Network Systems
Science & Advanced
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Biocomplexity Institute
& Initiative

University of Virginia

Estimation of COVID-19 Impact in Virginia

January 13th , 2021

(data current to January 11th-12th)

Biocomplexity Institute Technical report: TR 2021-004

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biocomplexity.virginia.edu

About Us

- Biocomplexity Institute at the University of Virginia
  - Using big data and simulations to understand massively interactive systems and solve societal problems
- Over 20 years of crafting and analyzing infectious disease models
  - Pandemic response for Influenza, Ebola, Zika, and others

Points of Contact

Bryan Lewis
brylew@virginia.edu

Srini Venkatramanan
srini@virginia.edu

Madhav Marathe
marathe@virginia.edu

Chris Barrett
ChrisBarrett@virginia.edu

Biocomplexity COVID-19 Response Team

Aniruddha Adiga, Abhijin Adiga, Hannah Baek, Chris Barrett, Golda Barrow, Richard Beckman, Parantapa Bhattacharya, Andrei Bura, Jiangzhuo Chen, Clark Cucinell, Patrick Corbett, Allan Dickerman, Stephen Eubank, Arindam Fadikar, Joshua Goldstein, Stefan Hoops, Ben Hurt, Sallie Keller, Ron Kenyon, Brian Klahn, Gizem Korkmaz, Vicki Lancaster, Bryan Lewis, Dustin Machi, Chunhong Mao, Achla Marathe, Madhav Marathe, Fanchao Meng, Henning Mortveit, Mark Orr, Joseph Outten, Akhil Peddireddy, Przemyslaw Porebski, SS Ravi, Erin Raymond, Jose Bayoan Santiago Calderon, James Schlitt, Aaron Schroeder, Stephanie Shipp, Samarth Swarup, Alex Telionis, Srinivasan Venkatramanan, Anil Vullikanti, James Walke, Amanda Wilson, Dawen Xie

Overview

- **Goal**: Understand impact of COVID-19 mitigations in Virginia
- **Approach:**
  - Calibrate explanatory mechanistic model to observed cases
  - Project based on scenarios for next 4 months
  - Consider a range of possible mitigation effects in "what-if" scenarios
- **Outcomes:**
  - Ill, Confirmed, Hospitalized, ICU, Ventilated, Death
  - Geographic spread over time, case counts, healthcare burdens

Key Takeaways

Projecting future cases precisely is impossible and unnecessary.
Even without perfect projections, we can confidently draw conclusions:

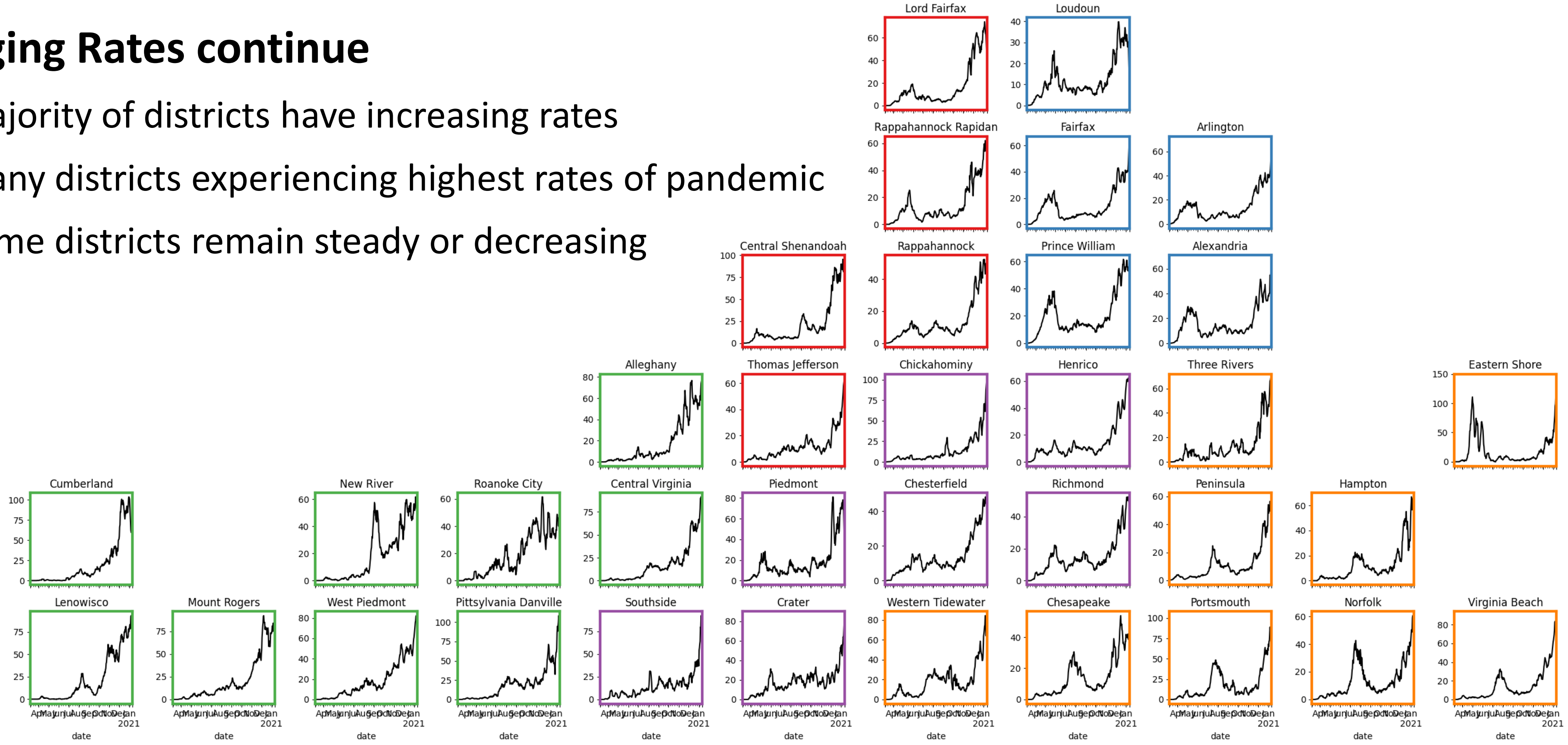
- **Case rate growth in Virginia continues to surge along with the nation, but remains below national average**
- VA mean weekly incidence (60/100K) up (from 52) as national levels also rebound (to 67/100K from 60/100K); Virginia records highest daily case rate in past week
- Projections are mostly up across commonwealth
- Recent updates:
  - Modified scenarios to be based on past control levels (best and fatigued)
  - Planning scenarios start changing transmission rates at end of the month (Jan 30)
  - Refined vaccination schedule to account for partial protection from first dose
  - Adjusted “rescaling” method and data sources to better accommodate recent trends
- The situation is changing rapidly. Models will be updated regularly.

Situation Assessment

Case Rate (per 100k) by VDH District

Surging Rates continue

- Majority of districts have increasing rates
- Many districts experiencing highest rates of pandemic
- Some districts remain steady or decreasing



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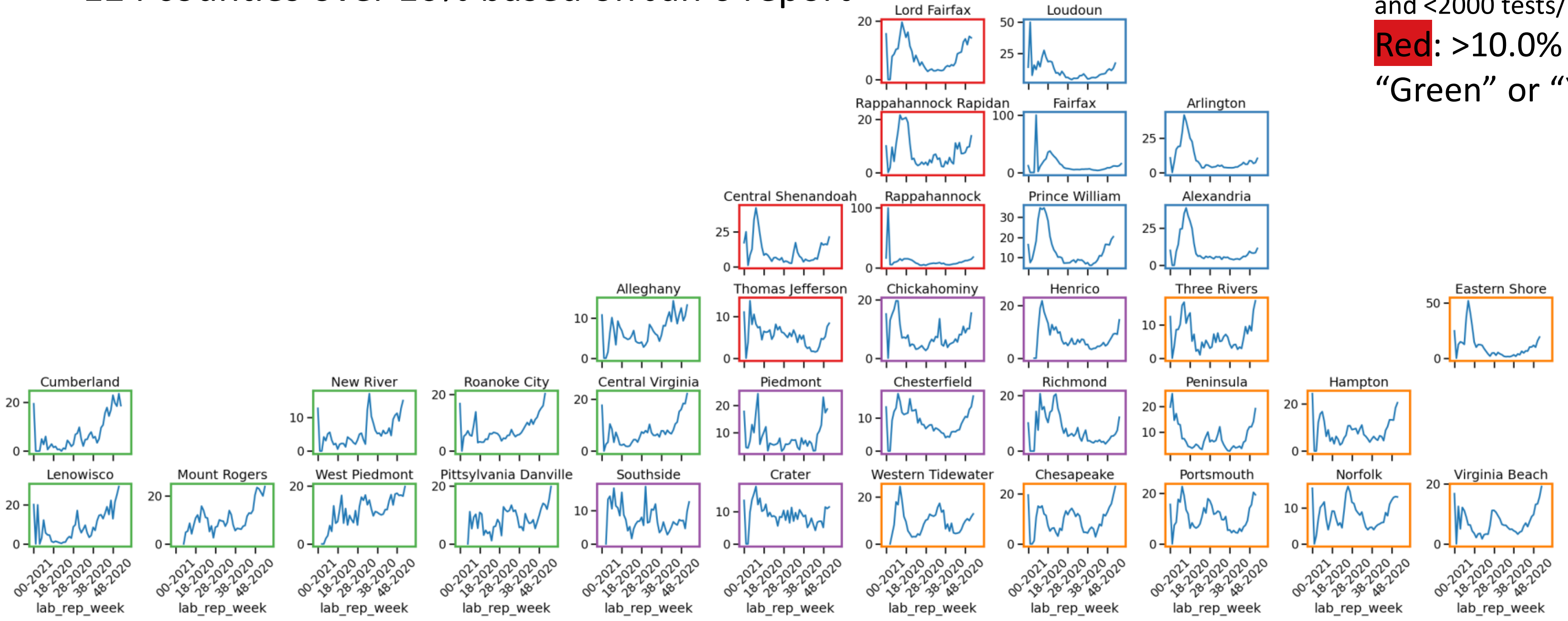
Test Positivity by VDH District

Weekly changes in test positivity by district

- Increasing levels in many districts throughout the commonwealth with many districts above 10% for several weeks
- 124 counties over 10% based on Jan 6 report

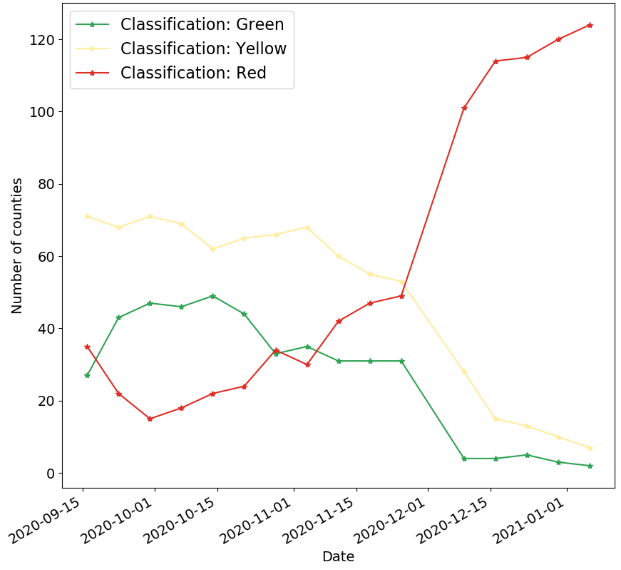


County level test positivity rates for RT-PCR tests.

Green: Test positivity <5.0% (or with <20 tests in past 14 days)

Yellow: Test positivity 5.0%-10.0% (or with <500 tests and <2000 tests/100k and >10% positivity over 14 days)

Red: >10.0% and not meeting the criteria for "Green" or "Yellow"



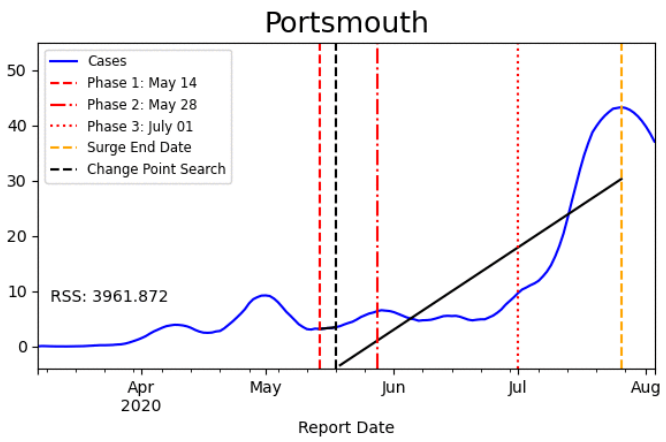
https://data.cms.gov/stories/s/q5r5-gjyu

District Trajectories

Goal: Define epochs of a Health District's COVID-19 incidence to characterize the current trajectory

Method: Find recent peak and use hockey stick fit to find inflection point afterwards, then use this period's slope to define the trajectory

Hockey stick fit



Trajectory	Description	Weekly Case Rate (per 100K) bounds	# Districts (prev week)
Declining	Sustained decreases following a recent peak	below -0.9	3 (10)
Plateau	Steady level with minimal trend up or down	above -0.9 and below 0.5	1 (3)
Slow Growth	Sustained growth not rapid enough to be considered a Surge	above 0.5 and below 2.5	14 (13)
In Surge	Currently experiencing sustained rapid and significant growth	2.5 or greater	17 (9)

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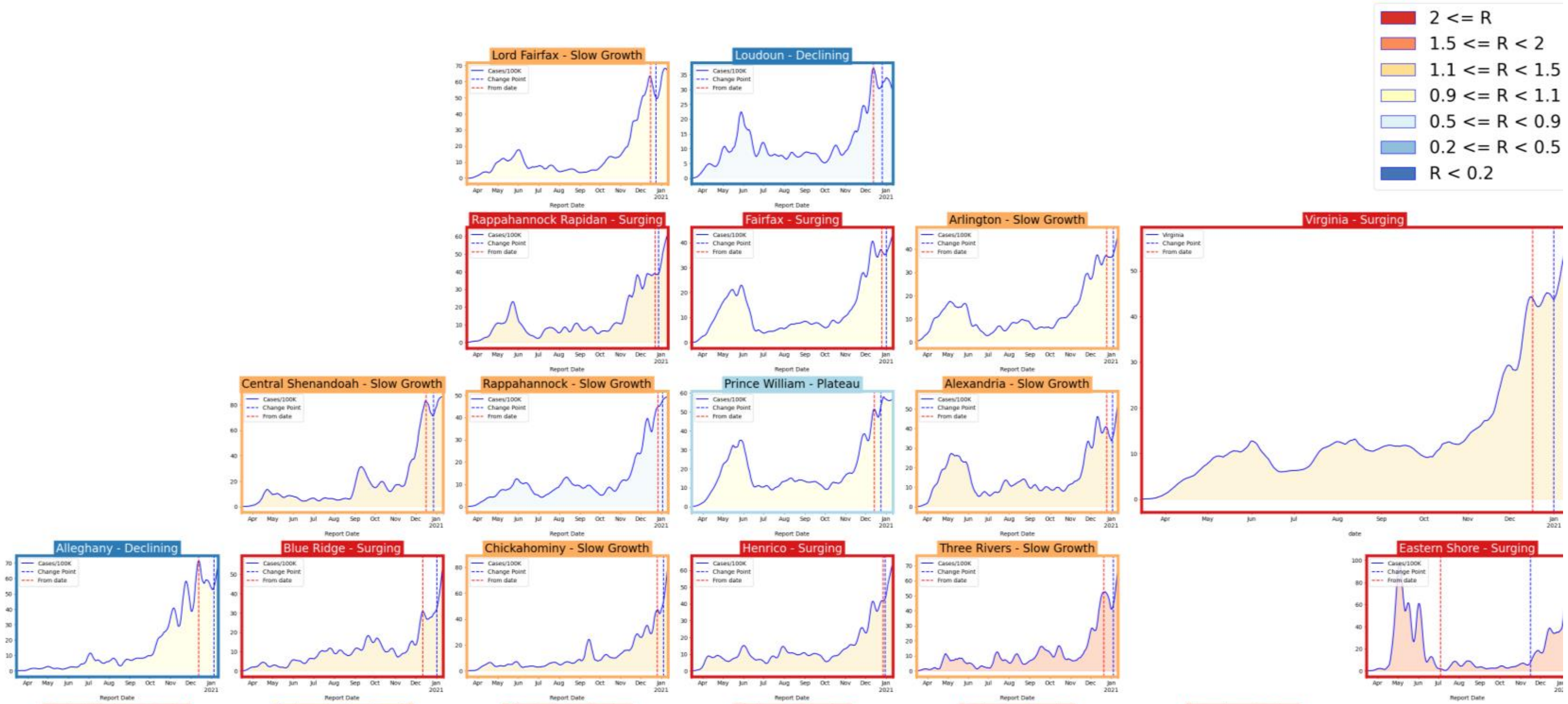
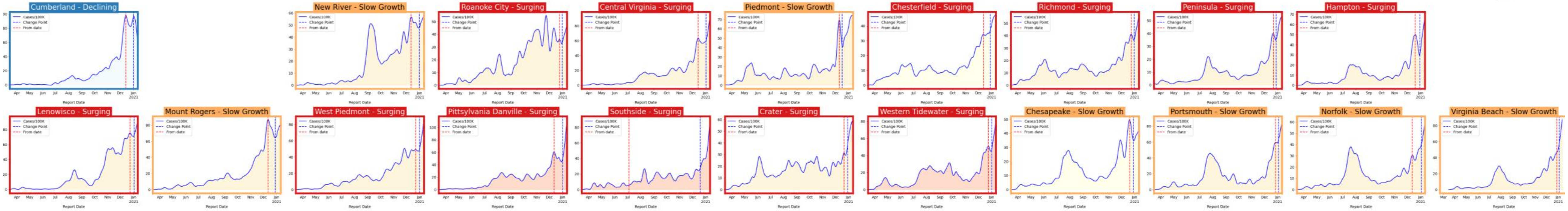
District Trajectories – last 10 weeks

