

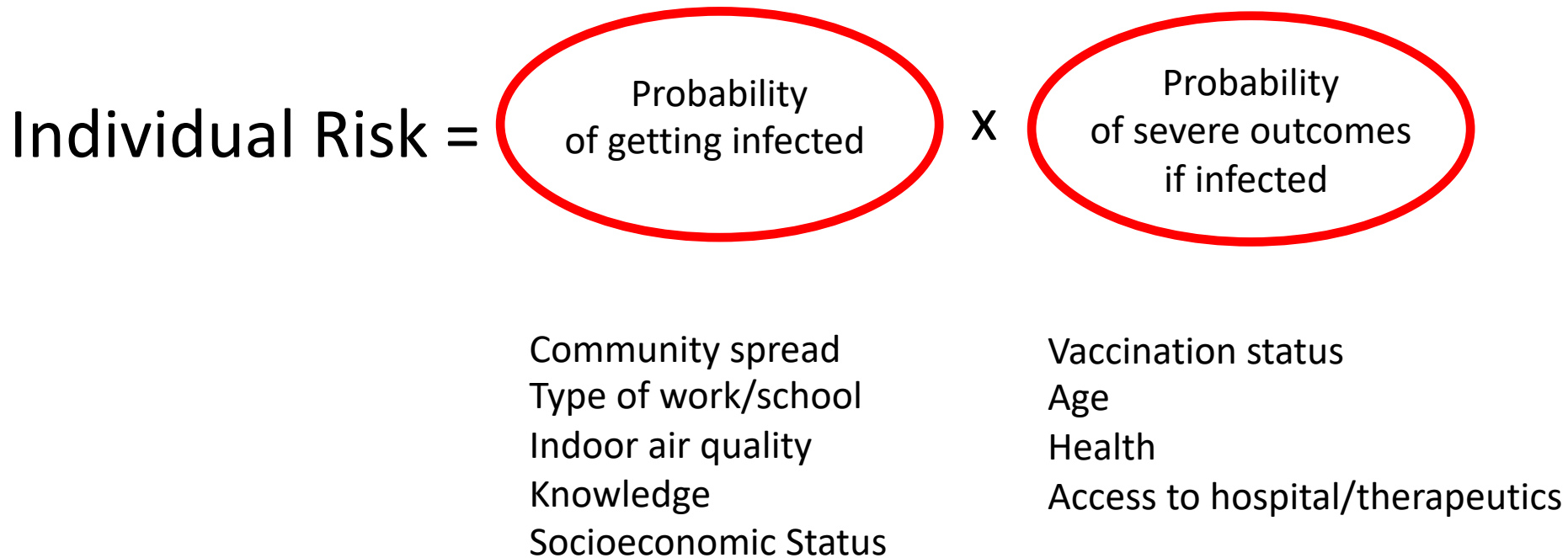
Reality check: Interpreting shifting data

Vaccines, public health measures, and good policy remain critical

Malgorzata (Gosia) Gasperowicz

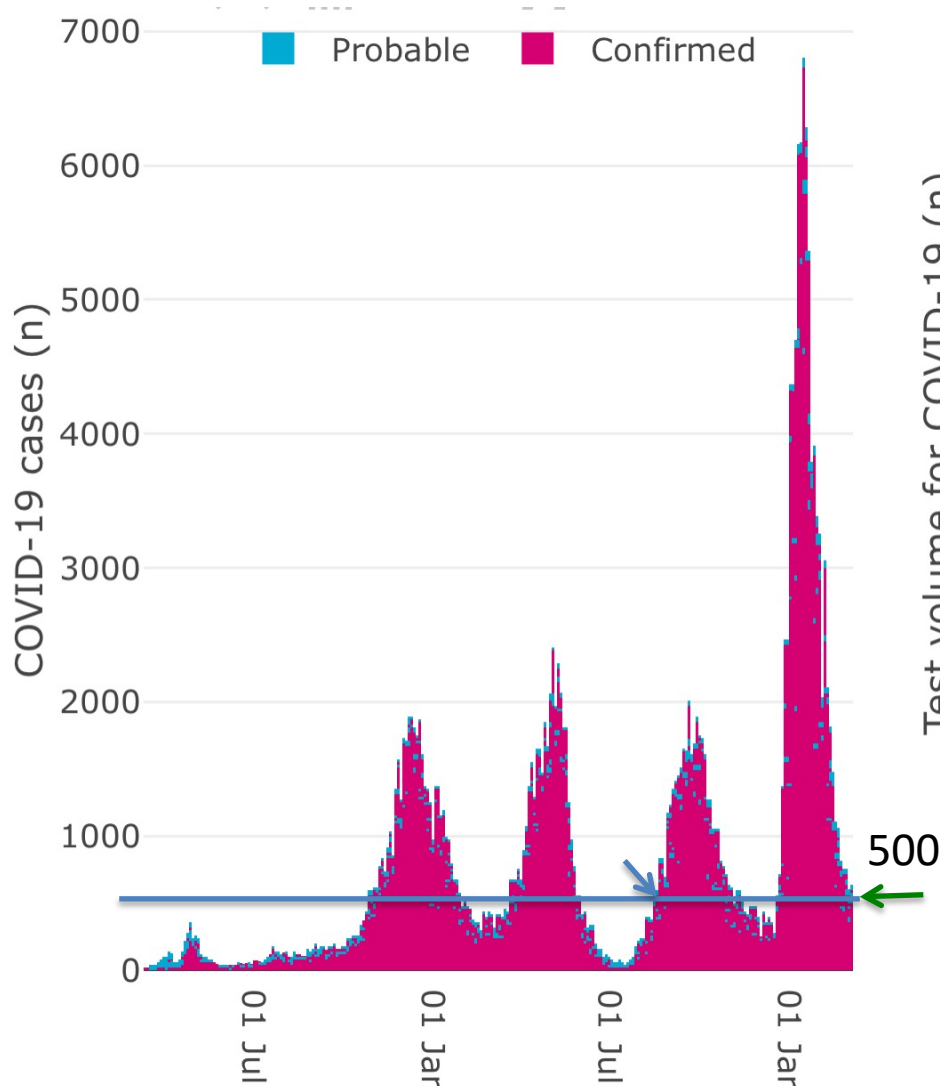
OCC-COVID Webinar Series
March 4, 2022

Vaccines, public health measures, and good policies reduce a person's risk of COVID-19 severe outcomes

