

Issue # 189

Saturday, October 17, 2020

COVID-19 Report

Highlights

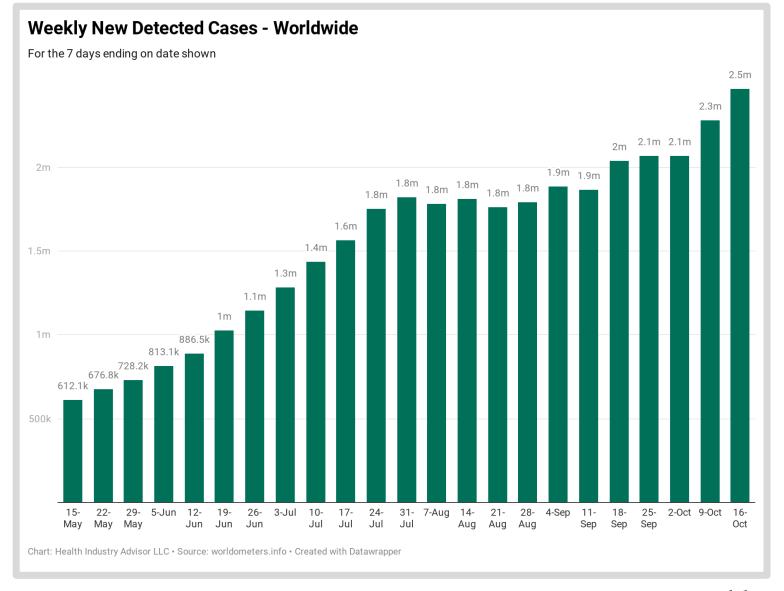
- New cases are being detected at a rapid rate worldwide
 - There were about 2.5 million new cases detected worldwide in the last seven days
 - Newly detected cases worldwide increased sharply for the 2nd consecutive week; this follows a three-week period during which these were relatively stable week-to-week
- Testing results in the U.S. raise some concerns
 - Test volume set a record high for the fourth consecutive week
 - Despite the increased testing, the test-positive rate increased for the third consecutive week
 - The ratio of tests performed: newly detected cases declined for the third consecutive week; a decline in the rate suggests that testing may not be keeping pace with the increased infections
- Newly Detected Cases are on the rise across the U.S.
 - Newly detected cases increased for the fifth consecutive week; there were more new detected last week than for any Saturday-Friday period since August 1-7
 - Detected cases are only a fraction of true new infections. Two sources have provided estimates of total infections: Oliver Wyman estimates total infections to-date are 3.9x reported cases (estimated range of 2.3x-6.9x); Youyang Gu's estimates translate to a 6.9x factor (range of 4.9x-9.6x). We presume that the undetected cases would largely be asymptomatic, as they didn't lead to testing or hospitalization
 - The largest increases in newly detected cases week-overweek were experienced in five Midwestern states - in order, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio - plus, Texas
 - Only eight states in order, Missouri, California, New York, Kentucky, Kansas, Hawaii, Tennessee and Vermont – experienced fewer newly detected cases this past week than the prior week
- The ultimate outcome of new infections improved last week
 - In line with the recent increase in newly detected cases, active cases increased for the 2nd consecutive week; these had been relatively stable for the preceding six weeks

- Nevertheless, recoveries increased significantly on a week-overweek basis; indeed, recoveries reported last were set a new high to-date. There are now 2x the number of persons recovered from an infection as are currently considered an active case
- Deaths with the coronavirus declined last week the 8th weekover-week decline in the past eleven weeks; deaths reported last week were less than 1/2 what were reported for the week of May 9-15
- Healthcare resource use for Covid-19 patients is on the rise but, it is declining on a relative basis
 - Inpatient Covid-19 census increased for the third consecutive week; still, this census was 40% lower than it was during the week of July 18-24
- Only ~1.3% of active cases are being treated in a hospital. An
 actively-infected person was 2x as likely to be in the hospital in
 mid-July as they were last week
- ICU census of Covid-19 patients increased for the third consecutive week; nevertheless, this census is ~ 1/3 lower than it was in late-July
- Just more than 1/4 of Covid-19 inpatients are in the ICU. This rate
 was unchanged from the prior week; it had declined each of the
 preceding three weeks. This rate has only been lower during a
 single week since at least mid-May
- Covid-19 patients on ventilators increased for the second consecutive week; this had declined for the none preceding weeks. There were 38% fewer ventilator patients last week than in late-July
- Only about 1-in-10 Covid-19 patients were on a ventilator last week. This rate has declined on nineteen of the past twentythree weeks. In mid-May, 1-in-5 Covid-19 patients were on a ventilator
- Neither Covid-19 nor flu infections are straining emergency rooms: The % of ER visits associated with Covid-19-like illnesses declined the past six days and is less than 1/2 what it was in July. The % of ER visits associated with influenza-like illnesses remains low, despite the official start of flu season



