COVID-19 Epidemiology and Paths Out of The Pandemic

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Catholic University of Chile, May 19, 2021

Work presented represents collaboration with Drs. Amy Greer (University of Guelph) and Ashleigh Tuite (University of Toronto).

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I have served on paid advisory boards for Pfizer, Astrazeneca, Sanofi-Pasteur and Seqirus vaccines.

I have served as a paid legal expert for the Ontario Nurses Association and the Elementary Teachers Federation of Ontario in legal actions related to COVID-19 and workplace safety.

Acknowledgements and Disclosures

Outline

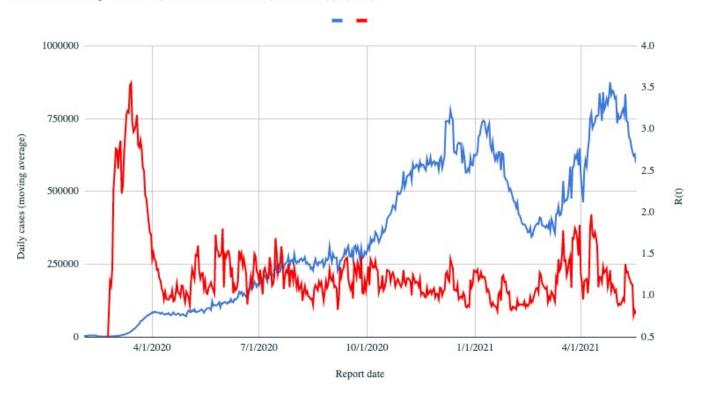
Global update, variants, vaccines as a path out of the pandemic.

Schrödinger's coronavirus: overdispersion and its relation to aerosol.

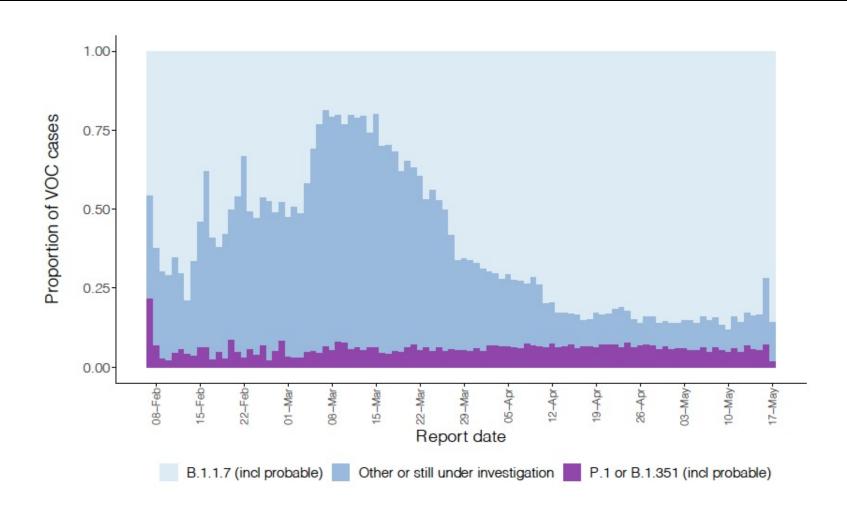
Understanding transmission to inform exit strategies.

Global View, May 19, 2021

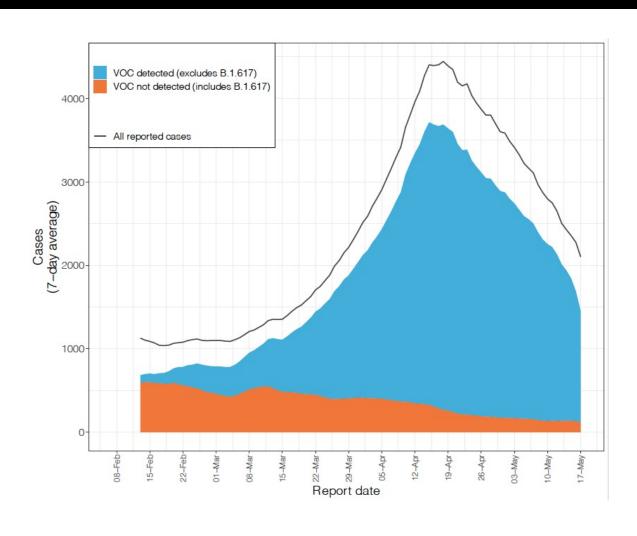
Global Daily Cases (smoothed, blue) and R(t) (red)