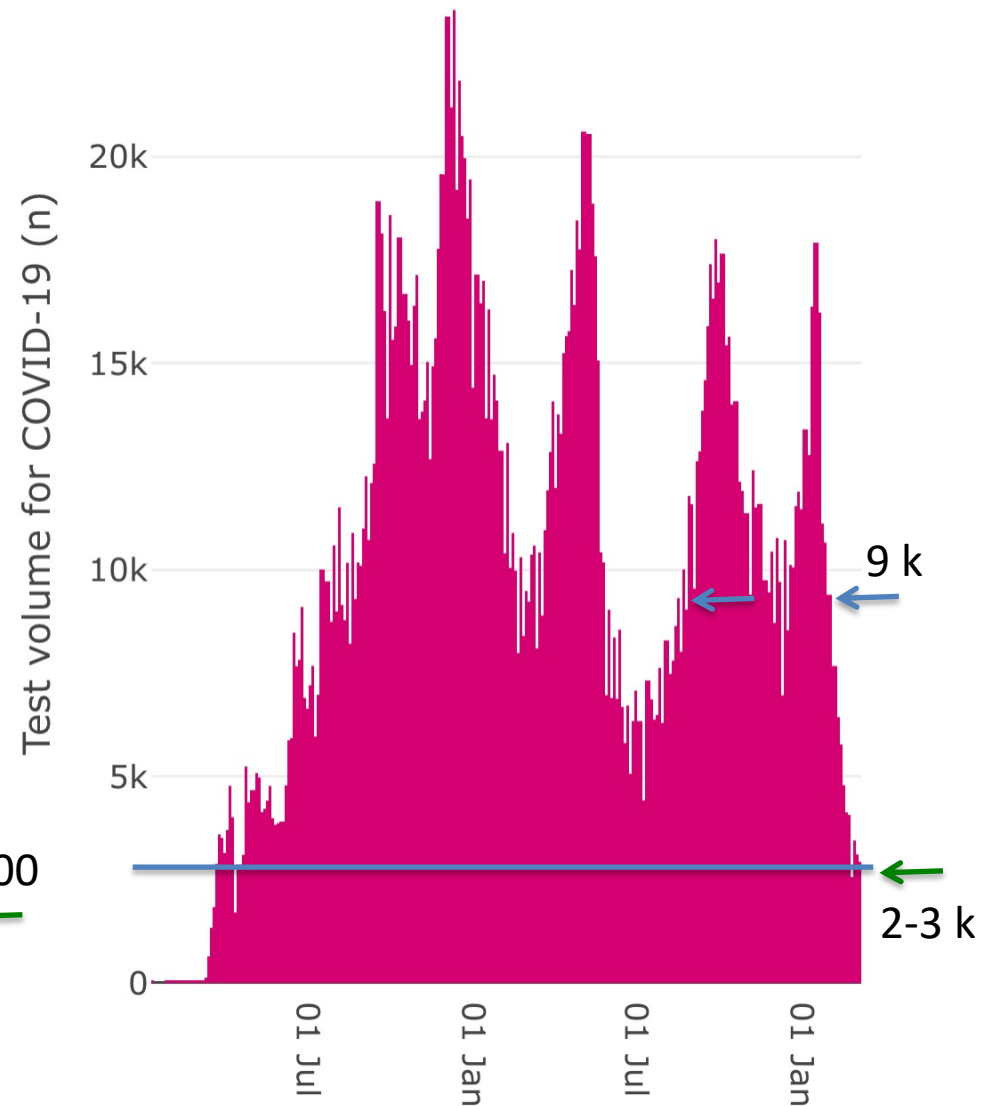


In Alberta PCR testing volume is disproportionately low

cases

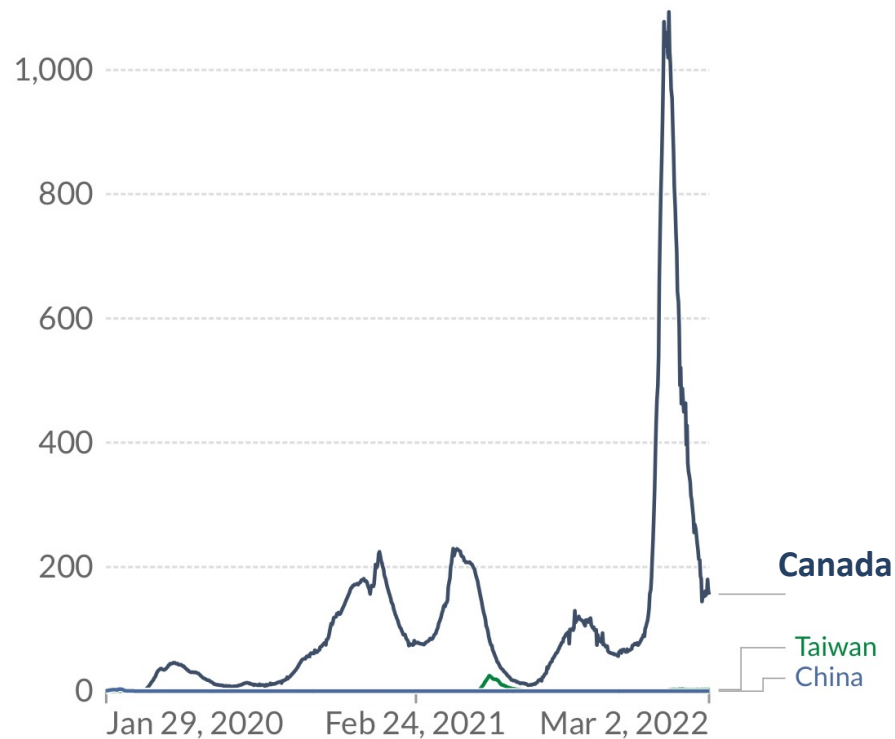


PCR testing

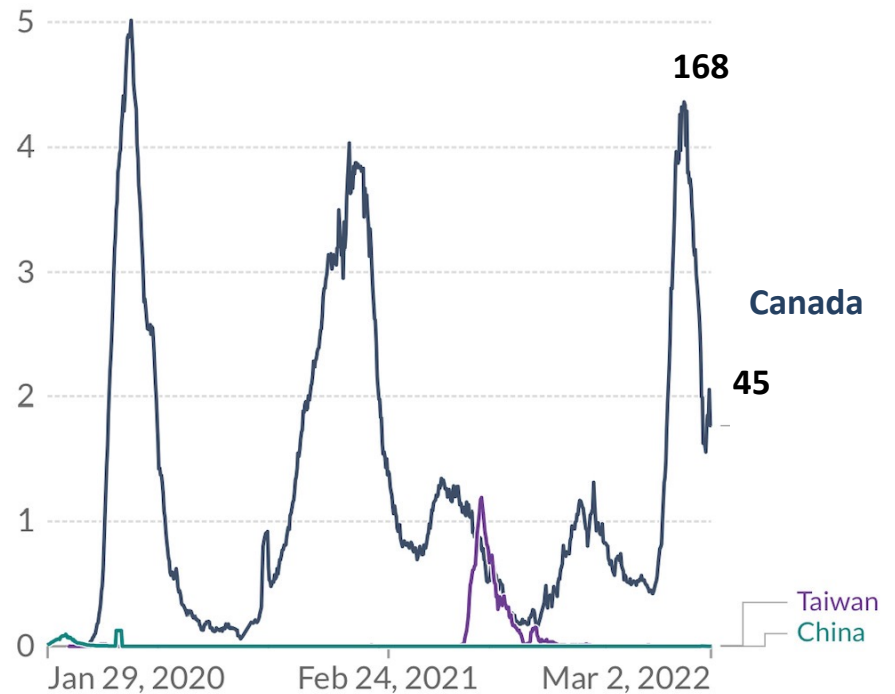


Today Canada is still in the highest COVID wave ever, which now kills around 45 Canadians every day

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 **cases** per million people



