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

Date: 12/1/21

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 12/1/21 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.

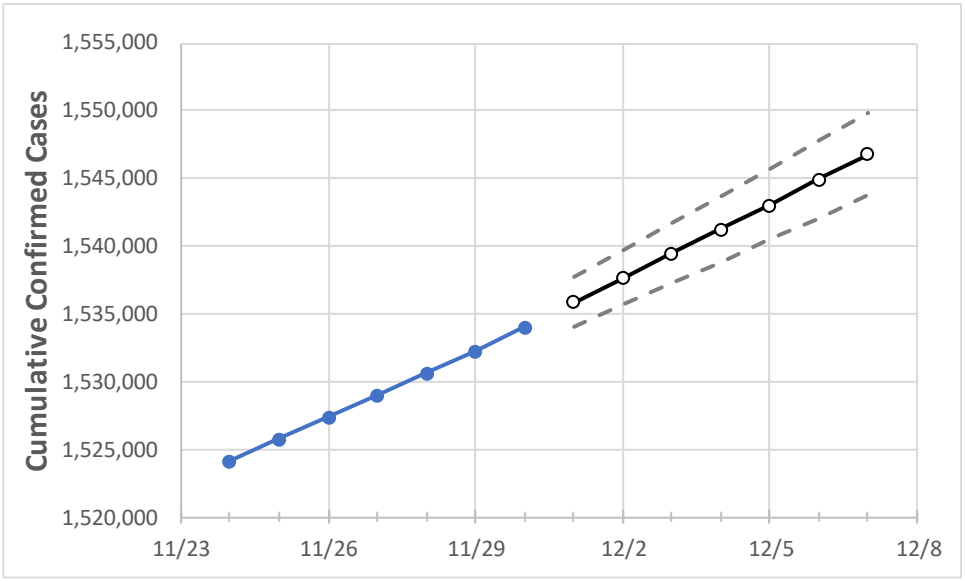
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

North Carolina State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	11/27	11/28	11/29	11/30	12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7
North Carolina	1,528,981	1,530,616	1,532,250	1,534,005	1,535,850	1,537,652	1,539,467	1,541,261	1,543,041	1,544,935	1,546,749

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:						
	11/27	11/28	11/29	11/30	12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7
Cumberland	47,492	47,534	47,576	47,642	47,685	47,727	47,770	47,810	47,852	47,893	47,932
Durham	35,779	35,809	35,839	35,865	35,899	35,933	35,968	36,001	36,034	36,068	36,102
Guilford	70,363	70,437	70,511	70,574	70,648	70,721	70,794	70,864	70,936	71,008	71,078
Mecklenburg	162,044	162,203	162,362	162,575	162,754	162,935	163,115	163,297	163,475	163,660	163,843
Orange	12,215	12,226	12,237	12,247	12,262	12,277	12,291	12,306	12,321	12,336	12,351
Union	37,936	37,993	38,050	38,106	38,175	38,241	38,308	38,378	38,447	38,518	38,588
Wake	134,006	134,169	134,332	134,437	134,624	134,813	134,996	135,182	135,375	135,565	135,759

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:											
	11/27	11/28	11/29	11/30	12/2				12/4				12/6			
Cumberland	47,492	47,534	47,576	47,642	47,727	(9,545)	[2,291]	{1,145}	47,810	(9,562)	[2,295]	{1,147}	47,893	(9,579)	[2,299]	{1,149}
Durham	35,779	35,809	35,839	35,865	35,933	(7,187)	[1,725]	{862}	36,001	(7,200)	[1,728]	{864}	36,068	(7,214)	[1,731]	{866}
Guilford	70,363	70,437	70,511	70,574	70,721	(14,144)	[3,395]	{1,697}	70,864	(14,173)	[3,401]	{1,701}	71,008	(14,202)	[3,408]	{1,704}
Mecklenburg	162,044	162,203	162,362	162,575	162,935	(32,587)	[7,821]	{3,910}	163,297	(32,659)	[7,838]	{3,919}	163,660	(32,732)	[7,856]	{3,928}
Orange	12,215	12,226	12,237	12,247	12,277	(2,455)	[589]	{295}	12,306	(2,461)	[591]	{295}	12,336	(2,467)	[592]	{296}
Union	37,936	37,993	38,050	38,106	38,241	(7,648)	[1,836]	{918}	38,378	(7,676)	[1,842]	{921}	38,518	(7,704)	[1,849]	{924}
Wake	134,006	134,169	134,332	134,437	134,813	(26,963)	[6,471]	{3,236}	135,182	(27,036)	[6,489]	{3,244}	135,565	(27,113)	[6,507]	{3,254}

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.