Variants

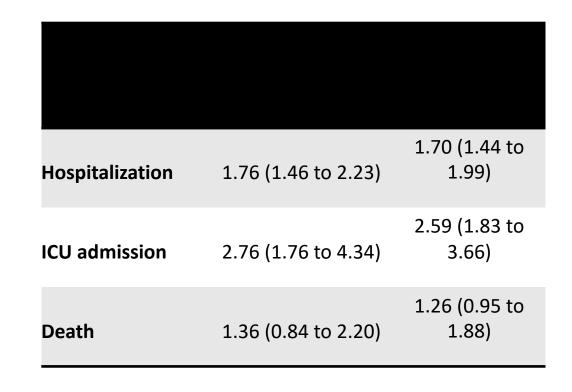


Variants Are Controllable with NPI



MV Logistic Regression (to February 24, 2021)

 Adjusted for age, sex, geographical region, comorbidity, time trend, and pregnancy.



Enhanced Virulence of VOC (2)

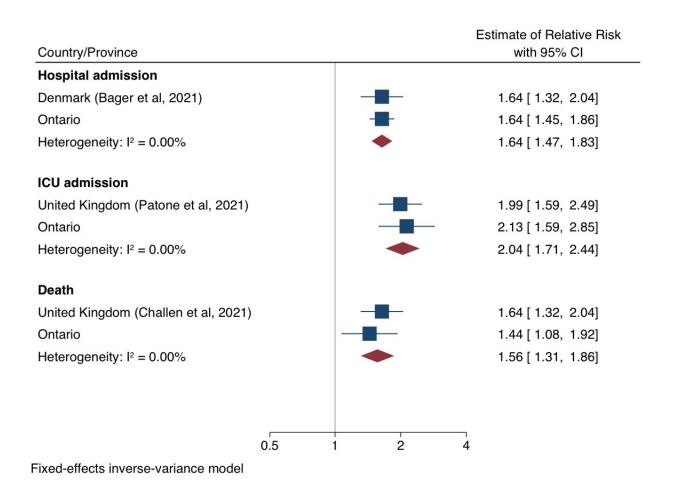
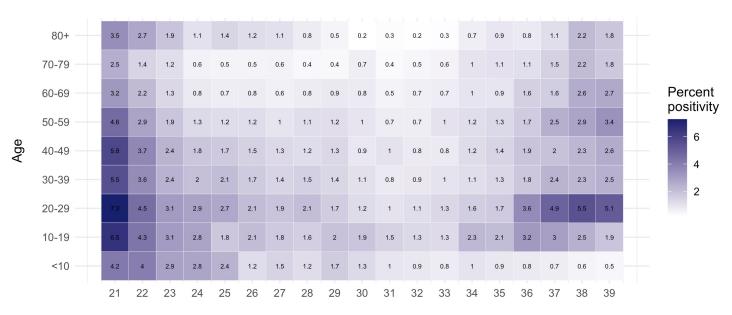


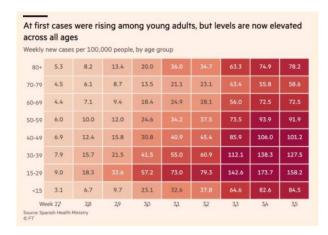
Figure courtesy of Drs. Peter Juni and Ashleigh Tuite.

