

A case study in uncertainty from the LIT team: Cryptosporidium

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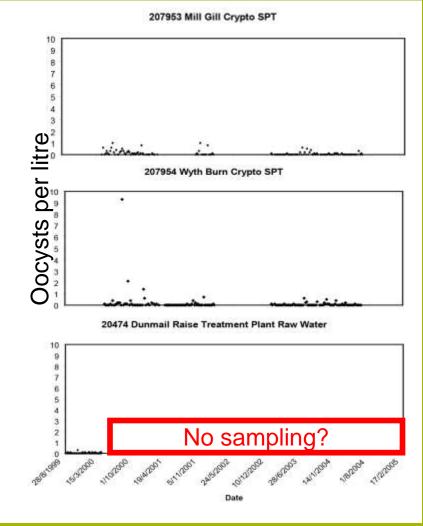
Issues of accessibility and coverage, including 'blindspots' - the problem of missing data

- Governance issues, who owns the data, where do we get it from?
- Health Protection Agency similarities in missing data or not?
 - Under reporting 'suffer and get on with it'
- Gaps in data



United Utility data from Northern England – 212 data points, temporal and spatial gaps....







Data gathering protocols

- Data without context
 - i.e. Data may come with a unknowable history
- Guiding assumptions of data generation
 - E.g. UU collect less frequent data from their own land than others
- Procedures and protocols of data collection
 - i.e. sources of human error regardless of whether the assumptions are correct

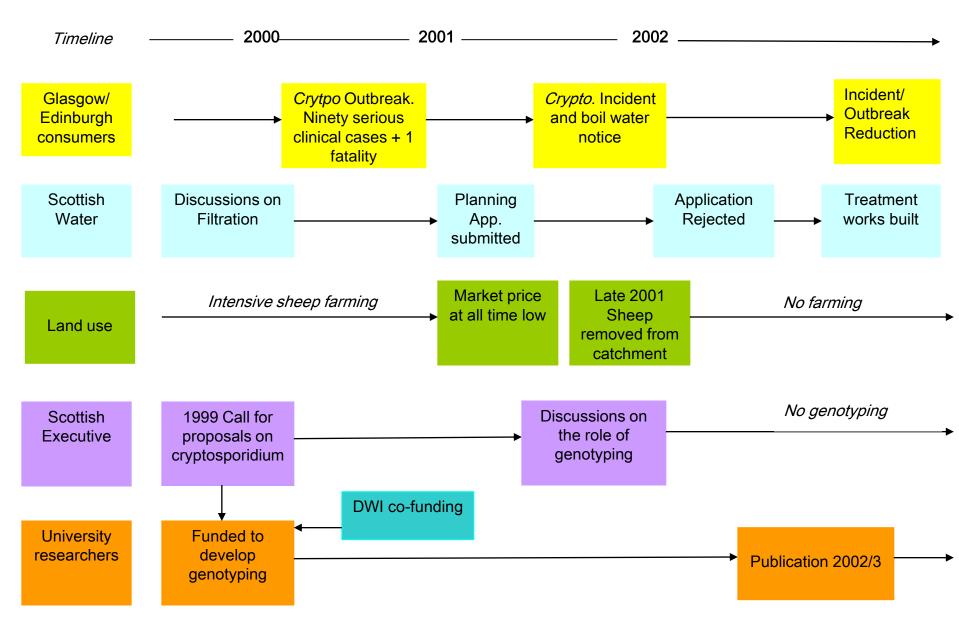


Source apportionment uncertainty

- Linking Crypto counts. to Environmental source
 - i.e. problems that arise from tracking back counts to land use, topography and weather etc
- Linking Crypto counts to Epidemiology
 - i.e. problems in linking public health to the water quality component

Case study from the Glasgow Mugdock example





Timeline: Containing Crypto in Glasgow & Edinburgh



Concluding remarks

- Crypto. example designed to illustrate some the underpinning uncertainties of 'evidence' in SoCs and highlight the basis upon which innovations in SoC occur in real world circumstances
- Exposing uncertainties and capacities to innovate through such case studies brings the analytical framework to life and underpins, in part, the consultation phase of the research
- Generic similarities to E. Coli?