COVID-19, Predictive Modeling, and Syndromic Surveillance: An Overview

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- COVID-19 in Alaska
- Predictive Modeling
 - General concepts
 - What do the models say?
- What's next?
- Syndromic Surveillance: An Intro



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Retrieved on 4/15/20 am: https://coronavirus-response-alaska-dhss.hub.arcgis.com/





KEVIN POWELL / Anchorage Daily News

Source: Anchorage Daily News 4/15/20 Data Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services



AK COVID-19 Cases by Residency



Laboratory Confirmed Cases of COVID-19

Cumulative Cases



Cases appear by report or onset date - whichever is earliest; therefore case counts may change as new data becomes available.

Borough/Census Area Economic Region Acquisition of Disease

100 80 Percent Total 60 40 20 0 Male Female Percent by Gender Percent by Age Group

Total Statewide Cases by Gender

Retrieved on 4/15/20 am: https://coronavirus-response-alaska-dhss.hub.arcgis.com/

Cumulative COVID-19 Confirmed Cases: Actual vs Projected

Doubling About Every 17 days*

All Alaskans – Statewide

Based on numbers reported on 4.14.20



* Doubling rate is based on **MOST** recent 8 days from date of this report.

Source of Case Counts (blue): Alaska DHSS https://coronavirus-response-alaska-dhss.hub.arcgis.com/; US and World Cases and Deaths from ADN or John Hopkins for Saturdays; https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6; and total population from https://worldpopulationreview.com/; doubling time at https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus#growth-of-cases-how-long-tild-it-take-for-the-number-of-confirmed-cases-to-double



Created by: K. Black, MS, ANTHC

Doubling Time is Increasing



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Photo credit: <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_E._P._Box</u>

"All models are wrong; but some are useful."

George Box, British statistician



IHME

UW, web-based model that projects resource requirements and deaths; inputs are not variable and data sources are unknown.

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation



On 4/7 projected beds needed = 739 (149-3,283)

https://covid19.healthdata.org/united-states-of-america/alaska



Modeling coronavirus: 'Uncertainty is the only certainty

Seth Borenstein and Carla K. Johnson Associated Press

SEATTLE — A statistical model cited by the White House generated a slightly less grim figure Monday for a first wave of deaths from the coronavirus pandemic in the U.S. — a projection designed to help officials plan for the worst, including having enough hospital staff, beds and ventilators.

The only problem with this bit of relatively good news? It's almost certainly wrong. All models are wrong. Some are just less wrong than others — and those are the ones that public health officials rely on.

Welcome to the grimace-and-bear-it world of modeling.

"The key thing is that you want to know what's

handle



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SIR Model

Susceptible-Infected-Recovered



Source of graph:

https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/File:Sirsys-p9.png#/media/File:Sirsys-p9.png

Basic model for how disease spreads



The Importance of Ro

- Ro = average number of persons infected by one case
 - Ro > 1 \rightarrow Disease will spread.
 - Ro = 1 \rightarrow Disease is stable.
 - Ro < 1 \rightarrow Disease will decline.
- Estimate of effective R in Alaska = 1.2
- What impacts Ro?
 - Infectiousness of organism
 - Duration of infectivity
 - # of susceptible contacts of infected person
- How to lower Ro
 - Block transmission isolation, social distancing, PPE
 - Vaccines

About Ro: https://www.khanacademy.org/science/health-and-medicine/current-issues-in-health-and-medicine/ebola-outbreak/v/understanding-r-nought





Approximate ANAI Population Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau greater area: 85,237 |

Estimated Hospitalization Rate: 5.4%

Impact of R on height and timing of the peak



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COVID ACT NOW

Spreadsheet tool that projects new cases, current cases, recovered/deceased, and hospitalizations based on population demographics and disease characteristics.

Predicted Alaska CoVid-19 Cases Needing Hospitalization. No Action vs 3 months of Social Distancing vs 3 months of Shelter-in-place vs Real-time Alaska Scenario



Source: UAA Department of Population Health Sciences

Impact of Social Intervention Analysis



N / . I

Penn CHIME

COVID-19 Hospital Impact Model for Epidemics

Web-based, SIR model based tool for what-if scenarios and projects hospital admission peak beds including ICU peaks and vent peaks.