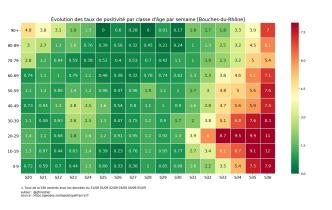
Transmission vs. Virulence

Ontario



Week



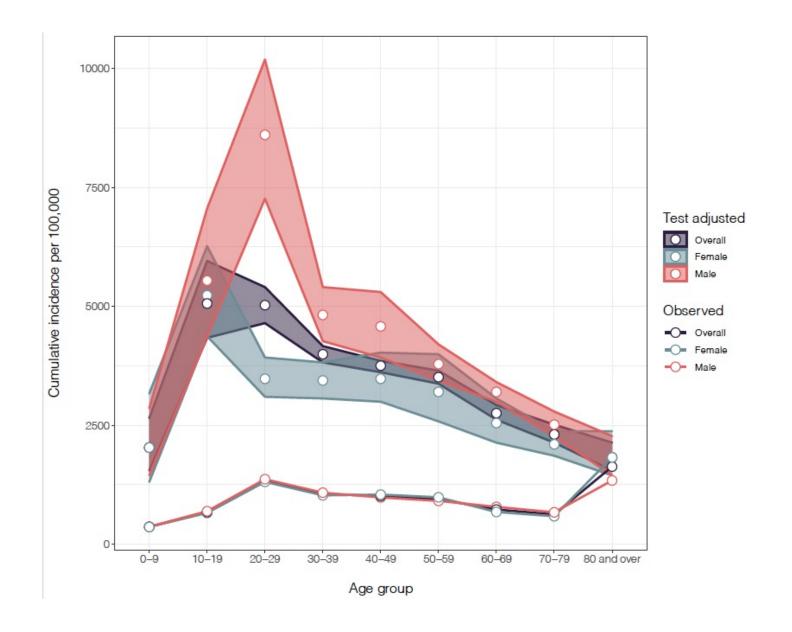


Spain

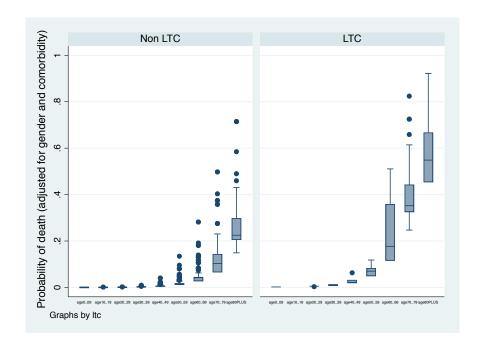
France

Adjustment for Under-testing

Fisman et al, Ann Intern Med, forthcoming



Virulence and Age



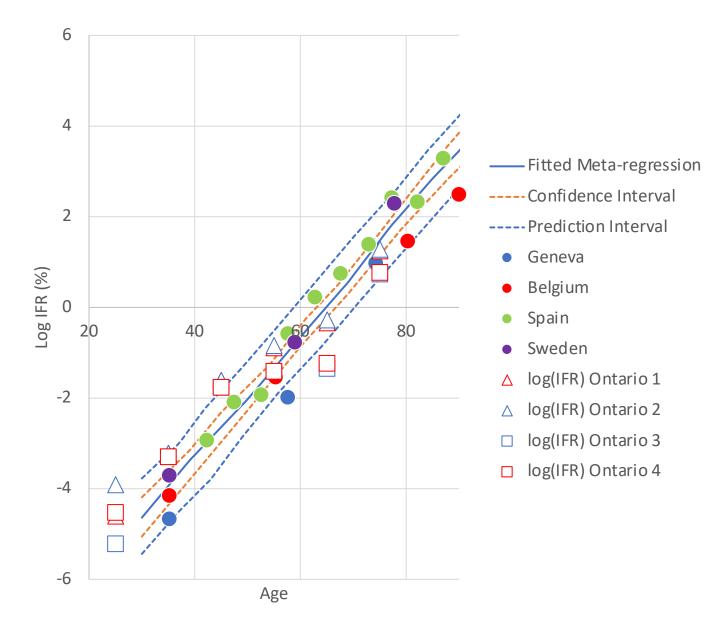
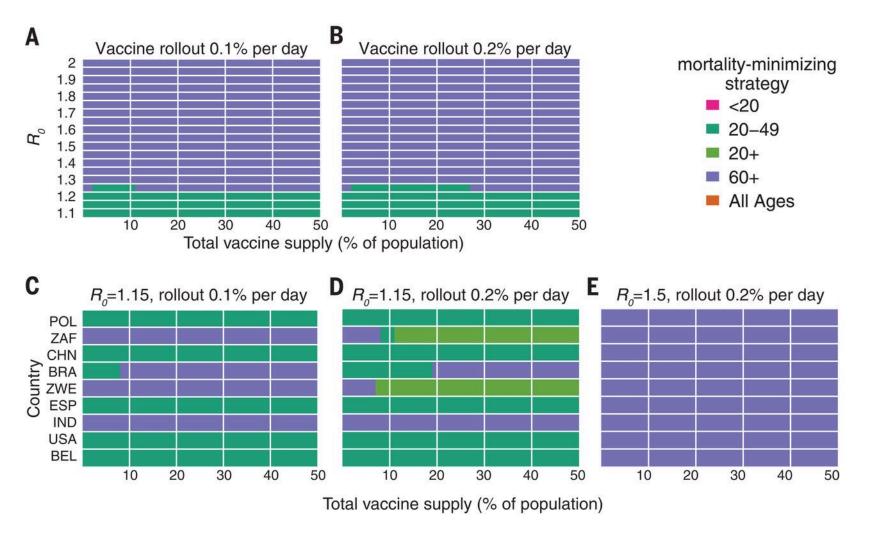


Fig. 2 Mortality-minimizing vaccine prioritization strategies across reproductive numbers R0 and countries.