~ 2.5 million newly detected cases worldwide last week

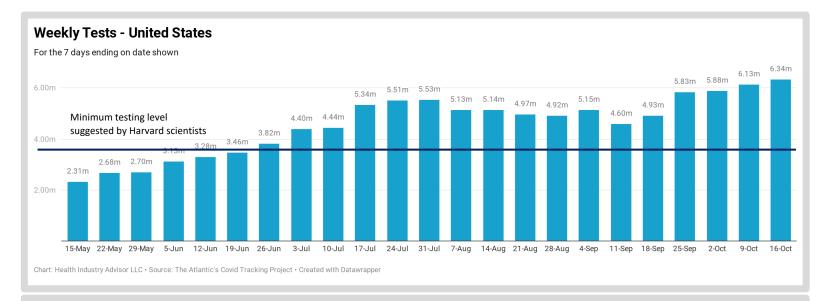
There has been a sharp increase in newly-detected cases worldwide each of the past two weeks

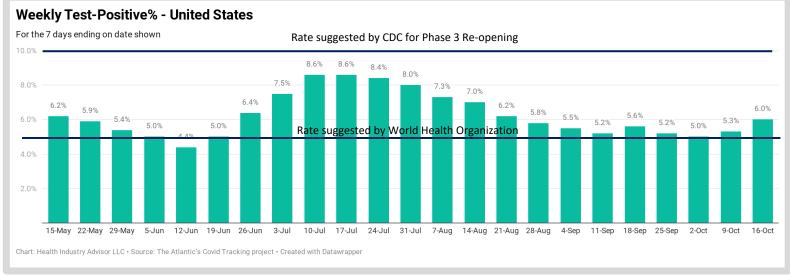




Test volume set a record high for the fourth consecutive week

Test-positive rate has increased three consecutive weeks; it is above the WHO target and well below the CDC target for Phase 3 reopenings



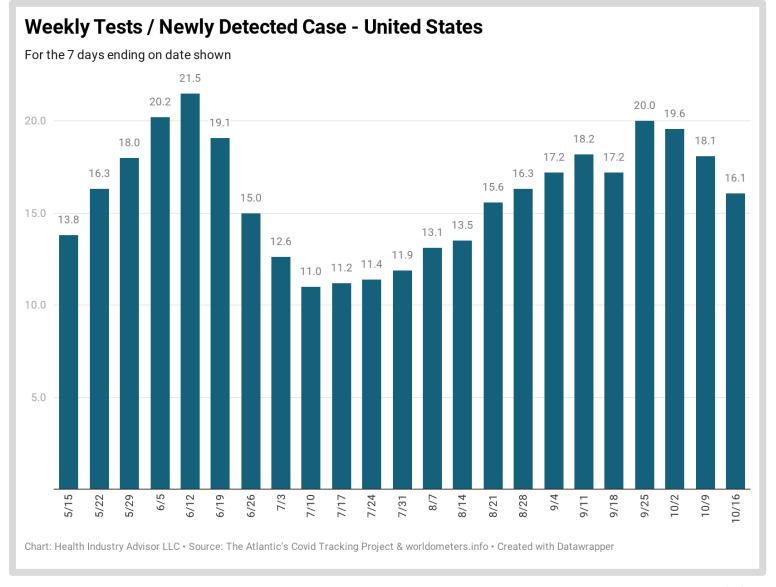




The ratio of tests performed to new cases detected is a fair measure of the adequacy of testing and spread of the virus

The higher this ratio, the more adequate testing is at identifying spread; a low measure suggests that testing isn't keeping pace

