Monitoring COVID-19 Infections

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PSTAT 197A

Introduction and Motivation

This quarter we investigated methods of modeling the spread of COVID-19. We were interested in:

- 1. Modeling flow patterns of COVID-19 to see how the virus affects different demographic groups (project part 1)
- 2. Discovering fair ways to allocate resources to minimize spread of COVID-19 (project part 2)

1200

30000

25000

S 20000

Susceptible

Susceptible

49000

48000

مِ 47000

46000

45000

44000

50000

40000

30000

20000

Populations over 100 days, Vulnerability = 0.2

Populations over 100 days, Vulnerability = 0.8

Infected

Infected

Part 1

Goal: model flow patterns of COVID-19 to see how the virus affects different demographic groups

Approach: we used a modified version of the SIR equations to model the spread of COVID-19. Our model takes into account different social vulnerability and comorbidity risk compartments within the population

Recovered

Recovered

<u>∞</u> 3000

2000

30000

20000

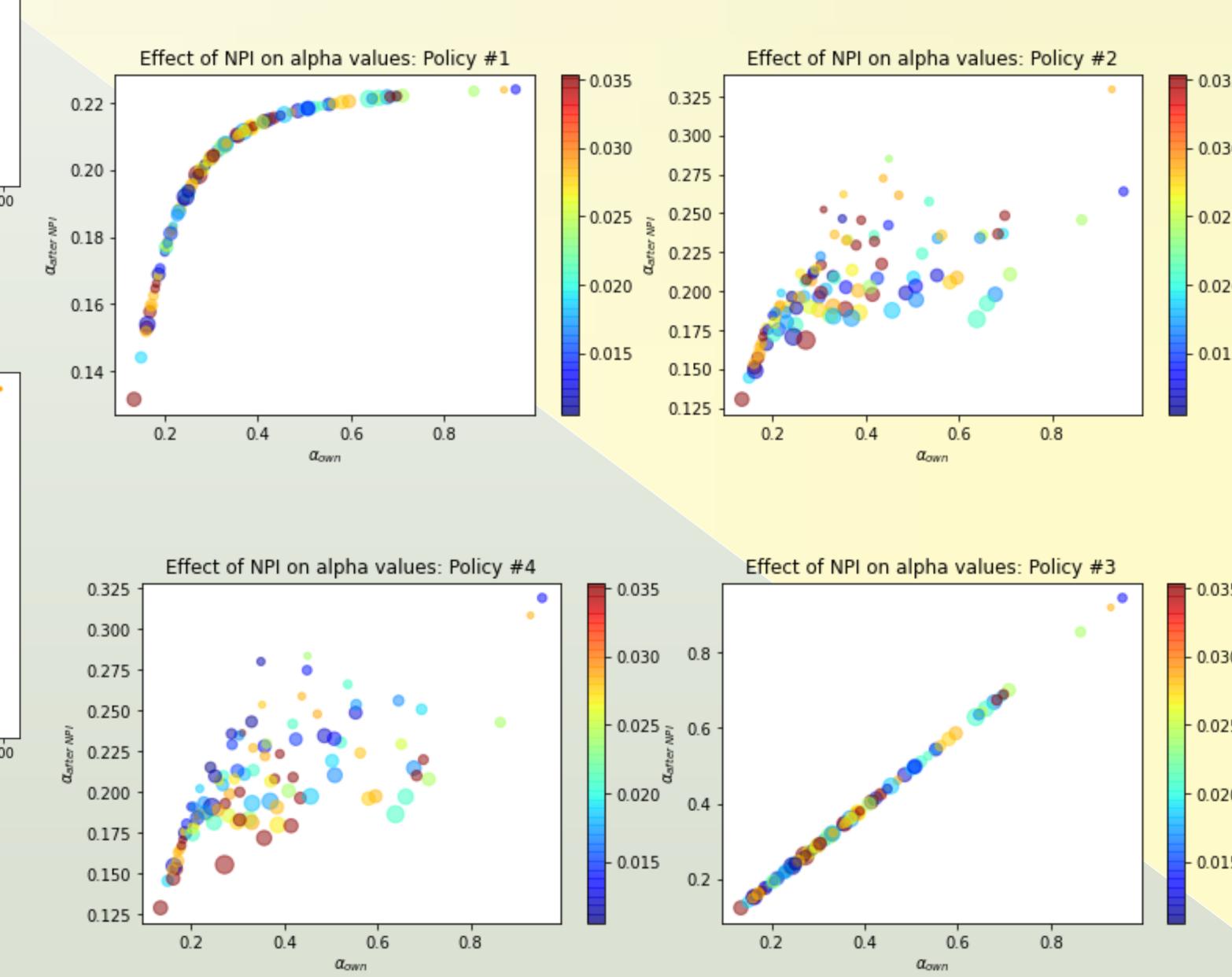


Goal: analyze precautionary response & budget allocation fairness on different populations

Approach: we used minimization of MSE to find α . We then implemented 4 policies to allocate the \$1,000,000 NPI budget.

$$\alpha = g(x) = \frac{1}{\log_2(2 \cdot 10^{-3}x + 2)}$$

$$x = g^{-1}(\alpha) = \frac{2^{1/\alpha} - 2}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$



$$\frac{dS_{v,c}}{dt} = -\frac{\beta_{v,c} \cdot S_{v,c} \cdot I}{N}$$

$$\frac{dI_c}{dt} = -\sum_{v} \frac{dS_{v,c}}{dt} - \gamma \cdot I_c$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma \cdot I$$

• Proof of concept use cases with previous outbreaks given a limited amount of data (e.g. SARS)

• A more positive outlook: Extrapolating programming tools used here for Marketing purposes (e.g. How long does it take for brand awareness to spread? Can a popular product be tracked in terms of 'uptick' in sales and consumer behavior?

Future Work

Summary

* Visualized the dynamics of COVID-19 through the lens of Social Vulnerability & Comorbidity

* Expectations:

- Infection Curve & Viral Load
 Density Curve flatten when
 Infection Rate decreased, i.e.
 "flatten the curve"
- Varying effects of NPIs on α

* Obstacles:

- Exploring "Individual Fairness" vs."Group Fairness"
- Measuring "Fairness" (Open-Ended)
- Implementation & Interpretation of Results
 - Optimization
 - Grid Search
 - Node Breakdown

Coordination

- Use of Google Colab to simultaneously work on the project colab
- Scheduled meetings to discuss best ways to approach each part and to delegate tasks
- Open communication through group text message



References

Visuals

- Icon used from Google
 Colab
- Icons for Slides and Docs (Google)