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

Date: 10/27/21

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 10/27/21 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.

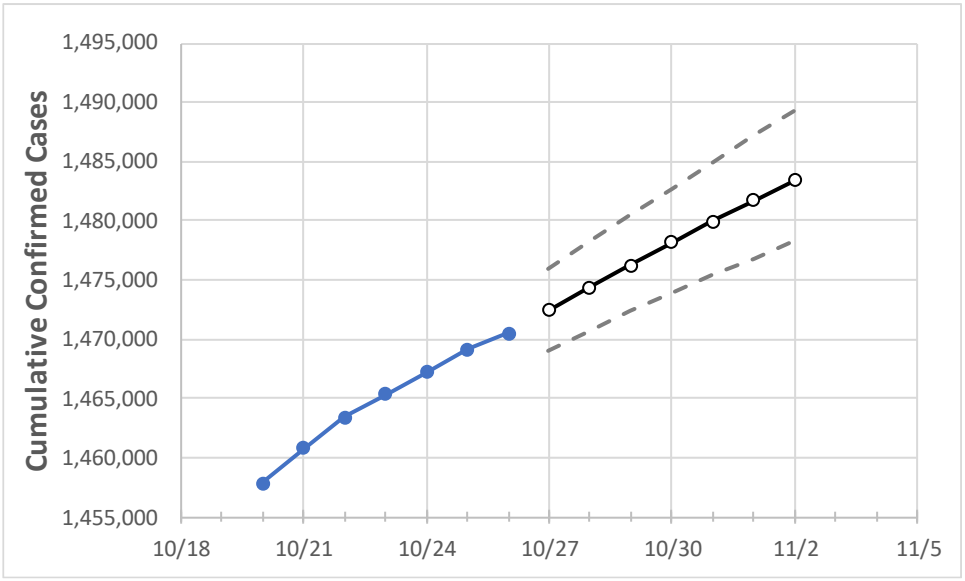
IEM's Modeling Lead

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



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2
North Carolina	1,465,325	1,467,240	1,469,155	1,470,495	1,472,480	1,474,411	1,476,254	1,478,170	1,479,978	1,481,689	1,483,445

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

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2
Cumberland	44,972	45,065	45,159	45,252	45,353	45,449	45,544	45,644	45,737	45,838	45,930
Durham	34,362	34,409	34,457	34,482	34,528	34,570	34,613	34,657	34,697	34,740	34,782
Guilford	67,386	67,483	67,579	67,649	67,745	67,839	67,931	68,021	68,110	68,195	68,281
Mecklenburg	156,192	156,361	156,529	156,694	156,854	157,012	157,164	157,316	157,461	157,607	157,754
Orange	11,745	11,761	11,776	11,789	11,804	11,820	11,834	11,849	11,862	11,877	11,890
Union	36,064	36,122	36,180	36,220	36,268	36,315	36,362	36,406	36,451	36,496	36,539
Wake	128,171	128,316	128,460	128,591	128,743	128,892	129,032	129,178	129,322	129,454	129,589

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:		
	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/1
Cumberland	44,972	45,065	45,159	45,252	45,449 (9,090) [2,182] {1,091}	45,644 (9,129) [2,191] {1,095}	45,838 (9,168) [2,200] {1,100}
Durham	34,362	34,409	34,457	34,482	34,570 (6,914) [1,659] {830}	34,657 (6,931) [1,664] {832}	34,740 (6,948) [1,668] {834}
Guilford	67,386	67,483	67,579	67,649	67,839 (13,568) [3,256] {1,628}	68,021 (13,604) [3,265] {1,632}	68,195 (13,639) [3,273] {1,637}
Mecklenburg	156,192	156,361	156,529	156,694	157,012 (31,402) [7,537] {3,768}	157,316 (31,463) [7,551] {3,776}	157,607 (31,521) [7,565] {3,783}
Orange	11,745	11,761	11,776	11,789	11,820 (2,364) [567] {284}	11,849 (2,370) [569] {284}	11,877 (2,375) [570] {285}
Union	36,064	36,122	36,180	36,220	36,315 (7,263) [1,743] {872}	36,406 (7,281) [1,747] {874}	36,496 (7,299) [1,752] {876}
Wake	128,171	128,316	128,460	128,591	128,892 (25,778) [6,187] {3,093}	129,178 (25,836) [6,201] {3,100}	129,454 (25,891) [6,214] {3,107}

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.