Intervention parts

1. **Minimum intervention**
   - Without closure of educational centers
   - Public health education by the government
   - Restrictions in human mobility

2. **Relatively Moderate Intervention**
   - Without closure of educational centers
   - Social distancing, closure of sports, cultural and religious events, the restriction of human mobility with no stoppage of schools, universities and, seminaries

3. **Moderate Intervention**
   - Closure of educational centers
   - Public health education by the government
   - Restriction of human mobility

4. **Relatively High Intervention**
   - Closure of educational centers
   - Social distancing, closure of sports, cultural and religious events, and the restriction of human mobility

Conclusions

- Interventions leading to increased isolation rate have a profound effect on the cumulative number of death cases of infection and epidemic growth rate.
- Maximum interventions require harmonized intra/inter sectoral collaborations.
- The more severe the interventions become, the slower the incidence of the disease and the slope of the epidemic curve will be. Furthermore, the number of new cases of hospitalization/day will show a declining trend.
- If the closure of educational centers in Iran had not taken place quickly, the possibility of an increase in cumulative number of the deaths would have been significant.

Estimation of the Cumulative Number of COVID-19 Death Cases by Different Levels of Isolation and with or no Stoppage Educational Centers: A Dynamic Modelling

Four scenarios were considered in which decide to stop or not to stop educational centers, different levels, and durations of intervention lead to different isolation rates. In each scenario, the cumulative number of COVID-19 death cases is modeled between January 21 and June 19, 2020.