#### 1 Identificação

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( X ) Pós-Graduação	Curso: Doutorado em Saúde C Linha: Epidemiologia e Política Ano: 2022/2	
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#### 1.1 Questão/problema de pesquisa

Quais as modelagens estatísticas e ou matemáticas são utilizadas para corrigir o atraso das notificações de Síndrome Respiratória Aguda Grave (SRAG) na Pandemia de Covid-19 e produzir o *Nowcasting* para tomada de decisão na vigilância epidemiológica?

Р	Patients population	Atrasos das notificações (SRAG ou óbito)
1	Intervention	Correção do atraso e predições
С	Comparison	nowcasting
0	Outcomes	Impacto na saúde pública

#### 1.2 Objetivos da pesquisa (geral e específicos)

Identificar o estado da arte das modelagens estatísticas e matemáticas utilizadas na correção do atraso das notificações e nowcasting na Pandemia de Covid-19.

Identificar se a Lógica Fuzzy já foi aplicada em correções do atraso das notificações e, ou construção de nowcasting na vigilância em saúde.

#### 2 Estratégia de busca

#### 2.1 Assunto(s)

- Nas Ciências da Saúde os assuntos (descritores) e os sinônimos podem ser consultados no DeCS (http://decs.bvs.br) e no MeSH (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh).
- Para outras áreas do conhecimento verifique se existem Tesauros/Vocabulários Controlados que possam ser utilizados para consulta de termos.

	Assunto/palavras-chave sinônimos em <b>português</b>	Assunto/palavras-chave e sinônimos em inglês
Assunto 1	Correção das notificações	Correcting notification
Assunto 2	Covid-19	Covid-19
Assunto 3	Síndrome respiratória aguda grave (SRAG)	severe acute respiratory illness (SARI)
Assunto 4	Atraso das notificações	Reporting delay
Assunto 5	Predição em tempo real	Nowcasting
Assunto 6	Correção do atraso das notificações	Correcting reporting delay

#### 2.2 Critérios de inclusão

• Indique os critérios para seleção dos resultados de busca.

Tipo de documento (artigos, teses, dissertações etc.)	Artigos científicos (publicados e preprint)
Área geográfica	Sem limitação
Período de tempo	Sem limitação
Idioma	inglês
Outros	Trabalhos que aplicaram correções do atraso das notificações para SRAG

#### 2.3 Bases de Dados

• Indique as bases de dados e demais fontes de informação que deseja utilizar em sua pesquisa.

Utilizada	Bases de dados	
	PubMed/MEDLINE (Ciências da Saúde; abrangência mundial) Acesso gratuito: <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed</a>	
	Scopus (Elsevier) (Multidisciplinar; abrangência mundial) <u>Acesso via VPN</u> ou <u>Acesso CAFE</u> e busca no Portal de Periódicos da CAPES pelo menu "Acervo" > "Lista de bases"	
	Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) (Multidisciplinar; abrangência mundial)  Acesso via VPN ou Acesso CAFE e busca no Portal de Periódicos da CAPES pelo menu "Acervo" > "Lista de bases"	



#### 3 Resultados da busca

#### PubMed/MEDLINE

• Acesso gratuito: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed

((((covid-19 OR SARI OR covid19))) AND (("correcting reporting delay" OR "correcting notification" OR "delay reporting"))) AND (nowcasting)

https://pubmed-ncbi-nlm-nih.ez29.periodicos.capes.gov.br/?term=%28%28covid-19+OR+SARI+OR+covid19%29+AND+%28%28%28correcting+reporting+delay%22+OR+%22correcting+notification%22+OR+%22delay+reporting%22%29%29+AND+%28nowcasting%29&sort=

Quoted phrases not found in phrase index: "correcting reporting delay", "correcting notification"

#### Quantidade de resultados:

- 1: Greene SK, McGough SF, Culp GM, Graf LE, Lipsitch M, Menzies NA, Kahn R. Nowcasting for Real-Time COVID-19 Tracking in New York City: An Evaluation Using Reportable Disease Data From Early in the Pandemic. JMIR Public Health Surveill. 2021 Jan 15;7(1):e25538. doi: 10.2196/25538. PMID: 33406053; PMCID: PMC7812916.
- 2: Equiza-Goñi J. Correcciones para las cifras diarias de mortalidad acumulada en España durante la pandemia de COVID-19 [Corrections to daily excess mortality estimates in Spain during the COVID-19 pandemic.]. Rev Esp Salud Publica. 2021 Apr 7;95:e202104048. Spanish. PMID: 33824266.

#### Chave

(((Covid-19 OR SARI)) AND ("reporting delay" OR "correcting reporting delay")) AND nowcasting

#### Resultados:

<u>Delay in death reporting affects timely monitoring and modeling of the COVID-19 pandemic.</u>
Carvalho CA, Carvalho VA, Campos MAG, Oliveira BLCA, Diniz EM, Santos AMD, Souza BF, Silva AAMD.Cad Saude Publica. 2021 Aug 13;37(7):e00292320. doi: 10.1590/0102-311X00292320. eCollection 2021.PMID: 34406216 Free article.