Status	# Districts (prev week)
Declining	3 (10)
Plateau	1 (3)
Slow Growth	14 (13)
In Surge	17 (9)



Curve shows smoothed case rate (per 100K)
Trajectories of states in label & chart box
Case Rate curve colored by Reproductive



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Estimating Daily Reproductive Number

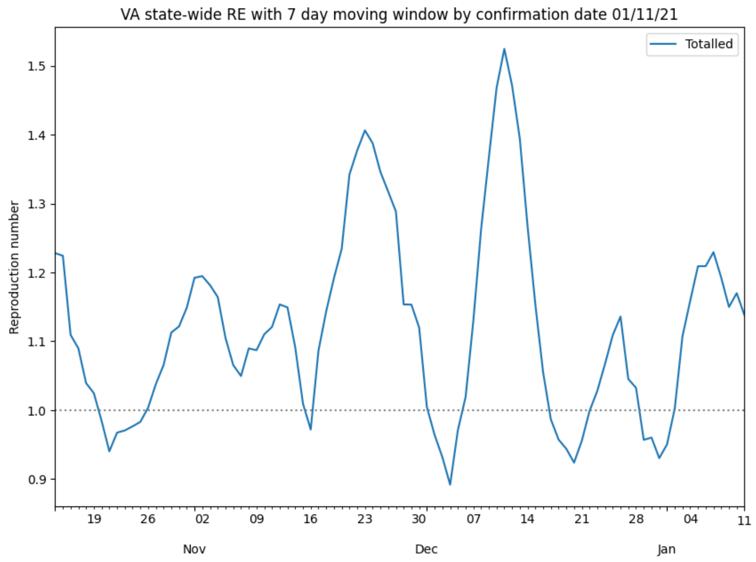
Jan 11th Estimates

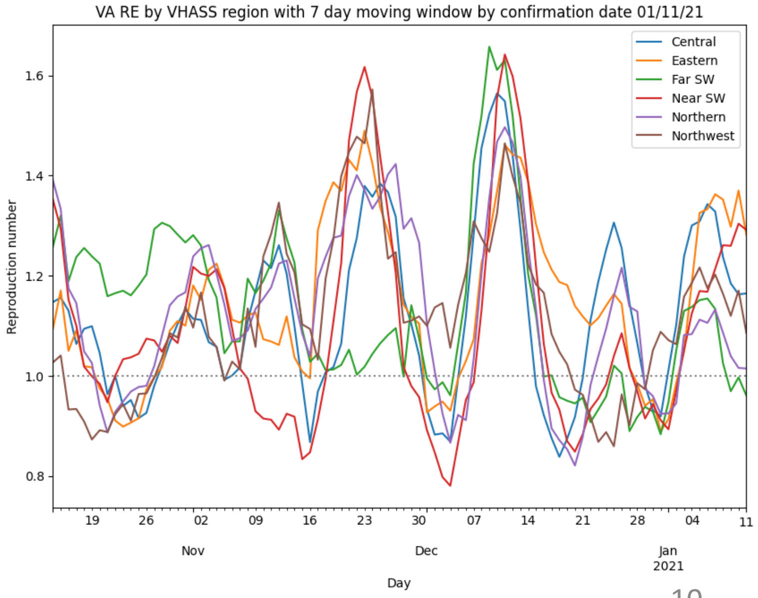
Region	Date Confirmed R_e	Date Confirmed Diff Last Week
State-wide	1.138	-0.021
Central	1.164	-0.136
Eastern	1.282	0.096
Far SW	0.960	-0.177
Near SW	1.291	0.167
Northern	1.015	-0.069
Northwest	1.086	-0.100

Methodology

- Wallinga-Teunis method (EpiEstim[1]) for cases by **confirmation date**
- Serial interval: 6 days (2 day std dev)
- Using Confirmation date since due to increasingly unstable estimates from onset date due to backfill

1. Anne Cori, Neil M. Ferguson, Christophe Fraser, Simon Cauchemez. A New Framework and Software to Estimate Time-Varying Reproduction Numbers During Epidemics. American Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 178, Issue 9, 1 November 2013, Pages 1505–1512, https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwt133

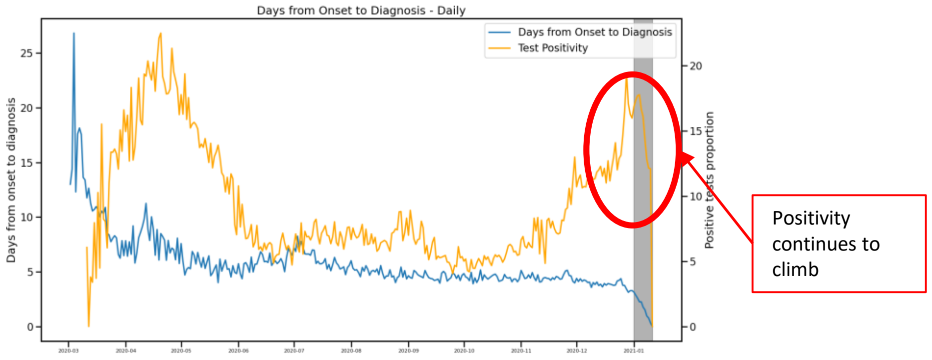


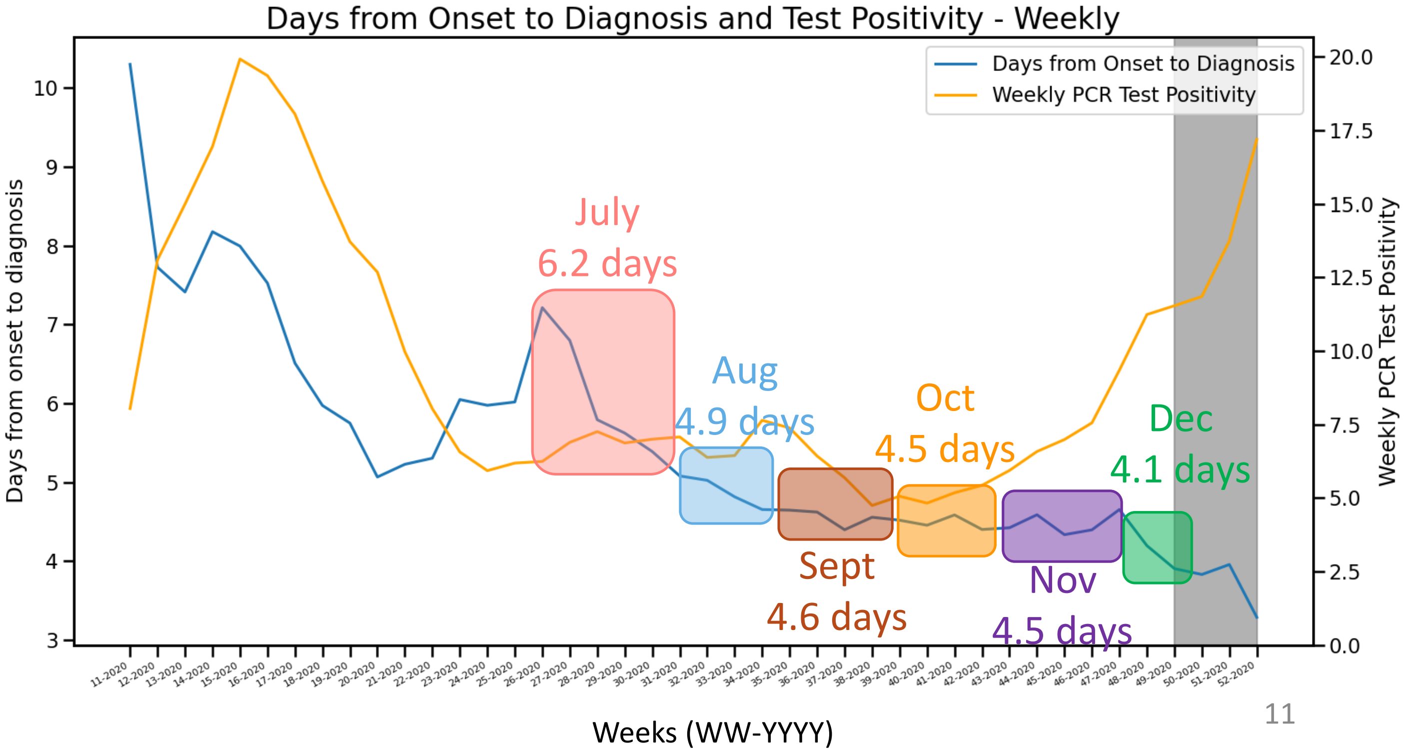


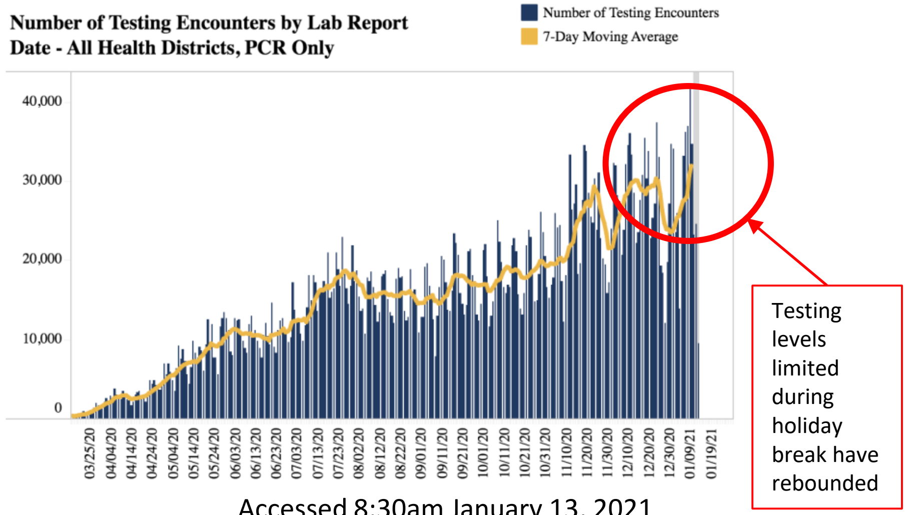
Changes in Case Detection

Timeframe (weeks)	Mean days	% difference from overall mean
April (13-16)	7.8	44%
May (17-21)	5.7	6%
June (22-25)	5.8	8%
July (26-30)	6.2	14%
Aug (31-34)	4.9	-9%
Sept (35-38)	4.6	-16%
Oct (39-43)	4.5	-17%
Nov (44-47)	4.5	-17%
Dec (48-49)	4.1	-25%
Overall (13-49)	5.4	--

Test positivity vs. Onset to Diagnosis

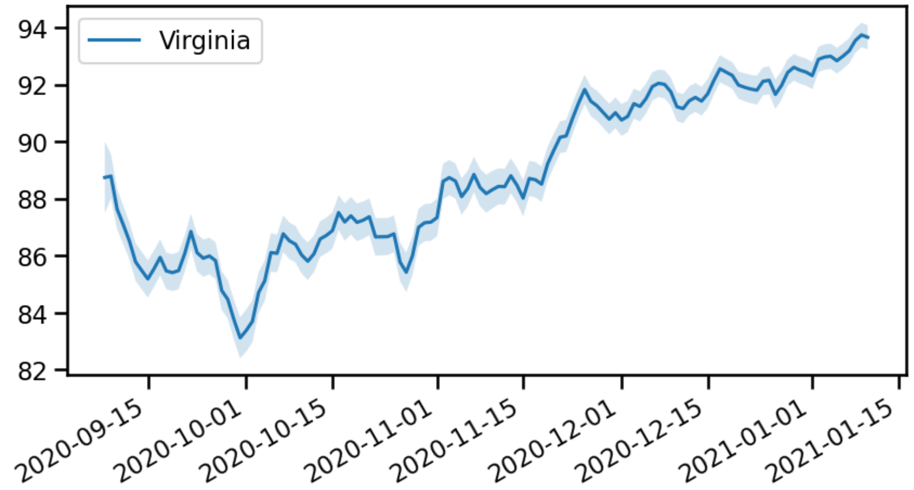


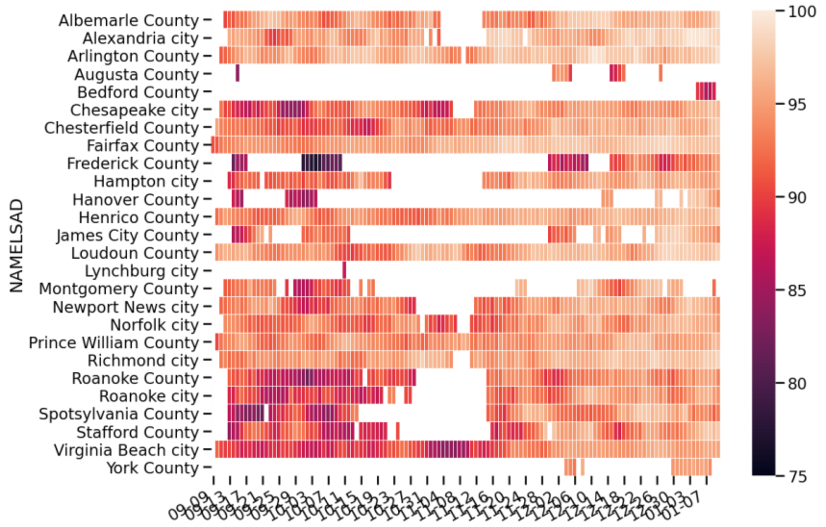




Accessed 8:30am January 13, 2021
https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/coronavirus/

Mask usage in Virginia



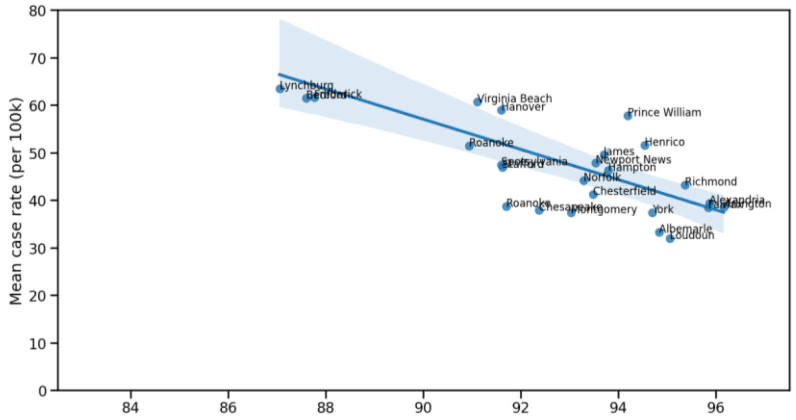


Some county level fluctuations since beginning of Sept., though data quality may be affected by sample sizes.

