

Scientific advice during Covid-19 pandemic in Estonia: combining local data with global knowledge

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- Some history:
- Feb 26th 2020: first Covidpositive case in Estonia
- First local transmissions: around the second week of March 2020
- Covid-19 Scientific council formed by the Government of Estonia: from March 20th

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Data analytic tasks to support political decision-making:

- Nowcasting accurate overview of the current situation
 - New infections
 - Hospitalization
 - Deaths
 - Regional view
 - Infections in agegroups
 - Time trends
 - Absolute and relative measures
 - Vaccinations and vaccine effect
- Forecasting
 - Potential trends in new infections
 - Need for hospital and critical care beds
 - Mortality predictions

Estonia: daily no of cases, March 2020 - Nov 30th, 2021



Important points for science-based crisis-communication

- The message needs to be short and clear
- Importance of good visualization!
- Dilemmas:
 - Decision-making is binary, scientific arguments include uncertainty
 - Scientific knowledge is constantly changing, scientists do not agree in every detail very hard to communicate to decision-makers and general public
 - Communication with politicians and with media, also with politicians via media a lot of "broken telephone" effects
 - Predictive models and "what-if" scenarios (scenarios avoided by actions -> models were "wrong")
 - How to communicate with "alternative views" (anti-vax and others)?

Age structure through time

Age distribution of infected individuals

Age:

week

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7-day infection rate by 100000 individuals in the age
group 27.10-02.11.2021,
change from previous 7 days (20.10-26.10)
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Bringing together age groups and regions (counties): percentage infected in October 2021

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	62-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	üle 85		40.0
Population	→ Põlva maakond (1294)	2.8	9.7	10.1	6.9	3.3	4.7	6.5	7.2	7.4	5.5	5.6	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.6	3	3.9		10.2
24000	Pärnu maakond (3995)	1.6	6.9	10.2	4.5	4.2	4.7	6.5	7.5	7.1	5.6	4.1	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.5	-	9.18
	Viljandi maakond (1811)	0.9	5.3	9.5	3.9	3.4	4.2	4.6	6.8	4.4	5.2	4.1	3.5	3.5	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	2		- 8.16
	Võru maakond (1337)	1.2	4.1	6.3	5.6	3	3.8	4.2	5.7	5.7	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.1	2.5	1.8	2	3		
	Järva maakond (1090)	1.7	5.8	6.9	4.8	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	4.5	-	7.14
	Lääne-Viru maakond (1995)	2	4.8	6.3	3.5	3	3.1	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.7	4	2.9	3	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	2		0.40
	Valga maakond (931)	1.4	5.3	4.8	4.4	2.5	2.8	4.8	3.8	5.1	4	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.9		6.12
	Rapla maakond (1048)	1.6	3.9	7.5	3.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	4	4.6	3.7	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.2	-	5.1
	Jõgeva maakond (840)	1.6	5.5	5.7	3.8	2.9	3.2	4.2	3.7	4	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.7		4.00
Population 54000	— → Tartu maakond (4592)	1.6	4.9	6.5	2.6	2	2.8	3.2	4.1	4.1	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.2		4.08
	lda-Viru maakond (3766)	1.7	3.3	6.9	4.5	2.8	2.7	3.2	4	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.6		3.06
Population 609000	→ Harju maakond (15993)	1	3.7	5.6	3.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.4	3.5	3	2.6	2.1	2	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	2		- 2.04
	Lääne maakond (466)	0.6	4.6	4.4	1.6	2	2.4	3.2	3.8	3	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.1		
	Saare maakond (488)	0.2	1.4	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.5	2	3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.6		1.02
Population 9000	→ Hiiu maakond (120)	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0		0

Vaccination







Hospitalizations due to Covid-19 in 01.09.2021-17.10.2021 per 10000 person-days by vaccination status

Risk matrices as aid for decision-making: infections vs deaths infections vs hospitalizations

ECDC - recommended risk matrix

New risk matrix (from 10.09.2021)





Average daily infections (past 7 days)

Predictive models for hospitalization – a Monte-Carlo based approach (with Mario Kadastik)

Model for hospital occupancy:



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Effect of mitigation measures?

Inferring the effectiveness of government interventions against COVID-19

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Ranking the effectiveness of worldwide COVID-19 government interventions

Nils Haug, Lukas Geyrhofer, Alessandro Londei, Elma Dervic, Amélie Desvars-Larrive, Vittorio Loreto, Beate Pinior, Stefan Thurner & Peter Klimek 🖂

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Summary

- Scientific communication during the Covid-19 crisis has proven to be challenging and very different from what most of the scientists had been used to before
- More international collaboration is needed not only in data analysis and sharing, but also in sharing efficient communication strategies
- There is always something good in an unfortunate situation scientists have received much more public attention and appreciation than before



Thank you!

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