#### Nowcasting the COVID-19 pandemic in Bavaria.

Günther F, Bender A, Katz K, Küchenhoff H, Höhle M.Biom J. 2021 Mar;63(3):490-502. doi: 10.1002/bimj.202000112. Epub 2020 Dec 1.PMID: 33258177 Free PMC article.

<u>Bayesian back-calculation and nowcasting for line list data during the COVID-19 pandemic.</u>
Li T, White LF.PLoS Comput Biol. 2021 Jul 12;17(7):e1009210. doi: 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009210. eCollection 2021 Jul.PMID: 34252078 **Free PMC article.** 

Nowcasting COVID-19 deaths in England by age and region.



Seaman SR, Samartsidis P, Kall M, De Angelis D.J R Stat Soc Ser C Appl Stat. 2022 Jun 15:10.1111/rssc.12576. doi: 10.1111/rssc.12576. Online ahead of print.PMID: 35942006 **Free PMC article.** 

Evaluation of **Nowcasting** for Real-Time **COVID-19** Tracking - New York City, March-May 2020. Greene SK, McGough SF, Culp GM, Graf LE, Lipsitch M, Menzies NA, Kahn R.medRxiv. 2020 Oct 20:2020.10.18.20209189. doi: 10.1101/2020.10.18.20209189. Preprint.PMID: 33106814 **Free PMC article. Updated.** 

Nowcasting for Real-Time COVID-19 Tracking in New York City: An Evaluation Using Reportable Disease Data From Early in the Pandemic.

Greene SK, McGough SF, Culp GM, Graf LE, Lipsitch M, Menzies NA, Kahn R.JMIR Public Health Surveill. 2021 Jan 15;7(1):e25538. doi: 10.2196/25538.PMID: 33406053 **Free PMC article.** 

Forecasting of **COVID-19** onset cases: a data-driven analysis in the early stage of **delay**. Wang X, Li Y, Jia J.Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 2021 Apr;28(16):20240-20246. doi: 10.1007/s11356-020-11859-w. Epub 2021 Jan 6.PMID: 33405171 **Free PMC article.** 

Near real-time surveillance of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic with incomplete data.

De Salazar PM, Lu F, Hay JA, Gómez-Barroso D, Fernández-Navarro P, Martínez E, Astray-Mochales J, Amillategui R, García-Fulgueiras A, Chirlaque MD, Sánchez-Migallón A, Larrauri A, Sierra MJ, Lipsitch M, Simón F, Santillana M, Hernán MA.medRxiv. 2021 Jan 26:2021.01.25.20230094. doi: 10.1101/2021.01.25.20230094. Preprint.

[Corrections to daily excess mortality estimates in Spain during the COVID-19 pandemic.]. Equiza-Goñi J.Rev Esp Salud Publica. 2021 Apr 7;95:e202104048.PMID: 33824266 Free article. Spanish.

Near real-time surveillance of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic with incomplete data.

De Salazar PM, Lu F, Hay JA, Gómez-Barroso D, Fernández-Navarro P, Martínez EV, Astray-Mochales J, Amillategui R, García-Fulgueiras A, Chirlaque MD, Sánchez-Migallón A, Larrauri A, Sierra MJ, Lipsitch M, Simón F, Santillana M, Hernán MA.PLoS Comput Biol. 2022 Mar 31;18(3):e1009964. doi: 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009964. eCollection 2022 Mar.PMID: 35358171 Free PMC article.

Chave:

(covid-19 OR SARI)) AND (nowcasting) excluída essa chave!

Quantidade de resultados:

- 1: Garcia LP, Gonçalves AV, Andrade MP, Pedebôs LA, Vidor AC, Zaina R, Hallal ALC, Canto GL, Traebert J, Araújo GM, Amaral FV. Estimating underdiagnosis of COVID-19 with nowcasting and machine learning. Rev Bras Epidemiol. 2021 Oct 29;24:e210047. doi: 10.1590/1980-549720210047. PMID: 34730709.
- 2: Günther F, Bender A, Katz K, Küchenhoff H, Höhle M. Nowcasting the COVID-19 pandemic in Bavaria. Biom J. 2021 Mar;63(3):490-502. doi: 10.1002/bimj.202000112. Epub 2020 Dec 1. PMID: 33258177; PMCID: PMC7753318.
- 3: Wu JT, Leung K, Lam TTY, Ni MY, Wong CKH, Peiris JSM, Leung GM. Nowcasting epidemics of novel pathogens: lessons from COVID-19. Nat Med. 2021



Mar;27(3):388-395. doi: 10.1038/s41591-021-01278-w. Epub 2021 Mar 15. PMID: 33723452.