State level mask usage as reported via Facebook surveys has shown steady increase over past three months

- ~88% (early Nov) to ~94% (mid Jan)
- Some variance across the commonwealth
- ~3000 daily responses from VA

Data Source: https://covidcast.cmu.edu



Correlations seen among VA counties between mask use and case rate are now stronger due to surging growth

Slope: - 3.2; for every % we see a ~3/100K case rate difference

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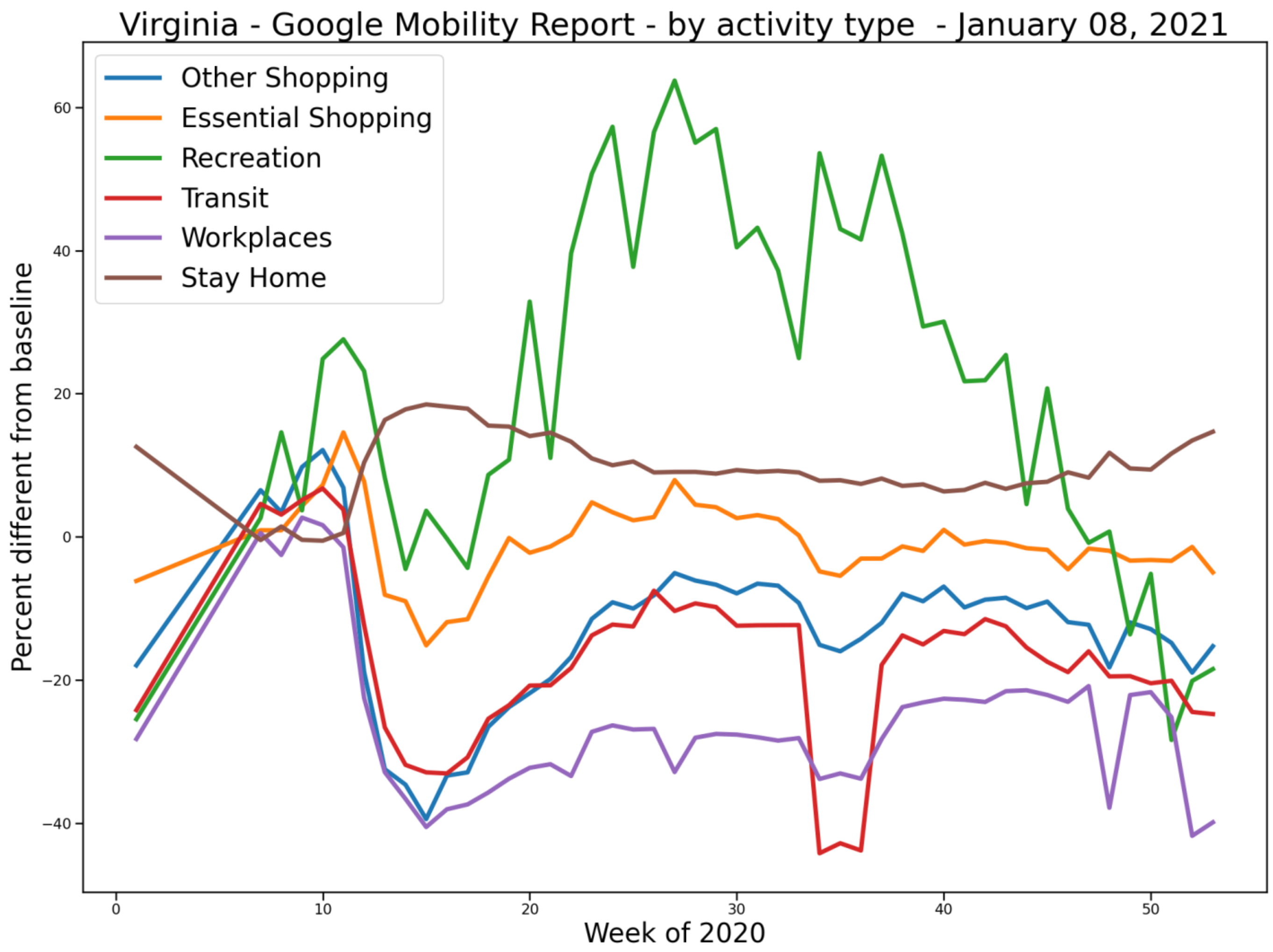
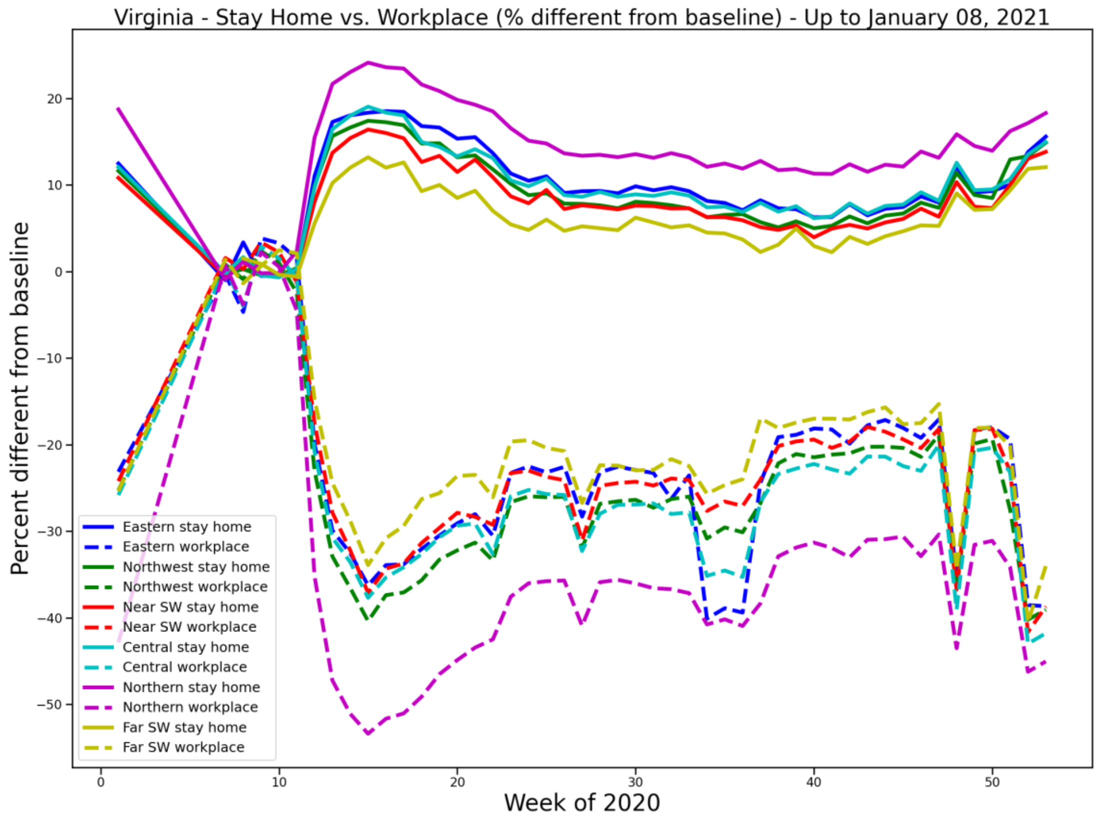
Mobility Shifts





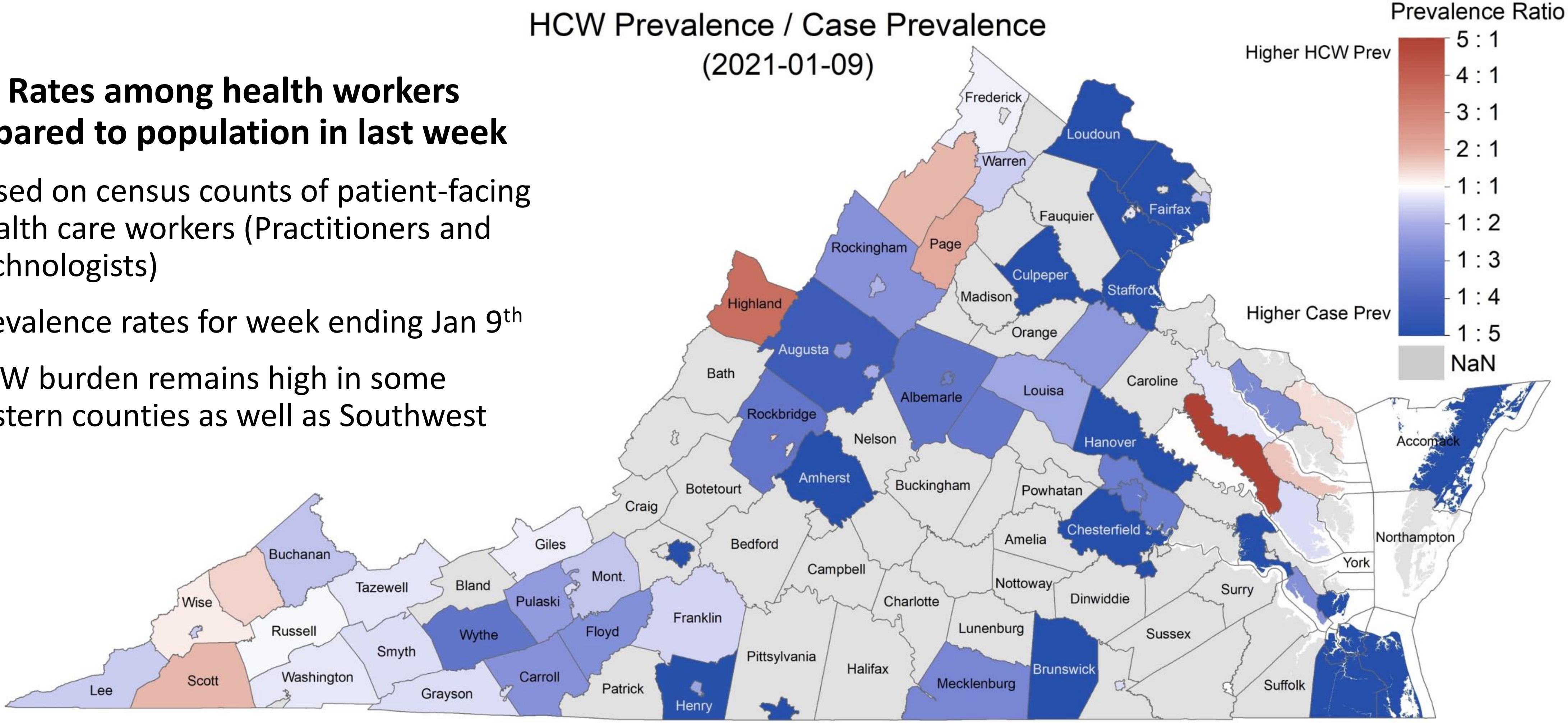
Staying Home is on the rise, and recreation down

- Uniform across regions
- Home activities don't preclude transmission in small gatherings

Health Care Worker Prevalence (per 100K)

Case Rates among health workers compared to population in last week

- Based on census counts of patient-facing health care workers (Practitioners and Technologists)
- Prevalence rates for week ending Jan 9th
- HCW burden remains high in some Eastern counties as well as Southwest



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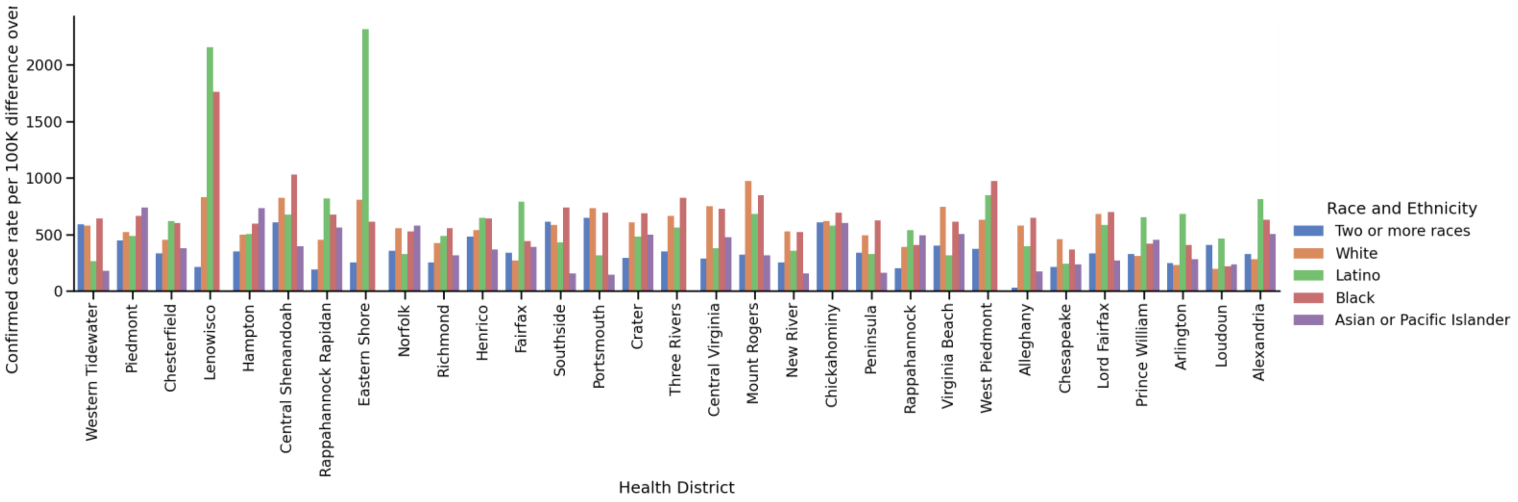
Race and Ethnicity – Recent Rate Changes (per 100K)

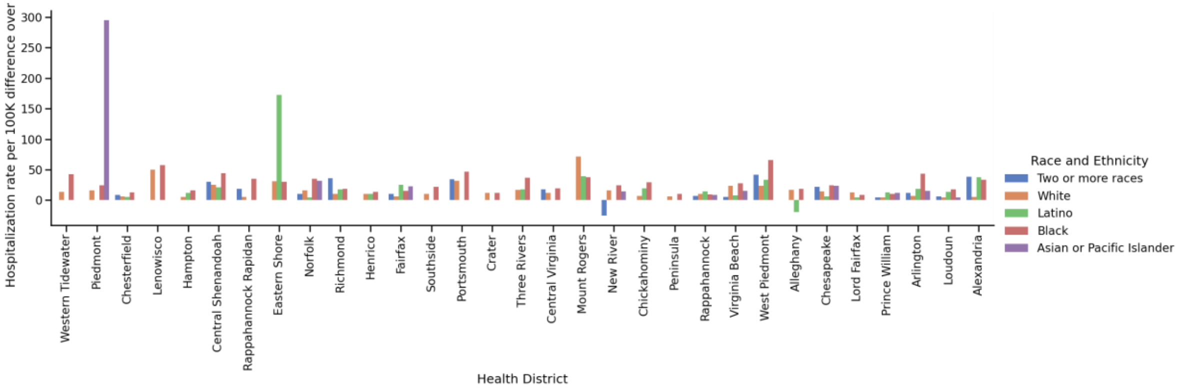
Recent Changes in Race and Ethnicity Rates (per 100k)

- Two week change in population level rates
- Black, Latinx and 2 or more races populations have much higher changes in rates; disparity is more pronounced in some districts than others
- Based on 2019 census race-ethnicity data by county

