



מוסד שמואל נאמן
למחקר מדיניות לאומית

עדכון על פעילות בנושא קורונה

פרופ' רון קנת

3.10.2021



הטכניון
מכון טכנולוגי
לישראל





בריאות

ניתוחים סטטיסטיים של נתוני קורונה: סיכום שולחן עגול

פרופ' רון קנת
פרופ' דוד שטיינברג
פרופ' עדנה שכטמן
ד"ר ראובן גל



פתיחה (בזום):

קורדו קרוצ'טה – נשיא האיגוד האיטלקי לסטטיסטיקה

משתתפים:

מארגנים:

פרופ' רון קנת

פרופ' דוד שטיינברג

פרופ' עדנה שכטמן

מנחה:

ד"ר ראובן גל

עירד יבנה – מוסד שמואל נאמן

דניאל זייפמן – מכון וייצמן

דני פפרמן – הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה

יואב בנימיני – אוניברסיטת תל אביב

צבי ציגלר (חלקית) – הטכניון

יאיר גולדברג – הטכניון

עמית הופרט – מכון גרטנר

אורלי מנור – האוניברסיטה העברית

ניל גנדל (בזום) – אוניברסיטת תל אביב

מלכה גורפיין – אוניברסיטת תל אביב

כרמית רפפורט – אוניברסיטת חיפה

אורי שליט – הטכניון

נגה לזין – צה"ל

רוני טיארג'אן-אור – צה"ל

ענבל גולדשטיין – מכביטק



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דוח זה מסכם דיון בשולחן העגול שנערך במוסד שמואל נאמן ב 13.4.2021 על רקע ההתנסות של המדינה בהתמודדות עם פנדמיה. השולחן העגול התקיים בשעות 14:00-17:00 וכלל מומחים עם מעורבות כזו או אחרת בניתוח נתונים שקשורים לקורונה. מטרת השולחן העגול הייתה לדון באתגרים, בכשלים וביתרונות של שימוש בנתונים ופיתוח מודלים המבוססים על שיטות סטטיסטיות בניהול מגפות ובהנגשת המידע למקבלי החלטות. הדוח כולל את סיכום המפגש ונספח עם הערות ששלחו חלק מהמשתתפים בכתב. מטרת הדוח היא להציף לקחים מההתנסות בפנדמיה לשימוש מקבלי החלטות והקהילה האקדמית בהווה ובעתיד. בסעיף סיכום הממצאים מפורטות 3 יוזמות אפשריות:

יוזמה מספר 1: קידום תקינה בבתי החולים וקופות החולים לקידוד אחיד של נתונים קליניים.

יוזמה מספר 2: שילוב סטטיסטיקאים בתהליכים שונים של קבלת החלטות במערכות שונות כגון בריאות, חינוך, תחבורה, איכות הסביבה, רווחה וכו'.

יוזמה מספר 3: קידום דיון ציבורי על הבעלות ורמת השקיפות של נתונים הנאספים במערכות הבריאות.

The Role of Statisticians in the Response to COVID-19 in Israel: A Holistic Point of View

Itai Dattner¹, Reuven Gal², Yair Goldberg³, Inbal Goldstein⁴, Amit Huppert⁵, Ron S. Kenett^{2,6,7}, Orly Manor⁸, Edna Schechtman⁹, Clelia di Serio¹⁰, and David M. Steinberg¹¹

1 University of Haifa, Israel

2 Samuel Neaman Institute, Technion, Israel

3 Technion, Israel

4 MaccabiTech, Israel

5 Gertner Institute, Israel

6 KPA

7. University of Turin, Italy

8 Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

9 Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

10 Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele, Milan, Italy

11 Tel Aviv University, Israel

Acknowledging the role statisticians should take in decision-making processes related to COVID-19, a round table organized by three past presidents of the Israel Statistical Association, and hosted by the Samuel Neaman Institute, took place on 13.4.2021. The meeting was designed to provide a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas on the profession's role during the COVID-19 pandemic, and more generally on its influence in promoting evidence-based public policy. The main outcome was the understanding that for statisticians to have a significant impact, they must be actively present in decision-making domains and especially in the strategic ones. This paper builds on the insights and discussions of that round table and presents a general framework with recommendations.

In the months following the round table, and in part inspired by the discussion there, a dramatic change has occurred in the role filled by statisticians in support of evidence-based decision-making by the Israeli Ministry of Health. A group of statisticians, data scientists and mathematicians has formed in order to analyze data regarding different aspects of the Israeli vaccination campaign.