Daily new confirmed COVID-19 **deaths** per million people



Our World in Data

Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

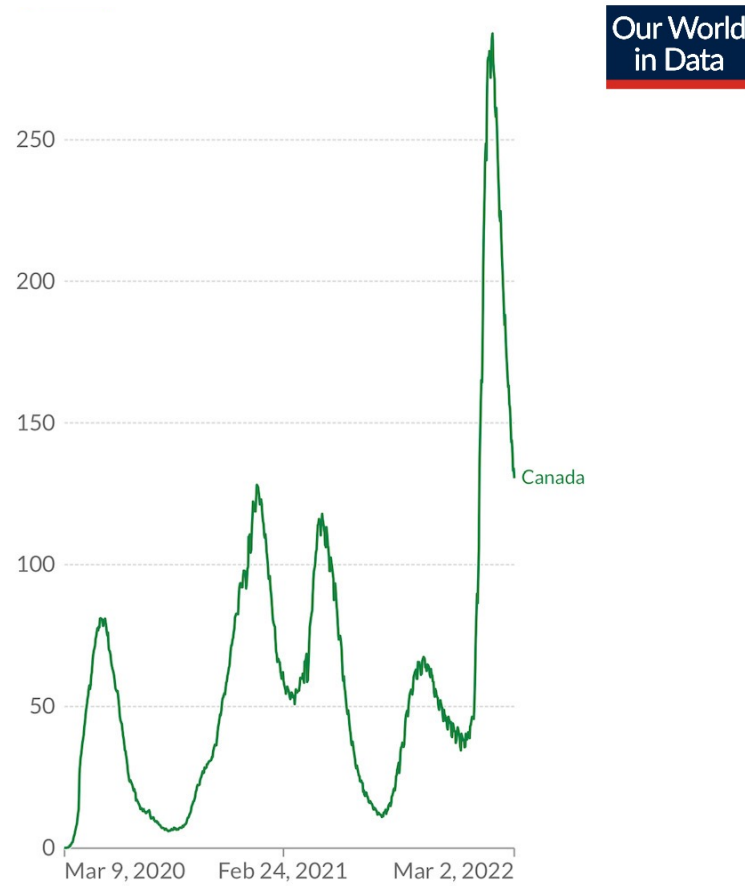
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Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

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The number of COVID-19 patients in hospital is still extremely high

Number of COVID-19 patients in hospital per million



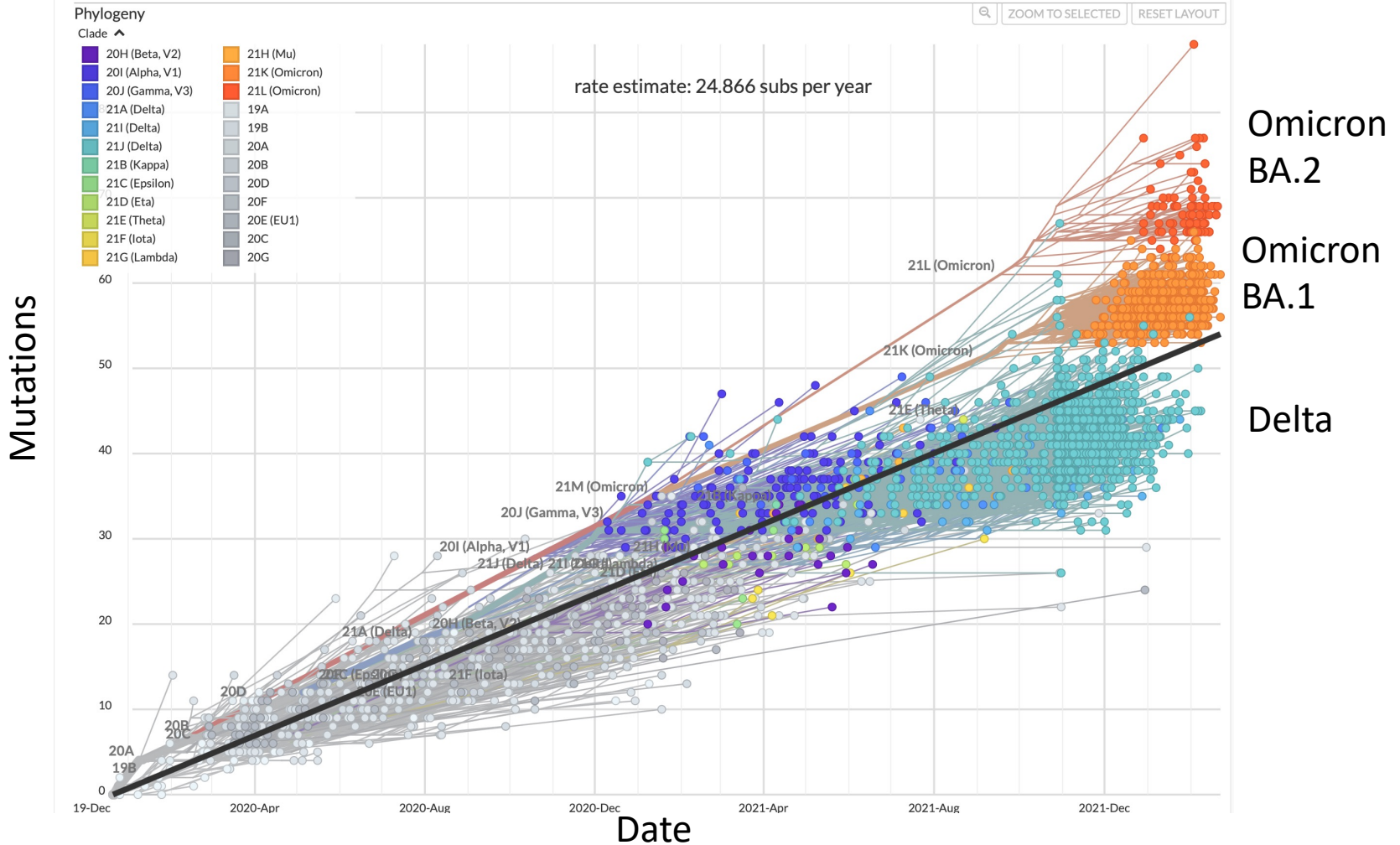
Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data - Last updated 3 March 2022, 17:53 (London time)
OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

Pandemic doesn't end with Omicron. The future is highly uncertain.

Genomic epidemiology of novel coronavirus - Global subsampling

Built with [nextstrain/ncov](#). Maintained by the [Nextstrain team](#). Enabled by data from [GISAID](#).

Showing 3219 of 3219 genomes sampled between Dec 2019 and Feb 2022.



A variant that transmits faster, even if much milder, could lead to many more deaths.

