



The Dynamic Effective Reproductive Number of COVID-19 during the Epidemic in Iran

Amin Doosti-Irani¹, Saiedeh Haji-Maghsoudi², Aliakbar Haghdoost³, Sana Eybpoosh⁴, Ehsan Mostafavi⁴, Manoochehr Karami⁵, *Hossein Mahjub⁶

1. Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Research Center for Health Sciences, Hamadan Iran
2. Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran
3. Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, Institute for Futures Studies in Health, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran
4. Research Centre for Emerging and Reemerging Infectious Diseases, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tebran, Iran
5. Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health and Safety, Shabid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tebran, Iran
6. Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Research Center for Health Sciences, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran

*Corresponding Author: Email: mahjub.h@gmail.com

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Abstract

Background: We aimed to determine the generation time, the best model for estimating reproduction number (R), and to estimate the basic reproduction number (R_0) and effective reproduction number (R_t) for COVID-19 in Iran.

Methods: We used the daily incidence cases of COVID-19, hospitalized due to a probable diagnosis of COVID-19 from 19 February 2020 to 17 November 2020 in Iran. Four models, including maximum likelihood (ML), exponential growth (EG), time-dependent (TD), sequential Bayesian (SB) were evaluated. The weekly reproduction number with a 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated.

Results: TD model shows the best fit compared to other models for estimating reproduction number in Iran. The R_0 in Iran in the first week of the epidemic, leading up to 21 February 2020 was 7.19, 95% CI: 5.56, 9.00. The lowest value for the R_t was equal to 0.77 between 3 to 10 March 2020 and 4 to 11 December 2020. From 11 June 2020 up to 13 August 2020, the R_t was more than one but after then to 24 September 2021 was less than one.

Conclusion: TD model was the best fit for estimating the R in Iran. The worst situation of the epidemic in Iran was related to the weeks leading up to 26 February 2020 and 28 October 2020, and better status was related to the weeks leading up to 10 March 2020 and 11 December 2020.

Keywords: COVID-19; Basic reproduction number; Effective reproduction number; Iran

Introduction

The measurement of the speed of spreading of the disease is necessary using reproduction num-

ber (R) of the diseases. Basic reproductive number (R_0) is the average number of people infected



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by an infected person in a completely susceptible population without any intervention. The effective reproductive number (R_t) is the average number of people infected by an infected person if preventive measures are performed (1). The variability in the value of R_0 in different countries was from 2.28 to 7.8 (2-4). In addition, the effective reproductive number of the disease was reported in these studies.

There are different methods for estimating R such as maximum likelihood (ML), exponential growth (EG), time-dependent (TD), sequential Bayesian (SB), and Susceptible-Infected Removed dynamic (5-7). Published studies used these methods but there are differences among the estimated R using different methods (8). The required parameters for estimating the R by the mentioned models are the daily incidence and generation time of the disease. These parameters are different in the countries so the estimated R in a country may not be applicable for other countries.

We aimed to determine the generation time of COVID-19, the best model for estimating the R , and to estimate the R_0 and R_t for COVID-19 in Iran.

Methods

The proposal for this study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran (IR.UMSHA.REC.1399.193).

Data

We used the daily incidence cases of COVID-19, hospitalized due to a probable diagnosis of COVID-19 from 19 February 2020 to 17 November 2020 in Iran. The daily incidence data were collected by the National COVID-19 Epidemiology Committee across provinces of Iran. In addition, we used the total daily incidence cases of COVID-19 reported by the Iranian Ministry of Health each day from 15 February 2020 to 23 September 2021.

Generation time

Generation time (GT) is the average duration between the time of infection of primary cases and the time of infection of its secondary cases (1). We estimated the GT of COVID-19 in Hamadan Province, in the west of Iran. We followed the secondary cases who contact with confirmed cases of COVID-19 and asked them the time between onsets of symptoms with onsets of symptoms in confirmed primary cases.

A sample (29 secondary cases) was asked. Considering that the rapid transmissibility and pathogenicity features of the virus is not dependent to the geographic area (9). It seems the estimated GT in Hamadan might be applied for the whole country. A function ("est.GT") from the R_0 package was used to estimate the GT. The best distribution of GT in our sample was determined and the mean and standard deviation of the GT was calculated.