Together with high official members of the Ministry, the group has tackled several complex issues. The first project was to try to determine the protection of individuals who recovered from COVID-19 compared to others, both unvaccinated and vaccinated.

The statistical analysis revealed that recovered individuals are protected in a similar fashion to individuals recently vaccinated with two doses. A second task, which required professional statistical analysis, was to determine the level of vaccine breakthrough of the Beta variant of concern. The analysis demonstrated that, despite the concerns caused by the Beta variant, the vaccine provides good immunity against it.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Protection of BNT162b2 Vaccine Booster against Covid-19 in Israel

Yinon M. Bar-On, M.Sc., Yair Goldberg, Ph.D., Micha Mandel, Ph.D.,
Omri Bodenheimer, M.Sc., Laurence Freedman, Ph.D., Nir Kalkstein, B.Sc.,
Barak Mizrahi, M.Sc., Sharon Alroy-Preis, M.D., Nachman Ash, M.D.,
Ron Milo, Ph.D., and Amit Huppert, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

On July 30, 2021, the administration of a third (booster) dose of the BNT162b2 messenger RNA vaccine (Pfizer–BioNTech) was approved in Israel for persons who were 60 years of age or older and who had received a second dose of vaccine at least 5 months earlier. Data are needed regarding the effect of the booster dose on the rate of confirmed coronavirus 2019 disease (Covid-19) and the rate of severe illness.



Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee (VRBPAC) Meeting - Adobe Connect

PBS NEWS HOUR WATCH LIVE: FDA debates COVID vaccine booster shots

Watch later Share

Dr. Ofer Levy - TVM Ron Milo, PhD - Speaker Dr. Sharon Alroy-Preis-Speker

FDA
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA)
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)
167th Meeting of the Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee

Q & A

FDA

THE 167TH MEETING OF THE VACCINES AND RELATED BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MORE VIDEOS

2:08:27 / 8:11:21

YouTube

Integrated Analysis of Behavioral and Health Data: A Comparative Study of COVID19 Data in Israel and Italy

Ron Kenett^{1,*}, Giancarlo Manzi², Carmit Rapaport³ and Silvia Salini²

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²Department of Economics, Management and Quantitative Methods and Data Science Research Center, University of Milan, Milan, 20122, Italy

³Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Haifa, Haifa, 3498838, Israel and NIREG-Institute for Regulation of Emergency and Disaster, College of Law and Business, Ramat Gan, 5110801, Israel

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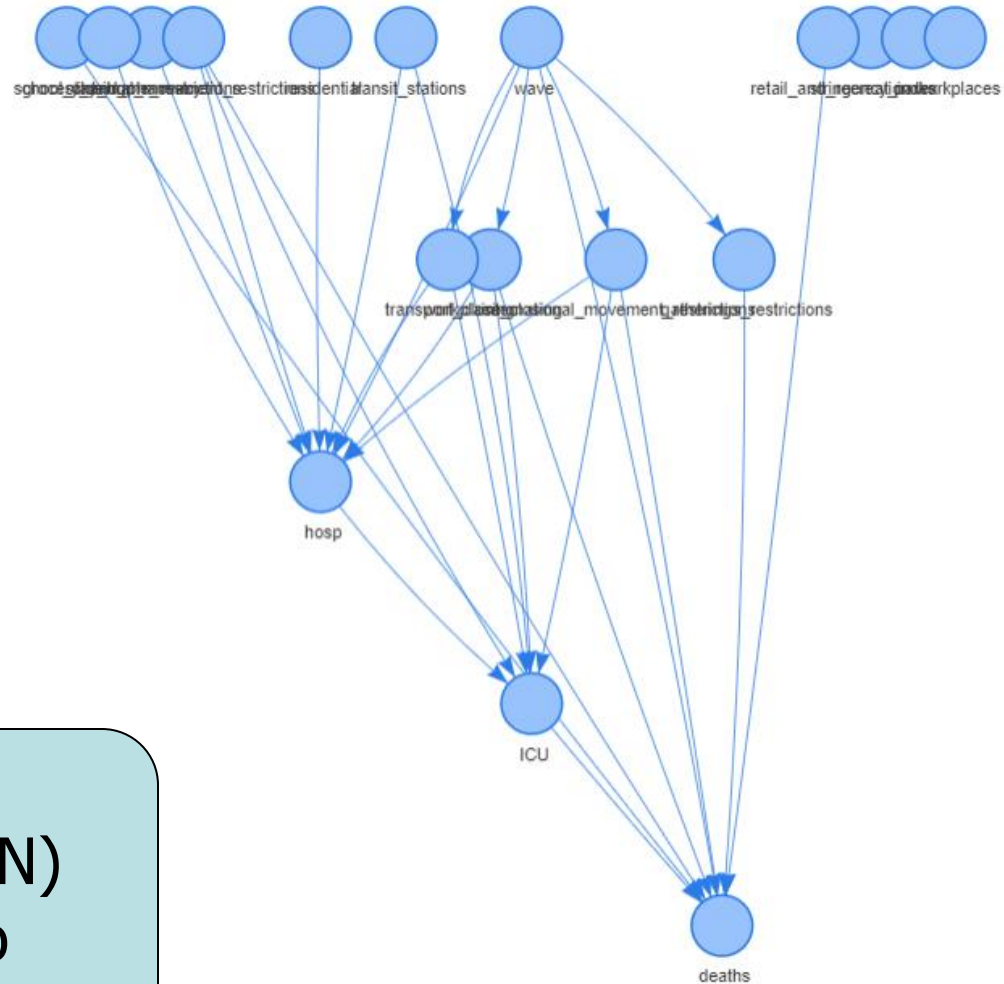
ABSTRACT

