Report on epidemiological situation

Nowcasting and short-term forecasting of cases counts

World Health Organization

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# Overview

# Background

## Nowcasting

Often when collecting epidemiological data in an outbreak situation, there are limitations in the data collected and interpretation in real-time is challenging. This can be due to reporting delays, where cases in the current or recent weeks have not yet been fully reported due to logistical challenges in the field, limited laboratory capacity or other factors.

The purpose of nowcasting is to estimate case counts, growth rate, and doubling time in the recent period where reporting delays apply to give a more clear picture of current burden. Furthermore, by estimating the growth rate current trends can be determined, which may otherwise be challenging due to noise and reporting irregularities in the data.

## Short-term forecasting

By extension, short-term forecasting is used to estimate the number of cases in the near future based on the current trends. This can be useful for planning purposes, to anticipate the number of cases that may be expected in the coming weeks should the current trends continue. **Note this approach is not suitable for mid- or long-term forecasting and the time window should not be extended beyond a few weeks.**

Disclaimer: the estimates from both nowcasting and short-term forecasting are based on the assumption that the reporting delays can be clearly determined and that current trends will continue. This may not be the case if there are changes in the underlying dynamics of the outbreak, such as changes in public health measures, changes in population behavior, or other factors.

# Data summary

Since 20 November 2023 there have been a total of 337 cases reported. The date of last report is 08 May 2024. The trend is shown in Figure 1.

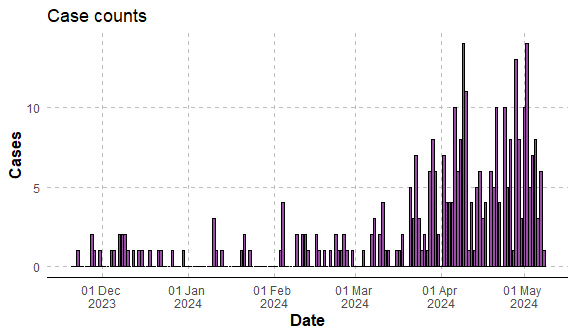


Fig 1. Trends in reported cases

# Results

## Effective reproduction number

The model estimates the effective reproduction number as 7 (5, 8).

## Reported cases

The number of cases in the next 7 days is estimated to be 43 (22, 75). The trend is shown in Figure 3.

# Limitations

* The projections are limited to **short-term only** obtained by estimating the trend which will not account for any interventions put in place.
* The estimates do not account for the seasonality present in many diseases, such as dengue, cholera and others which are dependent on weather phenomena.
* If the reported cases are subject to a reporting delay and the nowcast component is included to estimate the cases from recent weeks, the accuracy of the projections will depend on how well the reporting delay distribution is characterized. If the default unknown distribution is used recent case counts may differ substantially to the true case counts.

# References

## Methods

Abbott S, Hellewell J, Sherratt K, Gostic K, Hickson J, Badr H, DeWitt M, Azam J, EpiForecasts, Funk S (2024). EpiNow2: Estimate Real-Time Case Counts and Time-Varying Epidemiological Parameters. R package version 1.5.2, <https://epiforecasts.io/EpiNow2/dev/>, <https://github.com/epiforecasts/EpiNow2>, <https://epiforecasts.io/EpiNow2/>.

Fraser, C. (2007). Estimating individual and household reproduction numbers in an emerging epidemic. PLOS ONE, 2(8), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0000758>

## Public health examples

US CDC mpox: <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/mpox/cases-data/technical-report/report-3.html>

# Appendix

## Methods

The estimates are produced using the epinow package. Further information on the methods used are described in <https://epiforecasts.io/EpiNow2/>.