Models

Four models, including ML, EG, TD, and SB were evaluated. In the first step, we fitted the incidence data for Iran and each province for the mentioned models. In addition, the weighted mean square error (MSE) and R square for each fitted model were calculated. A model with the best fit with the daily incidence data was selected as the best model (5). A model with a larger R square and lower weighted MSE was selected as the best model for estimating R_t . In addition, the fit of predicted incidence with the mentioned models and daily reported incidence of the disease was evaluated visually. The weekly reproduction number was reported. Because in February 2020 all Iranian populations were susceptible, in the first week of the epidemic we calculated the R_0 , and during the epidemic because of conducting interventions such as social distancing, using the facemask, we calculated the R_t .

The statistical analysis was performed using R version 3.6.3, and R_0 packages version 1.2-6 (2015-05-21).

Results

The best-fitted distribution for the GT was lognormal with a mean of 5.98 and a standard deviation of 3.74. The TD model showed the best fit compared to ML, EG, and SB for esti-

imating R in Iran (Table 1) and 31 provinces in Iran. The weekly estimated reproduction number in Iran from COVID-19 from 19 February 2020 to 21 September 2021 is shown in Table 2.

Table 1: Comparison of the model fit using R square and weighted MSE

<i>Index</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>EG</i>	<i>TD</i>	<i>SB</i>
R squared	0.81	0.36	0.91	0.35
Weighted MSE	81.63	264.57	35.64	1772887.50

Table 2: The weekly dynamic reproduction number of COVID-19 in Iran

<i>Week lead- ing up to</i>	<i>Rt</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>Week lead- ing up to</i>	<i>Rt</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>Week leading up to</i>	<i>Rt</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
21-Feb-20	7.19	(5.56, 9.00)	04-Sep-20	1.07	(1.02, 1.11)	19-Mar-21	0.99	(0.97, 1.01)
28-Feb-20	5.03	(4.52, 5.54)	11-Sep-20	1.15	(1.11, 1.20)	26-Mar-21	1.18	(1.16, 1.21)
06-Mar-20	1.79	(1.70, 1.88)	18-Sep-20	1.21	(1.17, 1.25)	02-Apr-21	1.41	(1.39, 1.44)
13-Mar-20	1.28	(1.21, 1.35)	25-Sep-20	1.09	(1.06, 1.13)	09-Apr-21	1.35	(1.33, 1.36)
20-Mar-20	1.30	(1.24, 1.36)	02-Oct-20	1.08	(1.05, 1.11)	16-Apr-21	1.06	(1.05, 1.07)
27-Mar-20	1.48	(1.42, 1.53)	09-Oct-20	1.08	(1.05, 1.11)	23-Apr-21	0.92	(0.91, 0.93)
03-Apr-20	0.91	(0.88, 0.95)	15-Oct-20	1.12	(1.09, 1.15)	30-Apr-21	0.91	(0.89, 0.92)
10-Apr-20	0.77	(0.74, 0.81)	23-Oct-20	1.26	(1.23, 1.29)	07-May-21	0.86	(0.85, 0.88)
17-Apr-20	0.81	(0.77, 0.85)	30-Oct-20	1.22	(1.20, 1.25)	14-May-21	0.82	(0.80, 0.83)
24-Apr-20	0.86	(0.81, 0.91)	06-Nov-20	1.19	(1.16, 1.21)	21-May-21	0.87	(0.85, 0.88)
01-May-20	1.06	(1.01, 1.12)	13-Nov-20	1.18	(1.16, 1.20)	28-May-21	0.93	(0.91, 0.94)
08-May-20	1.24	(1.19, 1.30)	20-Nov-20	1.06	(1.05, 1.08)	04-Jun-21	0.91	(0.89, 0.93)
15-May-20	1.20	(1.15, 1.25)	27-Nov-20	1.00	(0.99, 1.02)	11-Jun-21	1.08	(1.06, 1.10)
22-May-20	1.08	(1.04, 1.12)	04-Dec-20	0.88	(0.86, 0.89)	18-Jun-21	1.04	(1.03, 1.06)
29-May-20	1.17	(1.12, 1.21)	11-Dec-20	0.77	(0.76, 0.79)	25-Jun-21	1.12	(1.10, 1.14)
05-Jun-20	0.95	(0.92, 0.99)	18-Dec-20	0.82	(0.80, 0.84)	02-Jul-21	1.24	(1.22, 1.25)
12-Jun-20	1.00	(0.96, 1.04)	25-Dec-20	0.92	(0.90, 0.95)	09-Jul-21	1.24	(1.22, 1.25)
19-Jun-20	1.02	(0.98, 1.06)	01-Jan-21	1.00	(0.98, 1.03)	16-Jul-21	1.16	(1.15, 1.18)
26-Jun-20	1.01	(0.97, 1.05)	08-Jan-21	1.01	(0.98, 1.03)	23-Jul-21	1.17	(1.16, 1.18)
03-Jul-20	1.00	(0.96, 1.03)	15-Jan-21	1.00	(0.97, 1.02)	30-Jul-21	1.15	(1.14, 1.17)
10-Jul-20	0.96	(0.92, 1.00)	22-Jan-21	1.02	(1.00, 1.04)	06-Aug-21	1.10	(1.09, 1.11)
17-Jul-20	1.01	(0.97, 1.05)	29-Jan-21	1.05	(1.02, 1.07)	13-Aug-21	1.02	(1.01, 1.03)
24-Jul-20	1.03	(0.99, 1.07)	05-Feb-21	1.07	(1.05, 1.09)	20-Aug-21	0.94	(0.93, 0.95)
31-Jul-20	1.02	(0.98, 1.06)	12-Feb-21	1.05	(1.03, 1.07)	27-Aug-21	0.91	(0.91, 0.92)
07-Aug-20	0.94	(0.90, 0.97)	19-Feb-21	1.05	(1.02, 1.07)	03-Sep-21	0.85	(0.84, 0.86)
14-Aug-20	0.98	(0.94, 1.02)	26-Feb-21	1.02	(1.00, 1.04)	10-Sep-21	0.82	(0.81, 0.83)
21-Aug-20	0.95	(0.91, 0.99)	05-Mar-21	1.00	(0.98, 1.02)	17-Sep-21	0.83	(0.81, 0.84)
28-Aug-20	0.92	(0.88, 0.96)	12-Mar-21	0.97	(0.95, 0.99)	24-Sep-21	0.93	(0.89, 0.98)