The response to the COVID19 pandemic has been highly variable, both in terms of between-nations variation and within the same nation, at different waves. In this context, governments applied different mitigation policy responses with varying impact on social and economic measures over time. This article examines the effect of mobility restriction measures in Italy and Israel and compares the association between health and population mobility data. Facing the pandemic, Israel and Italy implemented different policy measures and experienced different public activity patterns. The analysis we conducted is a staged approach using Bayesian Networks and Structural Equations Models to investigate these patterns. The goal is to assess the impact of pandemic management and mitigation policies on pandemic spread and population activity. We propose a methodology that first models data from health registries and Google mobility data and then shows how decision makers can conduct scenario analysis to help support pandemic management policies.

<https://www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-892584/v1?fbclid=IwAR1V76YsOh20bQw7us6an5EnzrpxLRJUVSD4o8jzxxj8vClyK-5MOD0QBN-c>

Covid19 Israel

Monitoring of emergency

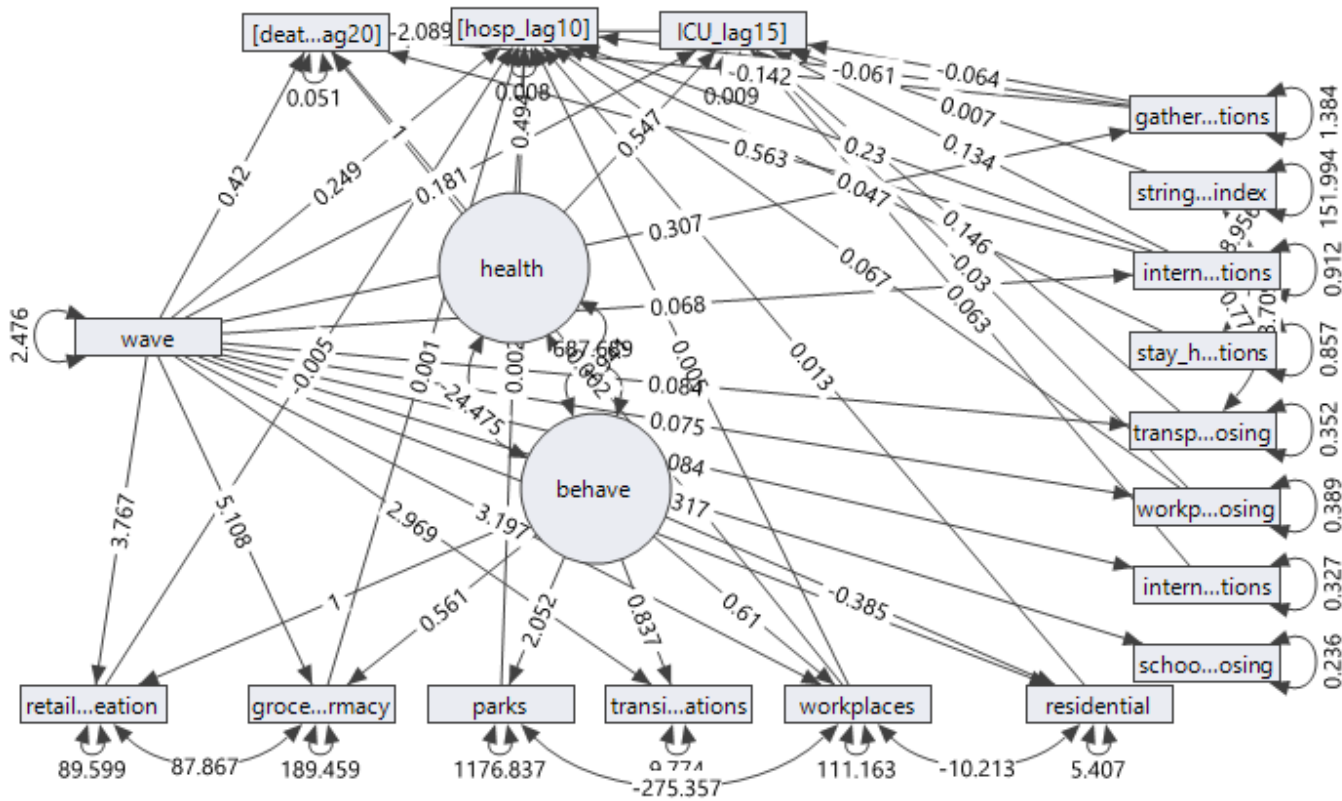


Bayesian Network (BN) analysis to establish links

Hosp Lag 10, ICU Lag 15, Deaths Lag 20

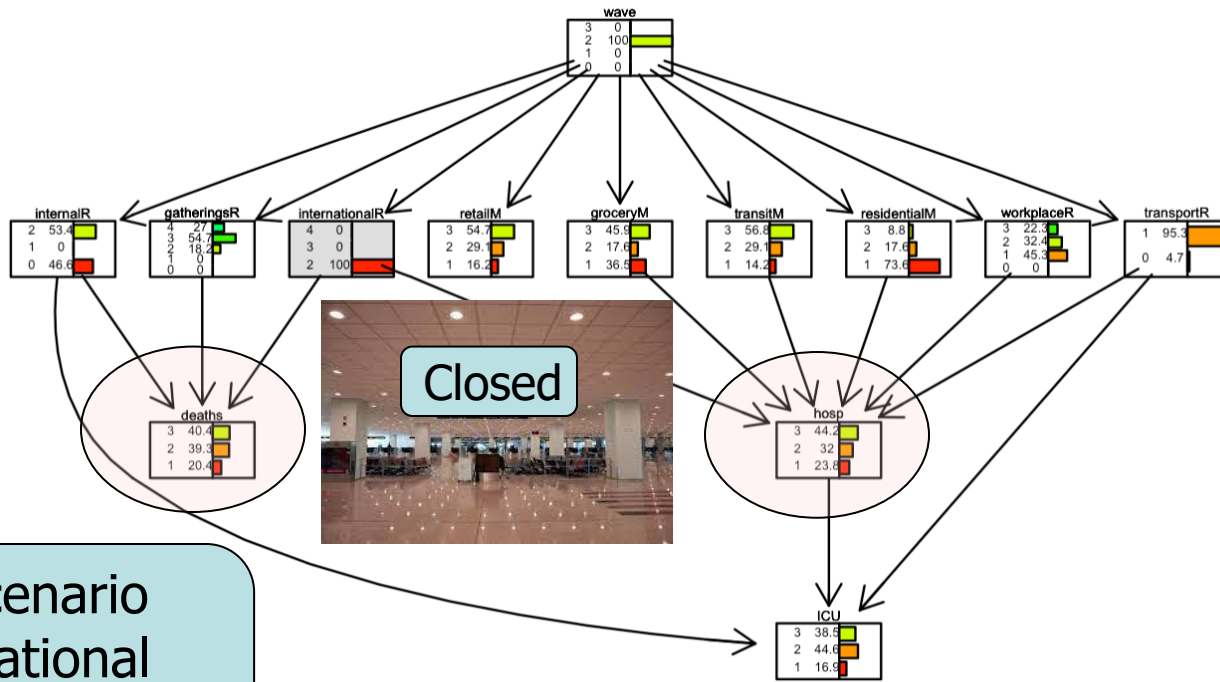


ISR_lag.html

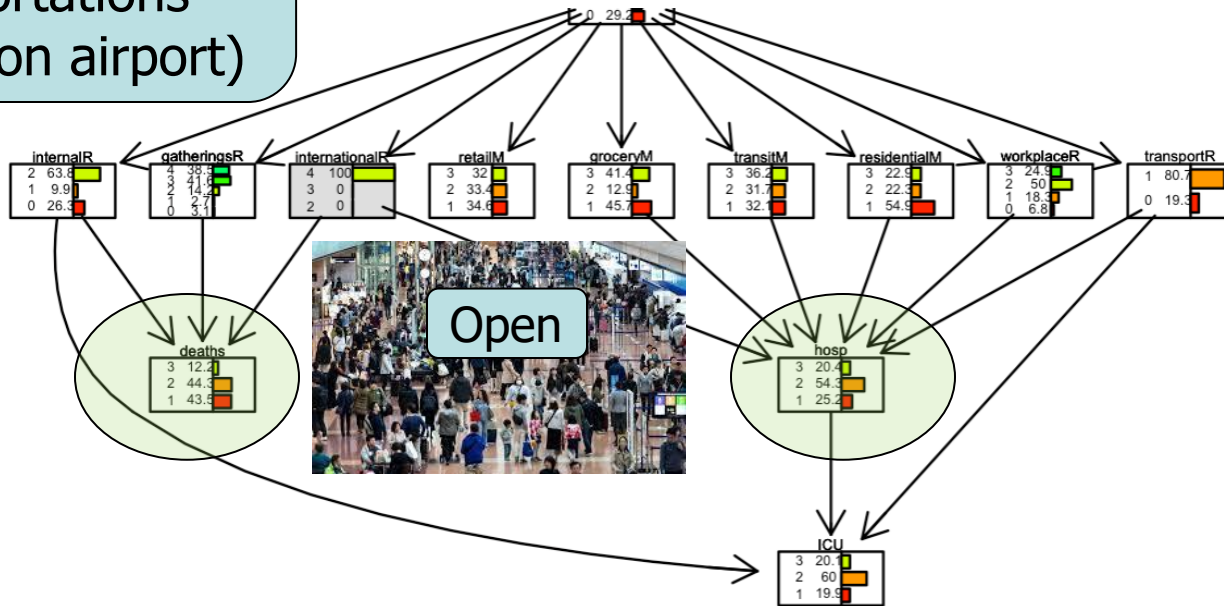


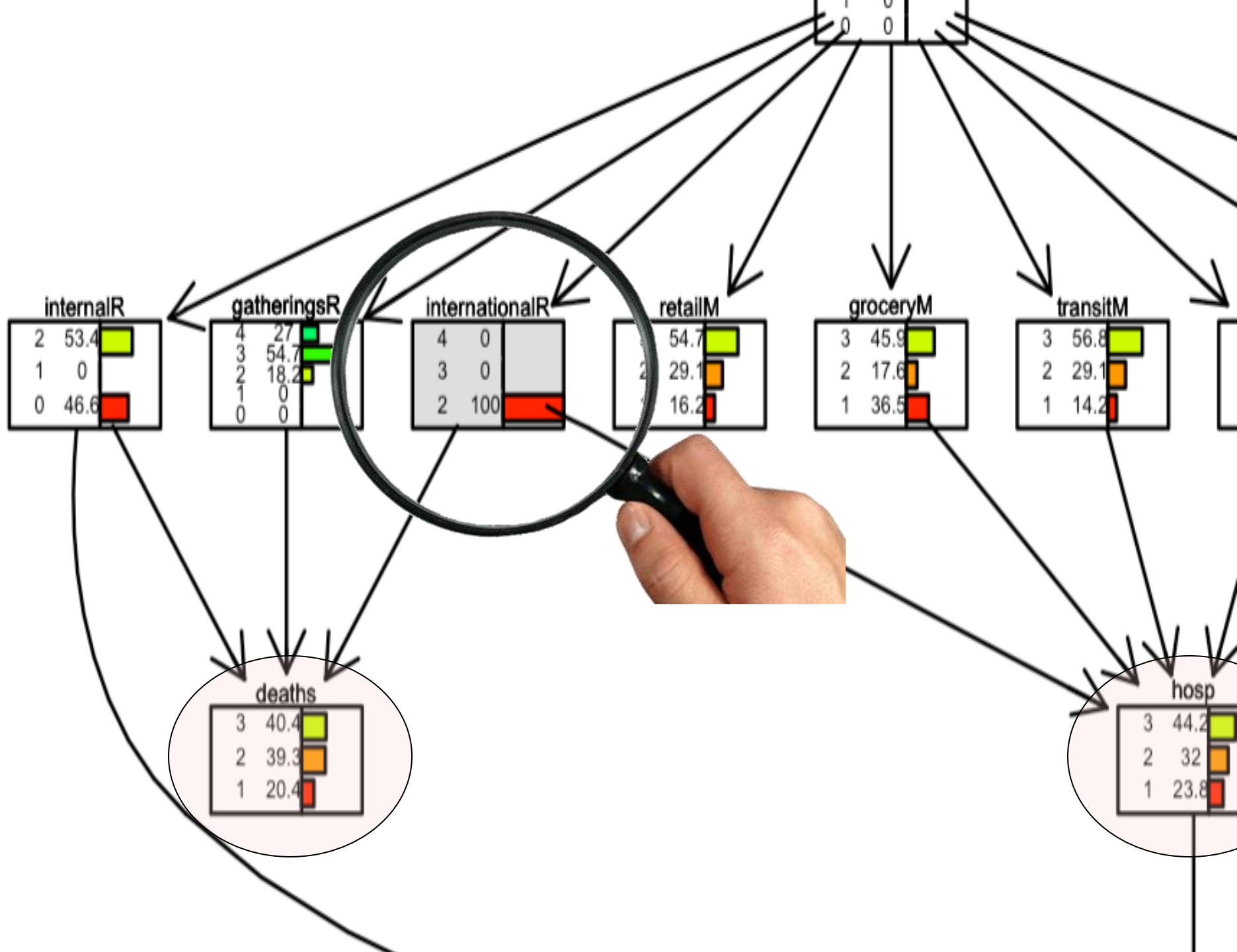
Structural Equation Models (SEM) to confirm links