This ratio has dropped three consecutive weeks

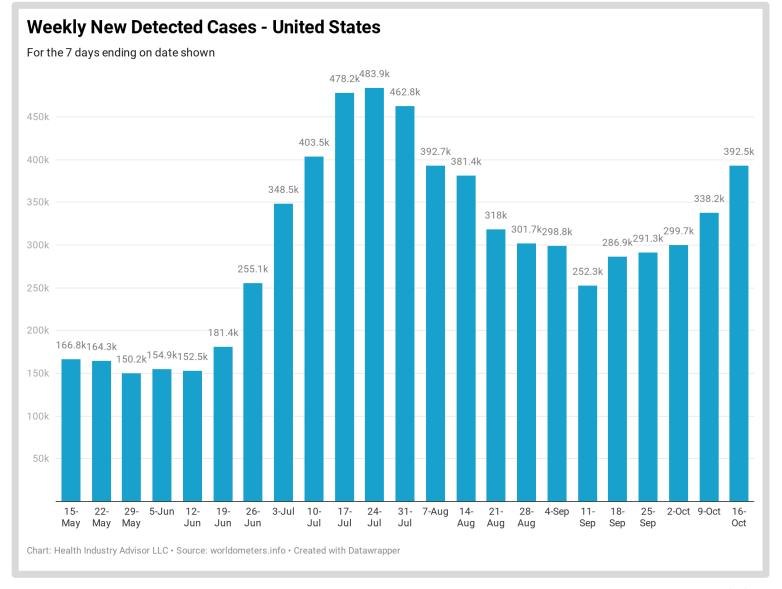




Newly detected cases* increased for the fifth consecutive week (Saturday – Friday)

New cases were higher during this 7-day period than any comparable period since August 1-7

*Newly detected cases are based on test results. These could be underreporting actual infections by 4x (Oliver Wyman current estimate) – 5.7x (based on Youyang Gu estimates)

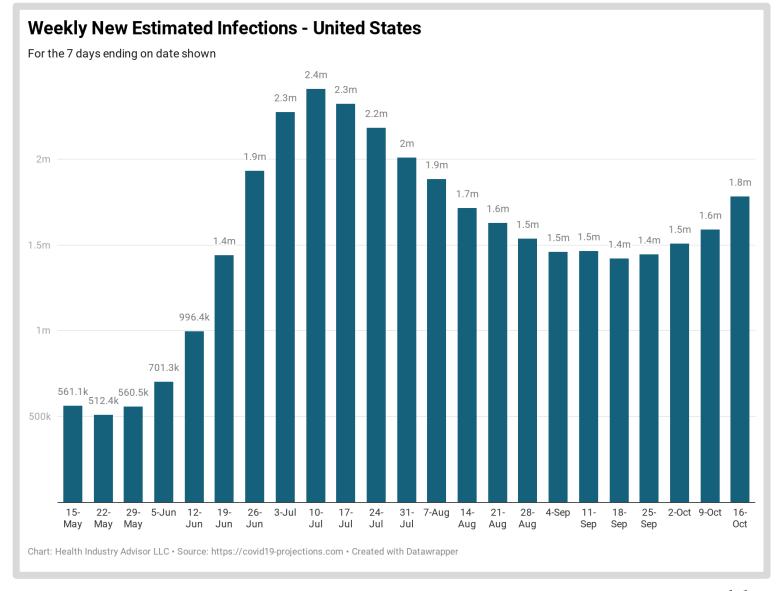




Estimated new infections* (detected + undetected) rose for the fourth consecutive week

These weekly estimated infections remain below the level reached from June 20-26 to August 1-7 but, are approaching levels reached during the late-March surge in the Northeast

Based on Youyang Gu's Covid Projection Mode Last update: October 4

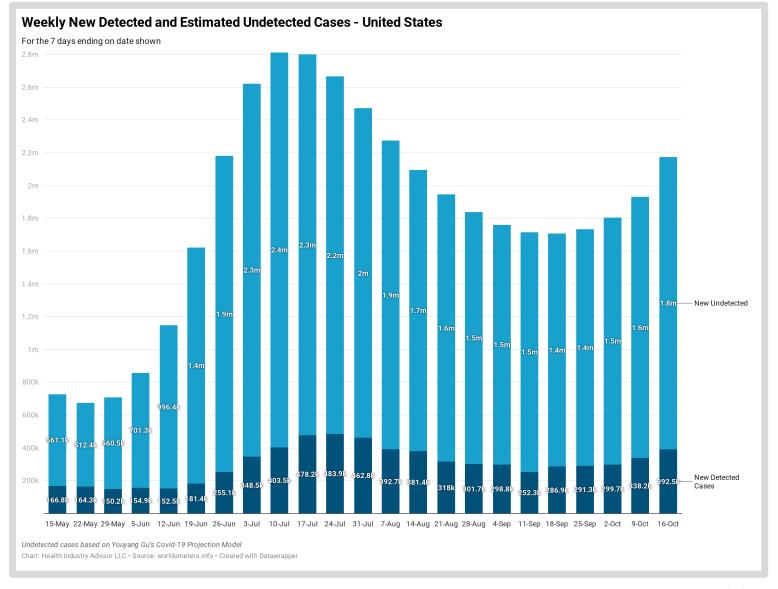




Undetected cases are significantly greater than cases detected via testing

Note: this graphic uses Youyang Gu's estimates of true infections; alternate estimates are produced by Oliver Wyman