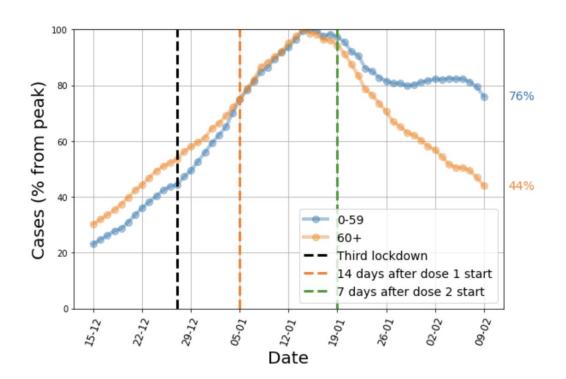


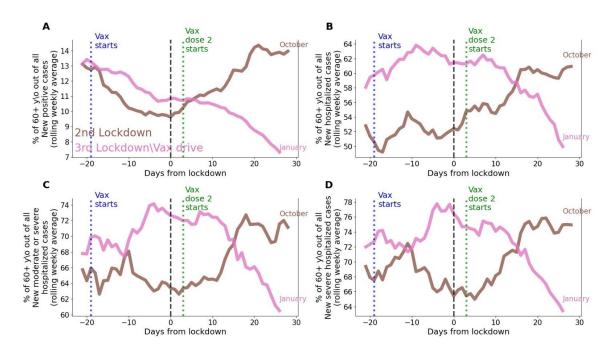
Kate M. Bubar et al. Science 2021;371:916-921



Israel

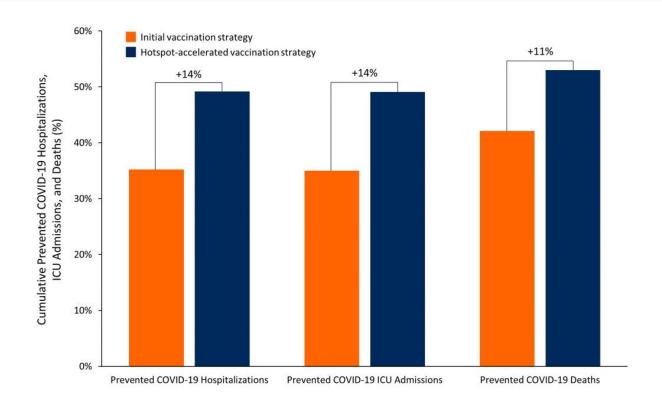
• [Source: Eran Segal (@segal_eran), now published at https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-021-01337-2]





Geographic Variability in Risk

• Source: Mishra S et al., https://covid19sciencetable.ca/sciencebrief/a-vaccination-strategy-forontario-covid-19-hotspots-and-essential-workers/



Intersection
Between COVID19 Risk and
Economic
Disadvantage:
Universal?



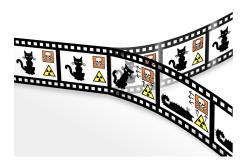
Abstract

The current COVID-19 pandemic has impacted cities particularly hard. Here, we provide an indepth characterization of disease incidence and mortality, and their dependence on demographic and socioeconomic strata in Santiago, a highly segregated city and the capital of Chile. Our analyses show a strong association between socioeconomic status and both COVID-19 outcomes and public health capacity. People living in municipalities with low

