

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

Date: 9/13/21

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 9/13/21 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.

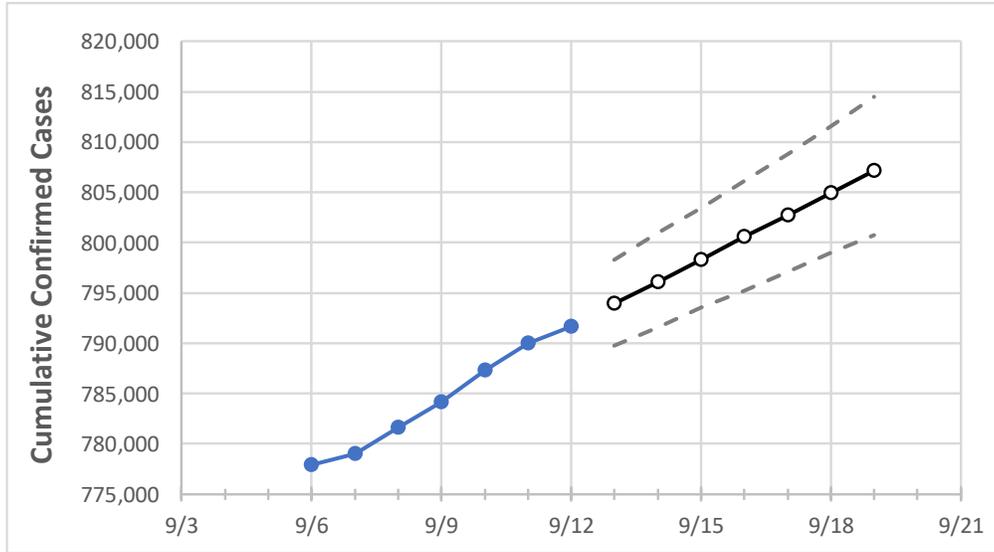
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

Missouri State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	9/9	9/10	9/11	9/12	9/13	9/14	9/15	9/16	9/17	9/18	9/19
Missouri	784,110	787,268	790,011	791,678	793,922	796,044	798,288	800,560	802,684	804,948	807,155

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.

Missouri Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	9/9	9/10	9/11	9/12	9/13	9/14	9/15	9/16	9/17	9/18	9/19
Boone	22,982	23,085	23,163	23,213	23,278	23,341	23,408	23,474	23,541	23,609	23,680
City of St. Louis	29,513	29,556	29,598	29,632	29,693	29,752	29,812	29,867	29,929	29,989	30,048
Greene	41,070	41,154	41,214	41,259	41,316	41,372	41,426	41,482	41,537	41,590	41,642
Jackson (& KC)	109,280	109,712	110,086	110,406	110,707	111,013	111,307	111,606	111,895	112,194	112,488
St. Charles	51,405	51,560	51,718	51,839	51,966	52,092	52,220	52,344	52,474	52,605	52,731
St. Louis	119,584	119,948	120,233	120,408	120,693	120,971	121,249	121,535	121,813	122,105	122,381

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.

Missouri Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	9/9	9/10	9/11	9/12	9/14			9/16			9/18					
Boone	22,982	23,085	23,163	23,213	23,341	(4,668)	[1,120]	{560}	23,474	(4,695)	[1,127]	{563}	23,609	(4,722)	[1,133]	{567}
City of St. Louis	29,513	29,556	29,598	29,632	29,752	(5,950)	[1,428]	{714}	29,867	(5,973)	[1,434]	{717}	29,989	(5,998)	[1,439]	{720}
Greene	41,070	41,154	41,214	41,259	41,372	(8,274)	[1,986]	{993}	41,482	(8,296)	[1,991]	{996}	41,590	(8,318)	[1,996]	{998}
Jackson (& KC)	109,280	109,712	110,086	110,406	111,013	(22,203)	[5,329]	{2,664}	111,606	(22,321)	[5,357]	{2,679}	112,194	(22,439)	[5,385]	{2,693}
St. Charles	51,405	51,560	51,718	51,839	52,092	(10,418)	[2,500]	{1,250}	52,344	(10,469)	[2,513]	{1,256}	52,605	(10,521)	[2,525]	{1,263}
St. Louis	119,584	119,948	120,233	120,408	120,971	(24,194)	[5,807]	{2,903}	121,535	(24,307)	[5,834]	{2,917}	122,105	(24,421)	[5,861]	{2,931}

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.