IEM's AI Modeling: Short-term COVID-19 Projections

Date: 1/27/21

Leveraging over 15 years of support to HHS for medical consequence modeling and our proprietary artificial intelligence (AI) models, IEM believes that our Coronavirus model outputs can be used to assist localities and their medical facilities to better prepare for an increase in hospitalizations, to better plan for and locate drive-through testing facilities, and to determine where increased levels of transmission may be occurring.

We have been refining our AI model over the past month and are confident in its ability to provide accurate 7-day projections that can be used for operational and logistical planning.

AI-based Model Background

IEM is currently using an AI model to fit data from various sources and project new cases of COVID-19. We do not assume the average number of secondary infections (R-value) stays the same over time. IEM's AI model finds the best R-value over time to evaluate how it changes over the course of the outbreak. The IEM modeling team is running ~11 million simulations to fit each state's data and using the best fit for the R-value to project new cases over the next 7 days. The AI models are executed on a daily basis to evaluate the changing dynamics of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our projections have typically been within 10%, and are often within 5%, of actual confirmed cases.

The projections shown in this document are based on data pulled in as of 1/27/21 9 a.m.

Please provide any feedback or send any questions that you might have to us. We are continually updating and improving the model, so your feedback is critical.

Also, if you have more current or refined data for your State, Commonwealth or Territory that you would like IEM to factor in, please let us know.

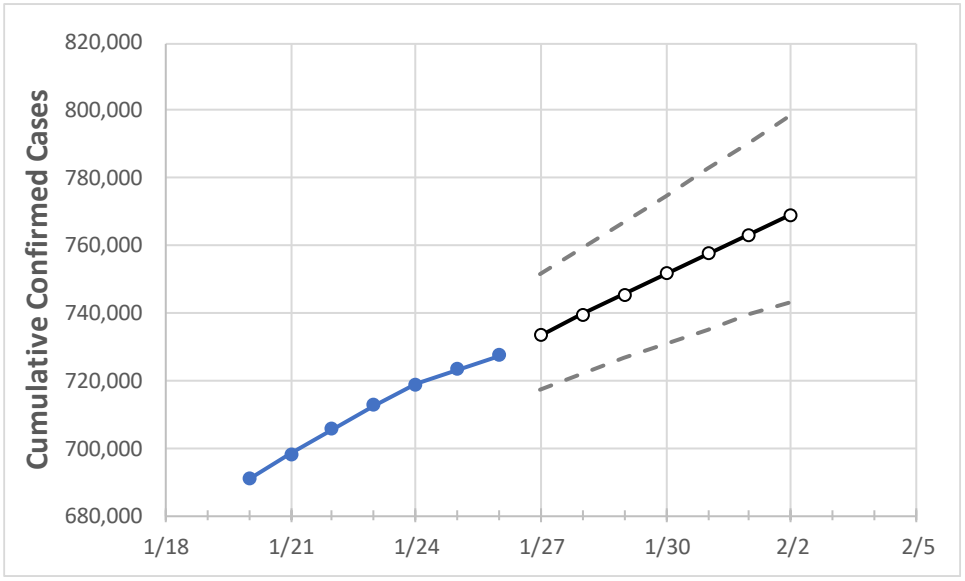
IEM's Modeling Lead

Dr. Prasith "Sid" Baccam is a **Computational Epidemiologist expert** at IEM with more than **20 years of experience in medical consequence modeling and simulation of disease outbreaks** and medical consequences following hypothetical attacks with biological agents or emerging infectious diseases. He develops key simulation models and decision support tools at IEM, specializing in public health, disaster response, and medical countermeasures (MCM) to enhance data-driven decision making and improve modeling assumptions.

Upon receiving his **Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics and Immunobiology** at Iowa State University, Dr. Baccam worked as a Postdoctoral Research Associate at Los Alamos National Laboratory where he focused on researching viral and immunological modeling. After his stint at Los Alamos, Dr. Baccam has served as Task Lead in multiple public health projects have allowed him to develop expertise as a mathematical biologist and a leader on high-performance modeling and simulation teams.

He has worked with state and local public health officials as well as Federal agencies, including **HHS**, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (**CDC**), and the Department of Homeland Security (**DHS**). Dr. Baccam has published numerous papers on public health response models and implications on policy and has been invited to participate in workshops and symposiums held by the Institute of Medicine (now the National Academy of Health). His modeling results have been briefed to the **Executive Office of the President** and informed two presidential policy actions.

