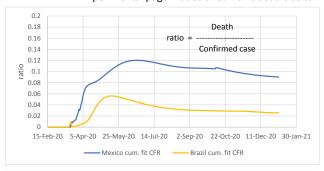
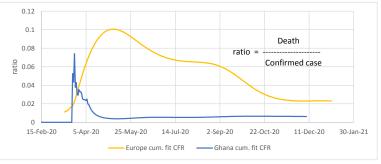
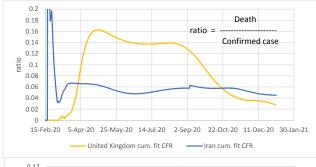
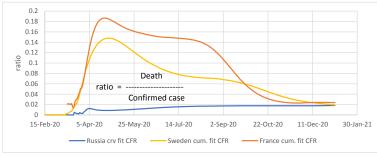
## Experimental page: ratios of curve fit deaths to curve fit confirmed cases (CFR)

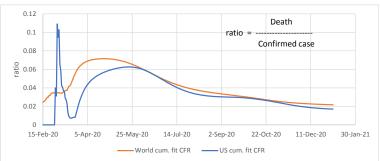


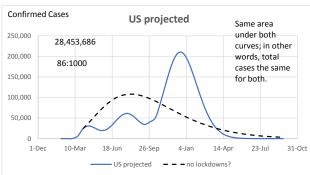


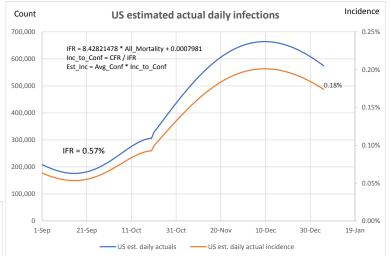






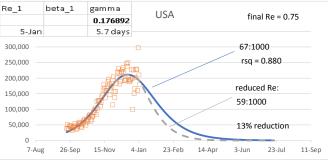






Demonstration of SIR model where  $R_{\,e}$  is linearly reduced to 0.75 at the end of the sequence:

False Positives Demonstration



Use 0.18% from US est. incidence above as estimated daily incidence

Prevalence estimated as avg. infected period of 2 weeks X incidence

99% accuracy of test

0.18% X 14 = 2.520%

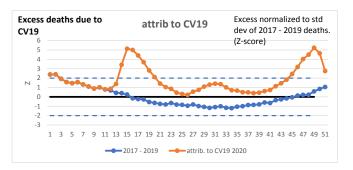
	Positive	Negative	
test pos	2.495%	0.975%	3.47%
test neg	0.025%	96.505%	96.53%
	2.520%	97.480%	100.00%

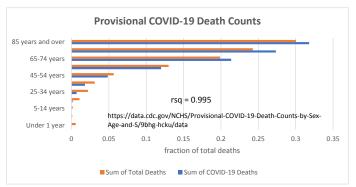
False pos. is a bit over 1/4 of total positives!

TRUE + 2.495%/3.47% 71.9% FALSE + 0.975%/3.47% <u>28.1%</u> Total ------- 100.00%

Reducing the  $R_{\it e}$  while keeping gamma constant is the same as reducing contact rate. Contact rate is reduced through isolation, lockdowns, and vaccinations.

Counter-act this tendency by increasing test sensitivity. However this may increase false negatives, the recipients of which may be positive, think they're negative, and go spread it around some more.





## USA Excess Deaths (from CDC data):

Annualized on 51 weeks

	All Cause	All Cause, excl. CV19	CV19
3 yr average before 2020	858:100,000	858:100,000	-
2020	988:100,000	892:100,000	-
Diff.	130:100,000	34:100,000	96:100,000

3 yr average 859:100,000

26% of All-Cause excess deaths are non-CV19

https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Excess-Deaths-Associated-with-COVID-19/xkkf-xrst/data

 $R > [1 - 1/R_0]/N$ 

gamma = 0.171 K = 0.318 gamma=0.286  $R_o = \exp(K/\text{gamma}) = 6.421$  = 6.421 = 6.421 = 6.421 = 6.421 = 6.421

R>

278,610,004

