

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

Date: 6/25/21

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 6/25/21 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

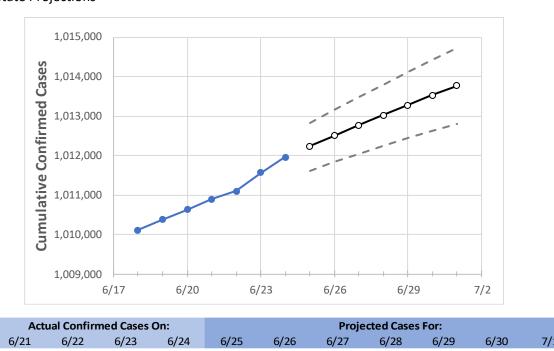
Dr. Prasith "Sid" Baccam is a **Computational Epidemiologist expert** at IEM with more than **20 years of experience in medical consequence modeling and simulation of disease outbreaks** and medical consequences following hypothetical attacks with biological agents or emerging infectious diseases. He 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



North Carolina 1,010,889 1,011,100 1,011,561 1,011,955 1,012,234 1,012,500 1,012,765 1,013,024 1,013,274 1,013,524 1,013,763

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

	Actua	al Confirn	ned Case	s On:	Projected Cases For:									
	6/21	6/22	6/23	6/24	6/25	6/26	6/27	6/28	6/29	6/30	7/1			
Cumberland	30,124	30,136	30,158	30,182	30,197	30,211	30,225	30,238	30,251	30,265	30,277			
Durham	25,703	25,707	25,713	25,713	25,718	25,723	25,727	25,731	25,735	25,739	25,743			
Guilford	48,515	48,513	48,561	48,600	48,617	48,634	48,651	48,669	48,685	48,702	48,720			
Mecklenburg	114,280	114,316	114,364	114,395	114,427	114,460	114,491	114,522	114,552	114,582	114,612			
Orange	8,586	8,584	8,583	8,585	8,586	8,588	8,589	8,590	8,592	8,593	8,594			
Union	24,833	24,844	24,845	24,850	24,855	24,860	24,865	24,870	24,874	24,879	24,883			
Wake	89,383	89,399	89,425	89,444	89,459	89,473	89,487	89,501	89,513	89,526	89,538			



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:											
	6/21	6/22	6/23	6/24	6/26			6/28			6/30					
Cumberland	30,124	30,136	30,158	30,182	30,211	(6,042)	[1,450]	{725}	30,238	(6,048)	[1,451]	{726}	30,265	(6,053)	[1,453]	{726}
Durham	25,703	25,707	25,713	25,713	25,723	(5,145)	[1,235]	{617}	25,731	(5,146)	[1,235]	{618}	25,739	(5,148)	[1,235]	{618}
Guilford	48,515	48,513	48,561	48,600	48,634	(9,727)	[2,334]	{1,167}	48,669	(9,734)	[2,336]	{1,168}	48,702	(9,740)	[2,338]	{1,169}
Mecklenburg	114,280	114,316	114,364	114,395	114,460	(22,892)	[5,494]	{2,747}	114,522	(22,904)	[5,497]	{2,749}	114,582	(22,916)	[5,500]	{2,750}
Orange	8,586	8,584	8,583	8,585	8,588	(1,718)	[412]	{206}	8,590	(1,718)	[412]	{206}	8,593	(1,719)	[412]	{206}
Union	24,833	24,844	24,845	24,850	24,860	(4,972)	[1,193]	{597}	24,870	(4,974)	[1,194]	{597}	24,879	(4,976)	[1,194]	{597}
Wake	89,383	89,399	89,425	89,444	89,473	(17,895)	[4,295]	{2,147}	89,501	(17,900)	[4,296]	{2,148}	89,526 (17,905)	[4,297]	{2,149}

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.