Gu's estimates suggest that true infections are 6.9x reported cases (range: 4.9x-9.6x); Oliver Wyman estimates 3.9x (range of 2.3x-6.9x)

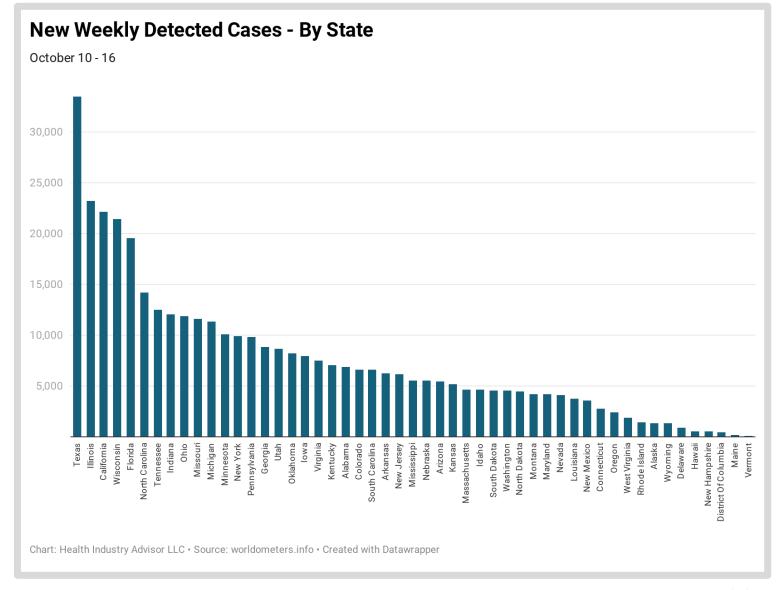




Texas, Illinois, California, Wisconsin and Florida, in order, recorded the highest number of newly detected cases over the past seven days

Of the ten states with the most newly-detected cases, seven rank in the top ten by population

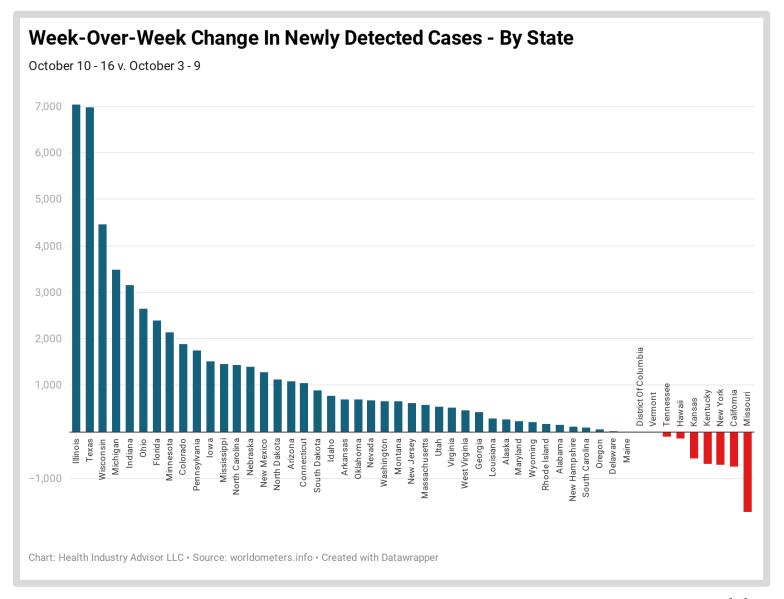
Wisconsin stands out on this list, given its relatively low population





Five Midwestern states – Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio – plus Texas experienced the largest week-over-week increases in newly-detected cases

