

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

Date: 8/25/21

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 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 8/25/21 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.

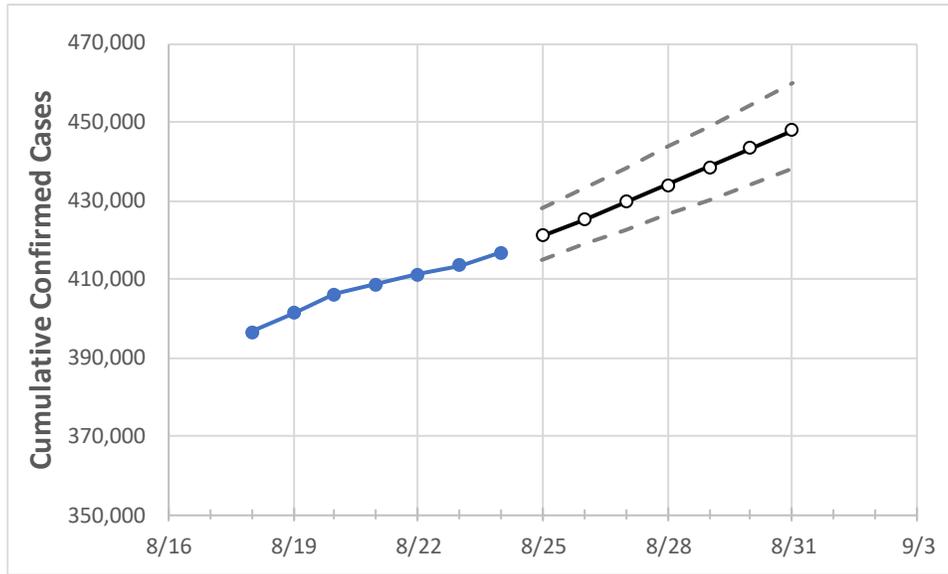
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

Mississippi State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/25	8/26	8/27	8/28	8/29	8/30	8/31
Mississippi	408,665	411,082	413,498	416,789	421,035	425,224	429,624	433,971	438,538	443,264	447,922

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.

Mississippi Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/25	8/26	8/27	8/28	8/29	8/30	8/31
DeSoto	25,797	25,942	26,087	26,204	26,380	26,562	26,750	26,937	27,136	27,337	27,547
Harrison	26,988	27,307	27,625	27,814	28,243	28,667	29,114	29,551	30,017	30,487	30,989
Hinds	27,537	27,633	27,729	27,843	27,997	28,151	28,305	28,463	28,613	28,768	28,923
Jackson	19,517	19,662	19,808	20,049	20,281	20,515	20,757	21,001	21,243	21,493	21,745
Lauderdale	9,940	9,976	10,012	10,116	10,228	10,336	10,455	10,571	10,690	10,810	10,929
Madison	12,553	12,586	12,619	12,659	12,751	12,842	12,934	13,030	13,126	13,225	13,327
Rankin	18,569	18,636	18,703	18,835	19,031	19,207	19,403	19,602	19,800	20,004	20,221

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.

Mississippi Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	8/21	8/22	8/23	8/24	8/26				8/28				8/30			
DeSoto	25,797	25,942	26,087	26,204	26,562	(5,312)	[1,275]	{637}	26,937	(5,387)	[1,293]	{646}	27,337	(5,467)	[1,312]	{656}
Harrison	26,988	27,307	27,625	27,814	28,667	(5,733)	[1,376]	{688}	29,551	(5,910)	[1,418]	{709}	30,487	(6,097)	[1,463]	{732}
Hinds	27,537	27,633	27,729	27,843	28,151	(5,630)	[1,351]	{676}	28,463	(5,693)	[1,366]	{683}	28,768	(5,754)	[1,381]	{690}
Jackson	19,517	19,662	19,808	20,049	20,515	(4,103)	[985]	{492}	21,001	(4,200)	[1,008]	{504}	21,493	(4,299)	[1,032]	{516}
Lauderdale	9,940	9,976	10,012	10,116	10,336	(2,067)	[496]	{248}	10,571	(2,114)	[507]	{254}	10,810	(2,162)	[519]	{259}
Madison	12,553	12,586	12,619	12,659	12,842	(2,568)	[616]	{308}	13,030	(2,606)	[625]	{313}	13,225	(2,645)	[635]	{317}
Rankin	18,569	18,636	18,703	18,835	19,207	(3,841)	[922]	{461}	19,602	(3,920)	[941]	{470}	20,004	(4,001)	[960]	{480}

For additional information from IEM, please contact Jon Mabry, Vice President of Disaster Recovery at 601-953-4562 or jon.mabry@iem.com or Bryan Koon, Vice President of Emergency Management and Homeland Security at bryan.koon@iem.com or 850-519-7966.