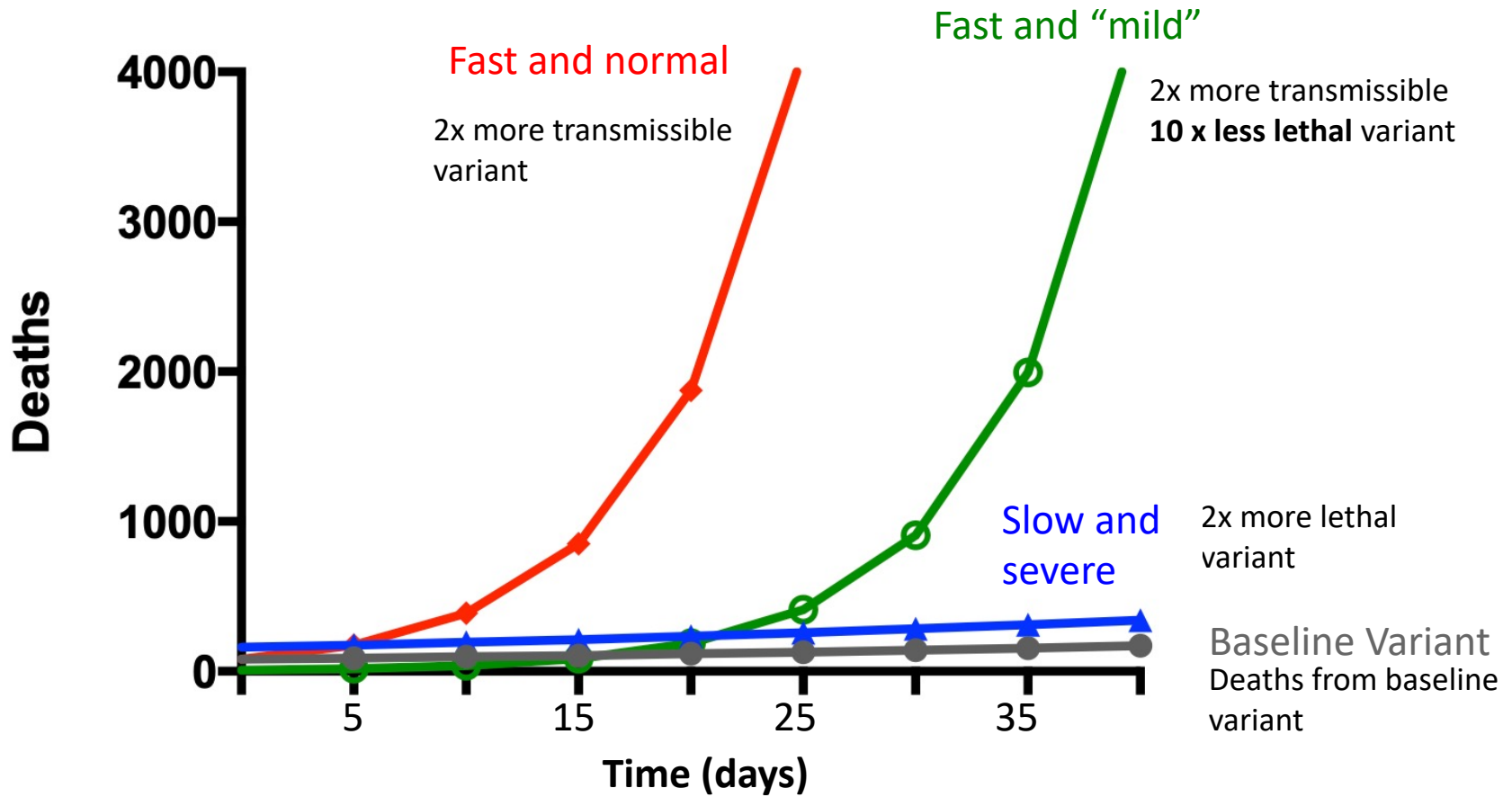
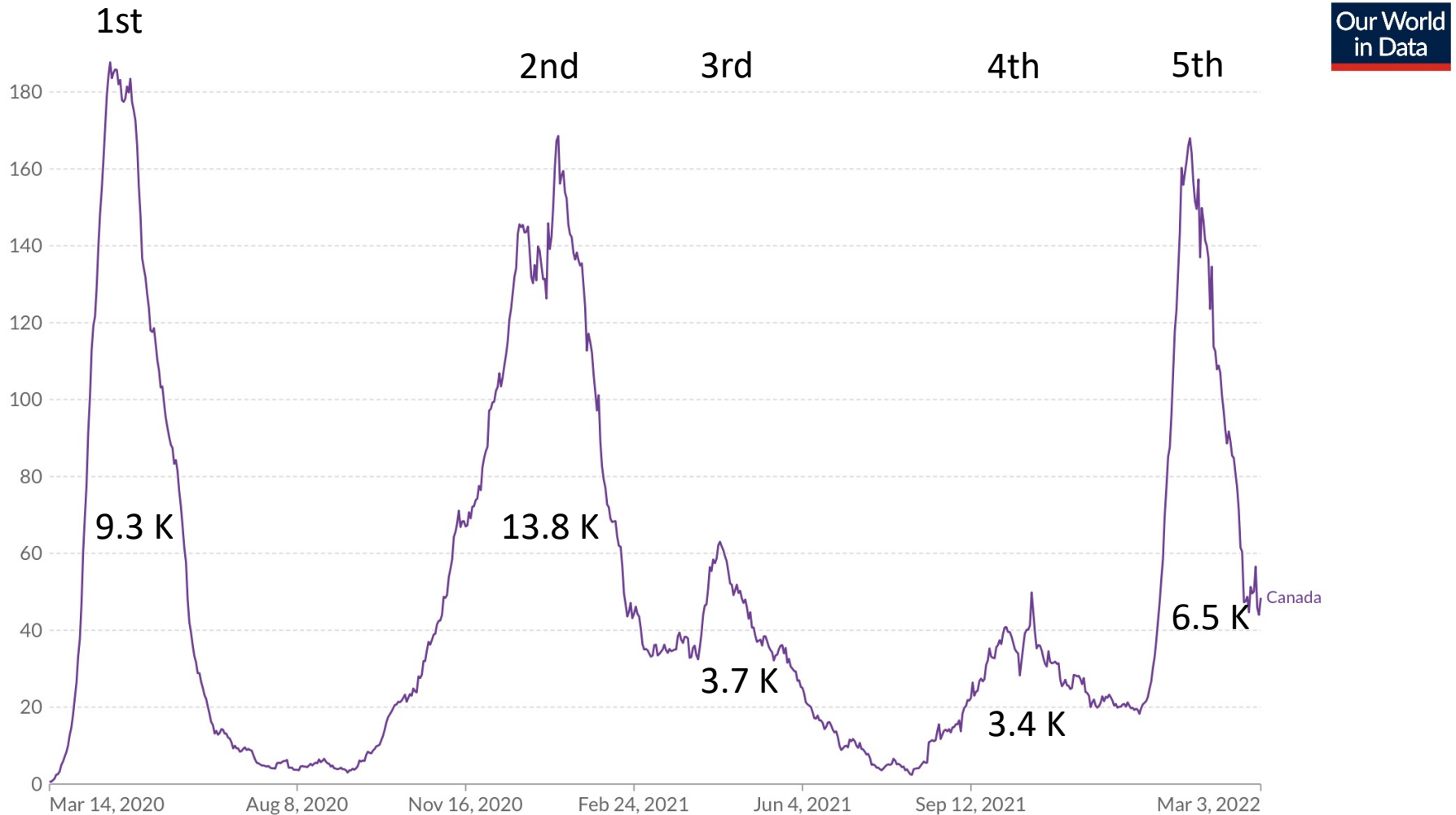


Illustration idea/method from [@Kucharski](#)

Chart and analysis: [@GosiaGasperoPhD](#)