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- 6: Birrell P, Blake J, van Leeuwen E, Gent N, De Angelis D. Real-time nowcasting and forecasting of COVID-19 dynamics in England: the first wave. Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci. 2021 Jul 19;376(1829):20200279. doi: 10.1098/rstb.2020.0279. Epub 2021 May 31. PMID: 34053254; PMCID: PMC8165585.
- 7: Li T, White LF. Bayesian back-calculation and nowcasting for line list data during the COVID-19 pandemic. PLoS Comput Biol. 2021 Jul 12;17(7):e1009210. doi: 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009210. PMID: 34252078; PMCID: PMC8297945.
- 8: Su SY, Lee WC. Nowcasting the prevalence of asymptomatic, preclinical, and clinical COVID-19 infections. J Formos Med Assoc. 2021 Sep;120(9):1790-1792. doi: 10.1016/j.jfma.2021.03.026. Epub 2021 Mar 31. PMID: 33840544; PMCID: PMC8011633.
- 9: Schneble M, De Nicola G, Kauermann G, Berger U. Nowcasting fatal COVID-19 infections on a regional level in Germany. Biom J. 2021 Mar;63(3):471-489. doi: 10.1002/bimj.202000143. Epub 2020 Nov 20. PMID: 33215765.
- 10: Wu JT, Leung K, Leung GM. Nowcasting and forecasting the potential domestic and international spread of the 2019-nCoV outbreak originating in Wuhan, China: a modelling study. Lancet. 2020 Feb 29;395(10225):689-697. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30260-9. Epub 2020 Jan 31. Erratum in: Lancet. 2020 Feb 4:: PMID: 32014114; PMCID: PMC7159271.
- 11: Seaman SR, Samartsidis P, Kall M, De Angelis D. Nowcasting COVID-19 deaths in England by age and region. J R Stat Soc Ser C Appl Stat. 2022 Jun 15:10.1111/rssc.12576. doi: 10.1111/rssc.12576. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 35942006; PMCID: PMC9349735.
- 12: Cont R, Kotlicki A, Xu R. Modelling COVID-19 contagion: risk assessment and targeted mitigation policies. R Soc Open Sci. 2021 Mar 31;8(3):201535. doi: 10.1098/rsos.201535. PMID: 34035936; PMCID: PMC8101016.
- 13: Greene SK, McGough SF, Culp GM, Graf LE, Lipsitch M, Menzies NA, Kahn R. Nowcasting for Real-Time COVID-19 Tracking in New York City: An Evaluation Using



Reportable Disease Data From Early in the Pandemic. JMIR Public Health Surveill. 2021 Jan 15;7(1):e25538. doi: 10.2196/25538. PMID: 33406053; PMCID: PMC7812916.

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- 32: Li J, Vidyattama Y, La HA, Miranti R, Sologon DM. Estimating the Impact of Covid-19 and Policy Responses on Australian Income Distribution Using Incomplete Data. Soc Indic Res. 2022;162(1):1-31. doi: 10.1007/s11205-021-02826-0. Epub 2021 Oct 26. PMID: 34720335; PMCID: PMC8546393.
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PMC: chave

(((Covid-19 OR SARI)) AND ("reporting delay" OR "correcting reporting delay")) AND nowcasting

Resultados pré-selecionados manualmente:

1: Bayesian back-calculation and nowcasting for line list data during the COVID-19 pandemic Tenglong Li, Laura F. White

PLoS Comput Biol. 2021 Jul; 17(7): e1009210. Published online 2021 Jul 12. doi: 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009210 PMCID: PMC8297945



2: Near real-time surveillance of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic with incomplete data

Pablo M. De Salazar, Fred Lu, James A Hay, Diana Gómez-Barroso, Pablo Fernández-Navarro, Elena V Martínez, Jenaro Astray-Mochales, Rocío Amillategui, Ana García-Fulgueiras, Maria D Chirlaque, Alonso Sánchez-Migallón, Amparo Larrauri, María J Sierra, Marc Lipsitch, Fernando Simón, Mauricio Santillana, Miguel A Hernán PLoS Comput Biol. 2022 Mar; 18(3): e1009964. Published online 2022 Mar 31. doi: 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009964 PMCID: PMC9004750

3: Nowcasting for Real-Time COVID-19 Tracking in New York City: An Evaluation Using Reportable Disease Data From Early in the Pandemic

Sharon K Greene, Sarah F McGough, Gretchen M Culp, Laura E Graf, Marc Lipsitch, Nicolas A Menzies, Rebecca Kahn

JMIR Public Health Surveill. 2021 Jan; 7(1): e25538. Published online 2021 Jan 15. doi: 10.2196/25538 PMCID: PMC7812916

4: Nowcasting the COVID-19 pandemic in Bavaria

Felix Günther, Andreas Bender, Katharina Katz, Helmut Küchenhoff, Michael Höhle Biom J. 2021 Mar; 63(3): 490–502. Published online 2020 Dec 1. doi: 10.1002/bimj.202000112 PMCID: PMC7753318

5: Transmission dynamics and control measures of COVID-19 outbreak in China: a modelling study Xu-Sheng Zhang, Emilia Vynnycky, Andre Charlett, Daniela De Angelis, Zhengji Chen, Wei Liu Sci Rep. 2021; 11: 2652. Published online 2021 Jan 29. doi: 10.1038/s41598-021-81985-z PMCID: PMC7846591

6: Forecasting of COVID-19 onset cases: a data-driven analysis in the early stage of delay Xueli Wang, Ying Li, Jinzhu Jia

Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 2021; 28(16): 20240–20246. Published online 2021 Jan 6. doi: 10.1007/s11356-020-11859-

PMCID: PMC7786867

7: Evaluation of Nowcasting for Real-Time COVID-19 Tracking — New York City, March—May 2020 Sharon K. Greene, Sarah F. McGough, Gretchen M. Culp, Laura E. Graf, Marc Lipsitch, Nicolas A. Menzies, Rebecca Kahn

Version 1. medRxiv. Preprint. 2020 Oct 20. doi: 10.1101/2020.10.18.20209189Published in: JMIR Public Health Surveill. 2021 Jan; 7(1): e25538.

