

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

Date: 4/20/21

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 4/20/21 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.

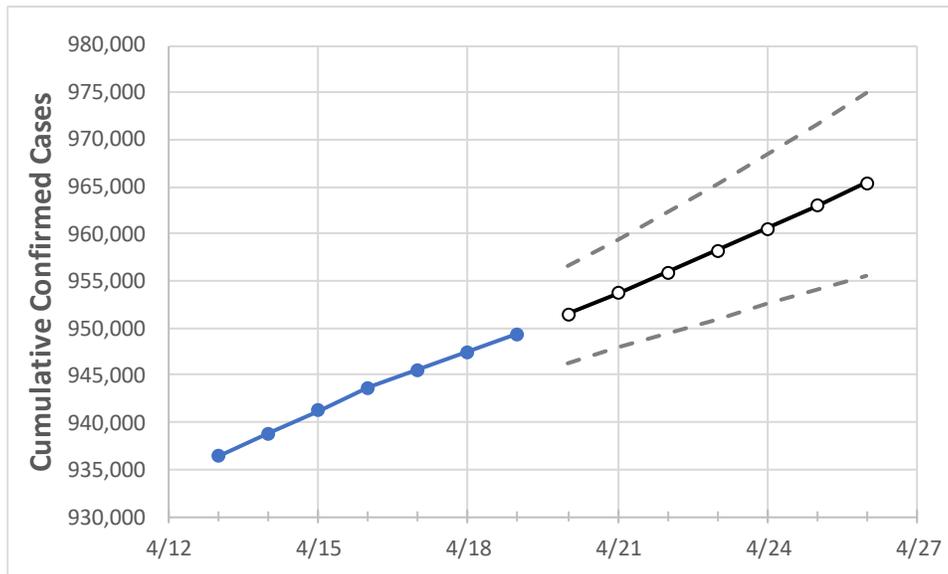
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:					
	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	4/20	4/21	4/22	4/23	4/24	4/25	4/26	
North Carolina	943,693	945,584	947,475	949,366	951,519	953,697	955,927	958,227	960,582	962,960	965,361	

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:							
	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	4/20	4/21	4/22	4/23	4/24	4/25	4/26	
Cumberland	26,817	26,872	26,927	26,982	27,047	27,113	27,181	27,246	27,313	27,382	27,451	
Durham	24,050	24,114	24,178	24,242	24,307	24,371	24,436	24,503	24,570	24,636	24,705	
Guilford	44,926	45,042	45,158	45,274	45,416	45,564	45,710	45,855	46,006	46,158	46,314	
Mecklenburg	106,736	106,991	107,245	107,500	107,773	108,058	108,335	108,625	108,916	109,207	109,502	
Orange	8,297	8,316	8,336	8,355	8,374	8,393	8,412	8,431	8,451	8,472	8,493	
Union	23,222	23,280	23,337	23,395	23,467	23,540	23,616	23,695	23,777	23,859	23,944	
Wake	83,767	83,896	84,025	84,154	84,352	84,550	84,754	84,952	85,157	85,359	85,563	

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:											
	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	4/21				4/23				4/25			
Cumberland	26,817	26,872	26,927	26,982	27,113	(5,423)	[1,301]	{651}	27,246	(5,449)	[1,308]	{654}	27,382	(5,476)	[1,314]	{657}
Durham	24,050	24,114	24,178	24,242	24,371	(4,874)	[1,170]	{585}	24,503	(4,901)	[1,176]	{588}	24,636	(4,927)	[1,183]	{591}
Guilford	44,926	45,042	45,158	45,274	45,564	(9,113)	[2,187]	{1,094}	45,855	(9,171)	[2,201]	{1,101}	46,158	(9,232)	[2,216]	{1,108}
Mecklenburg	106,736	106,991	107,245	107,500	108,058	(21,612)	[5,187]	{2,593}	108,625	(21,725)	[5,214]	{2,607}	109,207	(21,841)	[5,242]	{2,621}
Orange	8,297	8,316	8,336	8,355	8,393	(1,679)	[403]	{201}	8,431	(1,686)	[405]	{202}	8,472	(1,694)	[407]	{203}
Union	23,222	23,280	23,337	23,395	23,540	(4,708)	[1,130]	{565}	23,695	(4,739)	[1,137]	{569}	23,859	(4,772)	[1,145]	{573}
Wake	83,767	83,896	84,025	84,154	84,550	(16,910)	[4,058]	{2,029}	84,952	(16,990)	[4,078]	{2,039}	85,359	(17,072)	[4,097]	{2,049}

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.