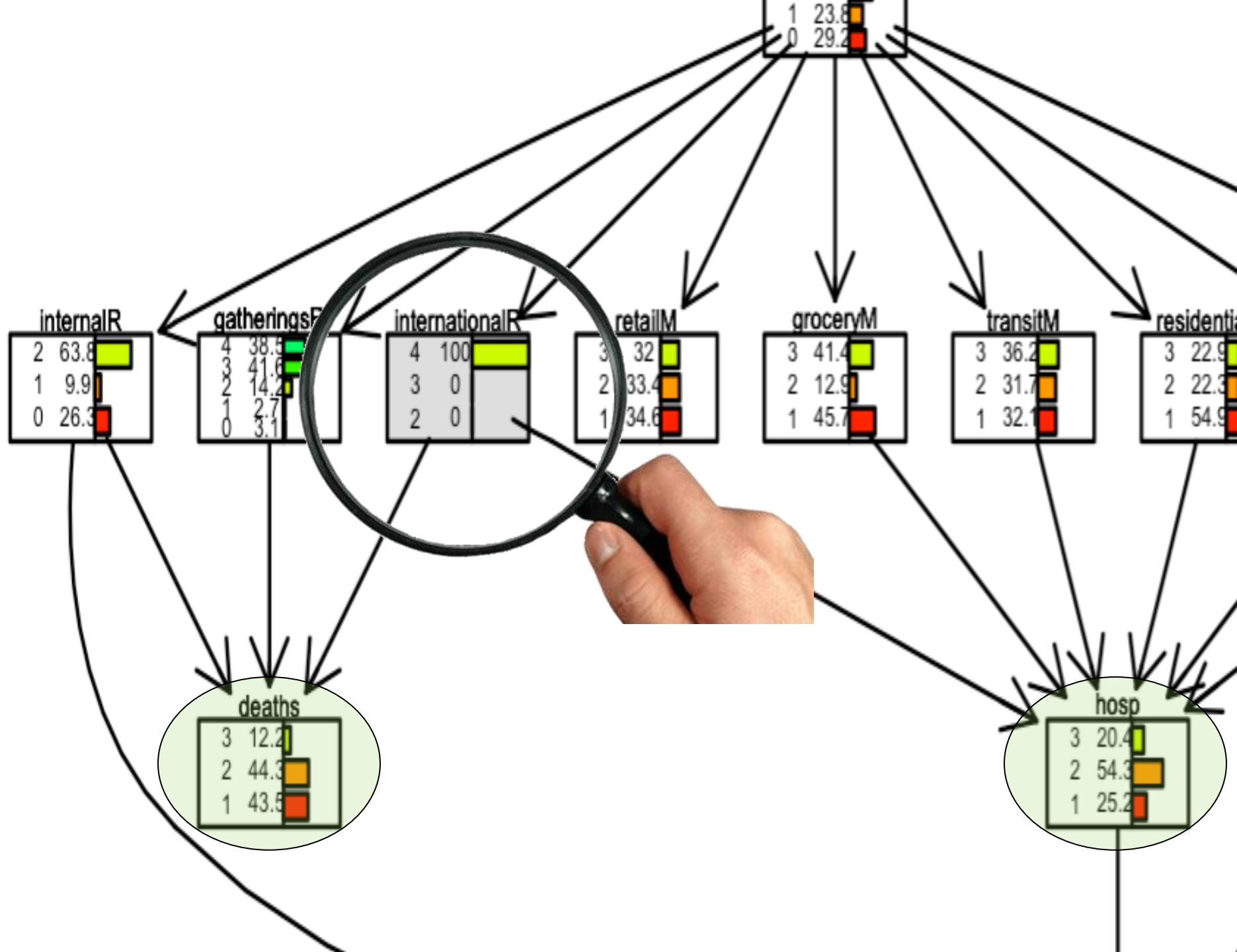
Regressions	Estimate	SE	Probs>Zl
workplaces → [hosp_lag10]	0.0051733	0.001351	<.0001*
workplaces → [death_lag20]	-0.001852	0.001294	0.1250
workplace closing → [icu_lag15]	-0.030367	0.027852	0.2756
workplace closing → [hosp_lag10]	0.0667816	0.0270191	0.0134*
wave → workplaces	3.18688	0.5874759	<.0001*
wave → workplace closing	0.0754524	0.0217294	0.0005*
wave → transport closing	0.0837236	0.0126287	<.0001*
wave → transit stations	2.9688032	0.4265175	<.0001*
wave → [icu_lag15]	0.1807456	0.0274866	<.0001*
wave → [hosp_lag10]	0.2486583	0.0245819	<.0001*
wave → [death_lag20]	0.4204896	0.1221507	0.0006*
wave → school closing	-0.316598	0.0169194	<.0001*
wave → retail and recreation	3.7666174	0.592323	<.0001*
wave → residential	-1.129711	0.2063731	<.0001*
wave → international_movement_restrictions	0.0842087	0.0199013	<.0001*
wave → internal_movement_restrictions	0.0676107	0.0158063	<.0001*
wave → grocery_and_pharmacy	5.10812	0.543045	<.0001*
wave → gatherings_restrictions	0.3068871	0.0409729	<.0001*
transport closing → [icu_lag15]	0.1455176	0.0273859	<.0001*
stringency index → [icu_lag15]	0.0661428	0.0038163	0.0772
stay_home_restrictions → [hosp_lag10]	0.0472529	0.022111	0.0326*
[icu_lag15] → [death_lag20]	1.1659765	0.2939227	<.0001*