Omicron wave is the 3rd most deadly wave: 6,500 deaths

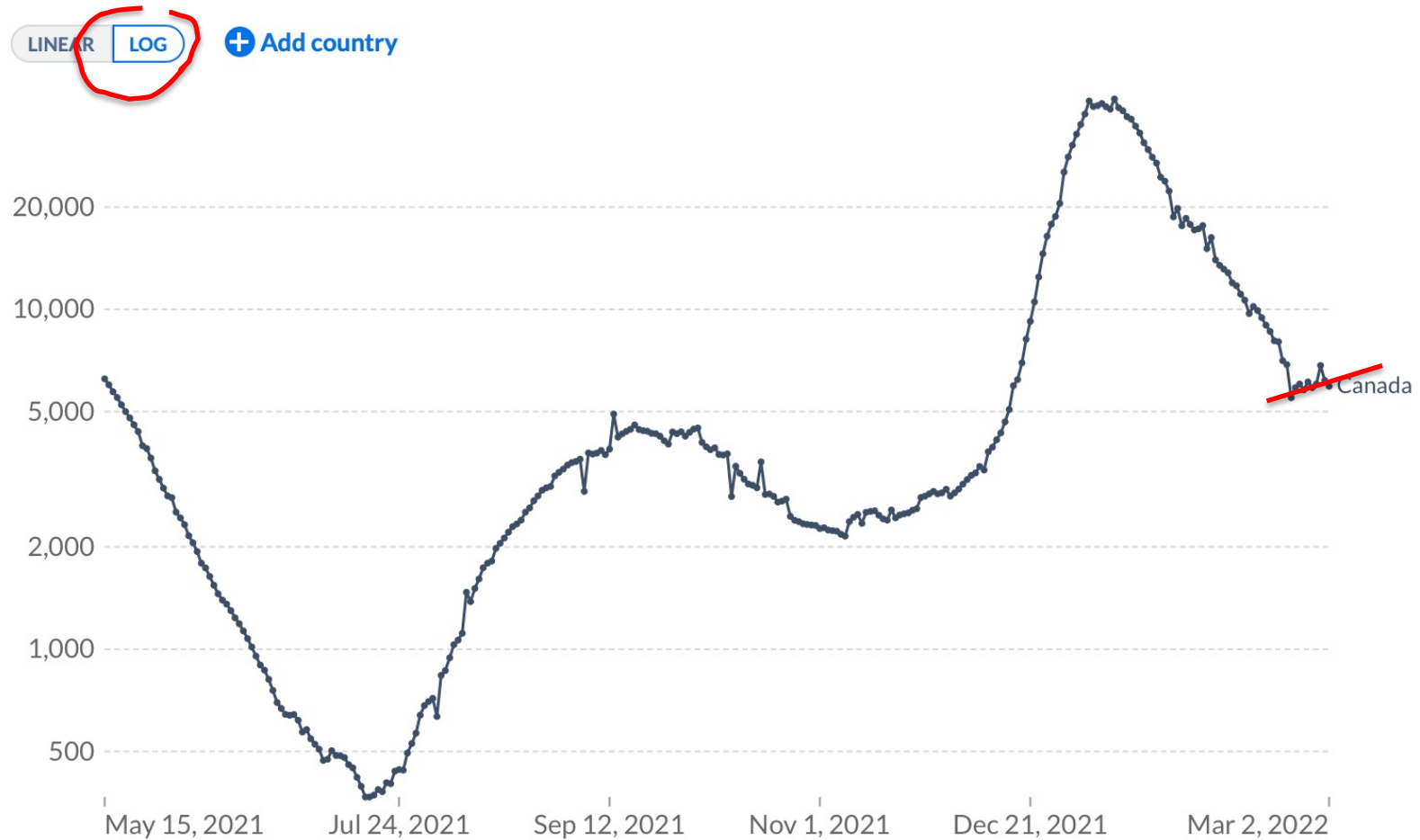


It seems that the 6th wave is starting in Canada

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases

7-day rolling average. Due to limited testing, the number of confirmed cases is lower than the true number of infections.

