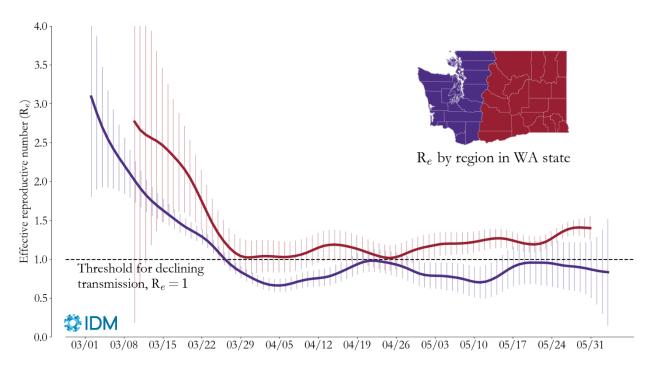
# Coffee with Karl: Understanding COVID-19 epidemiology in Benton and Franklin counties

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## One of the main things models can provide is **insight** into transmission processes we can't directly measure.



The **effective reproductive number** is one example.

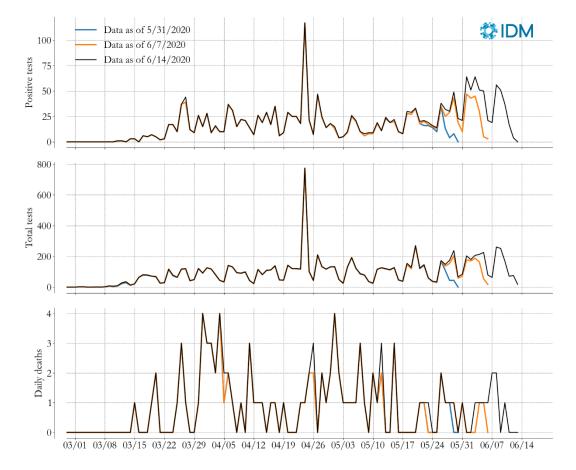
- It's an estimate of, on average, how many people an infected person exposes.
- We base it on the number of tests and the test-positive fraction, accounting for dayto-day changes in the total number of tests.



COVID-19 cases have been rising in Benton and Franklin counties since mid-May. Daily testing volume is roughly constant over the same period.

All Tyson workers at plant near Tri-Cities to be tested for coronavirus. Cases reach 100

BY ANNETIE CARY
APRIL 21, 2020 05:36 PM, UPDATED APRIL 22, 2020 11:03 AM





Our effective reproductive number estimates indicate that COVID-19 is a growing problem in Benton and Franklin.

Case data tells us about transmission that happened in the past.

- The fall in transmission early on was likely due to successful distancing.
- The model cannot tell us why these changes happen.

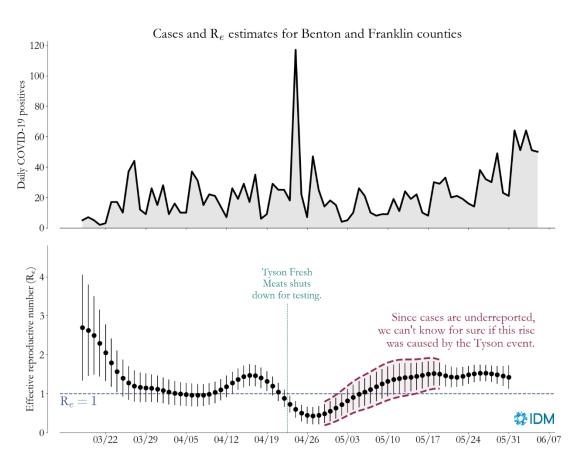
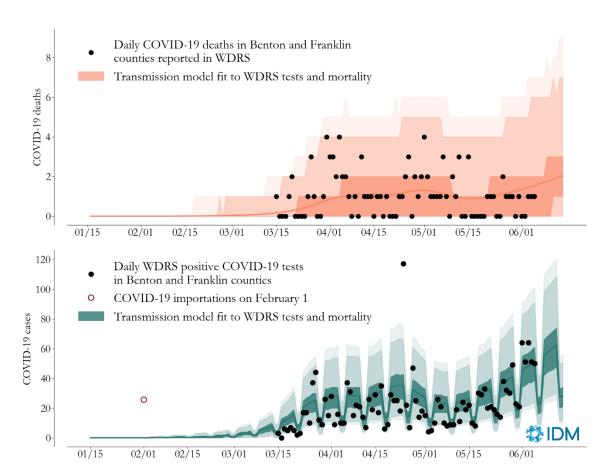


Figure: For more information about how this figure was created, see our detailed technical report.



# How do we know if we have a good transmission model?

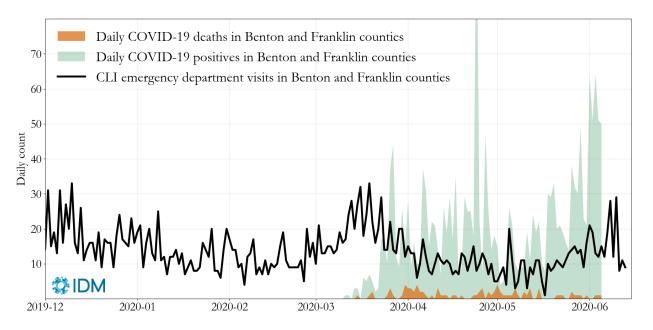
One way we check is how well the model captures COVID-19 cases and deaths in the two counties.