The weekly estimated reproduction number for all provinces of Iran from COVID-19 from 19

February 2020 to 17 November 2020 is shown in Table 3.

Overall, the lower value of R_t in most provinces of Iran was related to the week leading up to 4

December 2020. The fluctuation of R_t in the provinces was different (Table 3).

Table 3: The weekly dynamic reproduction number of COVID-19 for provinces of Iran

	21-Feb-20	28-Feb-20	6-Mar-20	13-Mar-20	20-Mar-20	27-Mar-20	3-Apr-20	10-Apr-20	17-Apr-20	24-Apr-20	1-May-20	8-May-20	15-May-20	22-May-20	29-May-20	5-Jun-20	12-Jun-20	19-Jun-20	26-Jun-20	3-Jul-20	10-Jul-20
East ,Azerbaijan	5.27	2.43	1.17	1.03	1.01	1.05	0.99	0.91	0.92	0.93	1.03	0.95	0.99	1.07	1.16	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.02	1.00
West ,Azerbaijan	6.80	2.01	1.40	1.27	1.09	1.08	0.09	0.90	0.84	0.92	1.00	0.96	0.93	1.11	1.23	1.27	1.28	1.10	1.03	0.96	0.92
Ardabil	5.27	1.79	1.63	1.13	0.96	1.16	0.91	0.89	0.92	0.80	0.91	0.92	0.86	0.86	1.02	1.01	0.93	1.16	1.25	1.42	1.22
Isfahan	5.85	1.95	1.25	1.00	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.94	0.89	0.91	0.88	0.93	0.93	1.03	1.11	1.07	1.04	1.12	1.10	1.09
Alborz	4.60	2.26	1.38	1.05	0.97	0.96	0.89	0.85	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.89	0.86	0.92	1.10	1.10	1.16	1.17	1.23	1.17	1.08
Ilam	5.09	1.93	1.53	1.16	0.95	0.98	1.09	0.99	0.81	0.80	1.11	1.25	0.88	0.86	1.28	1.20	1.15	1.17	1.13	0.96	0.82
Bushehr	7.48	1.90	1.11	0.81	0.78	1.08	0.95	0.94	0.99	1.02	0.80	1.01	1.26	1.01	1.21	1.28	1.23	1.10	1.09	1.03	1.06
Tehran	4.95	1.91	1.33	1.12	0.97	0.93	0.93	0.84	0.90	0.88	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.95	0.99	1.09	1.14	1.19	1.23	1.14	1.12
Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	5.38	1.49	1.21	0.99	1.12	1.24	1.02	0.90	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.92	0.90	0.99	1.13	1.14	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.05	1.01
South ,Khorasan	6.66	1.88	1.07	1.19	1.10	0.93	1.00	0.97	1.01	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.93	1.05	1.12	1.20	1.08	1.10	1.08	0.95	0.99
Razavi ,Khorasan	3.52	1.50	1.22	1.06	0.95	1.02	0.99	0.88	0.96	0.98	0.91	0.95	0.94	0.94	1.03	1.15	1.10	1.13	1.18	1.18	1.11
North ,Khorasan	4.76	1.41	1.38	1.24	0.94	1.00	0.89	0.97	1.03	1.08	1.23	0.99	0.91	0.85	0.96	0.93	0.97	1.13	1.16	1.24	1.23
Khuzestan	4.4	1.59	1.13	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.06	0.99	1.05	1.17	1.16	1.21	1.13	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.00	0.93	0.87	0.82