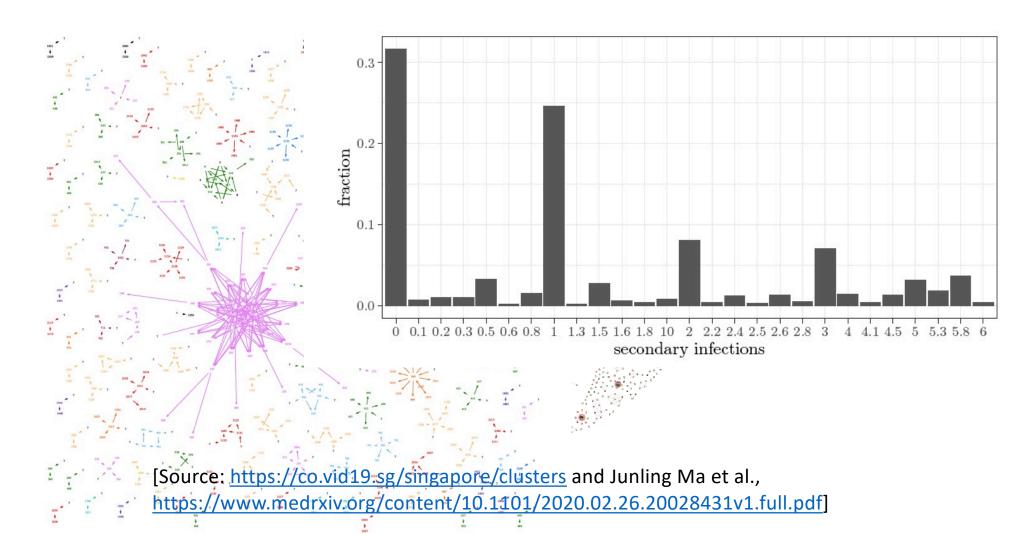
math: 2%

Schrödinger's Coronavirus

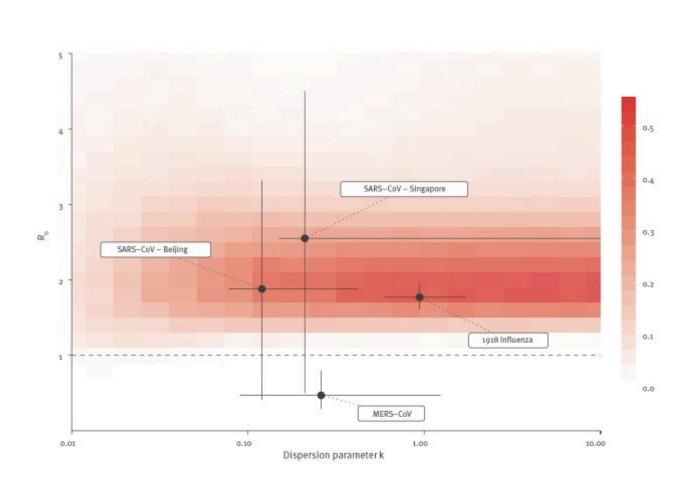
- Many paradoxes.
 - Virulent pathogen (IFR 1%) characterized by asymptomatic/pre-symptomatic spread.
 - Pareto-distributed R₀: transmission with lots of dead ends, yet causes superspreader events.
 - Pandemic pathogen that "skips" children (?), except when resurgences are driven by school opening.