PMCID: PMC7587834

8: Timely epidemic monitoring in the presence of reporting delays: anticipating the COVID-19 surge in New York City, September 2020

Jeffrey E. Harris

BMC Public Health. 2022; 22: 871. Published online 2022 May 2. doi: 10.1186/s12889-022-13286-7

PMCID: PMC9058738

9: Near real-time surveillance of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic with incomplete data

PM De Salazar, F Lu, JA Hay, D Gómez-Barroso, P Fernández-Navarro, E Martínez, J Astray-Mochales, R Amillategui, A García-Fulgueiras, MD Chirlaque, A Sánchez-Migallón, A Larrauri, MJ Sierra, M Lipsitch, F Simón, M Santillana, MA Hernán

Version 1. medRxiv. Preprint. 2021 Jan 26. doi: 10.1101/2021.01.25.20230094

PMCID: PMC7852239

10: Data-driven prediction of COVID-19 cases in Germany for decision making

Lukas Refisch, Fabian Lorenz, Torsten Riedlinger, Hannes Taubenböck, Martina Fischer, Linus Grabenhenrich, Martin Wolkewitz, Harald Binder, Clemens Kreutz

BMC Med Res Methodol. 2022; 22: 116. Published online 2022 Apr 20. doi: 10.1186/s12874-022-01579-9 PMCID: PMC9019290

11: Addressing delayed case reporting in infectious disease forecast modeling



Lauren J. Beesley, Dave Osthus, Sara Y. Del Valle

PLoS Comput Biol. 2022 Jun; 18(6): e1010115. Published online 2022 Jun 3. doi: 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1010115 PMCID: PMC9200328

12: Bayesian imputation of COVID-19 positive test counts for nowcasting under reporting lag Radka Jersakova, James Lomax, James Hetherington, Brieuc Lehmann, George Nicholson, Mark Briers, Chris Holmes J R Stat Soc Ser C Appl Stat. 2022 Apr 23: 10.1111/rssc.12557. doi: 10.1111/rssc.12557 [Epub ahead of print] PMCID: PMC9115539

13: Nowcasting COVID-19 deaths in England by age and region Shaun R. Seaman, Pantelis Samartsidis, Meaghan Kall, Daniela De Angelis J R Stat Soc Ser C Appl Stat. 2022 Jun 15: 10.1111/rssc.12576. doi: 10.1111/rssc.12576 [Epub ahead of print] PMCID: PMC9349735

14: Regional now- and forecasting for data reported with delay: toward surveillance of COVID-19 infections Giacomo De Nicola, Marc Schneble, Göran Kauermann, Ursula Berger Adv Stat Anal. 2022; 106(3): 407–426. Published online 2022 Jan 18. doi: 10.1007/s10182-021-00433-5 PMCID: PMC8764329

15: A modelling approach for correcting reporting delays in disease surveillance data Leonardo S Bastos, Theodoros Economou, Marcelo F C Gomes, Daniel A M Villela, Flavio C Coelho, Oswaldo G Cruz, Oliver Stoner, Trevor Bailey, Claudia T Codeço Stat Med. 2019 Sep 30; 38(22): 4363–4377. Published online 2019 Jul 10. doi: 10.1002/sim.8303 PMCID: PMC6900153

16: Bayesian sequential data assimilation for COVID-19 forecasting Maria L. Daza-Torres, Marcos A. Capistrán, Antonio Capella, J. Andrés Christen Epidemics. 2022 Jun; 39: 100564. Published online 2022 Apr 22. doi: 10.1016/j.epidem.2022.100564 PMCID: PMC9023479

17: Multivariate hierarchical frameworks for modeling delayed reporting in count data Oliver Stoner, Theo Economou

Biometrics. 2020 Sep; 76(3): 789-798. Published online 2019 Nov 29. doi: 10.1111/biom.13188

PMCID: PMC7540263

#### Scopus (Elsevier)

- Base de dados de acesso restrito/pago. Acesso via Portal de Periódicos da CAPES (http://periodicos.capes.gov.br/), utilizando a opção "Acervo" > "Lista de bases".
- Utilize o VPN ou Acesso CAFe para acessá-la quando estiver fora da UFSC.

https://www-scopus.ez29.periodicos.capes.gov.br/results/results.uri?sort=plf-

f&src=s&sid=12c437dee770113803e2111aa624f71e&sot=a&sdt=a&sl=110&s=%28covid-19+OR+SARI+OR+covid19%29+AND+%28%22correcting+reporting+delay%22+OR+%22correcting+notification%22%29+AND+%28nowcasting%29&origin=searchadvanced&editSaveSearch=&txGid=ab1fe9eaacff23858061dc09b1f97352

(covid-19 OR SARI OR covid19) AND ("correcting reporting delay" OR "correcting notification") AND (nowcasting)

1) Harris, J.E.

Timely epidemic monitoring in the presence of reporting delays: anticipating the COVID-19 surge in New York City,



September 2020

(2022) BMC Public Health, 22 (1), art. no. 871, .

