

Predicting Covid-19 Deaths

By Miriam Sosa

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COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University (JHU)

Last Updated at (M/D/YYYY)

8/4/2021, 12:21 AM

Cases

199,523,213

Deaths

4,245,640

Vaccine Doses Administered

4,149,469,250

Cases and Deaths by Country/Region
/Sovereignty

35,237,950 | 614,295

US

31,726,507 | 425,195

India

19,985,817 | 558,432

Brazil

6,251,953 | 158,263

Russia

6,242,948 | 112,185

France

5,951,736 | 130,179

United Kingdom

5,795,665 | 51,645

Turkey

4,961,880 | 106,447

Argentina





COVID-19 Case Surveillance Public Use Data with Geography

Case Surveillance

This case surveillance public use dataset has 19 elements for all COVID-19 cases shared with CDC and includes demographics, geography (county and state of residence), any exposure history, disease severity indicators and outcomes, and presence of any underlying medical conditions and risk behaviors.

[More](#)

About this Dataset

Updated

July 19, 2021

Common Core

Data Source

N = 26,887,803 cases

279,097 deaths

Case fatality **~1%**

Subset

n = 100,000 cases
randomly sampled

966 deaths

Problem Statement:

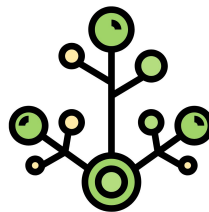
To predict mortality outcomes of COVID cases in the US,
dated Jan 2020-June 2021



Classification Approach



Random Forest



Undersampling majority cases (non-death)

		Predicted	
		No Death Recorded	Death
Actual	No Death Recorded	TN 22,189	FP 2,570
	Death	FN 16	TP 225

Predictions: **HIGH RECALL**, low precision



$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} = \frac{225 + 22189}{25000} = \mathbf{90\%}$$

Recall

$$TP / (TP + FN) = \text{Sensitivity}$$

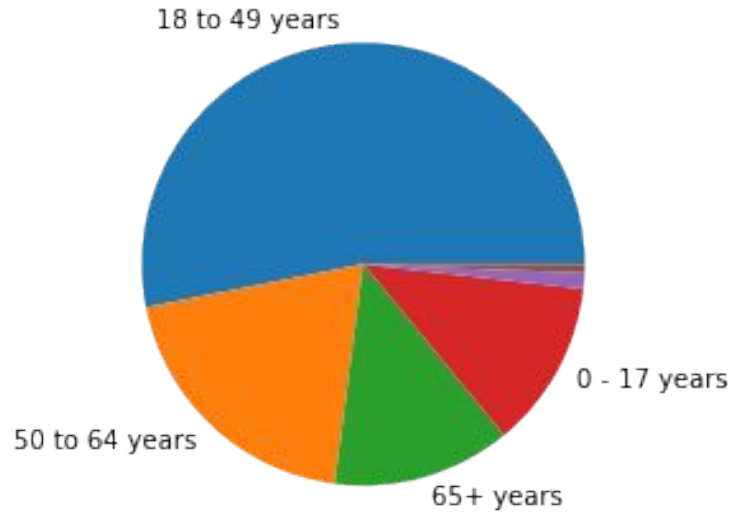
$$225 / (225 + 16) = \mathbf{93\%} \text{ of deaths predicted}$$

Precision

$$TP / (TP + FP) = \text{Specificity}$$

$$225 / (225 + 2,570) = \mathbf{8\%}$$

Predictors - Feature Importance



- Age Groups (65+, 18-49, 50-64)
- Hospitalization Yes/No
- Intensive care unit (ICU)
- Case Month (no specific pattern)

Model Limitations



Risks:

- Low precision &
Many false positives
- What additional variables or screening might help overcome this without compromising our high recall?

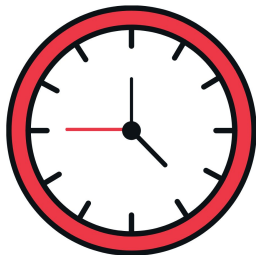
Challenges

Many factors that contribute to complex health outcomes



Rarely measured or poorly understood:

- Variants
- Viral load
- Duration or intensity of exposure
- Severity of other diseases/complications

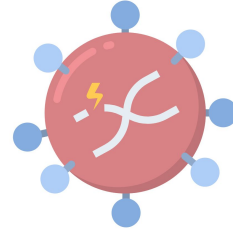


Not reported or not included in dataset

- Time from symptoms to hospitalization
- Duration of hospitalization
- Vaccination status

Another major element

- **Data missing or suppressed due to privacy rules**
- HIPAA! HIPAA! HIPAA!
- **This HURT the Model**



Acyn
@Acyn

Question: Have you yourself been vaccinated?
Greene: Your first question is a violation of my HIPAA rights



5:10 PM · Jul 20, 2021



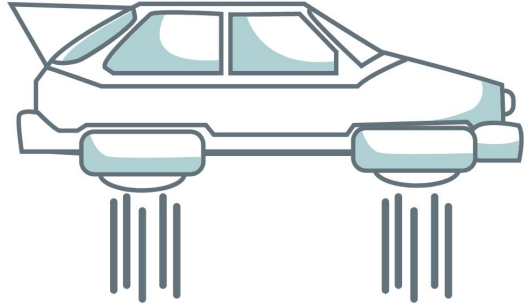
15.9K



See the latest COVID-19 information on Twitter

Model applications

In the Future ...



Potential screening tool for risk of death due to COVID-19

Concerns:

- High number of false positives
- Missing data and variables

Actions:

- Optimize to further improve specificity (false positives)
- Vaccination status - model would ideally include this. Vaccination substantially decreases risk of death

Thank You