Admitted Patients (Census)



value
85,237
100%
0
8
25
5.4%
0.78%
0.39%
14
12
9
10
500
3/16/2020

.

For AN/AI people in the greater Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau areas:

Interpret with caution due to uncertainty: if 25% social distancing, projects estimate of 394 beds needed at peak in late August



Projected census of COVID-19 patients, accounting for arrivals and discharges.

Other Models

- UT Austin more simulation based
- HySE Bed Demand Model

is a 4 week capacity planning tool for beds, ICU beds, and ventilators - includes requirements for COVID and Non-COVID patients.

- https://www.hsye.org/covid-19
- CDC COVID19Surge beta testing



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What's next?

- Collaborating with the State, UAA, to build/test a more sophisticated SIR model based on AK observations
- Built and evaluating a model for potential impact of THO regions on ANMC
- Expect changes in social policy that will impact these projections
- More data, better models



Initial Data from Navajo Nation Highlights the Critical Need for the Alaska Tribal Health System to Prepare for COVID-19

The Navajo Nation is in crisis. As of April 8, 2020, the Navajo Nation had 488 positive cases of Dikos Ntsaaígíí-19 (COVID-19).ⁱ The Navajo Nation has several similarities to the Alaska Tribal Health System including communities with a lack of running water (currently 33 Alaskan communities are underserved by water and sewer) and large numbers of tribal members with high risk factors for severe illness related to COVID-19. The data available for case count, hospitalization, and deaths from the Navajo Nation along with information about pre-existing conditions underscores the critical need for the Alaska Tribal Health System to adequately prepare our response to COVID-19.



Navajo Nation Higher Per Population Case Count

The rate of COVID-19 cases in Navajo counties is higher than in New York City, Seattle, and the surrounding non-Navajo counties. The line graph to the right shows the cases per population over time starting from the day the first case was diagnosed in each region, with cases per 1,000 population presented on a logarithmic scale.ⁱⁱ

Navajo Nation Higher Hospitalization and ICU Care Rates

Initial data *suggests* that Navajo Nation citizens required hospitalization and ICU care at higher rates than the general US population. There might be multiple factors that could explain the data.

- As of March 31, 2020 there are 148 cases in Navajo Nation. Of the 148 cases, 49% are within the Kayenta Service unit (KSU) and 16% within the Chinle Service Unit (CSU). Kayenta Service Unit has been most impacted by the pandemic where almost half of the cases have required hospitalization (48%).
- About 50% of those hospitalized appear to have required ICU level of care (estimate extrapolated from reports from KSU and CSU emergency physicians transferring patients from the ER to tertiary care centers)ⁱⁱⁱ

Alaska Natives are at Higher Risk due to Pre-Existing Conditions





Review

- COVID-19 in Alaska
- General Predictive Modeling Concepts
- What do the models say?
 - COVID ACT NOW
 - UPenn CHIME
 - Others
- What's next?



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Syndromic Surveillance is...

"... an investigational approach where health department staff, assisted by automated data acquisition and...statistical signals, monitor disease indicators continually (real-time) or at least daily (near real-time) to detect outbreaks of diseases earlier and more completely than might otherwise be possible with traditional public health methods..."

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Framework for evaluating public health surveillance systems for early detection of outbreaks: recommendations from the CDC working group. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2004;53:1–11



Partners

- Tribal Health Organizations
- Other Health facilities
- Section of Epidemiology, Alaska Department of Health and Human Services
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- National Syndromic Surveillance Program and their a Community of Practice



Example



Texas Syndromic Surveillance User Guide (May 2018). Texas Department of Health Services, Austin, TX. https://www.dshs.texas.gov/:





Mamou F, J Fiedler, and L. Cameron. 2014. Real-time carbon monoxide (CO) surveillance during an ice storm event in Michigan- December 21-29, 2013. Poster presented at Annual Meeting of the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, June 22-26, Nashville TN.





Regional Map: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. , https://gems.dhss.alaska.gov/FileManager/GetFile/609cd015-56cb-e811-a95f-005056ae3533