	6																		
Zanjan	8	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	96	17	16	03	00	98	94	93	93	89	90	98	02	16	09	18	27	29
	1																		
Qom	5	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	86	40	90	75	82	80	81	88	92	88	04	03	81	11	88	05	21	20
	3																		
Qazvin	5	1.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.
	.	45	92	03	94	99	00	09	95	94	01	06	07	11	19	16	03	14	08
	1																		
Fars	3	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	10	86	11	03	01	10	01	97	96	88	03	92	98	08	16	17	32	08
	0																		
Semnan	5	2.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	27	30	94	84	85	90	88	00	95	93	95	93	94	05	03	10	08	02
	0																		
and Baluchestan Sistan	3	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.
	.	58	03	88	70	74	85	99	94	86	68	86	87	88	98	97	98	24	22
	2																		
Kurdistan	4	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.
	.	60	38	13	94	97	96	01	88	03	01	00	11	26	20	38	26	08	88
	9																		
Kerman	4	1.	1.	0.	1.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	61	14	97	01	99	23	98	99	01	00	00	05	06	03	15	08	17	18
	8																		
Kermanshah	7	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.
	.	46	14	18	96	07	08	01	97	04	02	03	10	09	32	18	11	99	97
	4																		
and Kohgiluyeh Boyer-Ahmad	6	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	47	25	42	07	82	11	99	93	86	99	99	77	00	16	15	24	24	12
	2																		
Golestan	5	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	97	23	78	60	71	86	93	91	04	01	02	90	90	02	31	26	24	18
	1																		
Gilan	3	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	77	05	74	56	67	88	97	00	98	94	96	91	84	98	07	03	00	12
	6																		
Lorestan	5	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	87	37	04	98	02	13	96	83	88	99	03	01	96	11	16	05	13	08
	7																		
Mazandaran	5	2.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.
	.	69	52	04	76	68	75	83	88	88	90	92	88	92	06	98	99	11	22
	6																		
Markazi	5	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	.	86	23	90	85	08	04	75	86	92	88	97	94	96	06	08	02	12	22
	5																		
Hormozgan	7	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.
	.																		

	.55	56	01	92	90	20	19	94	84	02	98	08	14	10	37	24	20	09	99	94	87
Hamadan	4	1.88	1.41	1.17	1.05	0.99	1.01	0.98	0.98	0.95	0.86	0.92	0.91	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.26	1.23	1.15	1.09	1.00
Yazd	5	2.40	1.41	1.18	0.89	0.80	0.93	0.85	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.78	0.79	0.96	1.01	1.16	1.09	1.21	1.22	1.07	1.08