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

2) Sarnaglia, A.J.Q., Zamprogno, B., Fajardo Molinares, F.A., de Godoi, L.G., Jiménez Monroy, N.A.

Correcting notification delay and forecasting of COVID-19 data

(2022) Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications, 514 (2), art. no. 125202, . Cited 4 times.

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

3) Costa, G.S., Cota, W., Ferreira, S.C.

Data-driven approach in a compartmental epidemic model to assess undocumented infections (2022) *Chaos, Solitons and Fractals*, 163, art. no. 112520, .

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

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4) Zerenner, T., Di Lauro, F., Dashti, M., Berthouze, L., Kiss, I.Z.

Probabilistic predictions of SIS epidemics on networks based on population-level observations (2022) *Mathematical Biosciences*, 350, art. no. 108854, .

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

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5) Beesley, L.J., Osthus, D., Del Valle, S.Y.

Addressing delayed case reporting in infectious disease forecast modeling (2022) *PLoS Computational Biology*, 18 (6), art. no. e1010115, .

Document Type: Article



Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

6) Miller, S., Preis, T., Mizzi, G., Bastos, L.S., Gomes, M.F.D.C., Coelho, F.C., Codeço, C.T., Moat, H.S.

Faster indicators of chikungunya incidence using Google searches (2022) *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 16 (6), art. no. e0010441, .

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

7) De Salazar, P.M., Lu, F., Hay, J.A., Gómez-Barroso, D., Fernández-Navarro, P., Martínez, E.V., Astray-Mochales, J., Amillategui, R., García-Fulgueiras, A., Chirlaque, M.D., SánchezMigallón, A., Larrauri, A., Sierra, M.J., Lipsitch, M., Simón, F., Santillana, M., Hernán, M.A.

Near real-time surveillance of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic with incomplete data (2022) PLoS Computational Biology, 18 (3), art. no. e1009964, . Cited 2 times.

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

8) Verbelen, R., Antonio, K., Claeskens, G., Crevecoeur, J.

Modeling the Occurrence of Events Subject to a Reporting Delay via an EM Algorithm (2022) *Statistical Science*, 37 (3), pp. 394-410. Cited 1 time.

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

9) Seaman, S.R., Samartsidis, P., Kall, M., De Angelis, D.

Nowcasting COVID-19 deaths in England by age and region (2022) Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series C: Applied Statistics, .

Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Article in Press

Source: Scopus



10) Menkir, T.F., Cox, H., Poirier, C., Saul, M., Jones-Weekes, S., Clementson, C., De Salazar, P.M., Santillana, M., Buckee, C.O.

A nowcasting framework for correcting for reporting delays in malaria surveillance (2021) *PLoS Computational Biology*, 17 (11), art. no. e1009570, .

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

11) Turbé, H., Bjelogrlic, M., Robert, A., Gaudet-Blavignac, C., Goldman, J.-P., Lovis, C.

Adaptive Time-Dependent Priors and Bayesian Inference to Evaluate SARS-CoV-2 Public Health Measures Validated on 31 Countries

(2021) Frontiers in Public Health, 8, art. no. 583401, . Cited 3 times.

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

12) Hawryluk, I., Hoeltgebaum, H., Mishra, S., Miscouridou, X., Schnekenberg, R.P., Whittaker, C., Vollmer, M., Flaxman, S., Bhatt, S., Mellan, T.A.

Gaussian Process Nowcasting: Application to COVID-19 Mortality Reporting (2021) 37th Conference on Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence, UAI 2021, pp. 1258-1268. Cited 2 times.

Document Type: Conference Paper

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

13) Warne, D.J., Ebert, A., Drovandi, C., Hu, W., Mira, A., Mengersen, K.

Hindsight is 2020 vision: a characterisation of the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic (2020) *BMC Public Health*, 20 (1), art. no. 1868, . Cited 10 times.

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus



O., Bailey, T., Codeço, C.T.

A modelling approach for correcting reporting delays in disease surveillance data (2019) *Statistics in Medicine*, 38 (22), pp. 4363-4377. Cited 25 times.

Document Type: Article Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

## **Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics)**

- Base de dados de acesso restrito/pago. Acesso via Portal de Periódicos da CAPES (<a href="http://periodicos.capes.gov.br/">http://periodicos.capes.gov.br/</a>), utilizando a opção "Acervo" > "Lista de bases".
- Utilize o VPN ou Acesso CAFe para acessá-la quando estiver fora da UFSC.

https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/c2a99739-1e54-4b07-a2cd-8e56e54f9792-549052fc/relevance/1

Chave: (((Covid-19 OR SARI)) AND ("reporting delay" OR "correcting reporting delay")) AND nowcasting