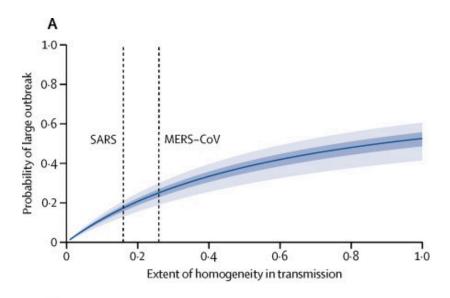


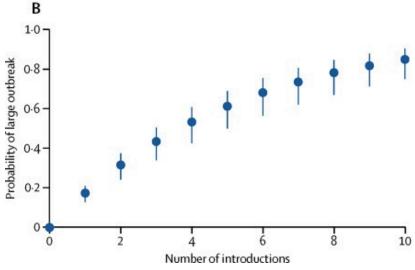
Dead Ends and Super-spreaders



Overdispersion and Explosive Outbreaks

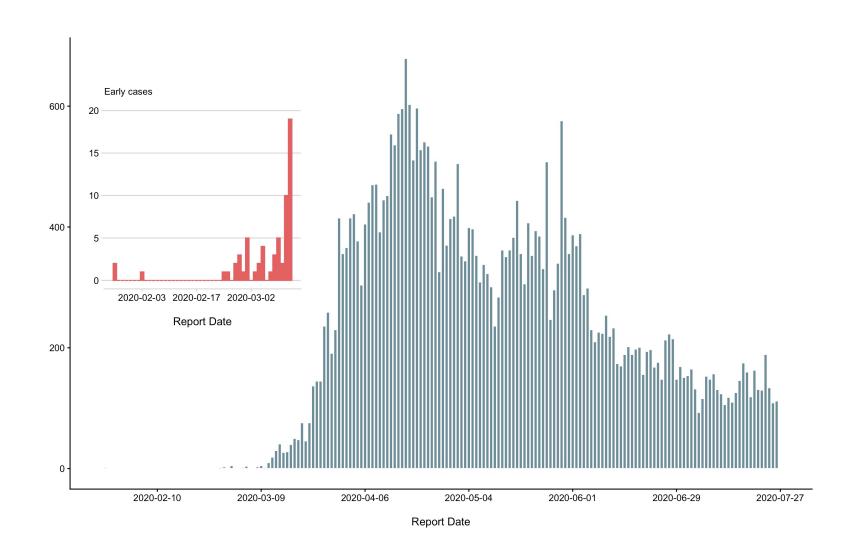




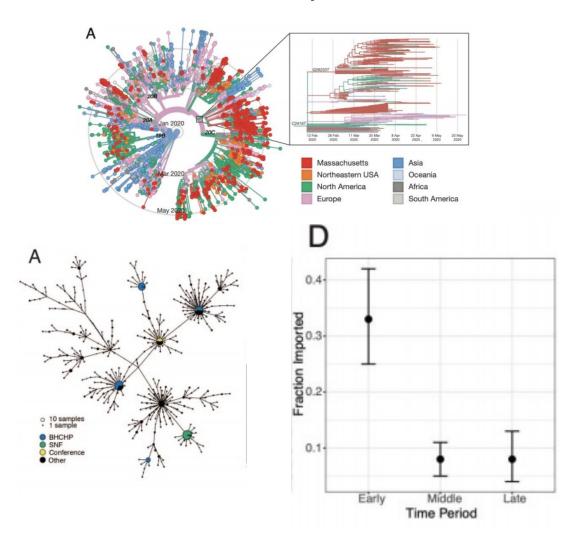


[Riou and Althaus, 2020; Kucharski et al, 2020]

Sudden Explosion: Ontario, March/April 2020



The Primacy of SSE: Massachusetts

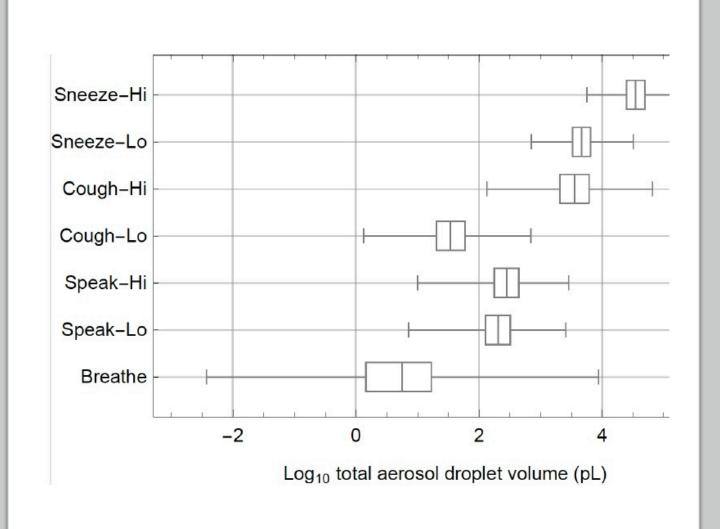


- Multiple introductions, dominant strains transmitted w/i state are downstream from uncontrolled SSE in SNF and homeless shelter.
- Strains of European and New York origin.
- Biogen conference superspreader event (N = 90) was controlled, SNF and homeless/public housing outbreaks were not.
- Early introductions from China and Italy had no secondary transmission.

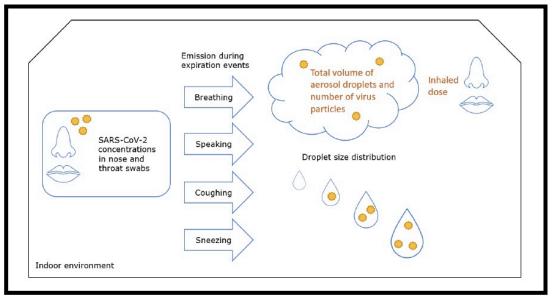
[Source: https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.08.23.20178236v1.full.pdf]

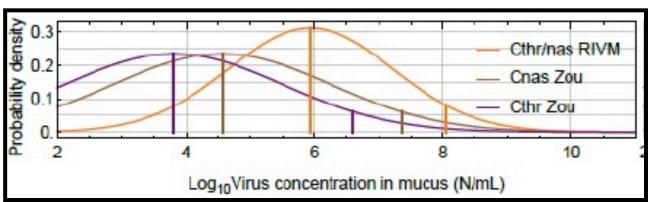
Can Rare, Conditional Aerosol Transmission Explain the 3 C's?