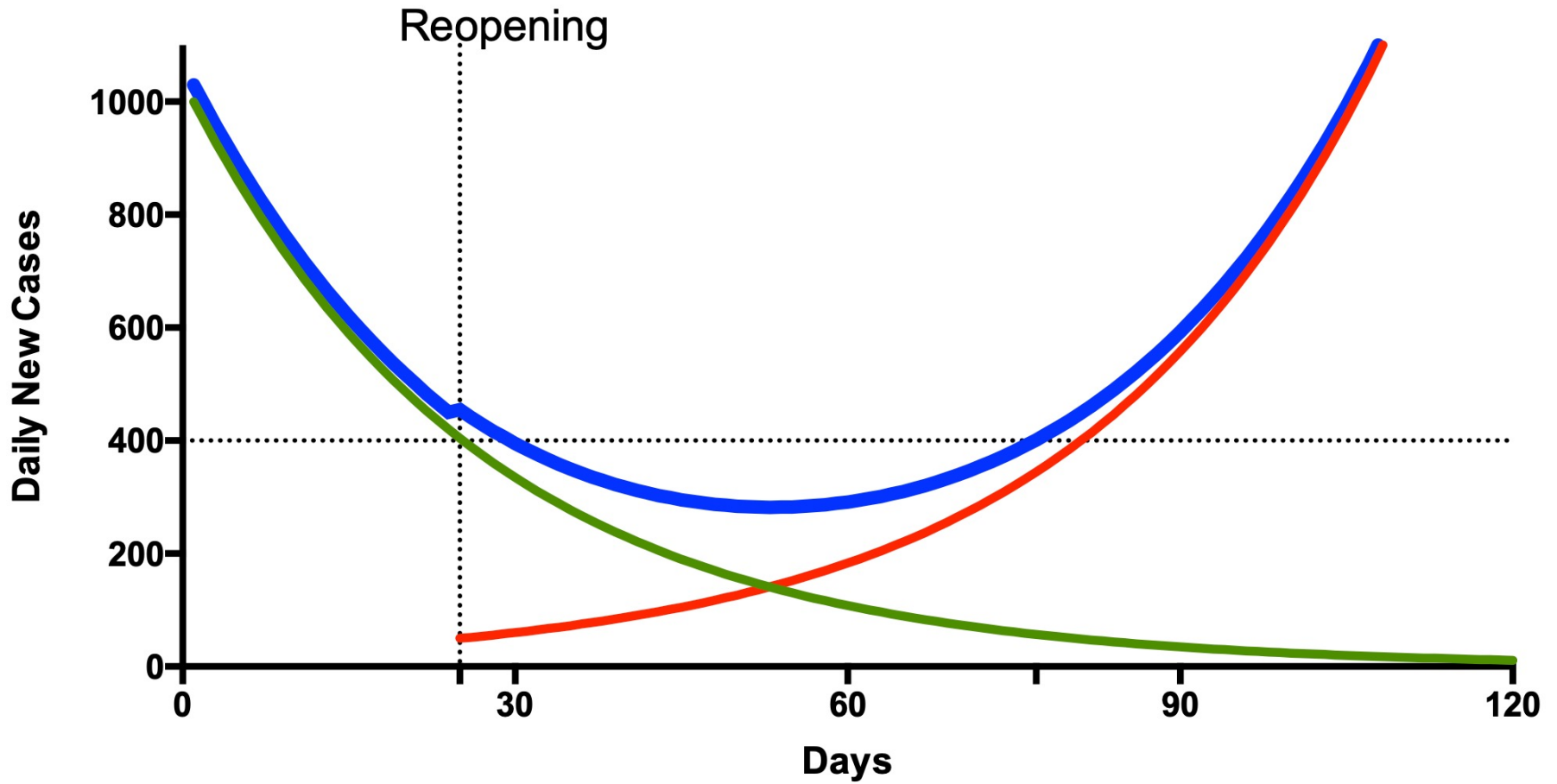
Our World
in Data



Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

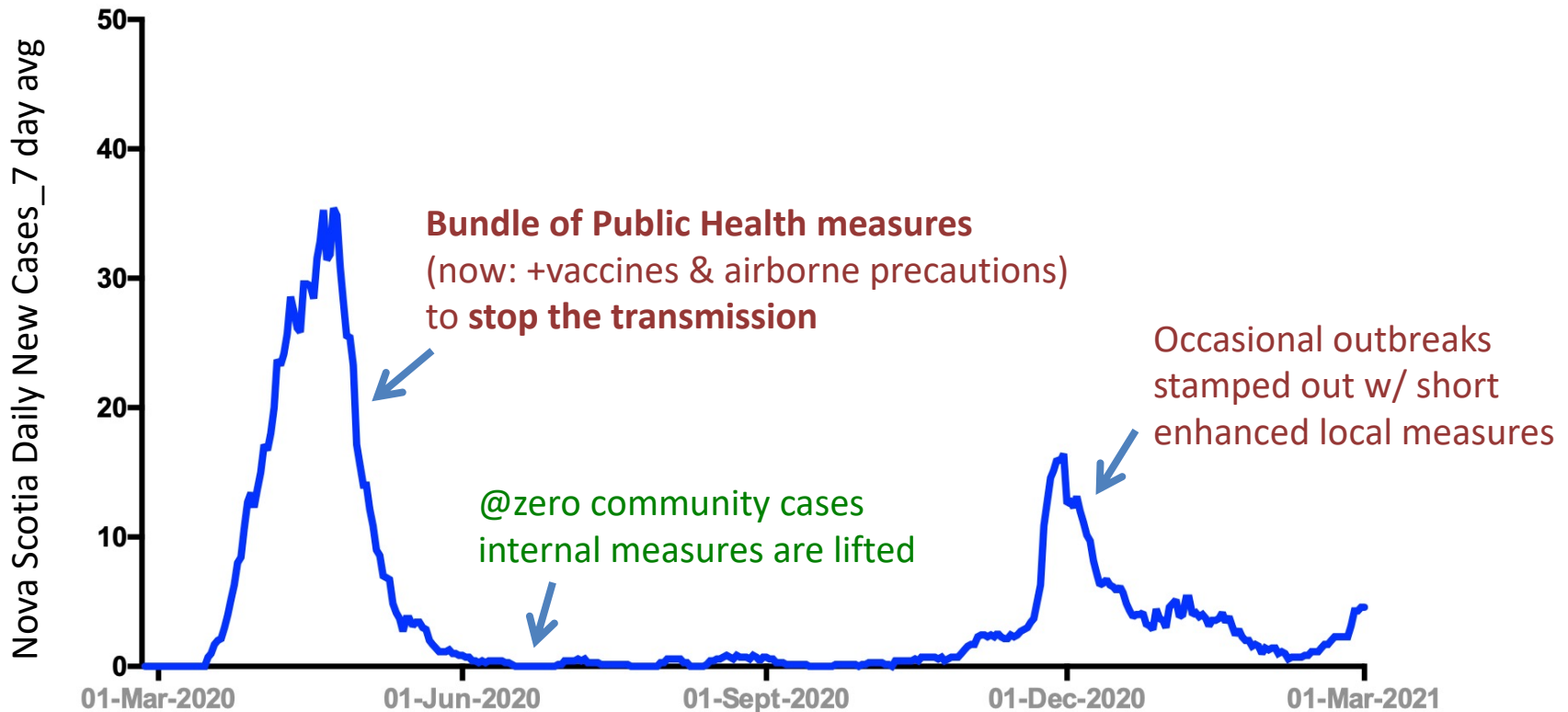
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- Old outbreaks die out
- New outbreaks start
- Overall cases



“Looks” stable
Illusion of control

The principles of COVID-19 elimination strategy



Measures that prevent “reinfection” of the region are kept in place:

- 1) Preventing importation of cases: quarantine of incoming travellers, vax passes, tests
- 2) Making the population resilient to reinfection: e.g. vaccinations, airborne precautions, tests

Regions that eliminated COVID-19 cases can form safe travel bubbles with each other.

