

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

Date: 5/18/21

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 5/18/21 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.

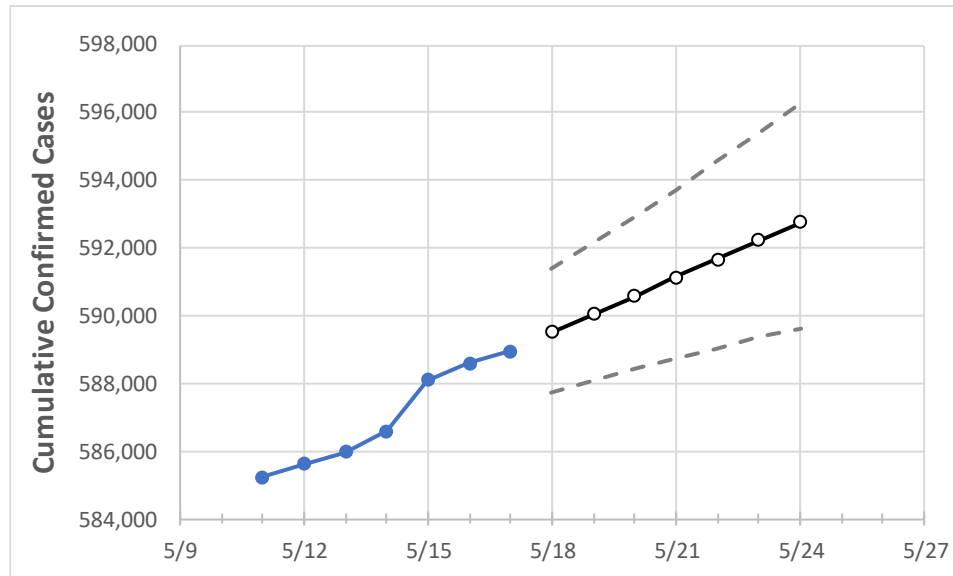
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

South Carolina State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24
South Carolina	586,585	588,110	588,593	588,939	589,501	590,047	590,591	591,128	591,681	592,219	592,775

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.

South Carolina Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24
Beaufort	16,820	16,898	16,912	16,929	16,942	16,955	16,968	16,981	16,995	17,008	17,021
Charleston	43,236	43,482	43,507	43,525	43,544	43,562	43,581	43,598	43,614	43,629	43,644
Greenville	74,494	74,593	74,708	74,743	74,802	74,858	74,912	74,965	75,017	75,067	75,116
Kershaw	7,494	7,507	7,510	7,512	7,516	7,520	7,524	7,527	7,531	7,535	7,538
Lexington	33,385	33,444	33,456	33,472	33,499	33,526	33,553	33,579	33,606	33,632	33,659
Richland	46,696	46,798	46,828	46,855	46,895	46,935	46,974	47,014	47,048	47,084	47,121
Spartanburg	41,395	41,462	41,490	41,525	41,562	41,600	41,637	41,673	41,708	41,744	41,779
York	31,289	31,381	31,409	31,438	31,474	31,509	31,543	31,578	31,610	31,643	31,675

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.

South Carolina Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/19				5/21				5/23			
Beaufort	16,820	16,898	16,912	16,929	16,955	(3,391)	[814]	{407}	16,981	(3,396)	[815]	{408}	17,008	(3,402)	[816]	{408}
Charleston	43,236	43,482	43,507	43,525	43,562	(8,712)	[2,091]	{1,045}	43,598	(8,720)	[2,093]	{1,046}	43,629	(8,726)	[2,094]	{1,047}
Greenville	74,494	74,593	74,708	74,743	74,858	(14,972)	[3,593]	{1,797}	74,965	(14,993)	[3,598]	{1,799}	75,067	(15,013)	[3,603]	{1,802}
Kershaw	7,494	7,507	7,510	7,512	7,520	(1,504)	[361]	{180}	7,527	(1,505)	[361]	{181}	7,535	(1,507)	[362]	{181}
Lexington	33,385	33,444	33,456	33,472	33,526	(6,705)	[1,609]	{805}	33,579	(6,716)	[1,612]	{806}	33,632	(6,726)	[1,614]	{807}
Richland	46,696	46,798	46,828	46,855	46,935	(9,387)	[2,253]	{1,126}	47,014	(9,403)	[2,257]	{1,128}	47,084	(9,417)	[2,260]	{1,130}
Spartanburg	41,395	41,462	41,490	41,525	41,600	(8,320)	[1,997]	{998}	41,673	(8,335)	[2,000]	{1,000}	41,744	(8,349)	[2,004]	{1,002}
York	31,289	31,381	31,409	31,438	31,509	(6,302)	[1,512]	{756}	31,578	(6,316)	[1,516]	{758}	31,643	(6,329)	[1,519]	{759}

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.