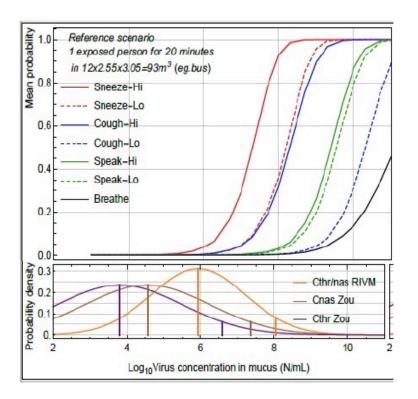
- Host [adult vs. child], disease stage, and activity [e.g., breathing vs. singing] may explain spectrum of aerosolized virus.
 - Exponential increase in aerosol generation from breathing→sneezing.
- Settings [crowding, duration, poor ventilation] determine probability of effective exposure.



Quantitative Risk Analysis



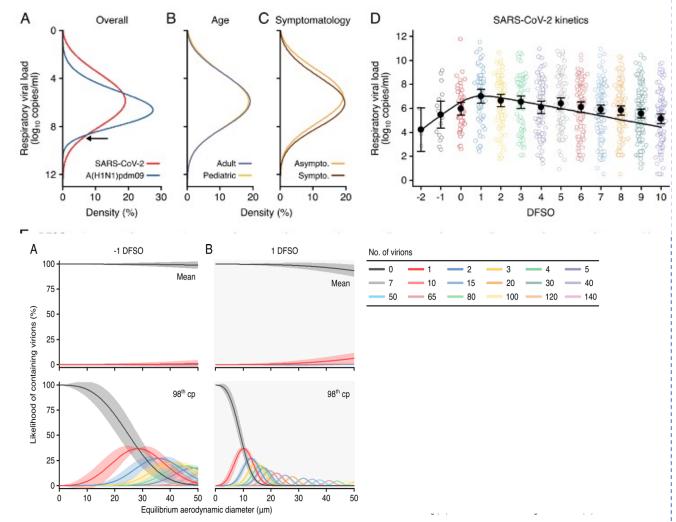




Model based on varying levels of aerosolization, spectra of viral load in mucus, different sized spaces and durations of exposure. Ventilation not considered.

[Source: Schijven et al., https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.07.02.20144832v1]

Heterogeneity in Respiratory Viral Load Further Explains Overdistributed R₀.



• Respiratory Tract Viral Load Varies by Person and Time [Chen P et al., https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.10.13.20212233v2]

Importance for Policy

- The R_0 we observe for SARS-CoV-2 represents a weighted average of cases with $R_0 < 1$ (majority) and $R_0 >>>> 1$ (minority).
- Focus efforts on infective minority:
 - Ventilation and de-densification.
 - Bidirectional protection from masks.
 - Appropriate respirators for those at greatest risk.
- An epidemic is transformed into a controllable and preventable disease.

What Works?

• [Source: Haug et at., https://www.nature.com/articles/s41562-020-01009-0]

Fig. 1: Change in R_t (ΔR_t) for 46 NPIs at L2, as quantified by CC analysis, LASSO and TF regression.

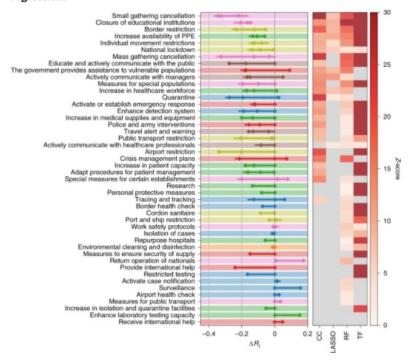
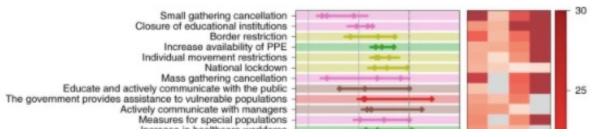
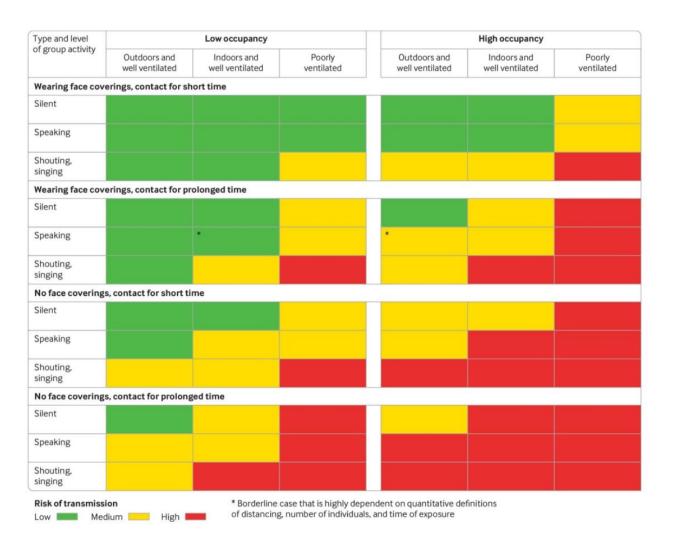


