IEM's AI Modeling: Short-term COVID-19 Projections
Date: 2/24/21

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 <u>not</u> 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 2/24/21 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
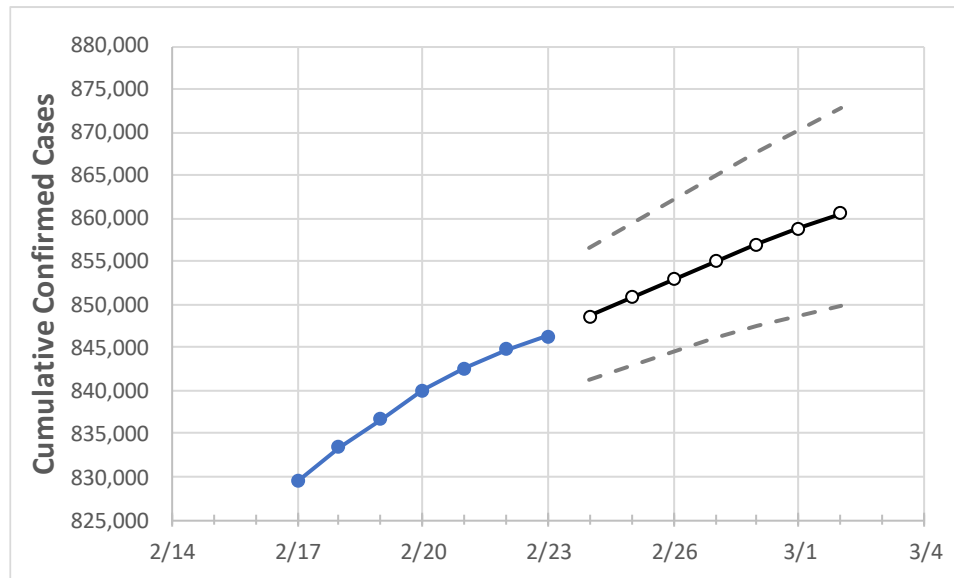
	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	2/20	2/21	2/22	2/23	2/24	2/25	2/26	2/27	2/28	3/1	3/2
North Carolina	840,096	842,637	844,770	846,284	848,599	850,803	852,948	855,027	856,963	858,881	860,621

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:						
	2/20	2/21	2/22	2/23	2/24	2/25	2/26	2/27	2/28	3/1	3/2
Cumberland	23,411	23,555	23,610	23,650	23,729	23,807	23,882	23,952	24,020	24,086	24,150
Durham	21,123	21,168	21,245	21,297	21,355	21,413	21,469	21,521	21,573	21,623	21,670
Guilford	38,935	38,991	39,089	39,157	39,245	39,328	39,408	39,482	39,554	39,620	39,684
Mecklenburg	94,622	94,829	95,109	95,323	95,565	95,793	96,006	96,221	96,423	96,610	96,802
Orange	7,555	7,565	7,586	7,601	7,622	7,643	7,662	7,680	7,699	7,717	7,735
Union	20,200	20,268	20,313	20,351	20,407	20,463	20,516	20,567	20,615	20,663	20,709
Wake	72,534	72,988	73,195	73,304	73,506	73,694	73,885	74,064	74,239	74,412	74,569

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:		
	2/20	2/21	2/22	2/23	2/25	2/27	3/1
Cumberland	23,411	23,555	23,610	23,650	23,807 (4,761) [1,143] {571}	23,952 (4,790) [1,150] {575}	24,086 (4,817) [1,156] {578}
Durham	21,123	21,168	21,245	21,297	21,413 (4,283) [1,028] {514}	21,521 (4,304) [1,033] {516}	21,623 (4,325) [1,038] {519}
Guilford	38,935	38,991	39,089	39,157	39,328 (7,866) [1,888] {944}	39,482 (7,896) [1,895] {948}	39,620 (7,924) [1,902] {951}
Mecklenburg	94,622	94,829	95,109	95,323	95,793 (19,159) [4,598] {2,299}	96,221 (19,244) [4,619] {2,309}	96,610 (19,322) [4,637] {2,319}
Orange	7,555	7,565	7,586	7,601	7,643 (1,529) [367] {183}	7,680 (1,536) [369] {184}	7,717 (1,543) [370] {185}
Union	20,200	20,268	20,313	20,351	20,463 (4,093) [982] {491}	20,567 (4,113) [987] {494}	20,663 (4,133) [992] {496}
Wake	72,534	72,988	73,195	73,304	73,694 (14,739) [3,537] {1,769}	74,064 (14,813) [3,555] {1,778}	74,412 (14,882) [3,572] {1,786}

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.