#### Quantidade de resultados:

PT J

AU Gunther, F

Bender, A

Katz, K

Kuchenhoff, H

Hohle, M

AF Guenther, Felix

Bender, Andreas

Katz, Katharina

Kuechenhoff, Helmut

Hohle, Michael

TI Nowcasting the COVID-19 pandemic in Bavaria

WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science

SO BIOMETRICAL JOURNAL

AB To assess the current dynamics of an epidemic, it is central to collect information on the daily number of newly diseased cases. This is especially important in real-time surveillance, where the aim is to gain situational awareness, for example, if cases are currently increasing or decreasing. Reporting delays between disease onset and case reporting hamper our ability to understand the dynamics of an epidemic close to now when looking at the number of daily reported cases only. Nowcasting can be used to adjust daily case counts for occurred-but-not-yet-reported events. Here, we present a novel application of nowcasting to data on the current COVID-19 pandemic in Bavaria. It is based on a hierarchical Bayesian model that considers changes in the reporting delay distribution over time and associated with the weekday of reporting. Furthermore, we present a way to estimate the effective time-varying case reproduction number Re(t) based on predictions of the nowcast. The approaches are based on previously published work, that we considerably extended and adapted to the current task of nowcasting COVID-19 cases. We provide methodological details of the developed approach, illustrate results based on data



of the current pandemic, and evaluate the model based on synthetic and retrospective data on COVID-19 in Bavaria. Results of our nowcasting are reported to the Bavarian health authority and published on a webpage on a daily basis (). Code and synthetic data for the analysis are available from and can be used for adaption of our approach to different data.

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4		

OI

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EI 1521-4036

PD MAR

PY 2021

VL 63

IS 3

BP 490

EP 502

DI 10.1002/bimj.202000112

DL http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/bimj.202000112

**EA DEC 2020** 

UT WOS:000594347400001

PM 33258177

ER

PT J

AU De Nicola, G

Schneble, M

Kauermann, G

Berger, U

AF De Nicola, Giacomo

Schneble, Marc

Kauermann, Goeran

Berger, Ursula

- TI Regional now- and forecasting for data reported with delay: toward surveillance of COVID-19 infections
- WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science
- SO ASTA-ADVANCES IN STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
- AB Governments around the world continue to act to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19. The rapidly evolving situation compels officials and executives to continuously adapt policies and social distancing measures depending on the current state of the spread of the disease. In this context, it is crucial for policymakers to have a firm grasp on what the current state of the pandemic is, and to envision how the number of infections is going to evolve over the next days. However, as in many other situations involving compulsory registration of sensitive data, cases are reported with delay to a central register, with this delay deferring an up-to-date view of the state of things. We provide a stable tool for



monitoring current infection levels as well as predicting infection numbers in the immediate future at the regional level. We accomplish this through nowcasting of cases that have not yet been reported as well as through predictions of future infections. We apply our model to German data, for which our focus lies in predicting and explain infectious behavior by district.

OI De Nicola, Giacomo 0000-0003-0558-6912

SN 1863-8171

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PD SEP

PY 2022

VL 106

IS 3

BP 407

EP 426

DI 10.1007/s10182-021-00433-5

DL <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10182-021-00433-5">http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10182-021-00433-5</a>

**EA JAN 2022** 

UT WOS:000743864800001

PM 35069920

ER

#### PT J

AU de Carvalho, CA

de Carvalho, VA

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de Oliveira, BLCA

Diniz, EM

Dos Santos, AM

de Souza, BF

da Silva, AAM

AF de Carvalho, Carolina Abreu

de Carvalho, Vitoria Abreu

Garcia Campos, Marcos Adriano

Carneiro Alves de Oliveira, Bruno Luciano

Diniz, Eduardo Moraes

Miranda Dos Santos, Alcione

de Souza, Bruno Feres

Moura da Silva, Antonio Augusto

- TI Delay in death reporting affects timely monitoring and modeling of the COVID-19 pandemic
- WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science
- SO CADERNOS DE SAUDE PUBLICA
- AB This study describes the COVID-19 death reporting delay in the city of Sao Luis, Maranhao State, Brazil, and shows its impact on timely monitoring and modeling of the COVID-19 pandemic, while seeking to ascertain how nowcasting can improve death reporting delay. We analyzed COVID-19 death data reported daily in the Epidemiological Bulletin of the State Health Secretariat of Maranhao and calculated the reporting delay from March 23 to August 29, 2020. A semi-mechanistic Bayesian hierarchical model was fitted to illustrate the impact of death reporting delay and test the effectiveness



of a Bayesian Nowcasting in improving data quality. Only 17.8% of deaths were reported without delay or the day after, while 40.5% were reported more than 30 days late. Following an initial underestimation due to reporting delay, 644 deaths were reported from June 7 to August 29, although only 116 deaths occurred during this period. Using the Bayesian nowcasting technique partially improved the quality of mortality data during the peak of the pandemic, providing estimates that better matched the observed scenario in the city, becoming unusable nearly two months after the peak. As delay in death reporting can directly interfere with assertive and timely decision-making regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, the Brazilian epidemiological surveillance system must be urgently revised and notifying the date of death must be mandatory. Nowcasting has proven somewhat effective in improving the quality of mortality data, but only at the peak of the pandemic.

RI Silva, Antonio B-

B-5410-2009

OI

de Oliveira, Bruno Luciano Carneiro Alves	0000-0001-8053-7972
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SN 0102-311X

EI 1678-4464

PY 2021

VL 37

IS 7

AR e00292320

DI 10.1590/0102-311X00292320

DL http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0102-311X00292320

UT WOS:000687125000001

PM 34406216

ER

PT J

AU Sahai, SY

Gurukar, S

KhudaBukhsh, WR

Parthasarathy, S

Rempala, GA

AF Sahai, Saumya Yashmohini

Gurukar, Saket

KhudaBukhsh, Wasiur R.

