



Research Article

Backward bifurcation for some general recovery functions

Geiser Villavicencio Pulido Ignacio Barradas, Beatriz Luna

First published: 12 July 2016 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/mma.4074> | [VIEW METRICS](#)



Volume 40, Issue 5
30 March 2017
Pages 1505-1515

References

Related

Information

Get access to the full version of this article. View access options below.

Institutional Login

Access through your institution

Log in to Wiley Online Library

If you have previously obtained access with your personal account, please log in.

Log in with CONNECT



One account for all your research.
Wiley Online Library is part of the CONNECT Network.

Purchase Instant Access

- 48-Hour online access | \$16.00
[Details](#)
 - Online-only access | \$27.00
[Details](#)
 - PDF download and online access | \$62.00
[Details](#)
- [Check out](#)

Abstract

We consider an epidemic model for the dynamics of an infectious disease that incorporates a nonlinear function $h(I)$, which describes the recovery rate of infectious individuals. We show that in spite of the simple structure of the model, a backward bifurcation may occur if the recovery rate $h(I)$ decreases and the velocity of the recovery rate $\frac{dh(I)}{dI}$ is below a threshold value in the beginning of the epidemic. These functions would represent a weak reaction or slow treatment measures because, for instance, of limited allocation of resources or sparsely distributed populations. This includes commonly used functionals, as the monotone saturating Michaelis–Menten, and non monotone recovery rates, used to represent a recovery rate limited by the increasing number of infected individuals. We are especially interested in control policies that can lead to recovery functions that avoid backward bifurcation. Copyright © 2016 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

References

- 1 Zhang X, Liu X. Backward bifurcation of an epidemic model with saturated treatment function. *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications* 2008; **348**: 433–443.
[Web of Science®](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
- 2 Balibrea F, Martinez A, Valverde JC. Local bifurcations of continuous dynamical systems under higher order conditions. *Applied Mathematics letters* 2010; **23**: 230–234.
[Web of Science®](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
- 3 Hethcote HW. A thousand and one epidemic models. In *Lecture Notes in Biology*, Vol. 100, SA Levin ed. Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg, 1995; 504–515.
[Google Scholar](#)
- 4 Hethcote HW. The mathematics of infectious diseases. *SIAM Review* 2000; **42**: 599–653.
[Web of Science®](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
- 5 Alexander ME, Moghadas SM. Bifurcation analysis of an SIRS epidemic model with generalized incidence. *SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics* 2005; **65**: 1794–1816.
[Web of Science®](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
- 6 Arino J, McCluskey CC, van den Driessche P. Global results for an epidemic model with vaccination that exhibits backward bifurcation. *SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics* 2003; **64**: 260–276.
[Web of Science®](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
- 7 Brauer F. Backward bifurcations in simple vaccination models. *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications* 2004; **298**: 418–431.
[Web of Science®](#) | [Google Scholar](#)