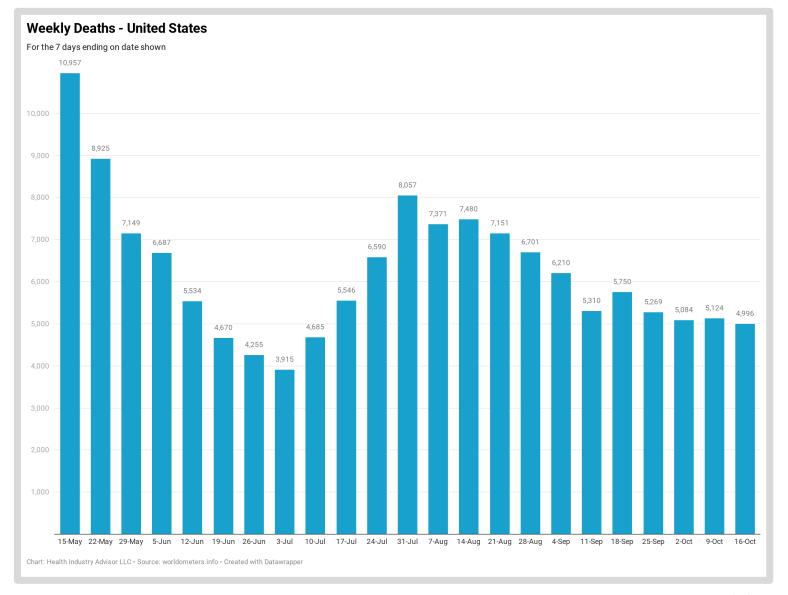
Only eight states – Missouri, California, New York, Kentucky, Kansas, Hawaii, Tennessee and Vermont – experienced fewer newly detected cases this past week v. the prior week





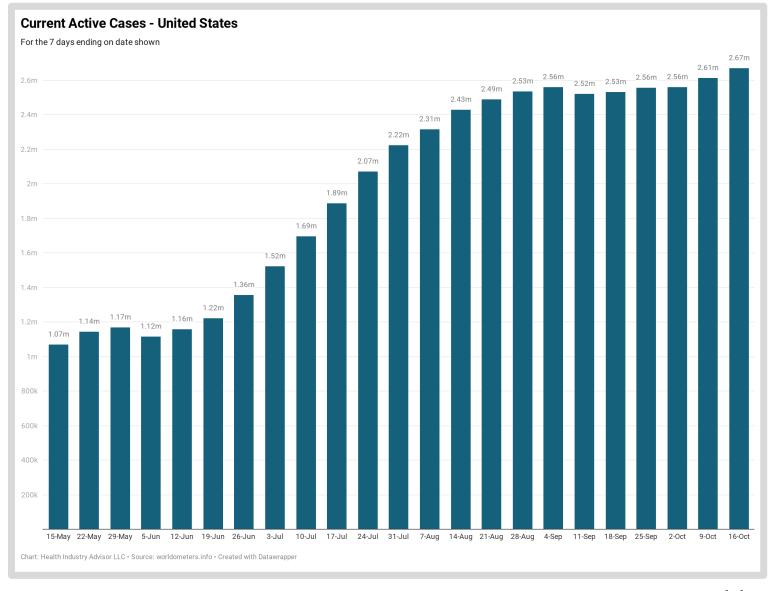
Deaths reported with the coronavirus in the U.S. declined last week; this was the 8th decline in the past 11 weeks

Since reaching a secondary peak on July 25-31, reported deaths were down 38% last week; these are down 54% since a primary peak on May 9-15)





The estimated number of active, detected cases in the U.S. increased for the 2nd consecutive week, following six weeks of relative stability

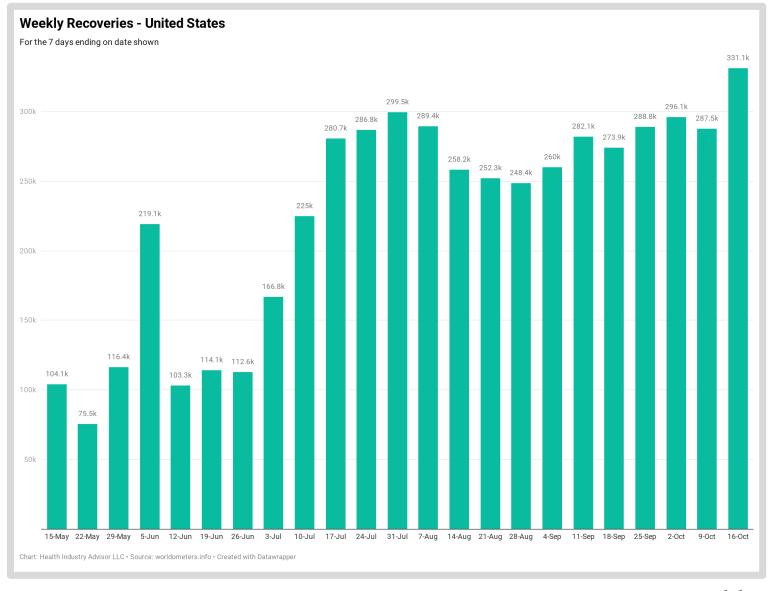




Recoveries from detected infections in the U.S. increased significantly from the prior week