Parthasarathy, Srinivasan

Rempala, Grzegorz A.

- TI A machine learning model for nowcasting epidemic incidence
- WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science
- SO MATHEMATICAL BIOSCIENCES



AB Due to delay in reporting, the daily national and statewide COVID-19 incidence counts are often unreliable and need to be estimated from recent data. This process is known in economics as nowcasting. We describe in this paper a simple random forest statistical model for nowcasting the COVID-19 daily new infection counts based on historic data along with a set of simple covariates, such as the currently reported infection counts, day of the week, and time since first reporting. We apply the model to adjust the daily infection counts in Ohio, and show that the predictions from this simple data-driven method compare favorably both in quality and computational burden to those obtained from the state-of-the-art hierarchical Bayesian model employing a complex statistical algorithm. The interactive notebook for performing nowcasting is available online at https://tinyurl.com/simpleMLnowcasting.

<mark>OI</mark>	Parthasarathy, Srinivasan	0000-0002-6062-6449
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SN 0025-5564

EI 1879-3134

PD JAN

PY 2022

VL 343

AR 108677

DI 10.1016/j.mbs.2021.108677

DL http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.mbs.2021.108677

UT WOS:000783947800006

PM 34848217

ER

PT J

AU Seaman, S

Samartsidis, P

Kall, M

De Angelis, D

AF Seaman, Shaun

Samartsidis, Pantelis

Kall, Meaghan

De Angelis, Daniela

- TI Nowcasting COVID-19 deaths in England by age and region
- WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science
- SO JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY SERIES C-APPLIED STATISTICS
- AB Understanding the trajectory of the daily number of COVID-19 deaths is essential to decisions on how to respond to the pandemic, but estimating this trajectory is complicated by the delay between deaths occurring and being reported. In England the delay is typically several days, but it can be weeks. This causes considerable uncertainty about how many deaths occurred in recent days. Here we estimate the deaths per day in five age strata within seven English regions, using a Bayesian model that accounts for reporting-day effects and longer-term changes in the delay distribution. We show how the model can be computationally efficiently fitted when the delay distribution is the same in multiple strata, for example, over a wide range of ages.

- EI 1467-9876
- DI 10.1111/rssc.12576
- DL http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/rssc.12576
- **EA JUN 2022**
- UT WOS:000811365700001
- PM 35942006
- ER
- PT J
- AU Wang, XL
  - Li, Y
  - Jia, JZ
- AF Wang, Xueli
  - Li, Ying
  - Jia, Jinzhu
- TI Forecasting of COVID-19 onset cases: a data-driven analysis in the early stage of delay
- WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science
- SO ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND POLLUTION RESEARCH
- AB The outbreak of COVID-19 has become a global public health event. Many researchers have proposed many epidemiological models to predict the outbreak trend of COVID-19, but all use confirmed cases to predict "onset cases." In this article, a total of 5434 cases were collected from National Health Commission and other provincial Health Commission in China, spanning from 1 December 2019 to 23 February 2020. We studied the delayed distribution of patients from onset to be confirmed. The delay is divided into two stages, which takes about 15 days or even longer. Therefore, considering the right truncation of the data, we proposed a "predict-in-advance" method, used the number of "visiting hospital cases" to predict the number of "onset cases." The results not only show that our prediction shortens the delay of the second stage, but also the predicted value of onset cases is quite close to the real value of onset cases, which can effectively predict the epidemic trend of sudden infectious diseases, and provide an important reference for the government to formulate control measures in advance.
- OI Wang, Xueli
- 0000-0003-1332-8307
- SN 0944-1344
- EI 1614-7499
- PD APR
- PY 2021
- VL 28
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- BP 20240
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- EA JAN 2021
- UT WOS:000605574200014
- PM 33405171
- **ER**



PT J

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- TI Nowcasting for Real-Time COVID-19 Tracking in New York City: An Evaluation Using Reportable Disease Data From Early in the Pandemic
- WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science
- SO JMIR PUBLIC HEALTH AND SURVEILLANCE
- AB Background: Nowcasting approaches enhance the utility of reportable disease data for trend monitoring by correcting for delays, but implementation details affect accuracy.

Objective: To support real-time COVID-19 situational awareness, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene used nowcasting to account for testing and reporting delays. We conducted an evaluation to determine which implementation details would yield the most accurate estimated case counts

Methods: A time-correlated Bayesian approach called Nowcasting by Bayesian Smoothing (NobBS) was applied in real time to line lists of reportable disease surveillance data, accounting for the delay from diagnosis to reporting and the shape of the epidemic curve. We retrospectively evaluated nowcasting performance for confirmed case counts among residents diagnosed during the period from March to May 2020, a period when the median reporting delay was 2 days.

Results: Nowcasts with a 2-week moving window and a negative binomial distribution had lower mean absolute error, lower relative root mean square error, and higher 95% prediction interval coverage than nowcasts conducted with a 3-week moving window or with a Poisson distribution. Nowcasts conducted toward the end of the week outperformed nowcasts performed earlier in the week, given fewer patients diagnosed on weekends and lack of day-of-week adjustments. When estimating case counts for weekdays only, metrics were similar across days when the nowcasts were conducted, with Mondays having the lowest mean absolute error of 183 cases in the context of an average daily weekday case count of 2914.