[hosp_lag10] → [death_lag20]	-2.089182	0.410195	<.0001*
retail and recreation → [hosp_lag10]	-0.095147	0.0104207	0.0003*
residential → [hosp_lag10]	0.013011	0.004218	0.0020*
parks → [hosp_lag10]	0.0019993	0.0004296	<.0001*
international_movement_restrictions → [icu_lag15]	0.0630446	0.018092	0.0005*
internal_movement_restrictions → [icu_lag15]	0.1338373	0.0667171	0.0409*
internal_movement_restrictions → [hosp_lag10]	0.230179	0.0574105	<.0001*
internal_movement_restrictions → [death_lag20]	0.5626452	0.1869919	0.0026*
grocery_and_pharmacy → [hosp_lag10]	0.000544	0.0008651	0.5294
gatherings_restrictions → [icu_lag15]	-0.063505	0.0407235	0.1189
gatherings_restrictions → [hosp_lag10]	-0.061278	0.035522	0.0845
gatherings_restrictions → [death_lag20]	-0.141549	0.0740964	0.0561
Covariances			
behave ↔ health	-24.47497	8.5668423	0.0043*
grocery_and_pharmacy ↔ retail_and_recreation	87.867134	9.2979598	<.0001*
residential ↔ workplaces	-10.21344	1.4937324	<.0001*
stay_home_restrictions ↔ internal_movement_restrictions	0.7003725	0.0643261	<.0001*
stringency_index ↔ internal_movement_restrictions	8.9569229	0.7747634	<.0001*
stringency_index ↔ stay_home_restrictions	8.8102203	0.757571	<.0001*
stringency_index ↔ transport_closing	3.708656	0.3479073	<.0001*
workplaces ↔ parks	-275.3571	24.166104	<.0001*