## Data from emergency departments give us another picture of COVID, overall consistent with the model's.

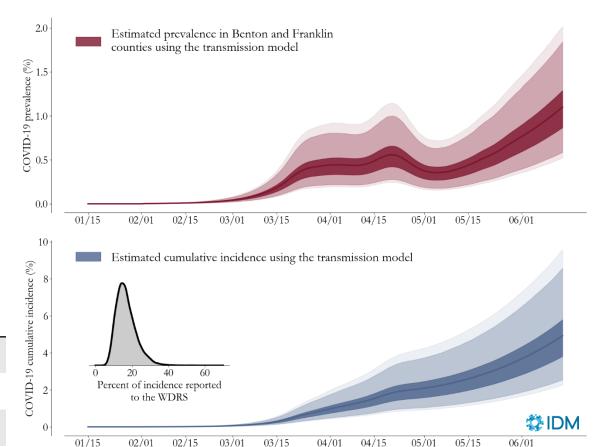


CLI (COVID like illness) is either a COVID diagnosis at the ED or a fever and shortness of breath that's confirmed not to be flu. In EDs in Benton and Franklin, CLI visits have been increasing since mid-May.



From the model, we get estimates of the prevalence of active COVID-19 infections with corresponding uncertainty.

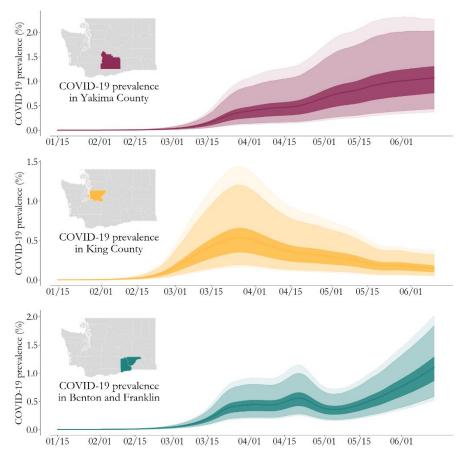
Metric (as of June 5, 2020)	Estimate (mean, 95% CI)
Active prevalence	0.86% (0.4, 1.5)
Cumulative incidence	4.0% (2.1, 7.1)
Cases detected	16.9% (8.7, 29.9)







#### Prevalence is at the peak levels we saw in King County.



## Prior to reaching this peak in March, **King County received extraordinary attention:**

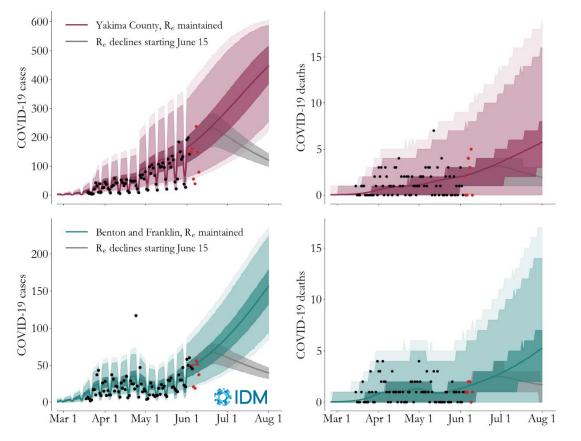
- Field hospital set up
- Testing rapidly expanded
- Targeted interventions for high risk people
- Increased physical distancing

Similar efforts should be urgently considered for Benton and Franklin counties as they are in a similar position per capita today but with less momentum toward rapid improvement.



Figure: "Situation Report 4: COVID-19 transmission across Washington State." Available at covid.idmod.org.

### Burden will continue to grow rapidly if nothing changes.



Two scenarios for future cases and deaths

- Transmission rate stays similar to recent past
- Interventions start on Monday June 15 to reduce effective reproduction number to 0.9 by June 22.

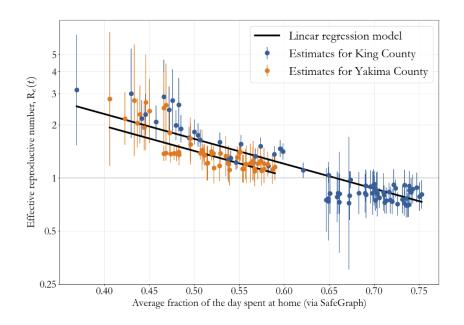
Even if physical distancing and NPI at workplaces increased rapidly on Monday, these counties are likely to see new peaks due to infections incubating now.

Without intervention, COVID burden will likely exceed local resources.



#### Simple measures matter.

Staying at home, physical distancing when you're out, face masks, and eye protection all help prevent personto-person transmission of COVID-19.



**Left figure:** "Comparing COVID-19 dynamics in King and Yakima counties" on <u>covid.idmod.org</u>. **Right figure:** Chu DK, et al. *Lancet* 2020.

#### Intervention

#### Chance of infection or transmission

○ ← ○
Physical distancing

For every metre further away in distancing, the relative effect might increase