Conclusions: Nowcasting using NobBS can effectively support COVID-19 trend monitoring. Accounting for overdispersion, shortening the moving window, and suppressing diagnoses on weekends-when fewer patients submitted specimens for testing-improved the accuracy of estimated case counts. Nowcasting ensured that recent decreases in observed case counts were not overinterpreted as true declines and supported officials in anticipating the magnitude and timing of hospitalizations and deaths and allocating resources geographically.

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PD JAN

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**ER** 

PT J

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TI Real-Time Estimation of COVID-19 Infections: Deconvolution and Sensor Fusion

WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science

#### SO STATISTICAL SCIENCE

AB We propose, implement, and evaluate a method to estimate the daily number of new symptomatic COVID-19 infections, at the level of individual U.S. counties, by deconvolving daily reported COVID-19 case counts using an estimated symptom-onset-to-case-report delay distribution. Importantly, we focus on estimating infections in real-time (rather than retrospectively), which poses numerous challenges. To address these, we develop new methodology for both the distribution estimation and deconvolution steps, and we employ a sensor fusion layer (which fuses together predictions from models that are trained to track infections based on auxiliary surveillance streams) in order to improve accuracy and stability.

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**ER** 

PT J

AU Richards, SJ

AF Richards, Stephen J.

TI Real-time measurement of portfolio mortality levels in the presence of shocks and reporting delays

WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science

SO ANNALS OF ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

AB The COVID-19 pandemic requires that actuaries track short-term mortality fluctuations in the portfolios they manage. This demands methods that not only operate over much shorter time periods than a year but that also deal with reporting delays. In this paper, we consider a semi-parametric approach for tracking portfolio mortality levels in continuous time. We identify both seasonal patterns and mortality shocks, thus providing a comparison benchmark for the impact of COVID-19 in terms of a portfolio's own past experience. A parametric model is presented to allow for the average impact of seasonal variation and also reporting delays. We find that an estimate of mortality reporting delays can be made from a single extract of experience data. This can be used to forecast unreported deaths and improve estimates of recent mortality levels. Results are given for annuity portfolios in France, the UK and the USA.

OI Richards, Stephen 0000-0001-6859-6347

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DI 10.1017/S1748499522000021

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ER

PT J

AU Kline, D

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Malloy, S

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TI A Bayesian Spatiotemporal Nowcasting Model for Public Health Decision-Making and Surveillance

WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science



#### SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

AB As coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) spread through the United States in 2020, states began to set up alert systems to inform policy decisions and serve as risk communication tools for the general public. Many of these systems included indicators based on an assessment of trends in numbers of reported cases. However, when cases are indexed by date of disease onset, reporting delays complicate the interpretation of trends. Despite a foundation of statistical literature with which to address this problem, these methods have not been widely applied in practice. In this paper, we develop a Bayesian spatiotemporal nowcasting model for assessing trends in county-level COVID-19 cases in Ohio. We compare the performance of our model with the approach used in Ohio and the approach included in decision support materials from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. We demonstrate gains in performance while still retaining interpretability using our model. In addition, we are able to fully account for uncertainty in both the time series of cases and the reporting process. While we cannot eliminate all of the uncertainty in public health surveillance and subsequent decision-making, we must use approaches that embrace these challenges and deliver more accurate and honest assessments to policy-makers.

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**ER** 

PT J

AU Li, TL

White, LF

AF Li, Tenglong White, Laura F.

TI Bayesian back-calculation and nowcasting for line list data during the COVID-19 pandemic

WR Ver registro completo no Web of Science

SO PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

AB Author summary Interventions meant to control infectious diseases are often determined and judged using surveillance data on the number of new cases of disease. In many diseases, there are substantial delays between the time when an individual is infected or shows symptoms and when the case is



actually reported to a public health authority, such as the CDC. This reported data often collects information on symptom onset dates for some individuals. In this paper, we describe a method that imputes missing onset dates for all individuals and recreates the history of the disease progression in a population according to symptom onset dates, which are the best observable proxy available for infection dates. Our method also estimates the instantaneous reproduction number and is robust to many deviations from the assumptions of the model. We show, using a COVID-19 dataset from Massachusetts that our method accurately follows the implementation of control measures in the state. Surveillance is critical to mounting an appropriate and effective response to pandemics. However, aggregated case report data suffers from reporting delays and can lead to misleading inferences. Different from aggregated case report data, line list data is a table contains individual features such as dates of symptom onset and reporting for each reported case and a good source for modeling delays. Current methods for modeling reporting delays are not particularly appropriate for line list data, which typically has missing symptom onset dates that are non-ignorable for modeling reporting delays. In this paper, we develop a Bayesian approach that dynamically integrates imputation and estimation for line list data. Specifically, this Bayesian approach can accurately estimate the epidemic curve and instantaneous reproduction numbers, even with most symptom onset dates missing. The Bayesian approach is also robust to deviations from model assumptions, such as changes in the reporting delay distribution or incorrect specification of the maximum reporting delay. We apply the Bayesian approach to COVID-19 line list data in Massachusetts and find the reproduction number estimates correspond more closely to the control measures than the estimates based on the reported curve.

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