

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

Date: 9/1/21

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 9/1/21 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.

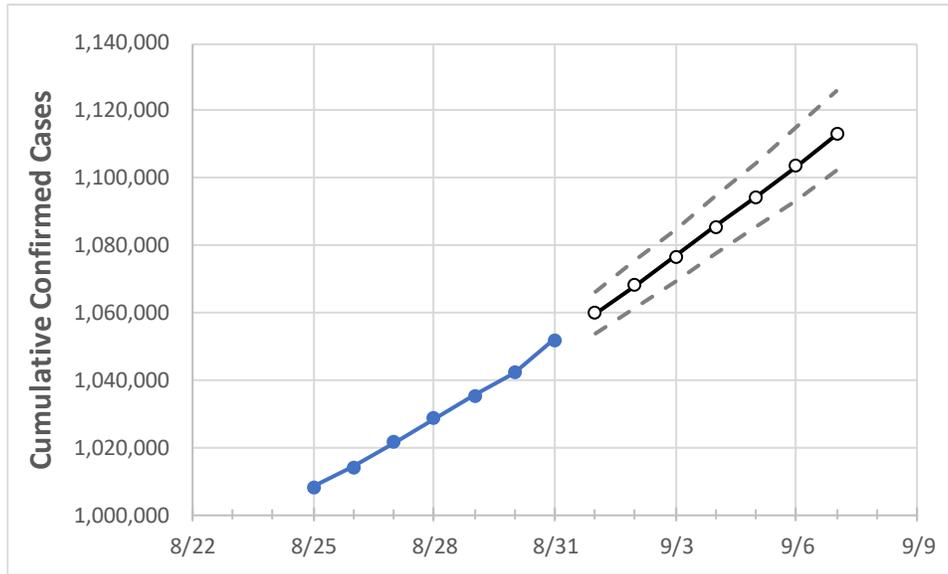
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

Tennessee State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	8/28	8/29	8/30	8/31	9/1	9/2	9/3	9/4	9/5	9/6	9/7

Tennessee 1,028,426 1,035,275 1,042,123 1,051,809 1,059,870 1,068,204 1,076,729 1,085,491 1,094,415 1,103,695 1,113,167

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.

Tennessee Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	8/28	8/29	8/30	8/31	9/1	9/2	9/3	9/4	9/5	9/6	9/7
Blount	18,619	18,717	18,814	18,924	19,040	19,158	19,276	19,396	19,520	19,644	19,773
Davidson	102,626	103,048	103,471	104,148	104,634	105,116	105,615	106,115	106,629	107,162	107,701
Hamilton	53,100	53,357	53,613	53,970	54,266	54,566	54,875	55,184	55,501	55,821	56,146
Knox	60,412	60,866	61,321	61,842	62,348	62,870	63,412	63,973	64,557	65,163	65,793
Rutherford	50,534	50,839	51,144	51,683	52,060	52,448	52,850	53,266	53,690	54,135	54,589
Shelby	122,352	123,081	123,809	124,782	125,580	126,379	127,189	128,004	128,826	129,674	130,503
Sumner	29,019	29,184	29,350	29,584	29,787	29,991	30,202	30,416	30,637	30,863	31,092
Williamson	33,402	33,554	33,706	33,943	34,129	34,317	34,510	34,701	34,902	35,105	35,309

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.

Tennessee Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	8/28	8/29	8/30	8/31	9/2			9/4			9/6					
Blount	18,619	18,717	18,814	18,924	19,158	(3,832)	[920]	{460}	19,396	(3,879)	[931]	{466}	19,644	(3,929)	[943]	{471}
Davidson	102,626	103,048	103,471	104,148	105,116	(21,023)	[5,046]	{2,523}	106,115	(21,223)	[5,094]	{2,547}	107,162	(21,432)	[5,144]	{2,572}
Hamilton	53,100	53,357	53,613	53,970	54,566	(10,913)	[2,619]	{1,310}	55,184	(11,037)	[2,649]	{1,324}	55,821	(11,164)	[2,679]	{1,340}
Knox	60,412	60,866	61,321	61,842	62,870	(12,574)	[3,018]	{1,509}	63,973	(12,795)	[3,071]	{1,535}	65,163	(13,033)	[3,128]	{1,564}
Rutherford	50,534	50,839	51,144	51,683	52,448	(10,490)	[2,518]	{1,259}	53,266	(10,653)	[2,557]	{1,278}	54,135	(10,827)	[2,598]	{1,299}
Shelby	122,352	123,081	123,809	124,782	126,379	(25,276)	[6,066]	{3,033}	128,004	(25,601)	[6,144]	{3,072}	129,674	(25,935)	[6,224]	{3,112}
Sumner	29,019	29,184	29,350	29,584	29,991	(5,998)	[1,440]	{720}	30,416	(6,083)	[1,460]	{730}	30,863	(6,173)	[1,481]	{741}
Williamson	33,402	33,554	33,706	33,943	34,317	(6,863)	[1,647]	{824}	34,701	(6,940)	[1,666]	{833}	35,105	(7,021)	[1,685]	{843}

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.