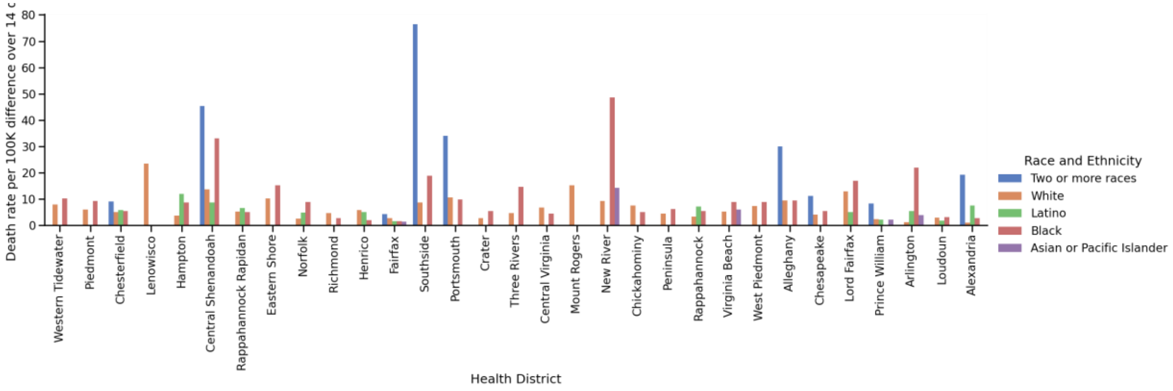
Case Rate



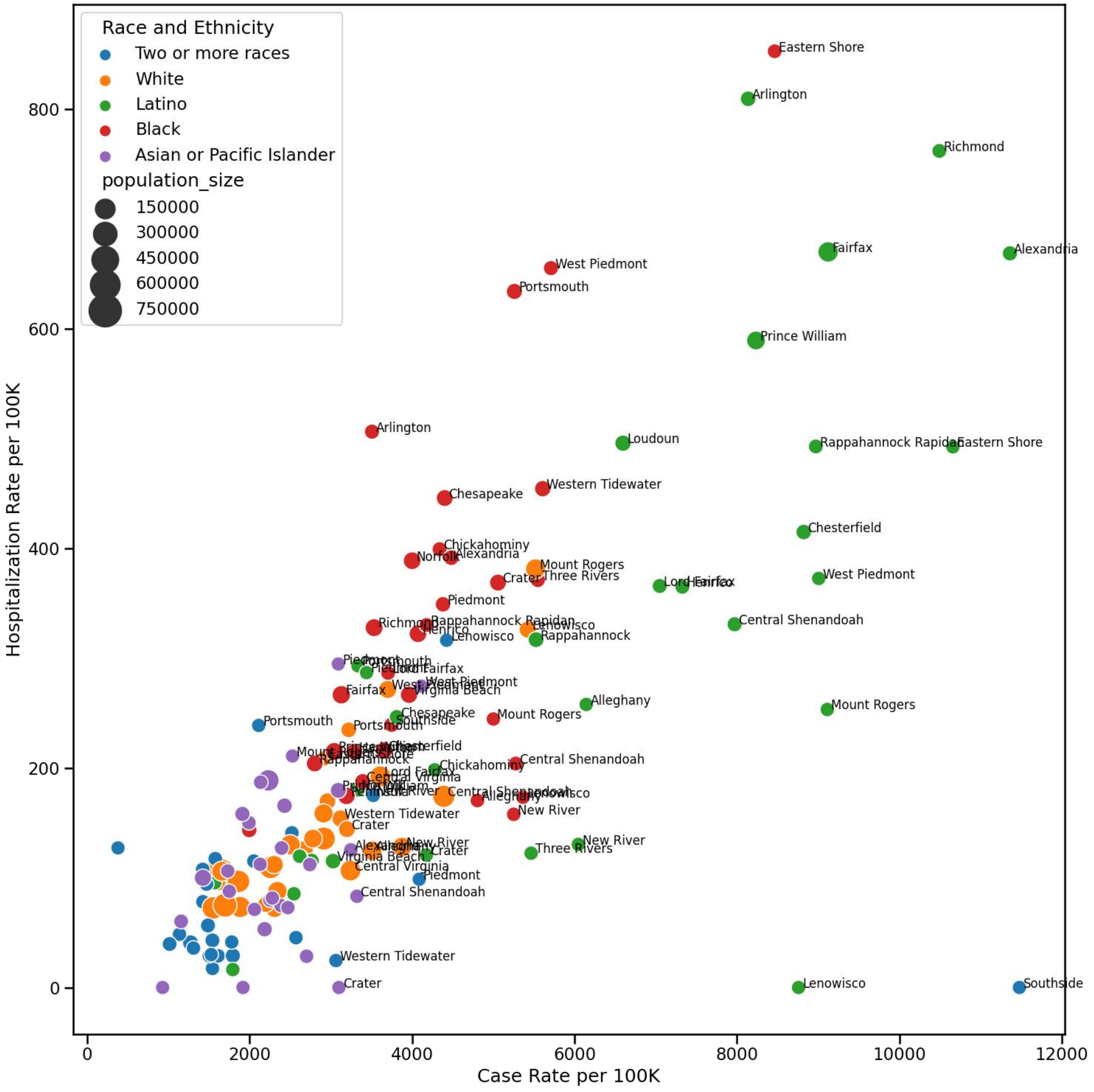
Hospitalization Rate



Death Rate



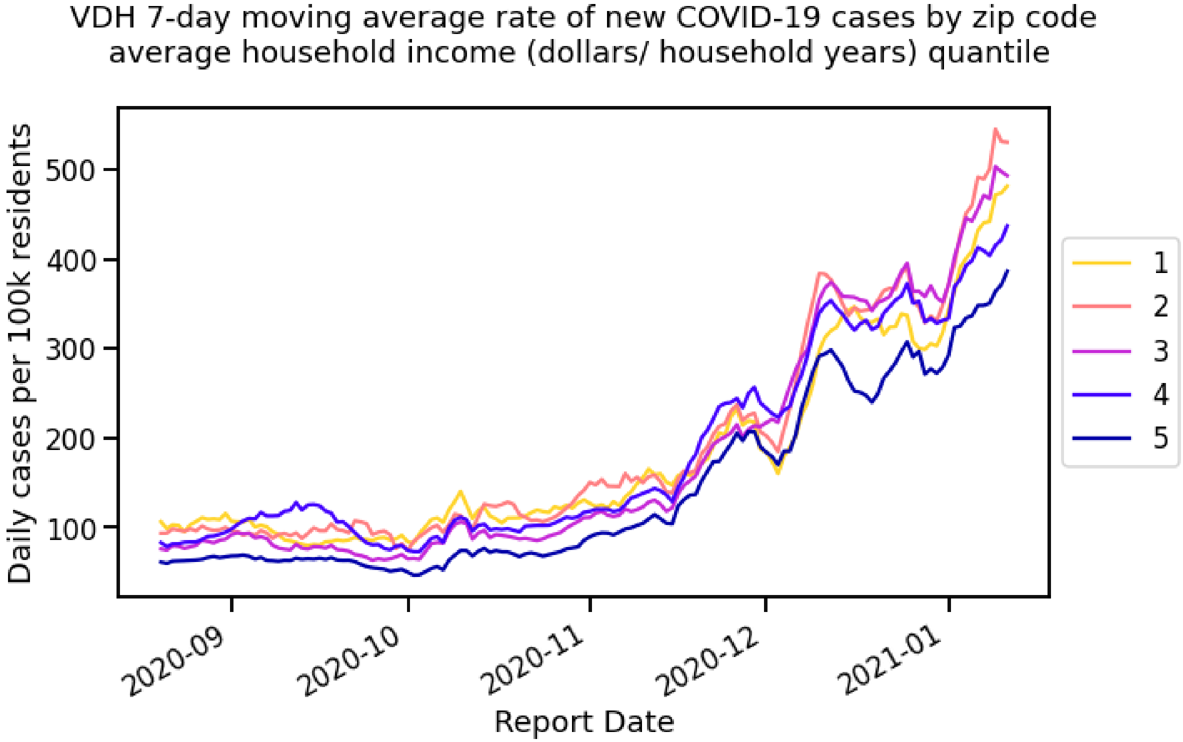
Race and Ethnicity cases per 100K



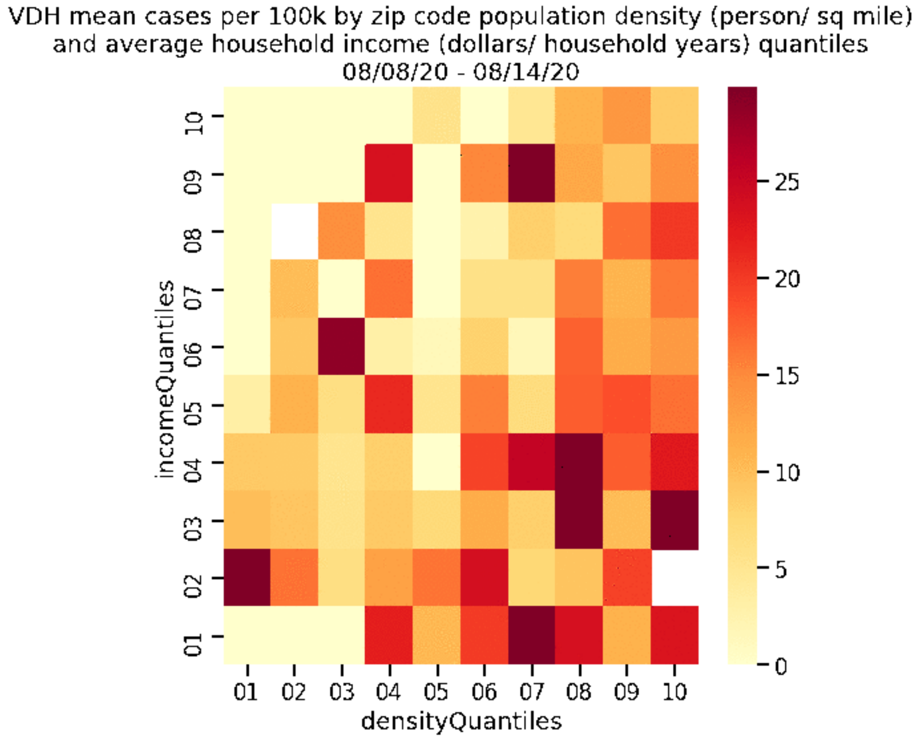
Rates per 100K of each Racial-Ethnic population by Health District

- Each Health District's Racial-Ethnic population is plotted by their Hospitalization and Case Rate
- Points are sized based on their overall population size
- Overlapping labels removed for clarity

Impact across Density and Income



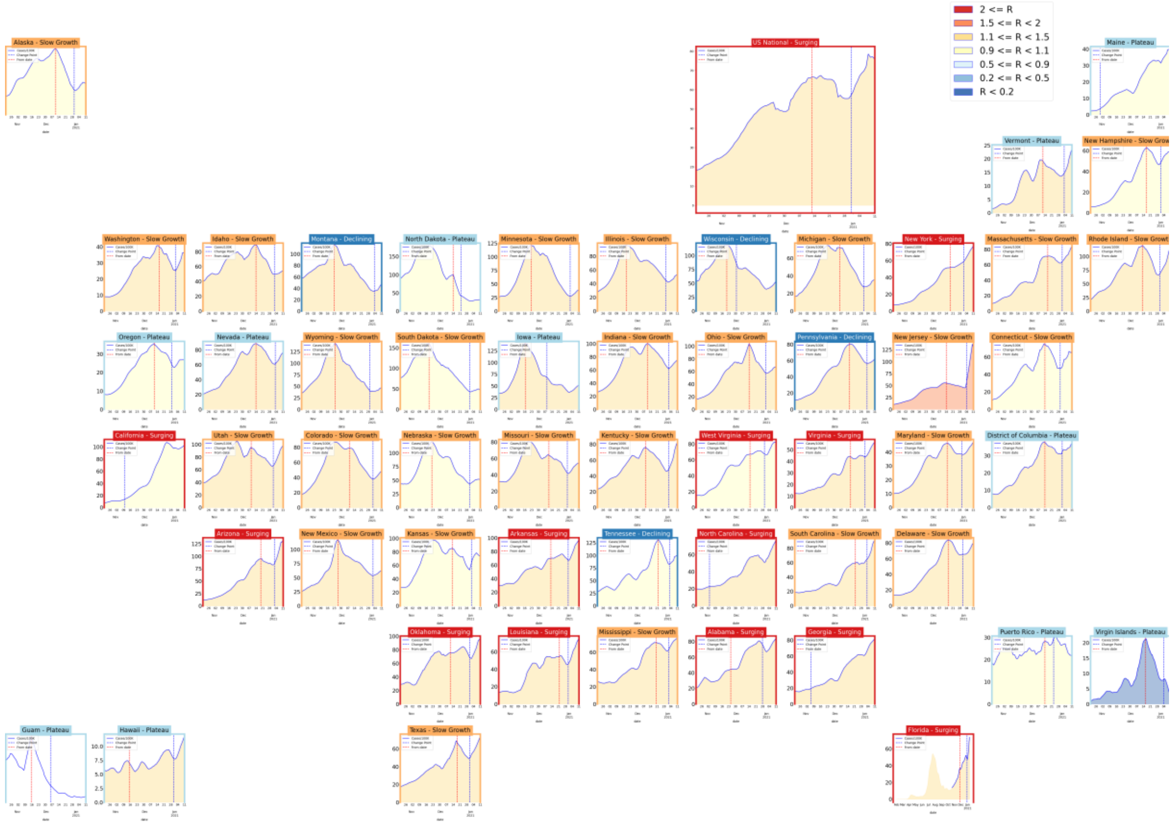
All zip codes show back into growth, wealthiest zip code now lags the rest significantly



Full evolution of pandemic, shows shifts from denser and wealthier zip codes to poorer and less dense zip codes

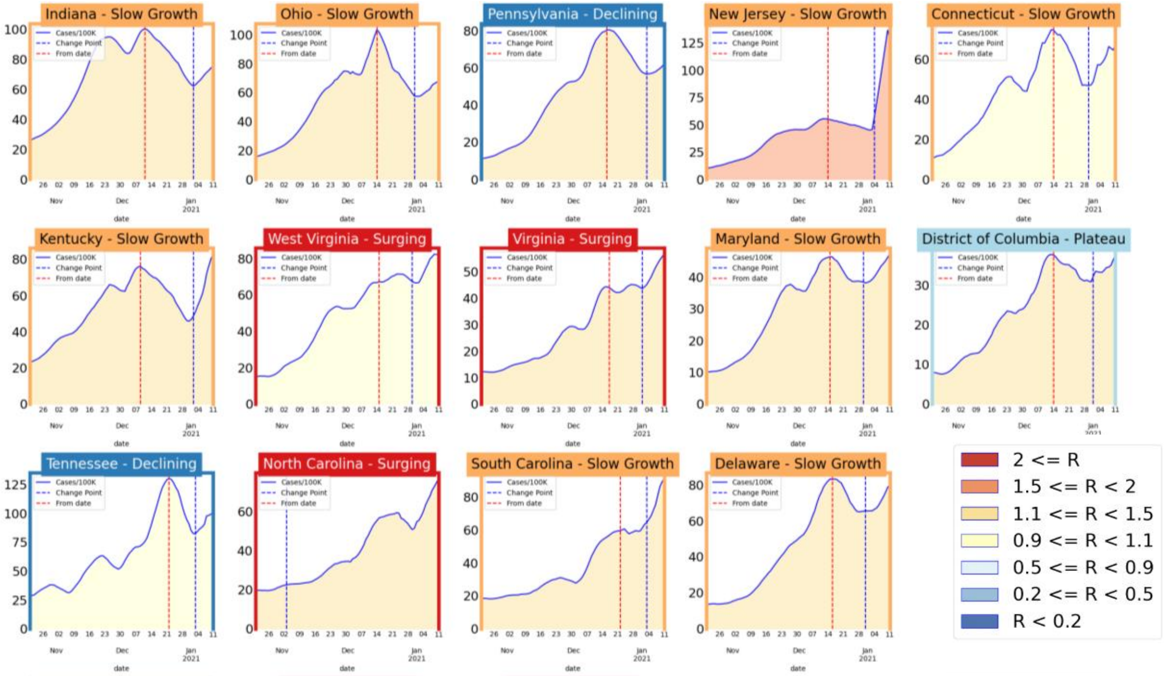
Other State Comparisons

Trajectories of States



- After several weeks of decline many states are rebounding
- Most Southern states are surging

Virginia and her neighbors

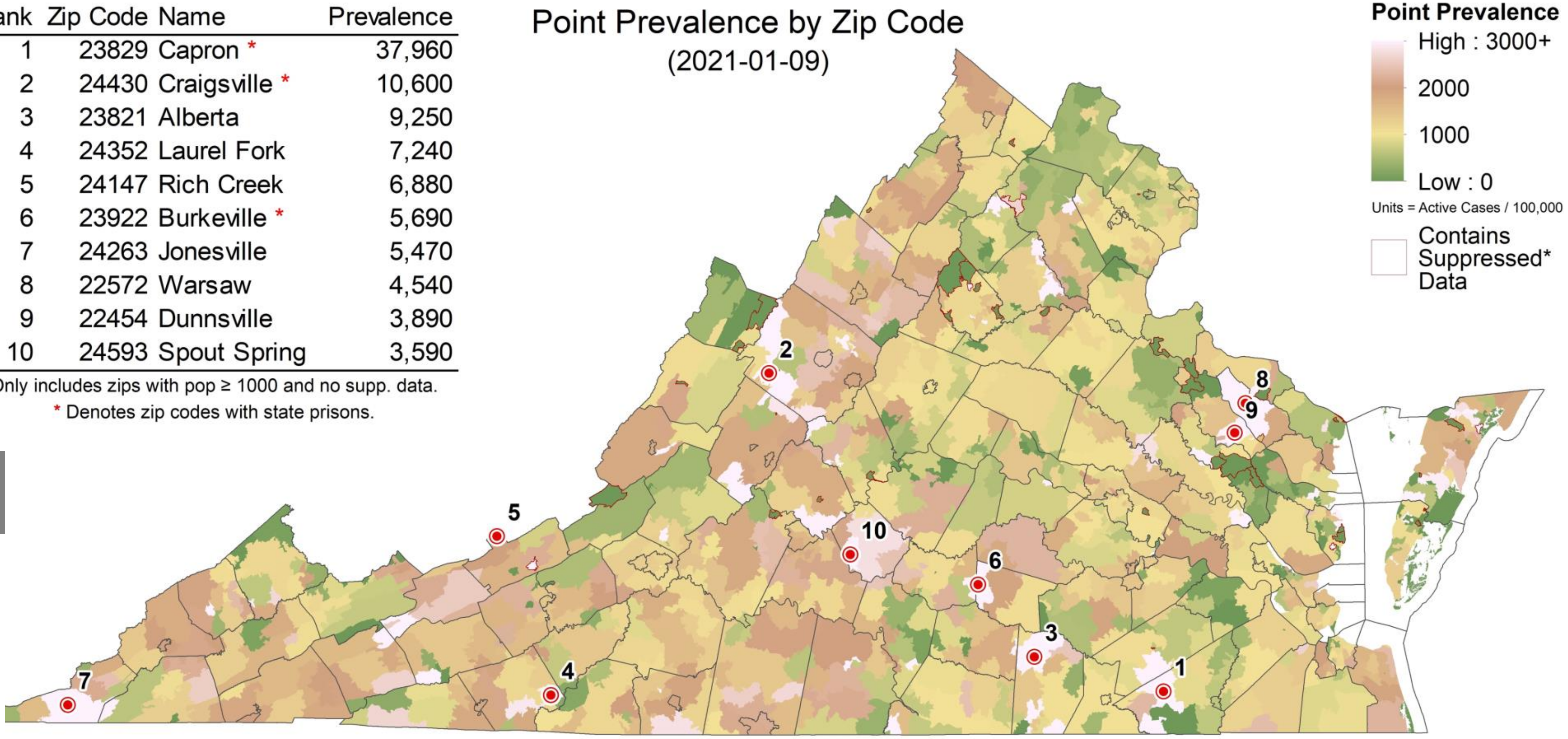


- VA has rebounded and entered surging growth
- VA and her neighbors, mirror the patterns across the nation
- All neighbors are growing though some remain lower relative recent very high peaks

Zip code level weekly Case Rate (per 100K)

Case Rates in the last week by zip code

- Several of the top ten zip codes are home to prisons,
- Some counts are low and suppressed to protect anonymity, those are shown in white



Rank	Zip Code	Name	Prevalence
1	23829	Capron *	37,960
2	24430	Craigsville *	10,600
3	23821	Alberta	9,250
4	24352	Laurel Fork	7,240
5	24147	Rich Creek	6,880
6	23922	Burkeville *	5,690
7	24263	Jonesville	5,470
8	22572	Warsaw	4,540
9	22454	Dunnsville	3,890
10	24593	Spout Spring	3,590

Only includes zips with pop ≥ 1000 and no supp. data.
* Denotes zip codes with state prisons.

