{1}{7}$
α_2	Latent incubation rate to be quarantined	α_1
ρ_1	Rate of recovered people become susceptible	$\frac{1}{14}$
ρ_2	Rate of quarantined people become susceptible	ρ_1
ω	Rate of quarantined people become recovered or dead	Vary
δ	Rate of infected people become quarantined	$\frac{1}{L_D + L_{FD}} \times [\frac{n_Q}{100} \times L_D + \frac{n_Q^*}{100} \times L_{FD}]$
n_Q	Number of quarantined people out of 100	Vary
n_Q^*	Number of non-quarantined people out of 100	$n_Q^* = 100 - n_Q$
L_D	Number of Lockdown days in Bangladesh	Vary
L_{FD}	Number of Lockdown free days in Bangladesh	Vary
n_d	Number of people making social interaction out of 100	Vary
s_d	Social distancing parameter	$\frac{1}{L_D + L_{FD}} \times [\frac{n_d}{100} \times L_{FD}]$
k	The multiple of the transmissibility of $Q(t)$ to that of $I(t)$	$[0, 1]$

Table 2 Prediction regarding **lockdown** situation:

Description	parameter	values	R_0	Prediction
No lockdown	δ	0.9	5.93	outbreak
	s_d	0.95		
	β	8.67×10^{-09}		
one week lockdown	δ	0.6387	3.77	outbreak
	s_d	0.621		
	β	8.69×10^{-09}		
two weeks lockdown	δ	0.508	2.12	Outbreak
	s_d	0.357		
	β	8.66×10^{-09}		
Three weeks lockdown	δ	0.508	0.945	Stable
	s_d	0.16		
	β	8.71×10^{-09}		

Table 3 Prediction regarding maintaining **social distancing** by isolating the people across the country:

Description	parameter	values	R_0	Prediction
Zero days lockdown	s_d	0.50	3.13	outbreak
	s_d	0.40	2.50	outbreak
	s_d	0.30	1.87	outbreak
	s_d	0.20	1.27	outbreak
	s_d	0.10	0.623	Stable

Table 4 Prediction regarding **quarantined** people become recovered person:

Description	recovery rate of quarantined people	R_0	Prediction
Zero days lockdown	10% people	2.47	outbreak
	20% people	1.70	outbreak
	30% people	1.35	outbreak
	40% people	1.14	outbreak
	50% people	1.00	outbreak
	60% people	0.905	stable