Canadian Atlantic Provinces: elimination strategy success

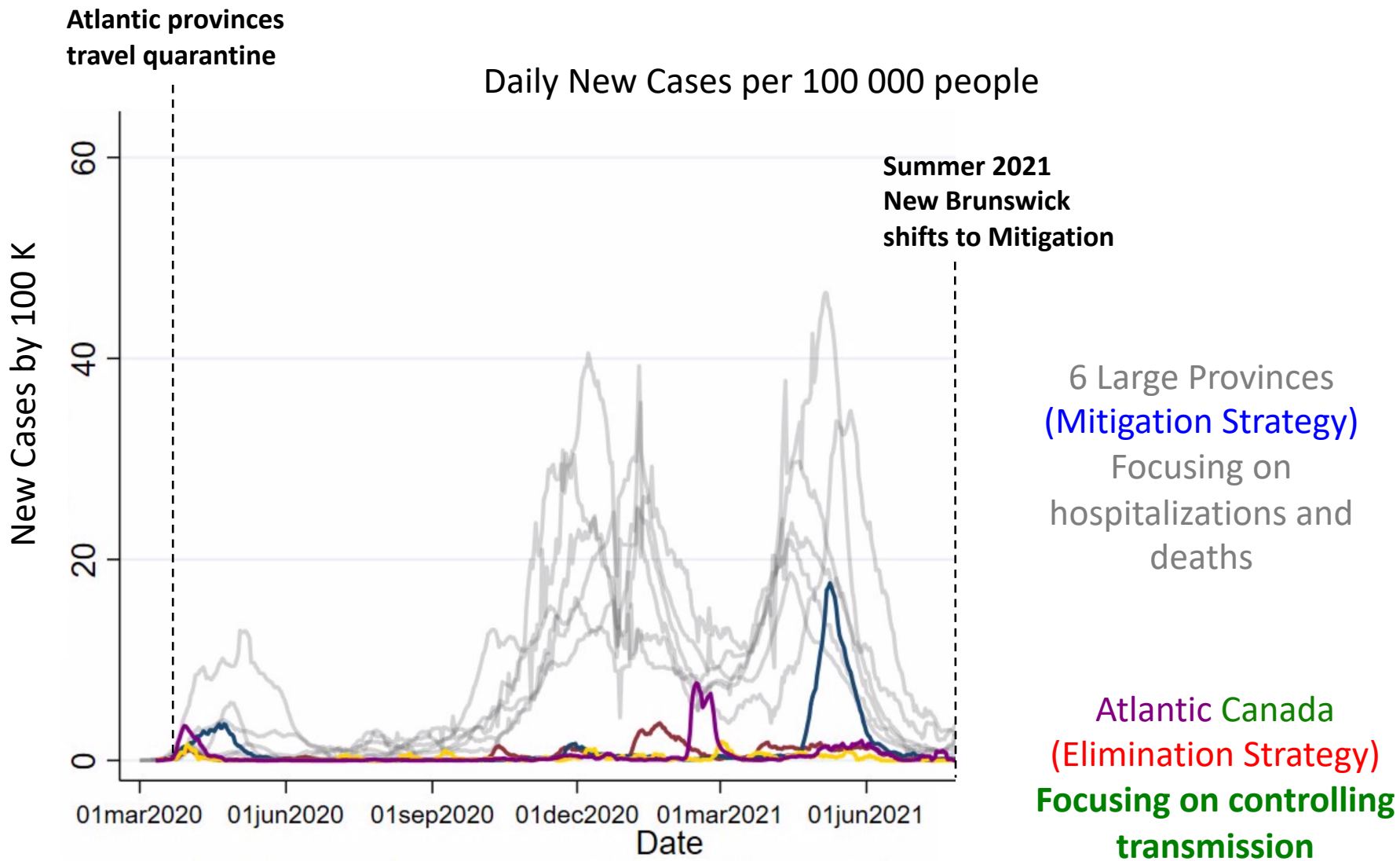


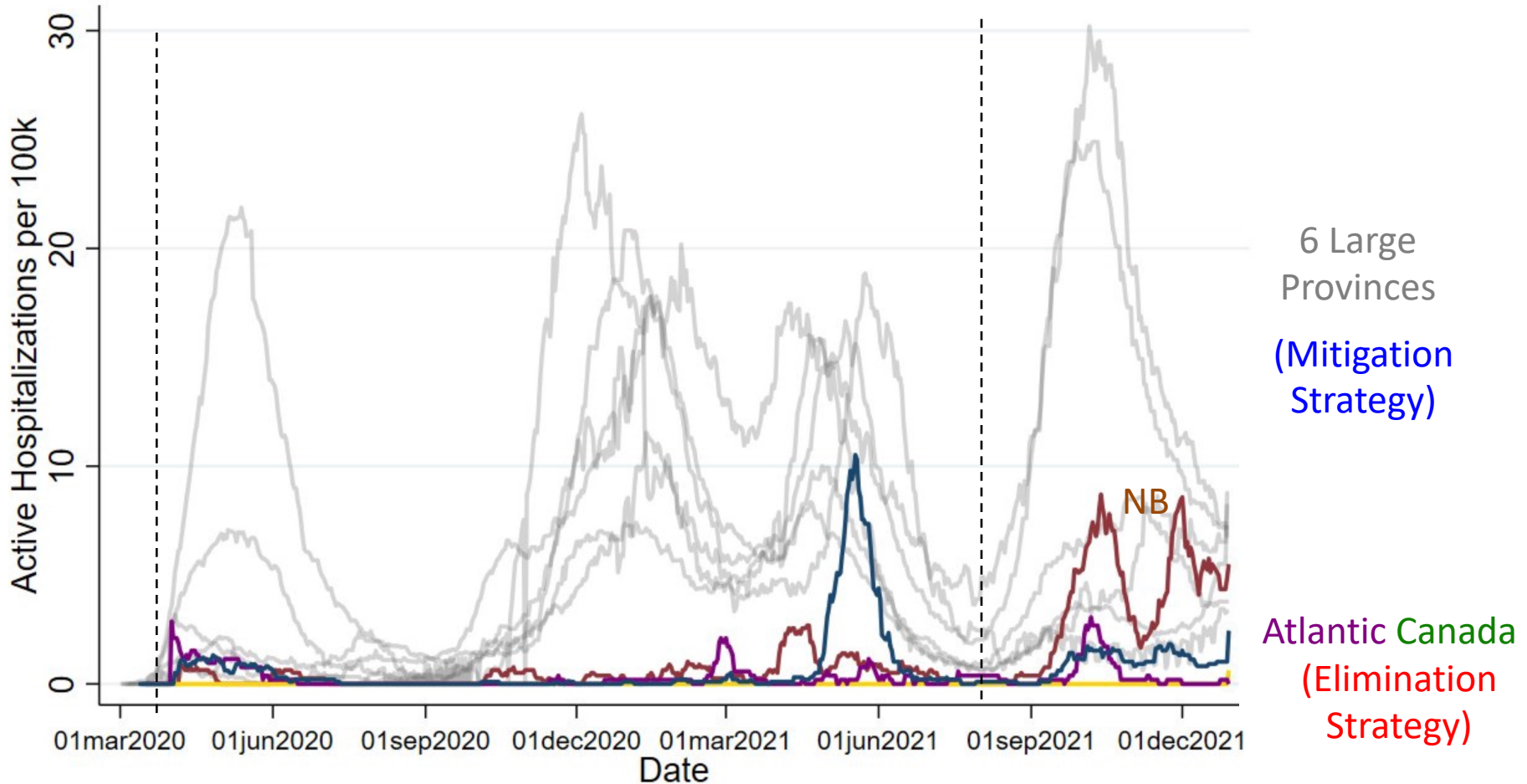
Chart: Kevin Wilson @WilsonKM2,

Data source: PHAC



Elimination strategy provinces had better health, economy & mobility outcomes than Mitigation strategy provinces