What if scenario on international Transportations (Ben Gurion airport)



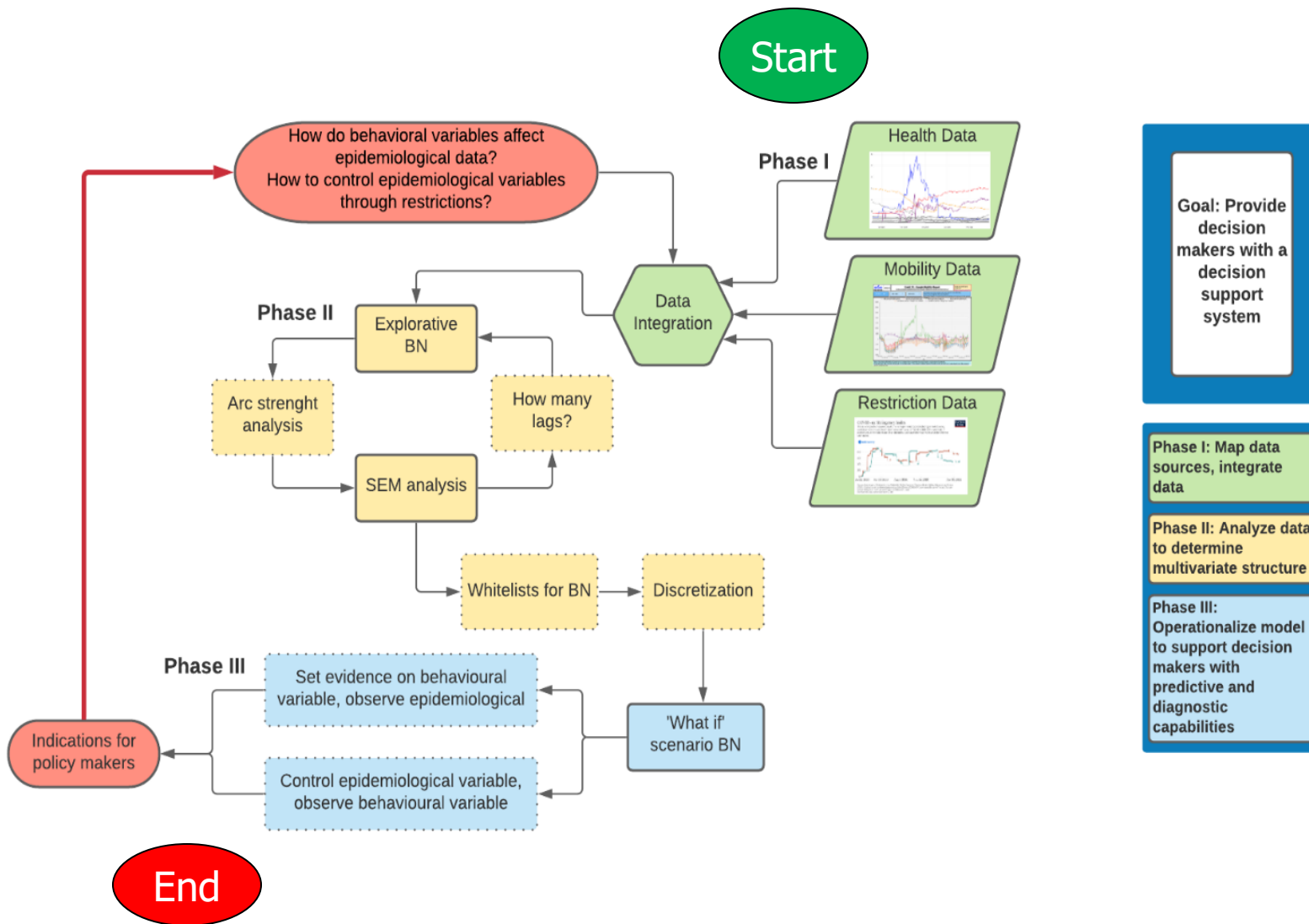




	ITALY			ISRAEL	
<u>hosp</u>	<5000	>15000	>30000	<250	>1100
<u>icu</u>	<200	>2000		<40	>150
<u>deaths</u>	<100	>500		<5	>20



Overall methodology



Goal: Provide decision makers with a decision support system

Phase I: Map data sources, integrate data

Phase II: Analyze data to determine multivariate structure

Phase III: Operationalize model to support decision makers with predictive and diagnostic capabilities



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