More than 5.4M people in the U.S. have recovered from a detected SARS-CoV-2 infection

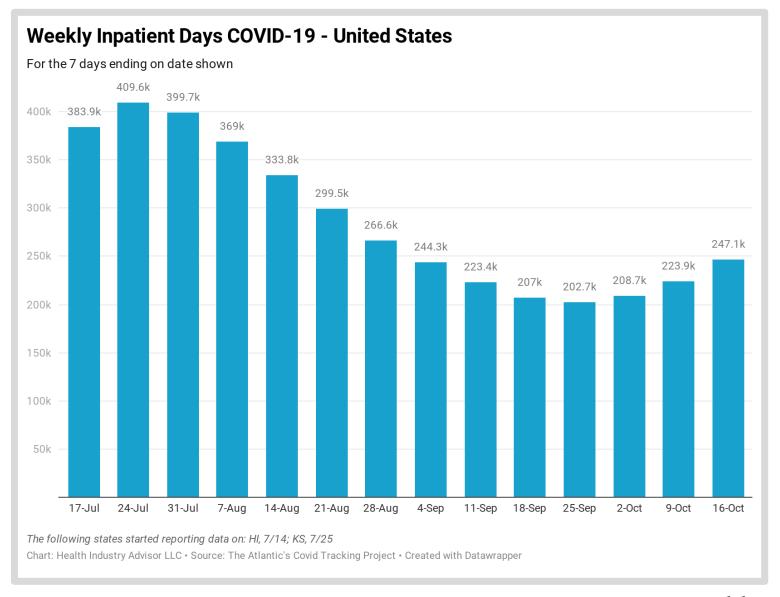
There are 2x as many persons recovered from the virus as those that have an active infection





Inpatient COVID-19 census increased last week, for the third consecutive week

This census remains 40% lower than its July 18-24 level

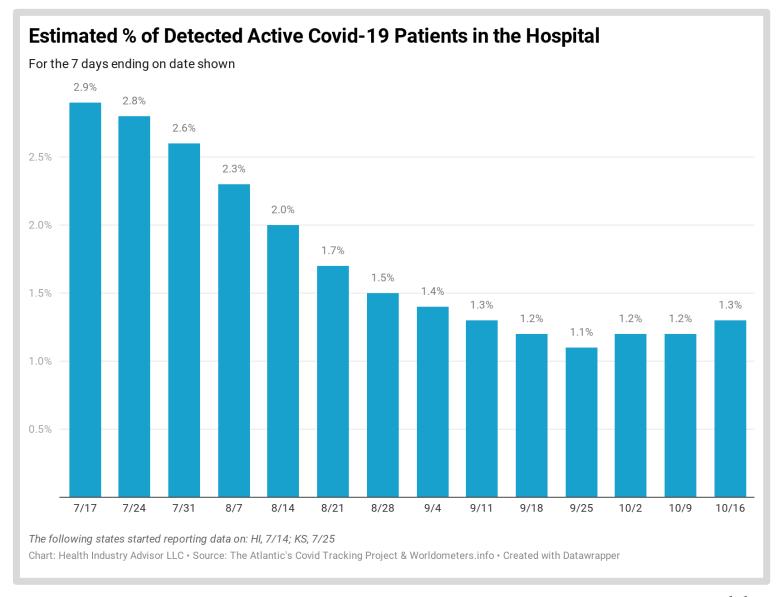




Only about 1.3% of activelyinfected persons are in the hospital

Despite the recent increase in Covid-19 inpatients, the likelihood of a detected & actively-infected person being in the hospital has been stable for the past several weeks