Top 10 excluding prisons

Zip code	Name	Weekly Case Rate (per 100K)
23821	Alberta	9248
24352	Laurel Fork	7241
24147	Rich Creek	6883
24263	Jonesville	5475
22572	Warsaw	4536
22454	Dunnsville	3894
24593	Spout Spring	3590
23011	Barhamsville	3373
24083	Daleville	3329
22724	Jeffersonton	3251

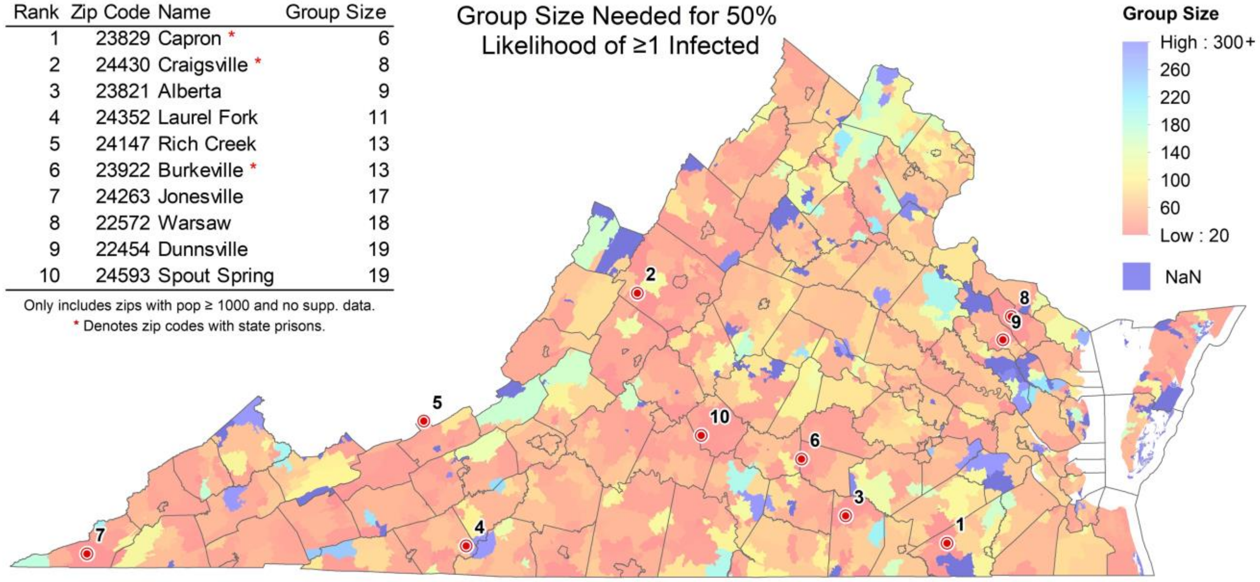
Risk of Exposure by Group Size

Case Prevalence in the last week by zip code used to calculate risk of encountering someone infected in a gathering of randomly selected people (group size 25)

- Assumes 3 undetected infections per confirmed case (ascertainment rate from recent seroprevalence survey)
- On left, minimum size of a group with a 50% chance an individual is infected by zip code (eg in a group of 20 in Staunton, there is a 50% chance someone will be infected)
- Some zip codes have high likelihood of exposure even in groups of 25

Rank	Zip Code	Name	Group Size
1	23829	Capron *	6
2	24430	Craigsville *	8
3	23821	Alberta	9
4	24352	Laurel Fork	11
5	24147	Rich Creek	13
6	23922	Burkeville *	13
7	24263	Jonesville	17
8	22572	Warsaw	18
9	22454	Dunnsville	19
10	24593	Spout Spring	19

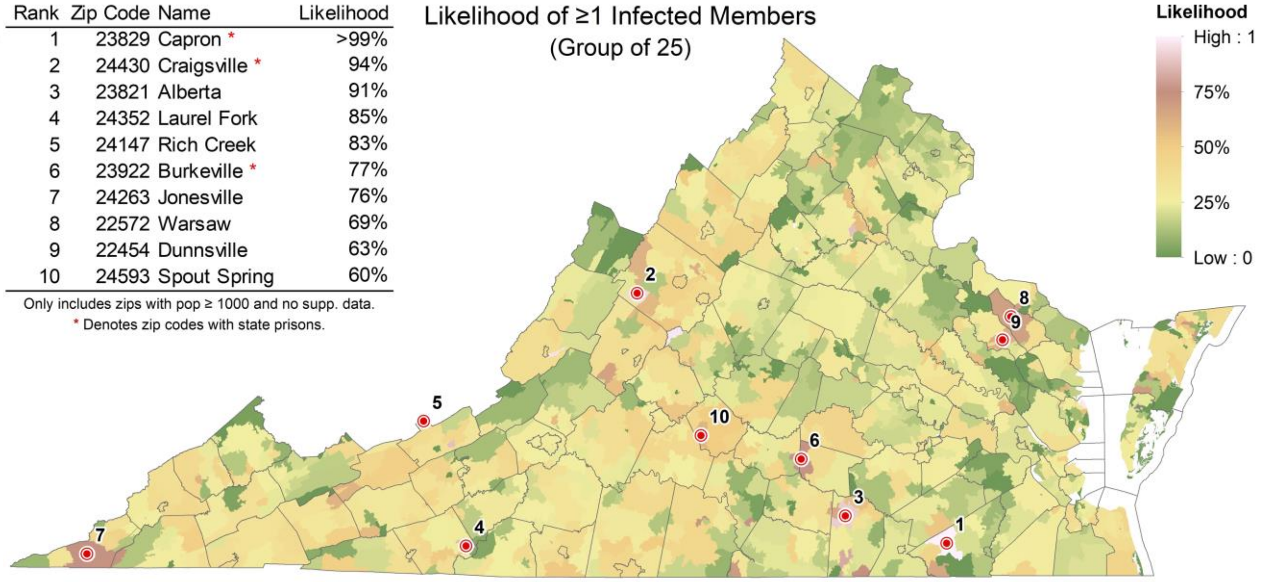
Only includes zips with pop ≥ 1000 and no supp. data.
* Denotes zip codes with state prisons.



Based on zip code point prevelence for week ending 2021-01-09

Rank	Zip Code	Name	Likelihood
1	23829	Capron *	>99%
2	24430	Craigsville *	94%
3	23821	Alberta	91%
4	24352	Laurel Fork	85%
5	24147	Rich Creek	83%
6	23922	Burkeville *	77%
7	24263	Jonesville	76%
8	22572	Warsaw	69%
9	22454	Dunnsville	63%
10	24593	Spout Spring	60%

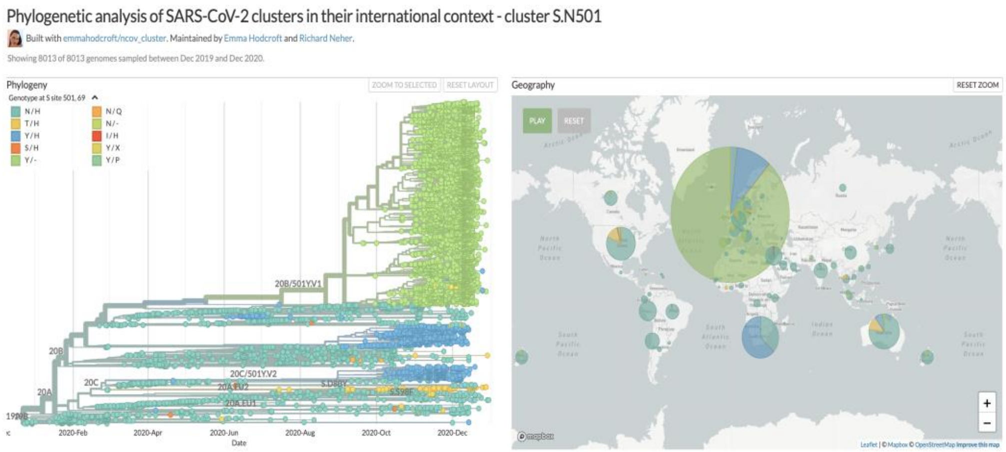
Only includes zips with pop ≥ 1000 and no supp. data.
* Denotes zip codes with state prisons.



Based on zip code point prevelence for week ending 2021-01-09

New variants of SARS-CoV2

Emerging new variant with increased transmissibility but no evidence of higher severity



nextstrain.org

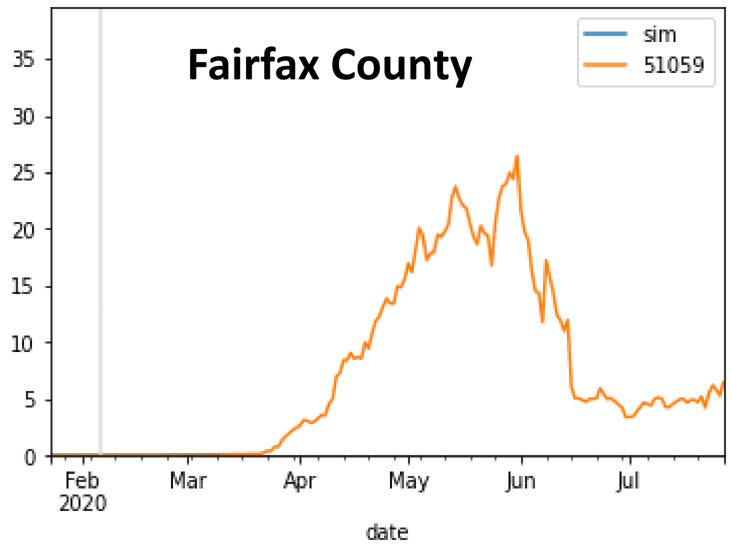
- Aliases: Variant VUI 202012/01 and Lineage B.1.1.7
- Variant has been detected in 10 states;
  most without travel history indicating local transmission
- This variant is still detected by PCR, and can be detected by proxy with an “S dropout”
- Evolution expected when virus under selective pressure
- Unlikely to alter efficacy of vaccines or other immune treatments
- NERVTAG suggests that “*VUI-202012/01 demonstrates a substantial increase in transmissibility compared to other variants*”
- Recent studies have been confirming that these variants aren’t likely to “escape” the current PCR tests nor approved vaccines

Model Update – Adaptive Fitting

Adaptive Fitting Approach

Each county fit precisely, with recent trends used for future projection

- Allows history to be precisely captured, and used to guide bounds on projections

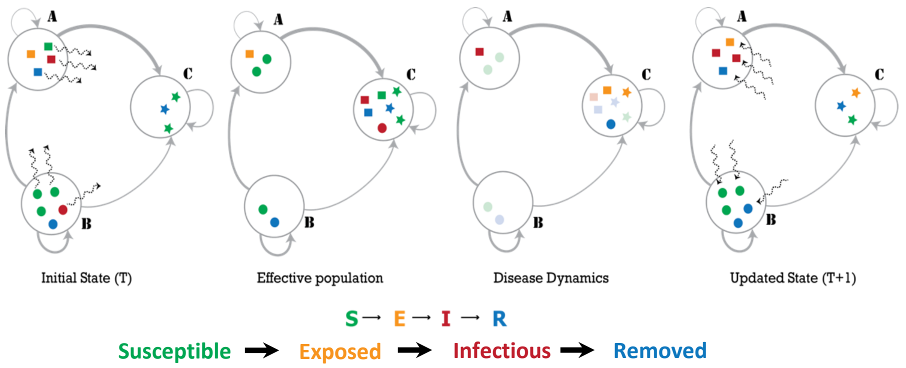


Model: An alternative use of the same meta-population model, PatchSim

- Allows for future "what-if" Scenarios to be layered on top of calibrated model
- Eliminates connectivity between patches, to allow calibration to capture the increasingly unsynchronized epidemic

External Seeding: Steady low-level importation

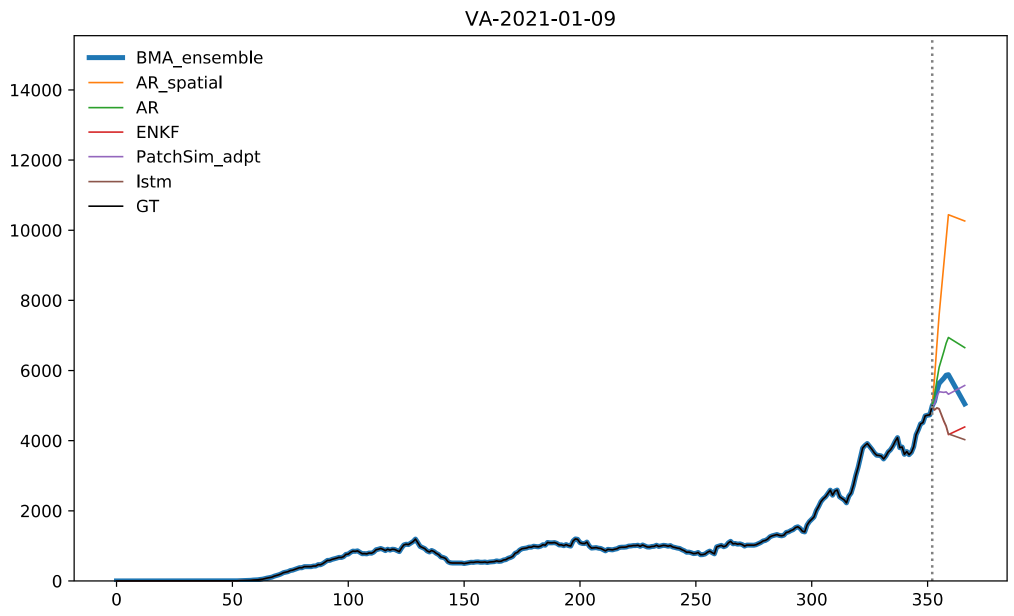
- Widespread pandemic eliminates sensitivity to initial conditions
- Uses steady 1 case per 10M population per day external seeding

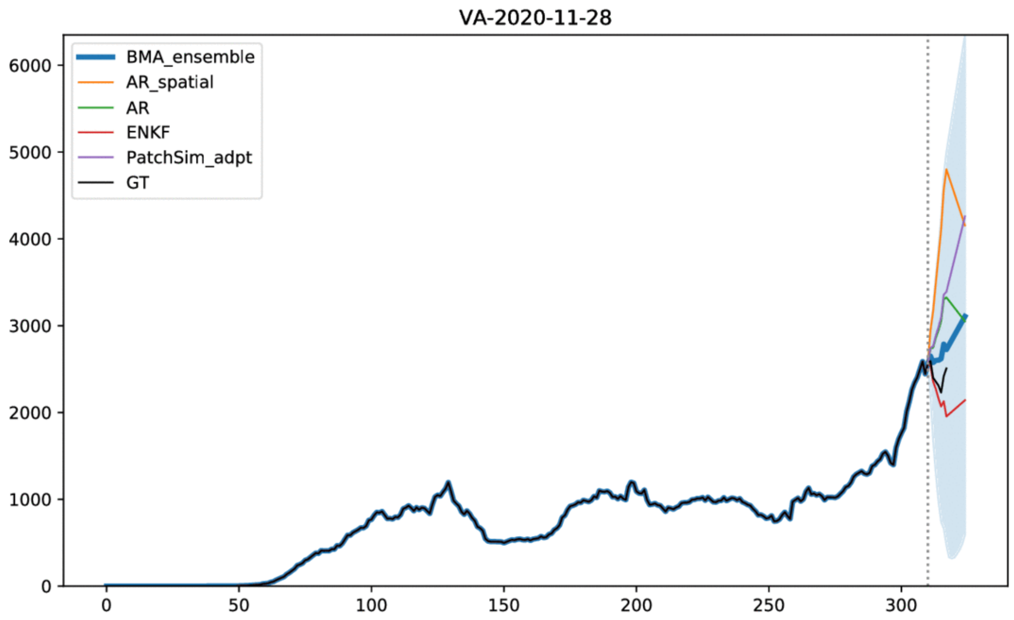


Using Ensemble Model to Guide Projections

An ensemble methodology that combines the Adaptive Fitting and machine learning and statistical models has been developed and refined

