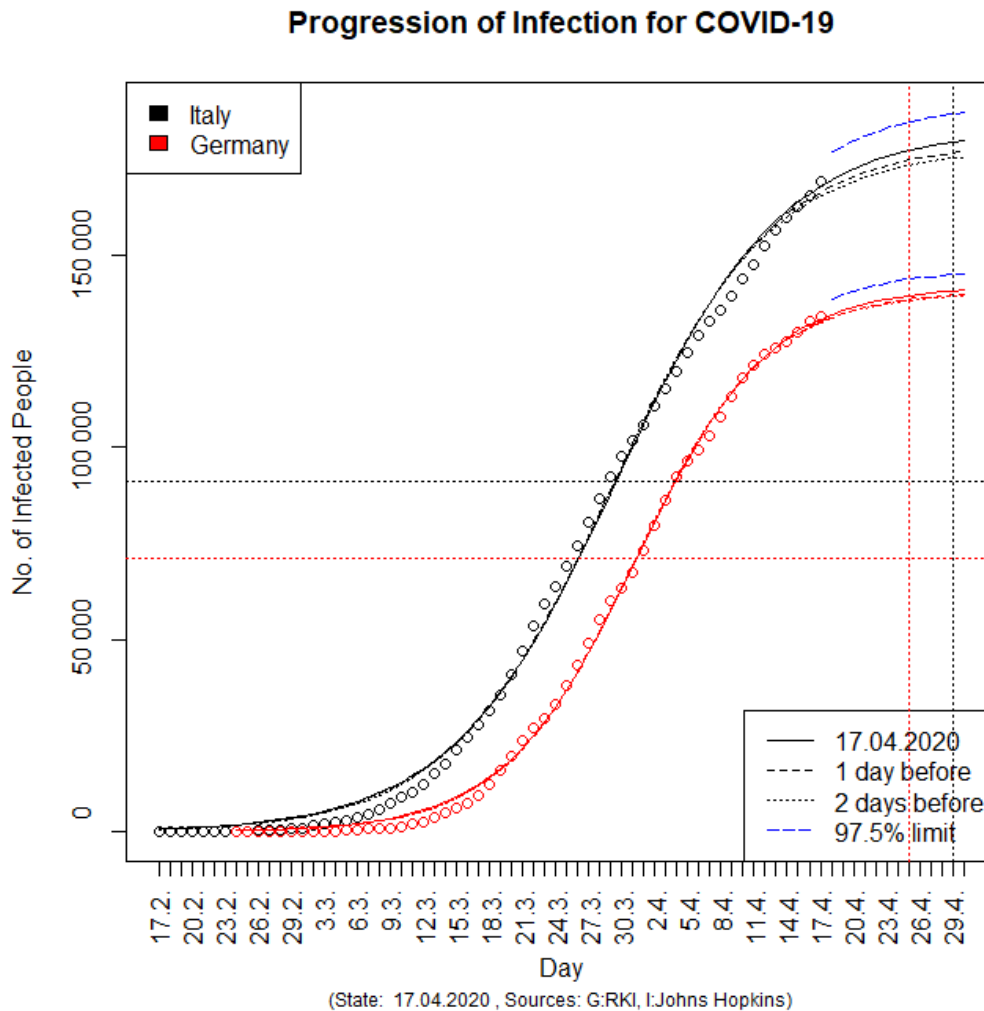


17.04.2020: COVID-19 Pandemic: Germany: No real flattening of no. of infections, Stagnation of new infections predicted for 25.4.; estimated maximum now bigger than 140 000



The figure shows the predicted progression of COVID-19 infections for Italy and Germany with data starting at 17.02. (Italy) and 24.02. (Germany), respectively. Circles represent observations of the no. of infected people as reported by the Robert-Koch-Institut (RKI, Berlin) for Germany and the Johns Hopkins University (USA) for Italy. Lines represent predictions by optimally fitted **weighted Logistic Models** for the actual data endpoint and the two days before. This way, the uncertainty of the predictions in dependence of the endpoint of observed data is demonstrated. We also added the upper limit of the 95% prediction interval (97.5% limit) as another indicator of uncertainty. Vertical dotted lines indicate predicted start of **stagnation** of new infections (< 500) for Italy (black) and Germany (red). Horizontal dotted lines indicate turning points.

Today, the RKI, again, reported a somewhat higher no. of newly reported infections than yesterday for Germany. Putting, again, more weight on the last three observations for Italy and on the forth, third and second last for Germany, models are acceptable for prediction, but worse in the beginning! Based on the corrected RKI data of 17.4., the estimated upper limit of the no. of infected people in the first wave of the pandemic is now bigger than 140 000 for Germany. For Italy, the estimated maximum is bigger than 180 000. For Germany, predictions appear to be quite consolidated, for Italy the model is more problematic and the uncertainty higher. **Stagnation (< 500 new infections)** we predict for the 25.4. for Germany and for the 29.4. for Italy.