## Non massive immunization to contain spreading on complex networks

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Optimal strategies for epidemic containment are focused on dismantling the contact network through effective immunization with minimal costs. However, network fragmentation is seldom accessible in practice and may present extreme side effects. We investigate the epidemic containment immunizing population fractions far below the percolation threshold. We report that fractions of immunized vertices needed to eradicate the epidemics are much smaller than the percolation thresholds were observed for a broad spectrum of synthetic and real networks considering targeted or acquaintance immunization strategies. Our work contributes for the construction of optimal containment, preserving network functionality through non massive and viable immunization strategies.