- **Models**: Adaptive Fitting, ARIMA, LSTM, AR, spatially driven AR, Kalman Filters (ENKF)
- This approach facilitates the use of other data streams (weather, mobility, etc.)
- Ensemble provides scaffolding for the Adaptive Fitting's short-term projections





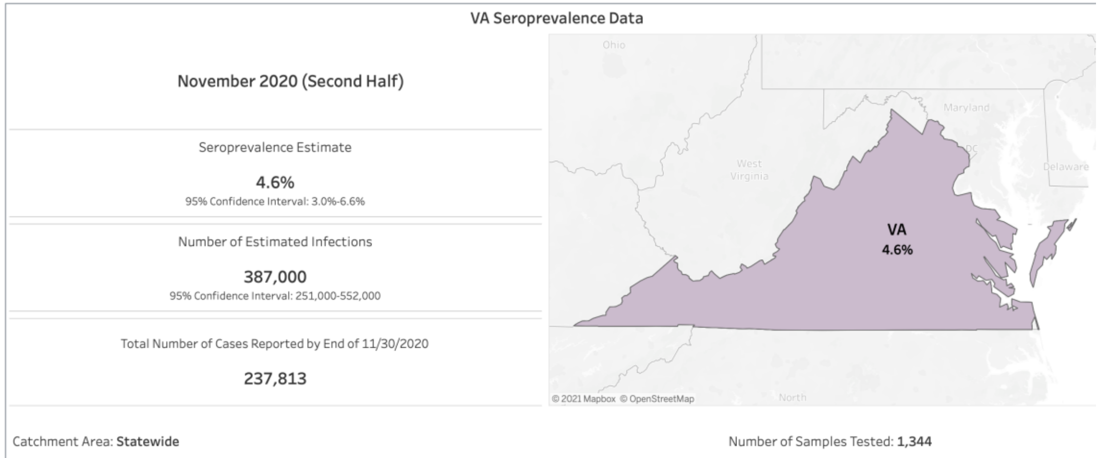
Seroprevalence updates to model design

Several seroprevalence studies provide better picture of how many actual infections have occurred

- Virginia Serology Study estimated 2.4% of Virginians estimated infected (as of Aug 15th)
- CDC Nationwide Commercial Laboratory Seroprevalence Survey estimated 4.6% [3.0% – 6.6%] seroprevalence as of Nov 12th – 26th up from 4.1% a month earlier

These findings are equivalent to an ascertainment ratio of ~3x, with bounds of (1x to 7x)

- Thus for 3x there are 3 total infections in the population for every confirmed case
- Uncertainty design has been shifted to these bounds (previously higher ascertainments as was consistent earlier in the pandemic were being used)



https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#national-lab

Virginia Coronavirus Serology Project

Interim findings by region and statewide - July 22, 2020

Region	Number of participants	Number antibody positive	Crude prevalence per 100 participants	Weighted prevalence*	
				per 100 population	(95% CI)
Central	400	8	2.0	3.0	(0.5, 5.5)
East	707	9	1.3	1.5	(-0.2, 3.2)
Northern	819	36	4.4	4.2	(2.5, 5.9)
Northwest	756	11	1.5	0.9	(0.2, 1.6)
Southwest	431	3	0.7	1.0	(-0.2, 2.1)
Virginia	3,113	67	2.2	2.4	(1.6, 3.1)

* Weighted prevalence is reweighted by region, age, sex, race, ethnicity, and insurance status to match census population.

https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/8/2020/08/VDH-Serology-Projects-Update-8-13-2020.pdf

Calibration Approach

- **Data:**
  - County level case counts by date of onset (from VDH)
  - Confirmed cases for model fitting
- **Calibration:** fit model to observed data and ensemble's forecast
  - Tune transmissibility across ranges of:
    - Duration of incubation (5-9 days), infectiousness (3-7 days)
    - Undocumented case rate (1x to 7x) guided by seroprevalence studies
    - Detection delay: exposure to confirmation (4-12 days)
  - Approach captures uncertainty, but allows model to precisely track the full trajectory of the outbreak
- **Project:** future cases and outcomes generated using the collection of fit models run into the future
  - **Mean trend from last 14 days of observed cases and first week of ensemble's forecast used**
  - Outliers removed based on variances in the previous 3 weeks
  - 2 week interpolation to smooth transitions in rapidly changing trajectories

COVID-19 in Virginia:

Dashboard Updated: 1/13/2021
Data entered by 5:00 PM the prior day.

Cases, Hospitalizations and Deaths

Total Cases*		Total Hospitalizations**		Total Deaths	
412,545 (New Cases: 4,598)^		19,470		5,552	
Confirmed†	Probable†	Confirmed†	Probable†	Confirmed†	Probable†
339,468	73,077	18,740	730	4,892	660

* Includes both people with a positive test (Confirmed), and symptomatic with a known exposure to COVID-19 (Probable).
** Hospitalization of a case is captured at the time VDH performs case investigation. This underrepresents the total number of hospitalizations in Virginia.
^New cases represent the number of confirmed and probable cases reported to VDH in the past 24 hours.
† VDH adopted the updated CDC COVID-19 confirmed and probable surveillance case definitions on August 27, 2020. Found here: https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/conditions/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/case-definition/2020/08/05/

Outbreaks

Total Outbreaks*	Outbreak Associated Cases
2,088	49,621

* At least two (2) lab confirmed cases are required to classify an outbreak.

Testing (PCR Only)

Testing Encounters PCR Only*	Current 7-Day Positivity Rate PCR Only**
4,674,630	15.9%

* PCR" refers to "Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction laboratory testing."
** Lab reports may not have been received yet. Percent positivity is not calculated for days with incomplete data.

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children

Total Cases*	Total Deaths
13	0

*Cases defined by CDC HAN case definition: https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2020/han00432.asp

Accessed 8:30am January 13, 2021

https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/coronavirus/

Scenarios – Seasonal Effects

- Variety of factors continue to drive transmission rates
  - Seasonal impact of weather patterns, new variants of the virus with enhanced transmissibility, travel and gatherings related to holidays, fatigue with infection control practices
- Plausible levels of transmission can be bounded by past experience
  - Assess transmission levels at the county level since May 2020
  - Use the highest and lowest levels experienced (excluding outliers) as plausible bounds for levels of control achievable
  - Transition from current levels of projection to the new levels over 2 months
- New planning Scenarios:
  - **Best of the Past**: Lowest level of transmission (5th percentile)
  - **Fatigued Control**: Highest level of transmission (95^{th} percentile) increased by additional 5%

Scenarios – Vaccines

- Vaccination has started, and efforts are underway to increase its pace
  - Exact achievable rollouts and level of coverage are unknown
- Vaccine efficacy varies over course of vaccine
  - FDA EUAs show 50% efficacy achieved 2 weeks after first dose, and 95% two weeks after second dose
  - Assuming 3.5 week (average of Pfizer and Moderna) gap between doses
- Schedules
  - **Optimistic**: 25M courses in US (~ 660K in VA) starting in January, and continued 25M (~660K) per month,
  - **Pessimistic**: 12.5M people in US (~330K in VA) in January, then 25M (~660K) per month, with vaccine hesitancy leaving 50% of delivered vaccines unused.
  - Assume that vaccinations before January protect individuals but are not influencing transmission dynamics

Current rollouts and scenarios inspired by MIDAS Network COVID-19 Scenario Hub: https://github.com/midas-network/covid19-scenario-modeling-hub

Scenarios – Seasonal Effects and Vaccines

Three scenarios combine these seasonal effects and vaccine scenarios

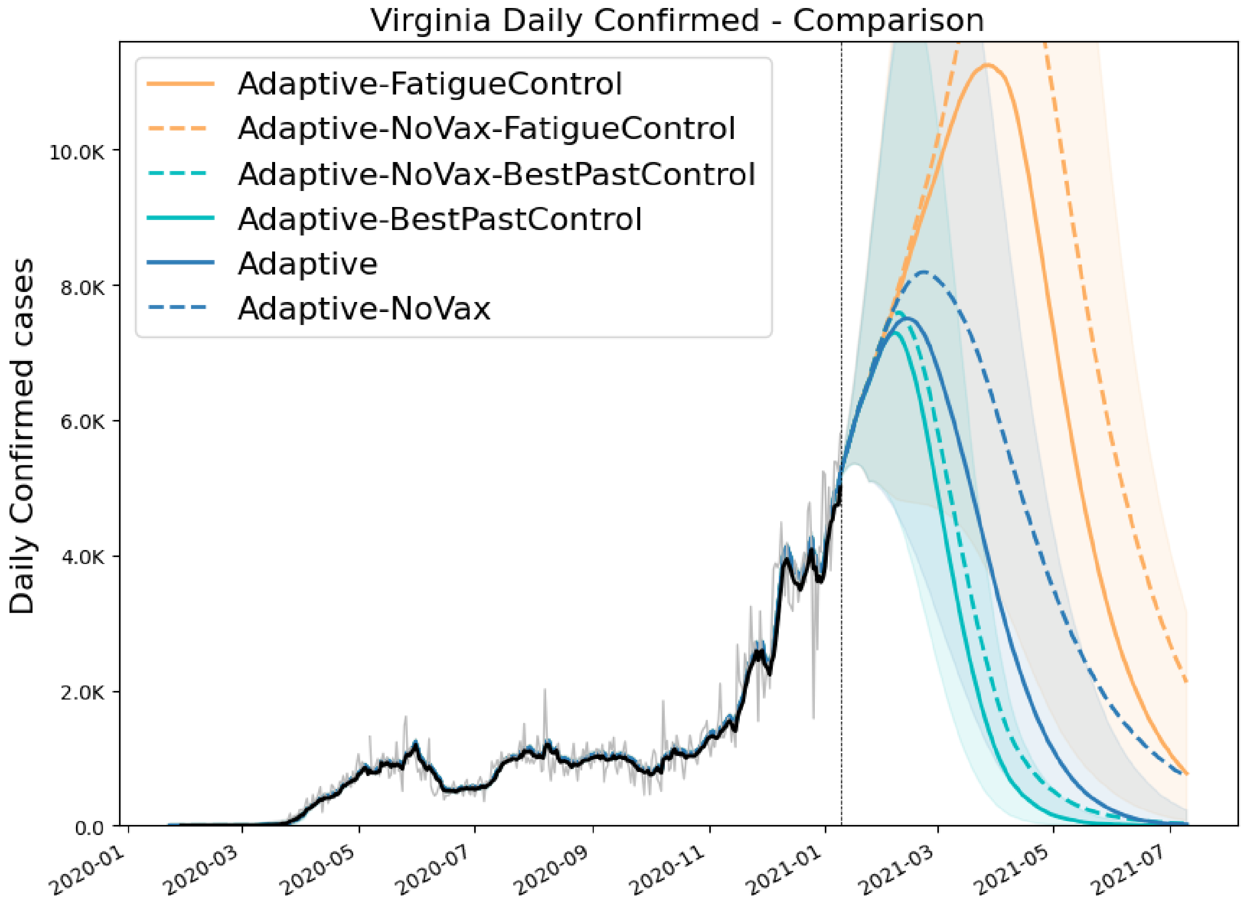
- **Adaptive**: No seasonal effects from base projection paired with optimistic vaccine schedule
- **Adaptive-FatigueControl**: Fatigued control seasonal effects paired with pessimistic vaccine schedule
- **Adaptive-BestPastControl**: Best of the past control seasonal effects paired with optimistic vaccine schedule

- Counterfactuals with no vaccine ("NoVax") are provided for comparison purposes

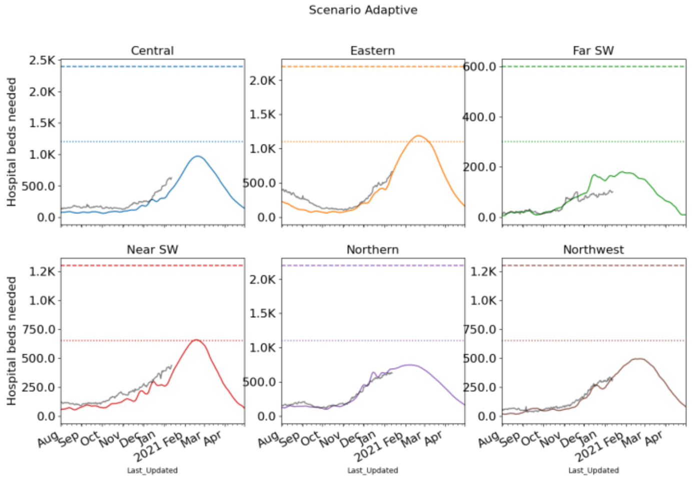
Model Results

Outcome Projections

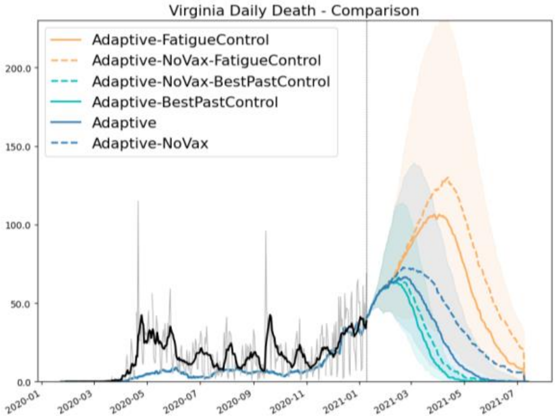
Confirmed cases



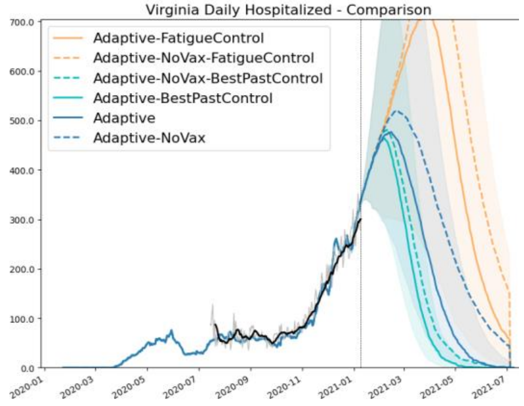
Estimated Hospital Occupancy



Daily Deaths



Daily Hospitalized



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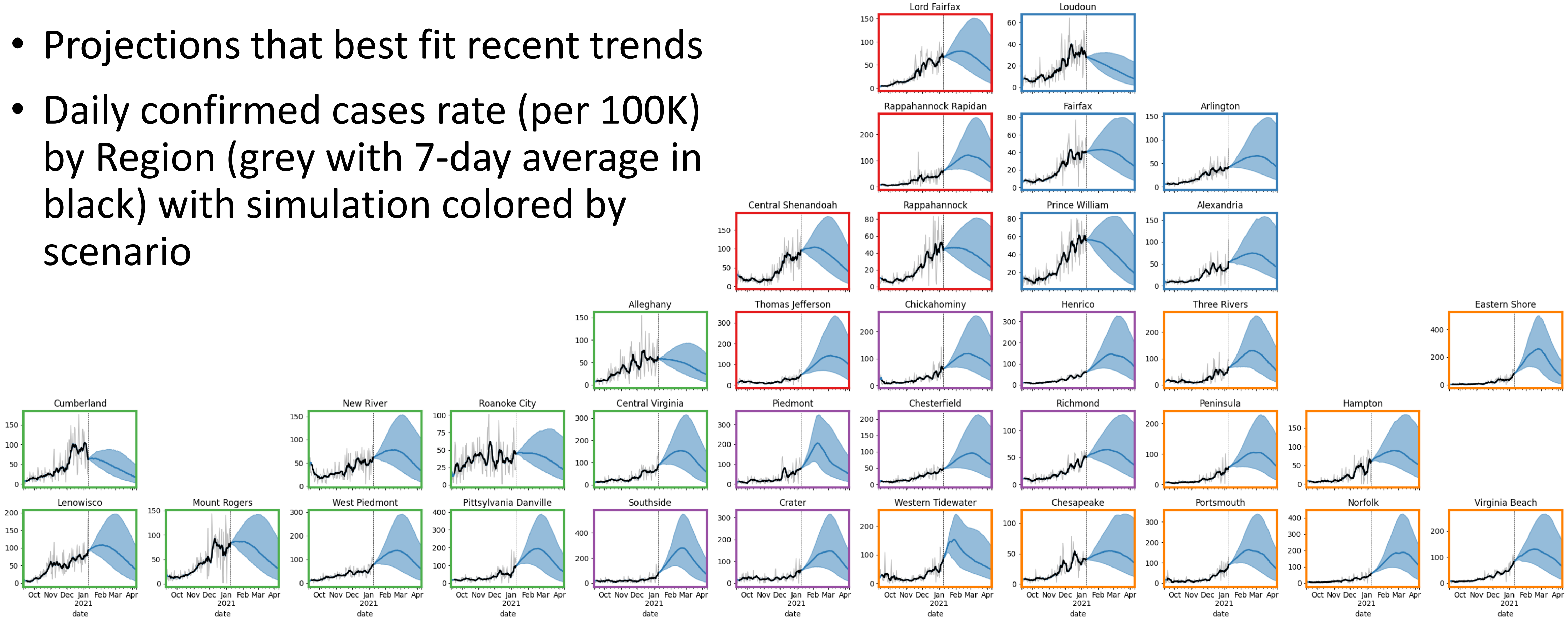
District Level Projections: Adaptive

