

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

Date: 6/10/21

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 6/10/21 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.

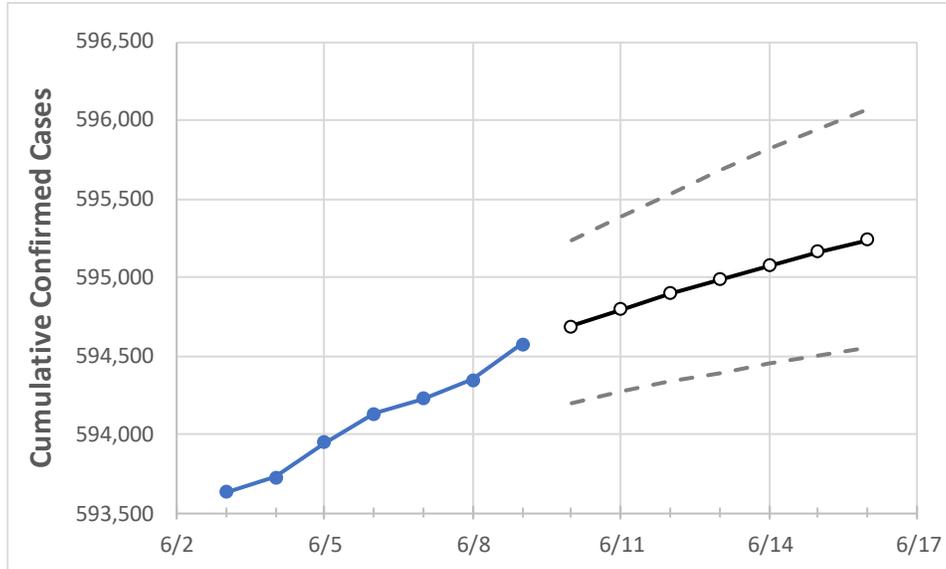
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:						
	6/6	6/7	6/8	6/9	6/10	6/11	6/12	6/13	6/14	6/15	6/16

South Carolina	594,130	594,225	594,345	594,574	594,690	594,796	594,895	594,985	595,075	595,161	595,239
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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:						
	6/6	6/7	6/8	6/9	6/10	6/11	6/12	6/13	6/14	6/15	6/16
Beaufort	17,083	17,089	17,092	17,097	17,100	17,103	17,106	17,109	17,111	17,114	17,116
Charleston	43,861	43,868	43,874	43,886	43,894	43,902	43,909	43,916	43,923	43,929	43,935
Greenville	75,292	75,307	75,319	75,337	75,352	75,366	75,379	75,392	75,404	75,416	75,427
Kershaw	7,547	7,548	7,553	7,555	7,557	7,558	7,560	7,562	7,563	7,565	7,566
Lexington	33,675	33,684	33,686	33,696	33,702	33,708	33,714	33,719	33,724	33,728	33,733
Richland	47,236	47,247	47,264	47,287	47,297	47,307	47,317	47,327	47,337	47,346	47,355
Spartanburg	41,871	41,876	41,884	41,893	41,902	41,910	41,919	41,927	41,935	41,942	41,949
York	31,918	31,919	31,928	31,944	31,952	31,959	31,966	31,972	31,978	31,983	31,988

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:											
	6/6	6/7	6/8	6/9	6/11			6/13			6/15					
Beaufort	17,083	17,089	17,092	17,097	17,103	(3,421)	[821]	{410}	17,109	(3,422)	[821]	{411}	17,114	(3,423)	[821]	{411}
Charleston	43,861	43,868	43,874	43,886	43,902	(8,780)	[2,107]	{1,054}	43,916	(8,783)	[2,108]	{1,054}	43,929	(8,786)	[2,109]	{1,054}
Greenville	75,292	75,307	75,319	75,337	75,366	(15,073)	[3,618]	{1,809}	75,392	(15,078)	[3,619]	{1,809}	75,416	(15,083)	[3,620]	{1,810}
Kershaw	7,547	7,548	7,553	7,555	7,558	(1,512)	[363]	{181}	7,562	(1,512)	[363]	{181}	7,565	(1,513)	[363]	{182}
Lexington	33,675	33,684	33,686	33,696	33,708	(6,742)	[1,618]	{809}	33,719	(6,744)	[1,618]	{809}	33,728	(6,746)	[1,619]	{809}
Richland	47,236	47,247	47,264	47,287	47,307	(9,461)	[2,271]	{1,135}	47,327	(9,465)	[2,272]	{1,136}	47,346	(9,469)	[2,273]	{1,136}
Spartanburg	41,871	41,876	41,884	41,893	41,910	(8,382)	[2,012]	{1,006}	41,927	(8,385)	[2,012]	{1,006}	41,942	(8,388)	[2,013]	{1,007}
York	31,918	31,919	31,928	31,944	31,959	(6,392)	[1,534]	{767}	31,972	(6,394)	[1,535]	{767}	31,983	(6,397)	[1,535]	{768}

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.