Table 3: Continue

	17-Jul-20	24-Jul-20	31-Jul-20	7-Aug-20	14-Aug-20	21-Aug-20	28-Aug-20	4-Sep-20	11-Sep-20	18-Sep-20	25-Sep-20	2-Oct-20	9-Oct-20	15-Oct-20	23-Oct-20	30-Oct-20	6-Nov-20	13-Nov-20	20-Nov-20	27-Nov-20	4-Dec-20	11-Dec-20
,Azerbaijan	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.
East	91	91	89	96	00	04	08	12	07	06	02	01	11	11	02	05	03	94	02	04	89	19
,Azerbaijan	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
West	84	86	85	86	99	99	08	20	18	19	13	13	17	14	11	06	00	92	90	05	87	23
Ardabil	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	0.	1.
Isfahan	18	02	89	83	92	90	99	02	00	05	94	05	13	17	15	15	13	01	96	04	75	37
Alborz	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Ilam	04	04	98	99	02	06	01	05	10	11	05	05	03	06	10	09	04	97	01	04	91	18
Bushehr	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
Tehran	99	92	91	97	94	90	98	07	15	13	06	10	08	07	05	05	98	97	96	04	84	24
Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Khorasan	89	86	87	99	02	85	95	01	93	09	19	99	30	28	17	04	03	00	06	04	68	45
South	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.
Razavi	95	92	00	99	99	90	01	07	97	05	98	02	04	03	89	92	95	94	81	02	74	32
North	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
Khuzestan	02	93	89	90	93	92	97	16	18	12	03	08	06	05	05	99	96	94	98	03	95	11
Zanjan	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
Qom	06	03	06	03	01	08	98	02	02	09	04	05	06	09	06	08	07	99	94	05	73	41
Qazvin	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Fars	98	93	86	96	07	02	95	04	15	99	17	17	04	24	24	17	08	97	06	06	75	40
Semnan	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Sistan and Baluchestan	01	87	85	88	87	92	92	08	07	07	07	12	15	20	15	15	07	00	01	05	91	19
Kurdistan	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Kerman	14	09	84	84	88	96	96	09	05	02	12	01	03	08	15	12	06	03	17	05	73	40
Kermanshah	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Khorasan	84	85	86	93	99	95	07	13	09	03	01	08	05	05	01	02	04	97	01	02	89	17
Khuzestan	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Zanjan	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Qom	88	85	85	84	93	01	00	04	10	06	01	05	07	12	19	12	03	02	10	05	79	31
Qazvin	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
Fars	15	95	89	95	95	06	00	06	09	08	04	10	07	22	23	24	05	94	90	05	77	37
Semnan	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Sistan and Baluchestan	86	94	88	85	98	99	98	94	01	97	09	00	01	09	14	21	10	13	31	05	75	37
Kurdistan	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Kerman	97	91	93	90	97	93	96	04	03	98	09	15	05	11	20	24	17	03	95	06	90	22
Kermanshah	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	01	00	01	97	98	99	06	06	05	94	02	01	12	12	18	12	03	03	23	05	77	35
Khorasan	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
Khuzestan	08	07	07	08	02	98	96	23	32	20	07	98	92	90	97	99	96	94	93	02	81	25
Zanjan	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
Qom	83	85	83	84	03	90	00	19	23	19	25	27	23	22	17	07	00	91	88	05	81	31
Qazvin	1.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
Fars	05	96	01	89	92	94	88	96	06	01	15	15	16	14	14	14	07	99	97	05	88	24
Semnan	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.

	91	91	87	91	00	00	00	20	18	19	16	12	12	18	15	17	03	80	76	04	83	27
Kohgiluyeh	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	0.	1.	0.	1.
and Boyer-Ahmad	00	01	85	98	09	02	11	94	05	04	02	01	98	07	20	23	97	06	97	05	61	55
Golestan	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	0.	1.
	98	87	85	90	95	87	90	99	92	93	98	09	03	10	24	13	21	05	98	03	80	27
Gilan	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
	06	07	01	03	96	96	04	03	93	89	99	07	07	09	06	02	98	07	06	02	83	23
Lorestan	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.
	95	88	88	91	97	99	06	10	09	08	08	08	13	12	11	11	04	96	97	05	84	26
Mazandaran	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
	26	99	89	81	80	81	86	96	90	91	97	02	12	13	16	07	99	92	90	02	87	17
Markazi	1.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.
	03	97	03	99	99	97	97	05	15	09	12	07	06	12	10	08	96	92	14	04	82	29
Hormozgan	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	1.
	86	86	90	94	00	99	96	00	97	94	95	00	95	05	03	10	12	02	27	03	77	31
Hamadan	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	1.
	92	91	85	87	94	00	99	14	18	13	07	14	07	11	07	08	99	91	91	04	82	27
Yazd	1.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	0.	0.	1.	1.	0.	1.
	07	01	93	97	92	87	90	99	08	18	22	14	18	31	28	19	07	86	80	05	83	29

Discussion

TD method was a better fit than other models for estimating R_t in Iran. TD and SB models could show the effect of interventions for the control of epidemic during the time. In addition, compared with ML and EG models, the TD model can produce R_t in different periods, and we can see the trend of R_t during the time. In China, the EG method had the best fit for data (10), which is not in the line with the results of our study in Iran.