Adaptive projections by District

- Projections that best fit recent trends
- Daily confirmed cases rate (per 100K) by Region (grey with 7-day average in black) with simulation colored by scenario



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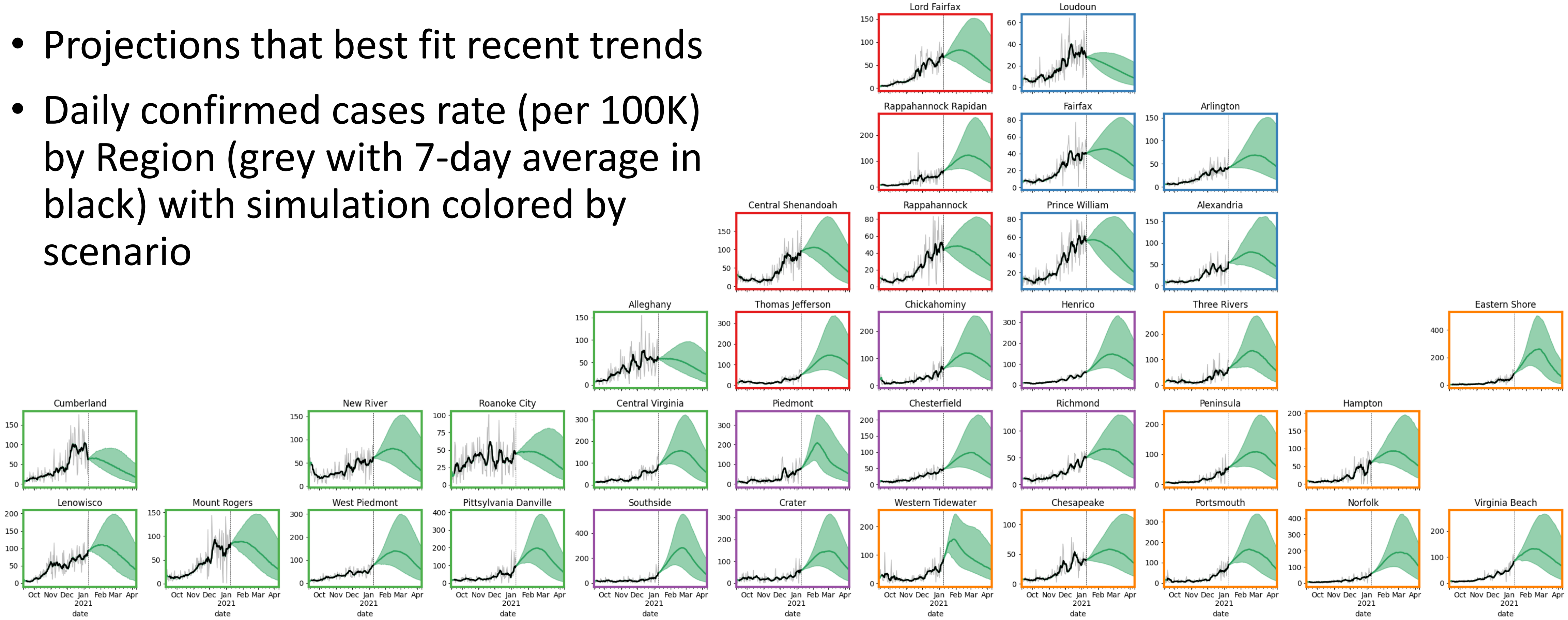
District Level Projections: Adaptive-BestPastControl

Adaptive projections by District

- Projections that best fit recent trends
- Daily confirmed cases rate (per 100K) by Region (grey with 7-day average in black) with simulation colored by scenario



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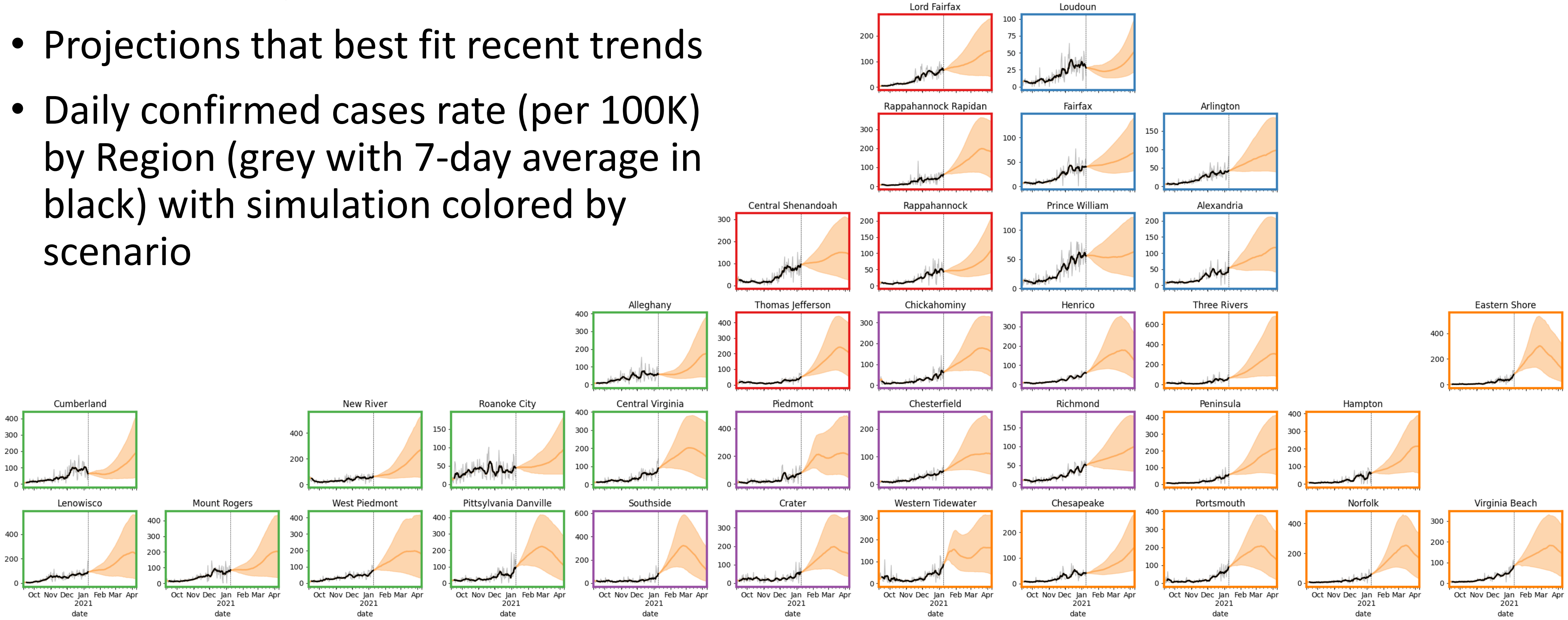
District Level Projections: Adaptive-FatigueControl

Adaptive projections by District

- Projections that best fit recent trends
- Daily confirmed cases rate (per 100K) by Region (grey with 7-day average in black) with simulation colored by scenario



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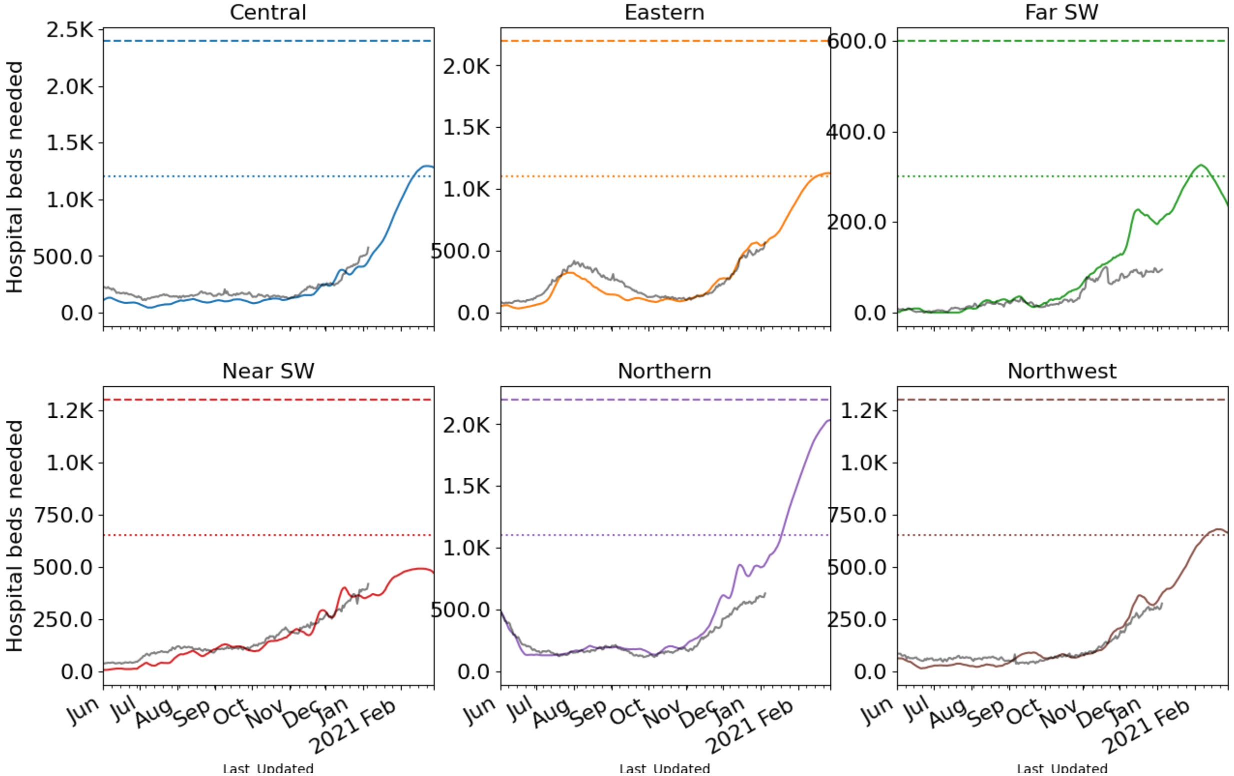
Hospital Demand and Bed Capacity by Region

Capacities* by Region – Adaptive-FatigueControl

COVID-19 capacity ranges from 80% (dots) to 120% (dash) of total beds



Week Ending	Adaptive	Adaptive-FatigueControl
1/10/21	33,297	33,298
1/17/21	38,230	38,234
1/24/21	42,524	42,580
1/31/21	46,142	46,494
2/7/21	48,872	50,207
2/14/21	50,232	54,228
2/21/21	49,776	58,589
2/28/21	47,436	62,628
3/7/21	43,482	66,818
3/14/21	38,870	70,870
3/21/21	33,802	73,814
3/28/21	28,472	75,178

Weekly confirmed cases

If Adaptive-FatigueControl scenario persists:

- All regions approach initial bed capacity this winter
- Surge capacity approached in Northern region in Feb to early March

* Assumes average length of stay of 8 days

Key Takeaways

Projecting future cases precisely is impossible and unnecessary.
Even without perfect projections, we can confidently draw conclusions:

- **Case rate growth in Virginia continues to surge along with the nation, but remains below national average**
- VA mean weekly incidence (60/100K) up (from 52) as national levels also rebound (to 67/100K from 60/100K); Virginia records highest daily case rate in past week
- Projections are mostly up across commonwealth
- Recent updates:
  - Modified scenarios to be based on past control levels (best and fatigued)
  - Refined vaccination schedule to account for partial protection from first dose
  - Planning scenarios start changing transmission rates at end of the month (Jan 30)
  - Adjusted “rescaling” method and data sources to better accommodate recent trends
- The situation is changing rapidly. Models will be updated regularly.

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Arindam Fadikar, Dave Higdon, Jiangzhuo Chen, Bryan Lewis, Srinivasan Venkatramanan, and Madhav Marathe. Calibrating a stochastic, agent-based model using quantile-based emulation. SIAM/ASA Journal on Uncertainty Quantification, 6(4):1685–1706, 2018.

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Biocomplexity Institute. COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard. https://nssac.bii.virginia.edu/covid-19/dashboard/

Google. COVID-19 community mobility reports. https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/

Biocomplexity page for data and other resources related to COVID-19: https://covid19.biocomplexity.virginia.edu/

Questions?

Points of Contact

Bryan Lewis
brylew@virginia.edu

Srini Venkatramanan
srini@virginia.edu

Madhav Marathe
marathe@virginia.edu

Chris Barrett
ChrisBarrett@virginia.edu

Biocomplexity COVID-19 Response Team

Aniruddha Adiga, Abhijin Adiga, Hannah Baek, Chris Barrett, Golda Barrow, Richard Beckman, Parantapa Bhattacharya, Andrei Bura, Jiangzhuo Chen, Patrick Corbett, Clark Cucinell, Allan Dickerman, Stephen Eubank, Arindam Fadikar, Joshua Goldstein, Stefan Hoops, Ben Hurt, Sallie Keller, Ron Kenyon, Brian Klahn, Gizem Korkmaz, Vicki Lancaster, Bryan Lewis, Dustin Machi, Chunhong Mao, Achla Marathe, Madhav Marathe, Fanchao Meng, Henning Mortveit, Mark Orr, Joseph Outten, Akhil Peddireddy, Przemyslaw Porebski, SS Ravi, Erin Raymond, Jose Bayoan Santiago Calderon, James Schlitt, Aaron Schroeder, Stephanie Shipp, Samarth Swarup, Alex Telionis, Srinivasan Venkatramanan, Anil Vullikanti, James Walke, Amanda Wilson, Dawen Xie

Supplemental Slides

Estimating Daily Reproductive Number

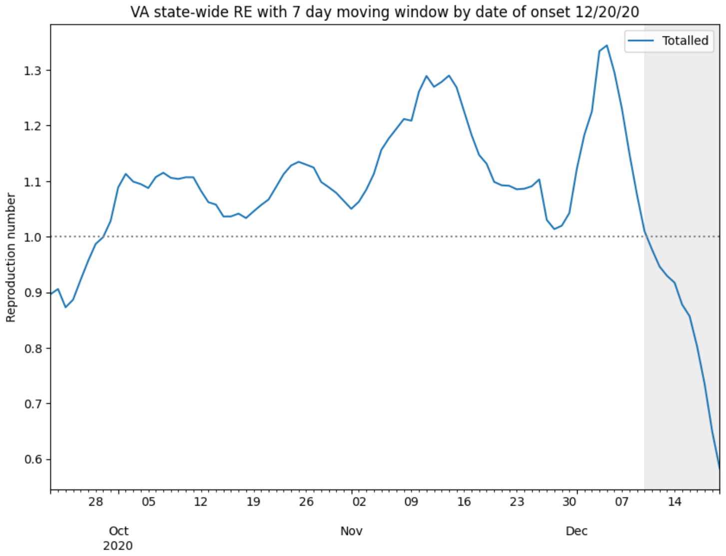
Dec 11th Estimates

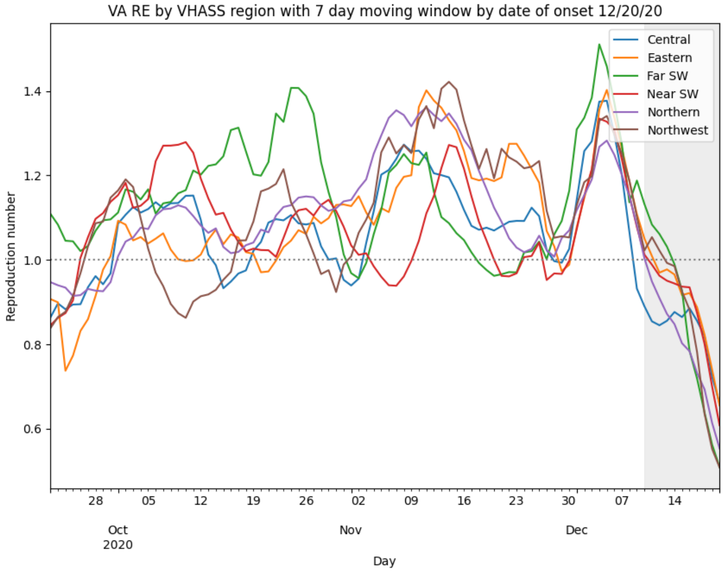
Region	Date of Onset R_e	Date Onset Diff Last Week
State-wide	0.977	-0.275
Central	0.854	-0.491
Eastern	1.009	-0.176
Far SW	1.083	-0.323
Near SW	0.988	-0.301
Northern	0.949	-0.253
Northwest	1.054	-0.193