North Carolina State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	1/23	1/24	1/25	1/26	1/27	1/28	1/29	1/30	1/31	2/1	2/2
North Carolina	712,716	718,812	723,445	727,423	733,502	739,603	745,613	751,678	757,630	763,334	769,193

Note: The State's projection shows a "best estimate" curve (the solid line with circles) and the dotted lines are the upper and lower estimates around that best estimate. Our projections have typically been within 10%, and are often within 5%, of actual confirmed cases.

North Carolina Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	1/23	1/24	1/25	1/26	1/27	1/28	1/29	1/30	1/31	2/1	2/2
Cumberland	18,717	18,887	19,085	19,190	19,402	19,614	19,828	20,039	20,252	20,473	20,688
Durham	18,361	18,480	18,595	18,675	18,795	18,916	19,032	19,148	19,267	19,380	19,493
Guilford	32,749	33,119	33,373	33,578	33,900	34,219	34,542	34,855	35,171	35,491	35,800
Mecklenburg	81,137	81,875	82,572	83,157	83,879	84,604	85,329	86,046	86,749	87,486	88,201
Orange	6,334	6,380	6,420	6,440	6,485	6,530	6,575	6,619	6,665	6,709	6,752
Union	17,205	17,337	17,462	17,603	17,762	17,923	18,086	18,242	18,398	18,547	18,694
Wake	60,547	61,106	61,709	61,930	62,519	63,112	63,711	64,310	64,896	65,471	66,047

Some recipients of our daily COVID-19 short-term (7 day) projections have requested projections of demand for: hospital bed, intensive care unit (ICU) beds, and mechanical ventilation. We realize that different states and localities will have different characteristics for hospital demand of COVID-19 cases, and we are presenting the best assumptions we could find for those medical demands based on scientific literature and health data reporting. Specifically:

- *Beds: For hospitalization, we use a range of 10% and 20% of cases require hospitalization based on CDC's report (MMWR, March 18, 2020) and state reports of COVID-19 cases.*
- *ICU: The CDC report found that 24% of hospitalized cases require ICU care.*
- *Ventilators: Based on clinical data from China and state reports, we assume that 50% of ICU cases require a ventilator.*

If you have other estimates for these assumptions, please share them with us as we work to refine our modeling, assumptions, and data on a daily basis.

*The medical demands shown in the table assume 20% of **cumulative** confirmed cases require hospitalization. To get the medical demand for the assumption that 10% of confirmed cases require hospitalization, simply divide the demand by 2.*

North Carolina Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:		
	1/23	1/24	1/25	1/26	1/28	1/30	2/1
Cumberland	18,717	18,887	19,085	19,190	19,614 (3,923) [941] {471}	20,039 (4,008) [962] {481}	20,473 (4,095) [983] {491}
Durham	18,361	18,480	18,595	18,675	18,916 (3,783) [908] {454}	19,148 (3,830) [919] {460}	19,380 (3,876) [930] {465}
Guilford	32,749	33,119	33,373	33,578	34,219 (6,844) [1,643] {821}	34,855 (6,971) [1,673] {837}	35,491 (7,098) [1,704] {852}
Mecklenburg	81,137	81,875	82,572	83,157	84,604 (16,921) [4,061] {2,030}	86,046 (17,209) [4,130] {2,065}	87,486 (17,497) [4,199] {2,100}
Orange	6,334	6,380	6,420	6,440	6,530 (1,306) [313] {157}	6,619 (1,324) [318] {159}	6,709 (1,342) [322] {161}
Union	17,205	17,337	17,462	17,603	17,923 (3,585) [860] {430}	18,242 (3,648) [876] {438}	18,547 (3,709) [890] {445}
Wake	60,547	61,106	61,709	61,930	63,112 (12,622) [3,029] {1,515}	64,310 (12,862) [3,087] {1,543}	65,471 (13,094) [3,143] {1,571}

For additional information from IEM, please contact Bryan Koon, Vice President of Emergency Management and Homeland Security at bryan.koon@iem.com or 850-519-7966 or Stephanie Tennyson at stephanie.tennyson@iem.com or 202-309-4257.