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

Date: 2/2/21

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 2/2/21 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.

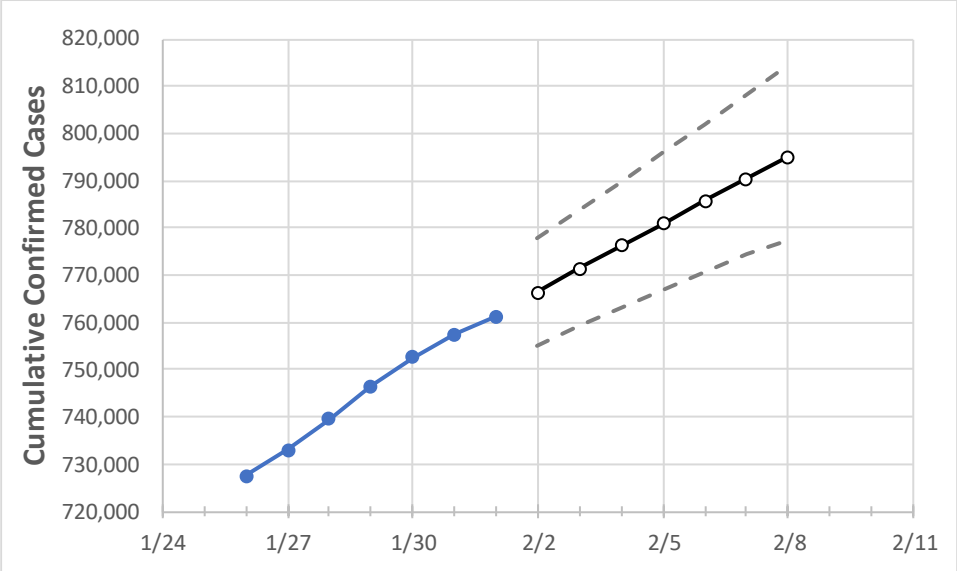
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:						
	1/29	1/30	1/31	2/1	2/2	2/3	2/4	2/5	2/6	2/7	2/8
North Carolina	746,459	752,627	757,526	761,302	766,392	771,385	776,190	780,949	785,716	790,349	794,975

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:						
	1/29	1/30	1/31	2/1	2/2	2/3	2/4	2/5	2/6	2/7	2/8
Cumberland	19,816	20,070	20,323	20,407	20,595	20,785	20,973	21,160	21,348	21,533	21,718
Durham	19,095	19,226	19,356	19,455	19,568	19,680	19,794	19,904	20,014	20,121	20,229
Guilford	34,434	34,706	34,978	35,206	35,471	35,731	35,991	36,241	36,484	36,731	36,972
Mecklenburg	84,990	85,692	86,394	86,860	87,483	88,094	88,701	89,302	89,886	90,459	91,040
Orange	6,632	6,696	6,760	6,823	6,875	6,928	6,981	7,034	7,088	7,141	7,195
Union	18,038	18,161	18,284	18,345	18,462	18,575	18,689	18,799	18,907	19,012	19,111
Wake	64,018	64,573	65,128	65,564	66,116	66,665	67,206	67,744	68,267	68,812	69,358

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:		
	1/29	1/30	1/31	2/1	2/3	2/5	2/7
Cumberland	19,816	20,070	20,323	20,407	20,785 (4,157) [998] {499}	21,160 (4,232) [1,016] {508}	21,533 (4,307) [1,034] {517}
Durham	19,095	19,226	19,356	19,455	19,680 (3,936) [945] {472}	19,904 (3,981) [955] {478}	20,121 (4,024) [966] {483}
Guilford	34,434	34,706	34,978	35,206	35,731 (7,146) [1,715] {858}	36,241 (7,248) [1,740] {870}	36,731 (7,346) [1,763] {882}
Mecklenburg	84,990	85,692	86,394	86,860	88,094 (17,619) [4,229] {2,114}	89,302 (17,860) [4,286] {2,143}	90,459 (18,092) [4,342] {2,171}
Orange	6,632	6,696	6,760	6,823	6,928 (1,386) [333] {166}	7,034 (1,407) [338] {169}	7,141 (1,428) [343] {171}
Union	18,038	18,161	18,284	18,345	18,575 (3,715) [892] {446}	18,799 (3,760) [902] {451}	19,012 (3,802) [913] {456}
Wake	64,018	64,573	65,128	65,564	66,665 (13,333) [3,200] {1,600}	67,744 (13,549) [3,252] {1,626}	68,812 (13,762) [3,303] {1,651}

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.