Fig. 1: Change in R_t (ΔR_t) for 46 NPIs at L2, as quantified by CC analysis, LASSO and TF regression.



Overcoming the 4 C's.



Source:

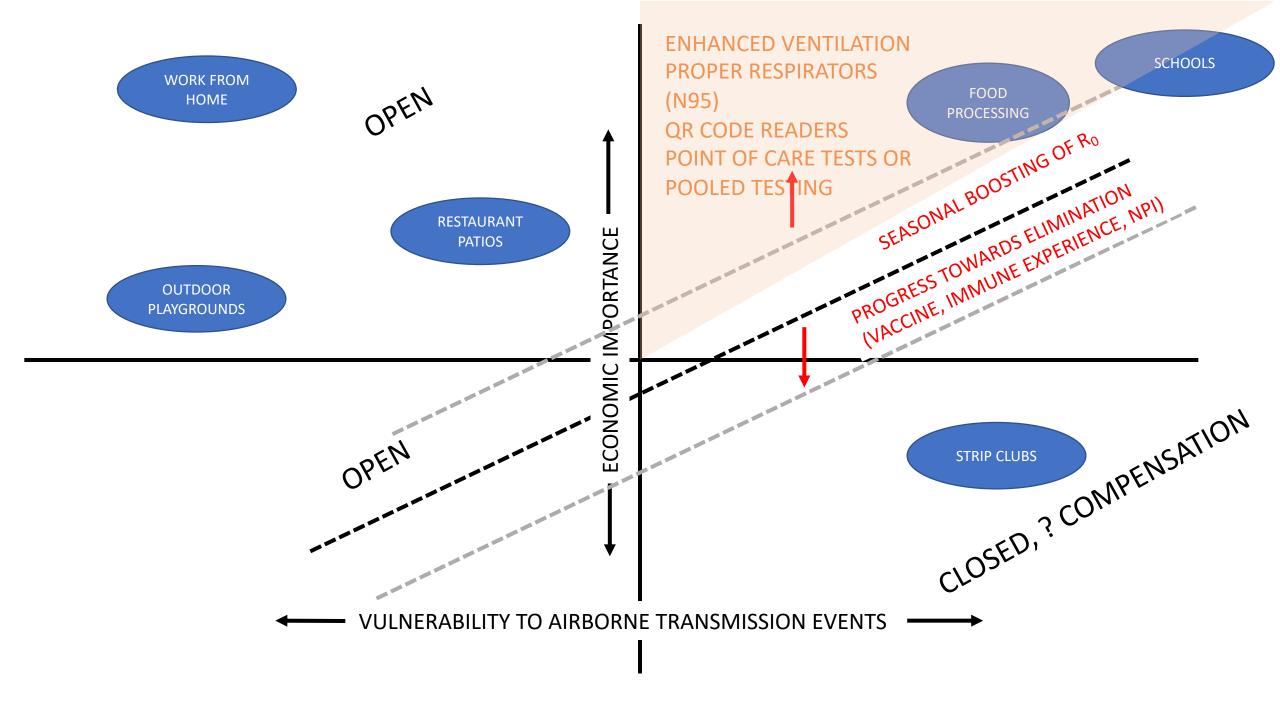
https://www.bm j.com/content/3 70/bmj.m3223

En Español Tambien (Y Otros Idiomas)

Riesgo de transmisión de COVID-19 en distintas situaciones



Fuente: Jones N. et al. BMJ 2020; 370; m3223 Eduardo Suárez



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