The estimated GT in our study was 5.98 days that is the same as the results of another study in the west of Iran. The mean and standard deviation of GT in the mentioned study was 5.71 and 3.89 days respectively (11).

The first estimate of R_t in the first week of the epidemic can be considered as R_0 , because in February 2020 nearly all-Iranian population was susceptible to COVID-19. Then in the next weeks, the intervention measures were conducted so the estimated reproduction number is the R_t .

During the study period, there were fluctuations in the value of R_t in Iran. The value of R_t from 7.19 on 21-Feb-20 reached 1.48 on 27-Mar-20. From 20-Aug-21 up to 24-Sep-21, the R_t was lower than one in Iran. The decrease in the value of R_t may be due to a comprehensive vaccination program in Iran.

In the first week of the epidemic, the minimum and maximum values of R_0 in the provinces of Iran were 3.10 and 8.15 respectively that indicating high infectiousness of the disease. In Qom, Gilan, and Tehran provinces, as provinces that the first epidemic was observed in, the R_0 were 4.35, 3.61, and 4.95 respectively. Overall, this value for Iran was 4.41. In China, the estimated R_0 was 3.49 and after taking preventive measures this value reached 2.95 (10).

During the last week of February and March 2020, preventive measures such as lockdowns, closing universities and schools, using masks, and prohibiting travels were conducted (12), consequently, the value of R_t in Iran was reduced. However, the R_t was more than one which showed the progress of the epidemic in all provinces of Iran. From mid-March, the R_t in many provinces decreased and reached one or lower than one in some provinces. However, it is necessary to mention that the R_t merely indicates the status of the epidemic, and it is not indicating the epidemic severity. In other words, the value of R_t may be one, but the epidemic status is in a stable status and can be at a severe level and vice versa. The week leading up to 26 February 2020, Iran was in the initial phase of the epidemic and we expected the R_t to be more than one. However, in the late spring and early summer of 2020, the R_t increased in most provinces of Iran. This in-

crease in the value of R_t and incidence of the disease in Iran may be due to the reopening of many jobs and decreased compliance with health protocols. After a decrease in the value of R_t in the last two months of summer in many provinces, again at fall R_t increased in all provinces of Iran. One of the main reasons for this increase in the fall may be due to a lack of proper ventilation due to cold weather. The population density in closed places is one of the main risk factors for the spread of the virus (13). R is a function of the contact rate and the probability of transmission per contact (1). Population density, especially in closed places increases the contact rate between patients and susceptible people, so we expect an increase in the incidence of the disease. In addition, Iran faced some challenges in the management of epidemics. Iran is a vast country with many variations in cultures, climate, and socio-economic status. These variations need different approaches for the management of epidemics in each region of the country. The economic problems, exacerbated by sanctions, lead to the reopening of many jobs and consequently an increase in the incidence of disease (14).

A major limitation of this study was related to the daily incidence of cases of the disease. Because we had no access to the daily incidence of both hospitalized and outpatients' cases we used only hospitalized cases. Part of our analysis was based on the daily incidence cases of hospitalized patients, while many patients are outpatients and many people have asymptomatic infection (15), so there was an underreporting in the incidence data and the estimated R_0 based on the hospitalized patients has a delay in detecting the changes of transmission during the epidemic. The underreporting in the daily incidence cases cannot affect the estimated R_t , because R_t would be constant if a fixed fraction of the numbers of subjects to be used in the computation. However, we think the estimated R_t during the epidemic can be a useful index for the monitoring and better management of the epidemic.

Conclusion

TD model was the best fit for estimating the R in Iran. The worst situation of the epidemic in Iran was related to the weeks leading up to 26 February 2020 and 28 October 2020, and better status was related to the week leading up to 26 April 2020.

Journalism Ethics considerations

Ethical issues (Including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication and/or falsification, double publication and/or submission, redundancy, etc.) have been completely observed by the authors.

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Conflict of interest

Aliakbar Haghdoost and Ehsan Mostafavi were managers and members of the Advisory Epidemiologic Committee of COVID-19 in MoHME. The rest of the authors have no conflict of interest.

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