Further, this likelihood is less than 1/2 what it was in mid-July

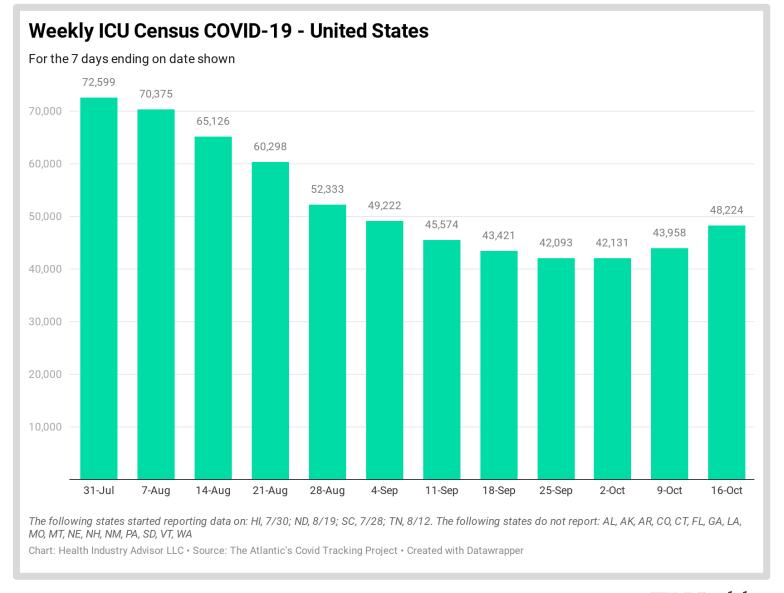




ICU census of COVID-19 patients increased on three consecutive weeks

This census has returned to early-September levels

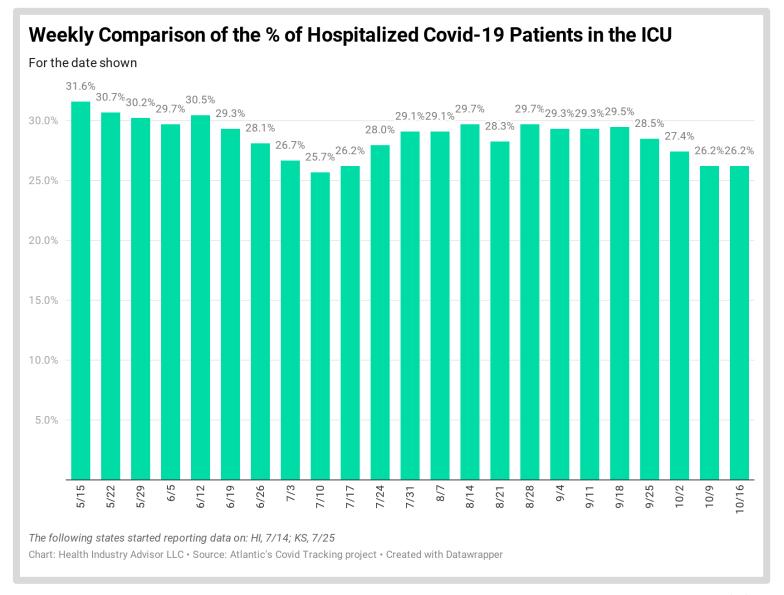
Still, this census is ~1/3 lower than the week of July 25-31





About a ¼ of Covid-19 inpatients were in the hospital last week, consistent with the prior week

The likelihood that a patient hospitalized with a SARS-CoV-2 infection would be in the ICU has only been lower during a single week since mid-May

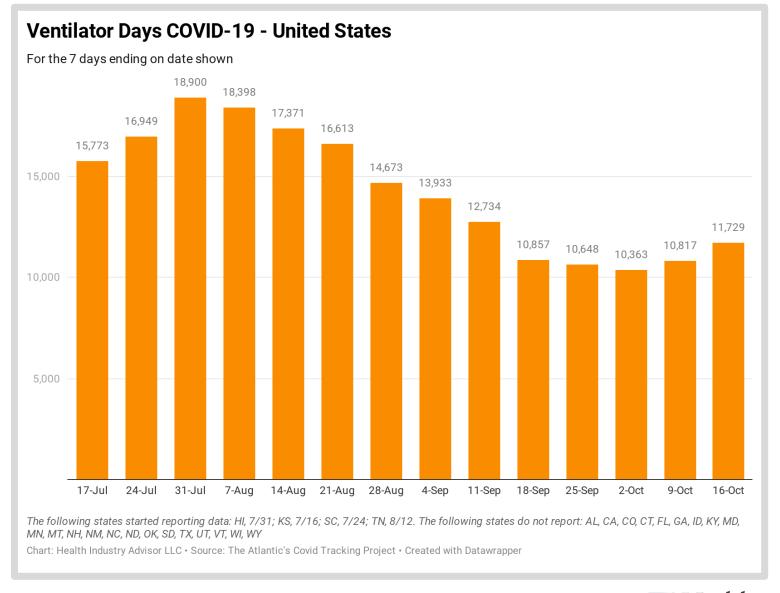




Census of COVID-19 patients on ventilators increased last week – the second consecutive week-over-week increase

