Forecasting Ventilator Demand During COVID-19: A Neural ODE Approach

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Abstract—This study presents a novel approach to forecasting the demand for mechanical ventilators during the COVID-19 pandemic using Neural Ordinary Differential Equations (Neural ODEs). By incorporating time-series data of hospital cases, new admissions, and COVID-19 cases in England, we develop a model that captures the dynamic nature of healthcare demand during the pandemic. The analysis reveals significant time-lagged correlations between these variables and ventilator demand, informing the structure of our Neural ODE model.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE COVID-19 pandemic posed unprecedented challenges to healthcare systems worldwide, particularly in forecasting and managing resources like mechanical ventilators. This paper introduces a Neural ODE-based model to address this challenge, leveraging the strengths of LSTM networks and continuous-time dynamics modeled by ODEs.

data-driven decisions for efficient hospital bed allocation during the pandemic.
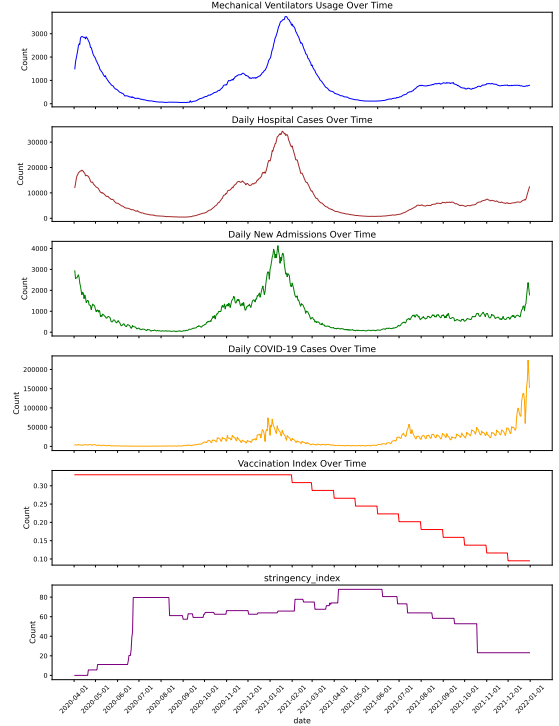
II. METHODOLOGY

A. Data Collection

We utilized a dataset containing daily counts of hospital cases, new admissions, ventilator usage, and COVID-19 cases in England. The data were preprocessed for normalization and handling missing values.

1) COVID-19 daily case data:

2) England daily hospital cases:

3) Daily new hospital addmission for COVID-19: This number of hospital admissions around England, this was collected as the combination of paients admitted in the last 24 hours and diagonosed in the last 24 hours. the data is also lagged

4) Daily Mechanical ventilator usage:

5) Vaccination index:

B. Exploratory Data Analysis

Time-series analysis and correlation studies were conducted to understand the relationships between the variables. Time-lagged correlations were particularly emphasized to capture the delayed effects on ventilator demand.

The COVID-19 lockdown period from 2020 till 2021 where anounced at three different times, the first of which was 23 March 2020 and was gradually eased from may 2020. The second lockdown occured from 5 November to 2 December 2020 in England. the third was anounced from the 4 January 2021, lasted until march or april 2021. This lockdown required people to stay at home, except for essential reasons, and closed all non-essential shops and services.

The correlation between the predictor variables in relation to the target variables can be seen in the correlation matrics presented below. The analysis shows that the target varibales have significant correlation with the daily new hospital cases admitted for covid-19 and the daily newly admitted cases. This also correspond from the data that as the number of positive covid-19 cases increases, it is directly correspond to the increases in the admission of patients and also the increase in the usage of resources, such as mechanical ventilators. This indicates that as the number of hospital cases and newly admitted cases increases, the demand for mechanical ventilator rises.

C. Model Architecture

Our model architecture combines LSTM layers for capturing temporal dependencies in the data and a Neural ODE layer to model the continuous dynamics of ventilator demand.

III. RESULTS

REFERENCES