Methodology

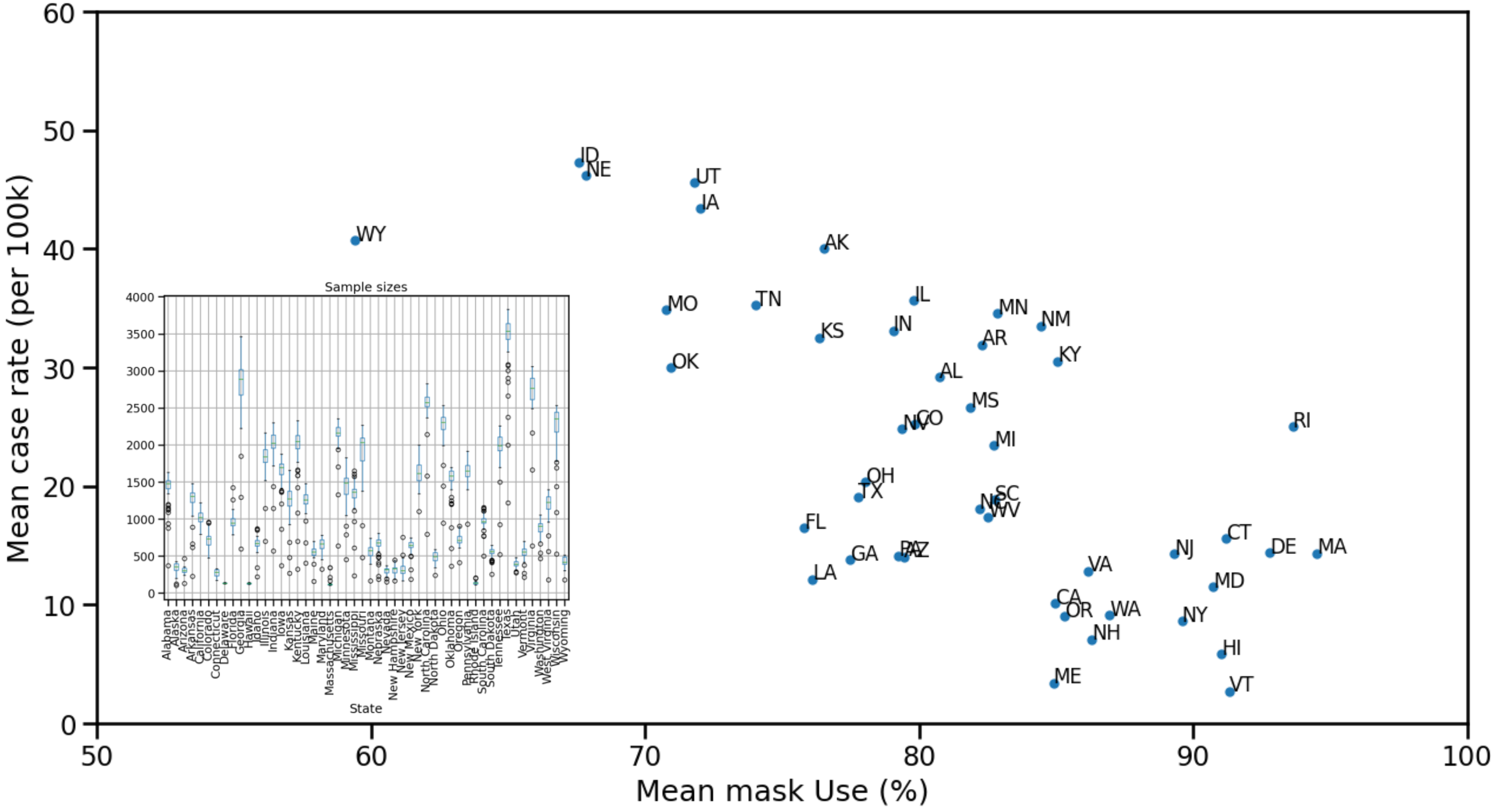
- Wallinga-Teunis method (EpiEstim[1]) for cases by date of onset
- Serial interval: 6 days (2 day std dev)
- Recent estimates may be unstable due to backfill

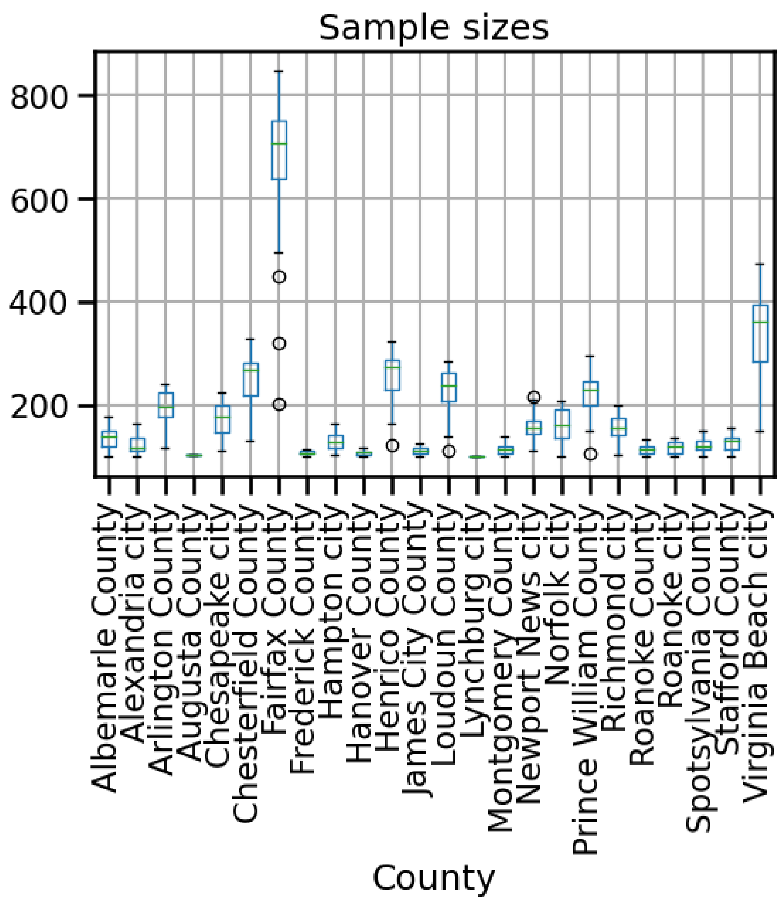
1. Anne Cori, Neil M. Ferguson, Christophe Fraser, Simon Cauchemez. A New Framework and Software to Estimate Time-Varying Reproduction Numbers During Epidemics. American Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 178, Issue 9, 1 November 2013, Pages 1505–1512, https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwt133





Mask usage sample sizes

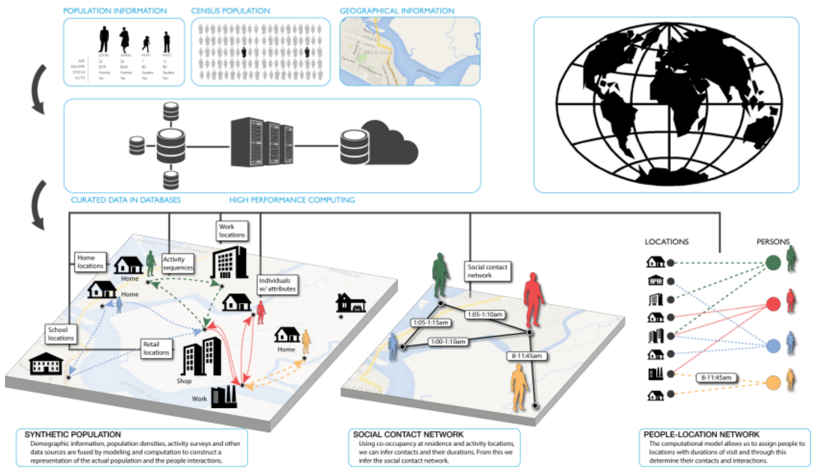




Agent-based Model (ABM)

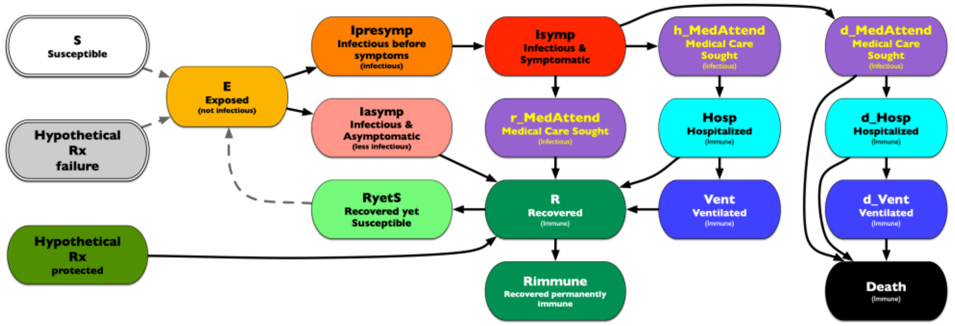
EpiHiper: Distributed network-based stochastic disease transmission simulations

- Assess the impact on transmission under different conditions
- Assess the impacts of contact tracing



Synthetic Population

- Census derived age and household structure
- Time-Use survey driven activities at appropriate locations



Detailed Disease Course of COVID-19

- Literature based probabilities of outcomes with appropriate delays
- Varying levels of infectiousness
- Hypothetical treatments for future developments

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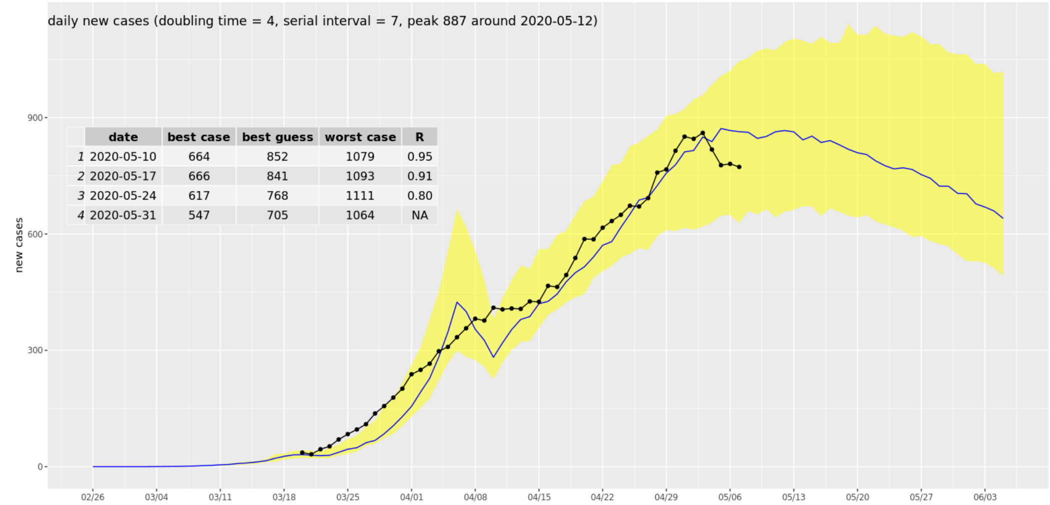
ABM Social Distancing Rebound Study Design

Study of ”Stay Home” policy adherence

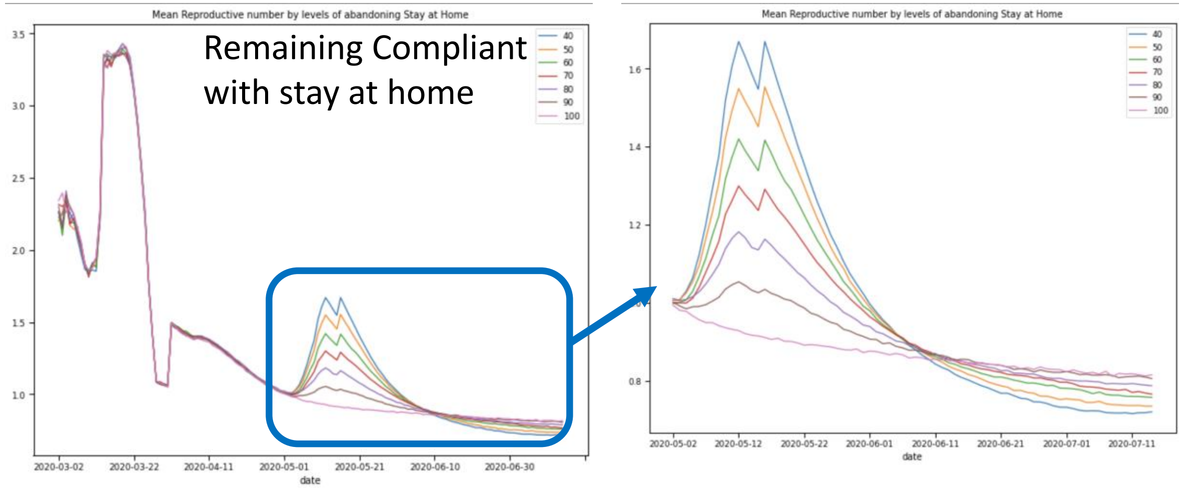
- Calibration to current state in epidemic
- Implement “release” of different proportions of people from ”staying at home”



	date	best case	best guess	worst case	R
1	2020-05-10	664	852	1079	0.95
2	2020-05-17	666	841	1093	0.91
3	2020-05-24	617	768	1111	0.80
4	2020-05-31	547	705	1064	NA

Calibration to Current State

- Adjust transmission and adherence to current policies to current observations
- For Virginia, with same seeding approach as PatchSim

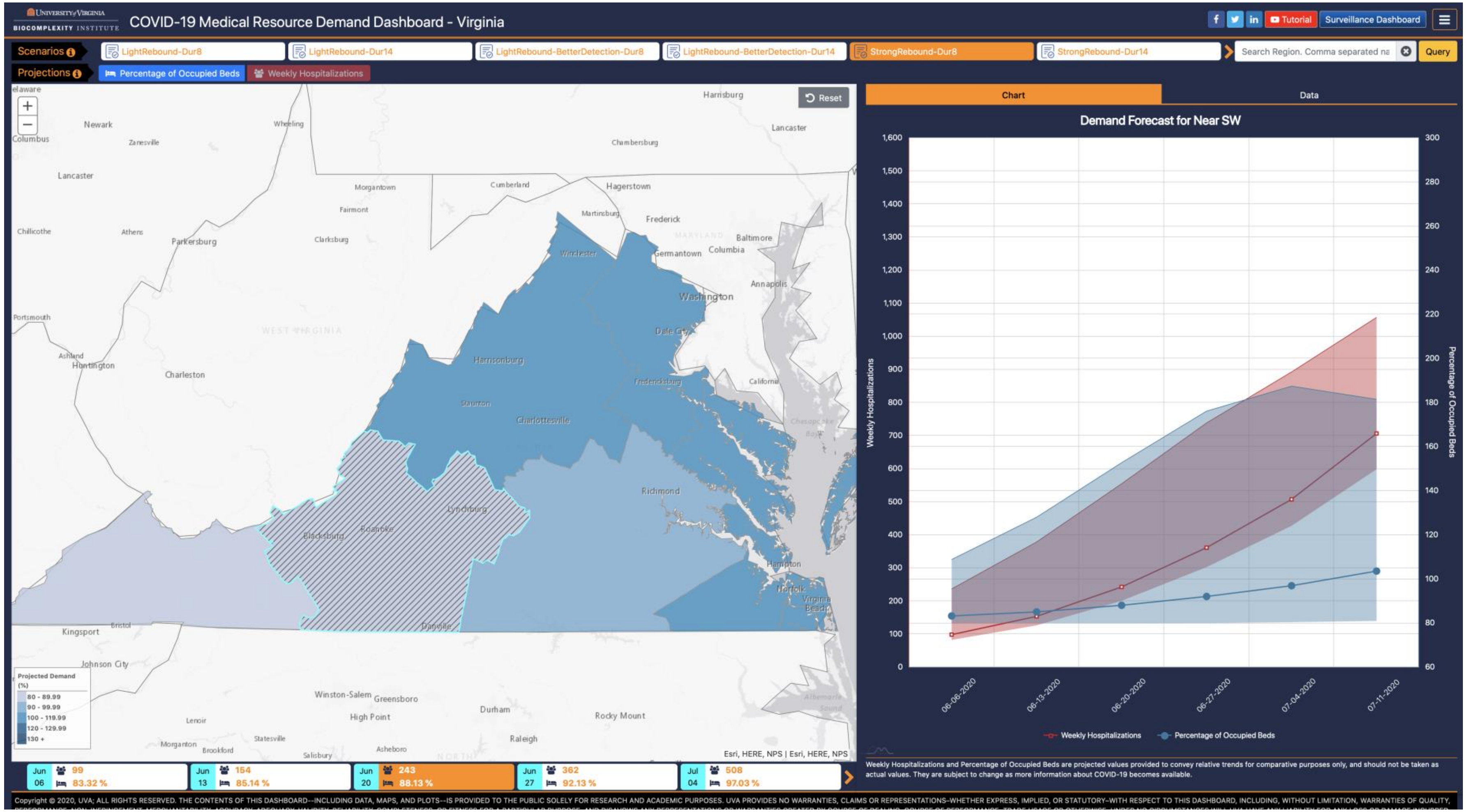


Impacts on Reproductive number with release

- After release, spike in transmission driven by additional interactions at work, retail, and other
- At 25% release (70-80% remain compliant)
- Translates to 15% increase in transmission, which represents a 1/6th return to pre-pandemic levels

Medical Resource Demand Dashboard

https://nssac.bii.virginia.edu/covid-19/vmrddash/



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