This census had declined for the preceding nine weeks

This census is 38% lower than during it's late-July peak

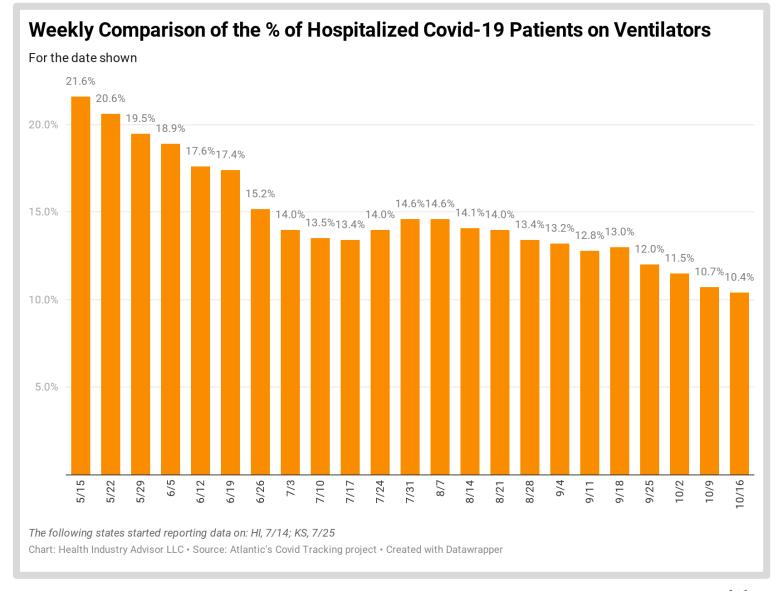




About 10% of Covid-19 inpatients were on a ventilator last week

A reflection of changing treatment protocols, the likelihood of a person hospitalized with a SARS-CoV-2 infection was on a ventilator declined again last week – the 19th decline in the past 23 weeks

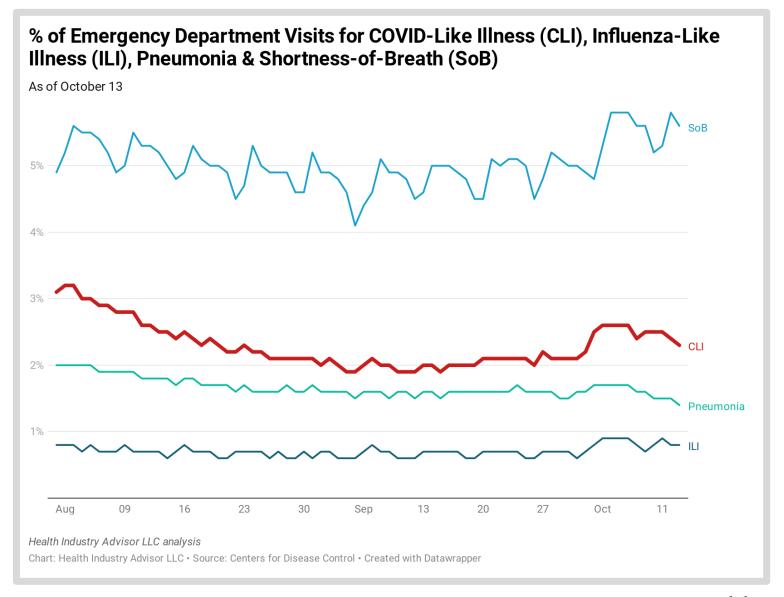
During these twenty-three weeks, the likelihood of COVID patient requiring a ventilator has been cut by more than 1/2





The % of ER visits for COVID-19-like illnesses (CLI) has eased over the past six days; this rate remains less than ½ of what it was in mid-July

Although the flu season has officially begun, we have yet to observe any impact on the rate of influenza-like illness (ILI) visits to the ER





Data Sources

The following data sources are accessed on a daily or weekly basis:

- The Atlantic's Covid Tracking Project: https://covidtracking.com
- Worldometers.info: https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/
- Centers for Disease Control, National, Regional, and State Level Outpatient Illness and Viral Surveillance https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html
- Centers for Disease Control, COVID-19 Laboratory-Confirmed Hospitalizations https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/COVIDNet/COVID19 5.html
- Centers for Disease Control, COVID Data Tracker https://www.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/index.html#mobility
- Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, COVID-19 estimate downloads http://www.healthdata.org/covid/data-downloads
- New York Times, Covid-19 data https://github.com/nytimes/covid-19-data
- COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19
- COVID-19 Projections Using Machine Learning, https://covid19-projections.com