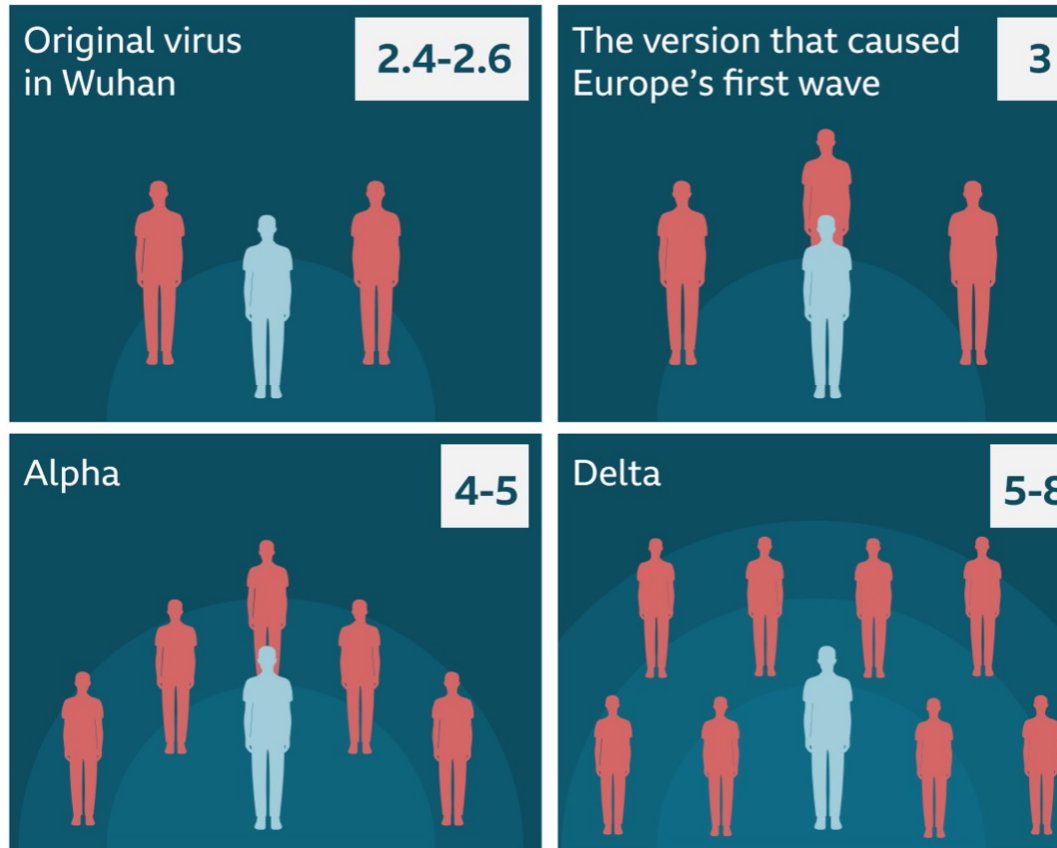
Hospitalizations per 100 K



← Elimination strategy in all 4 Atlantic provinces →

The meaning of R_0 and R_t

The more contagious, the higher the R_0 number

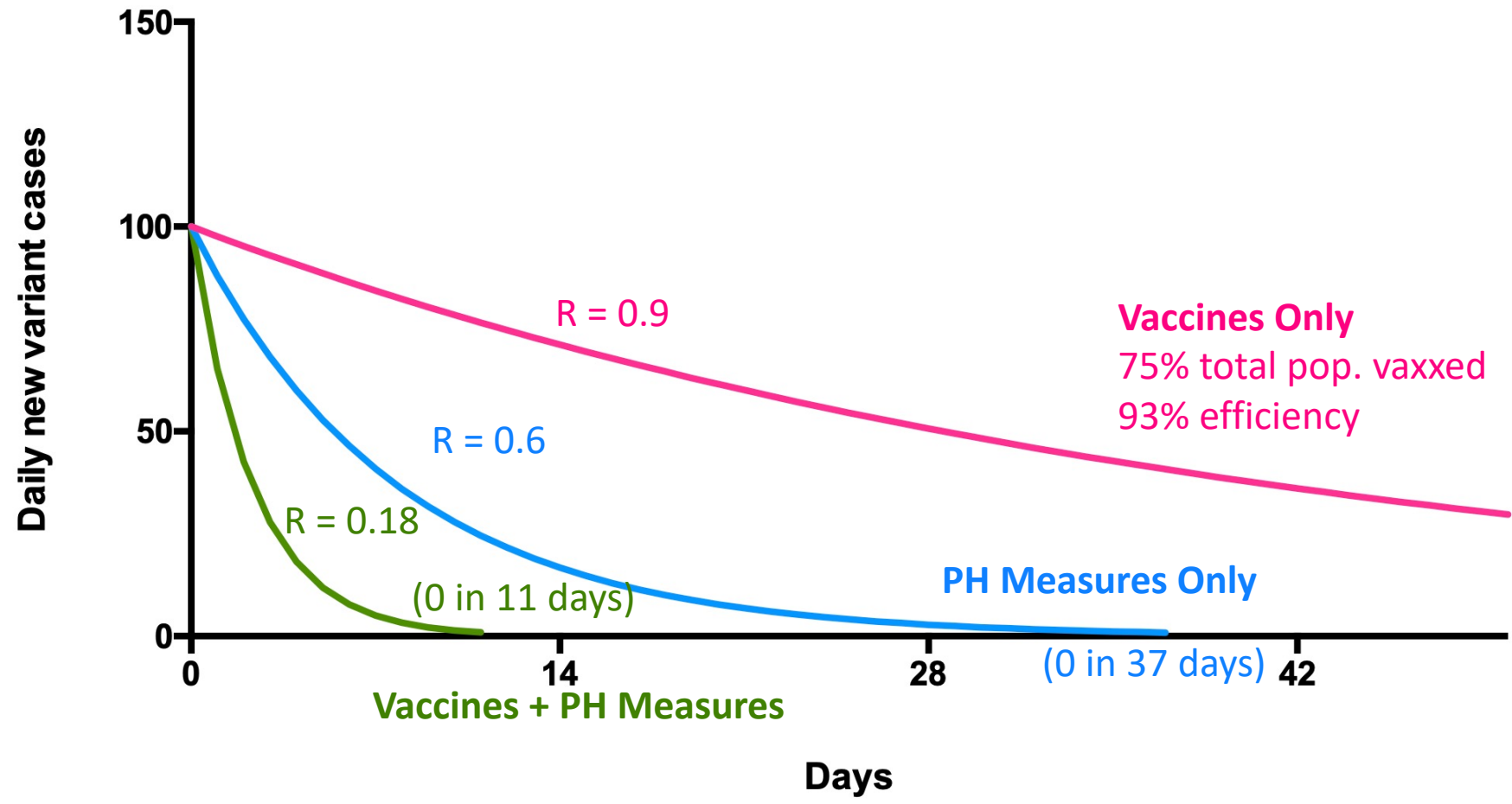


Source: Imperial College, Lancet, Australian government

BBC

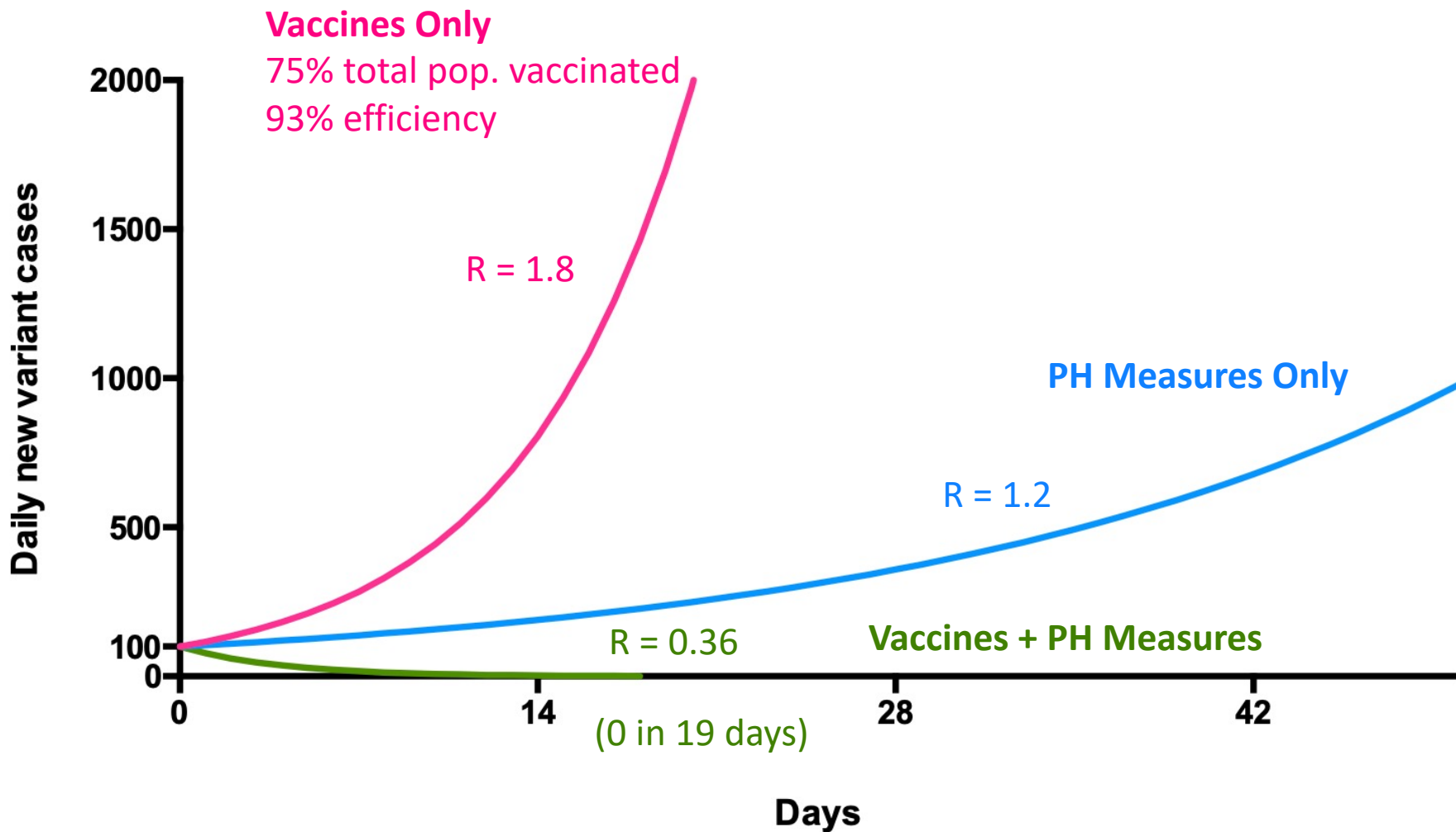
A) Effects of Vaccines and Public Health (PH) Measures on Virus Spread

Original Strain $R_0 = 3$



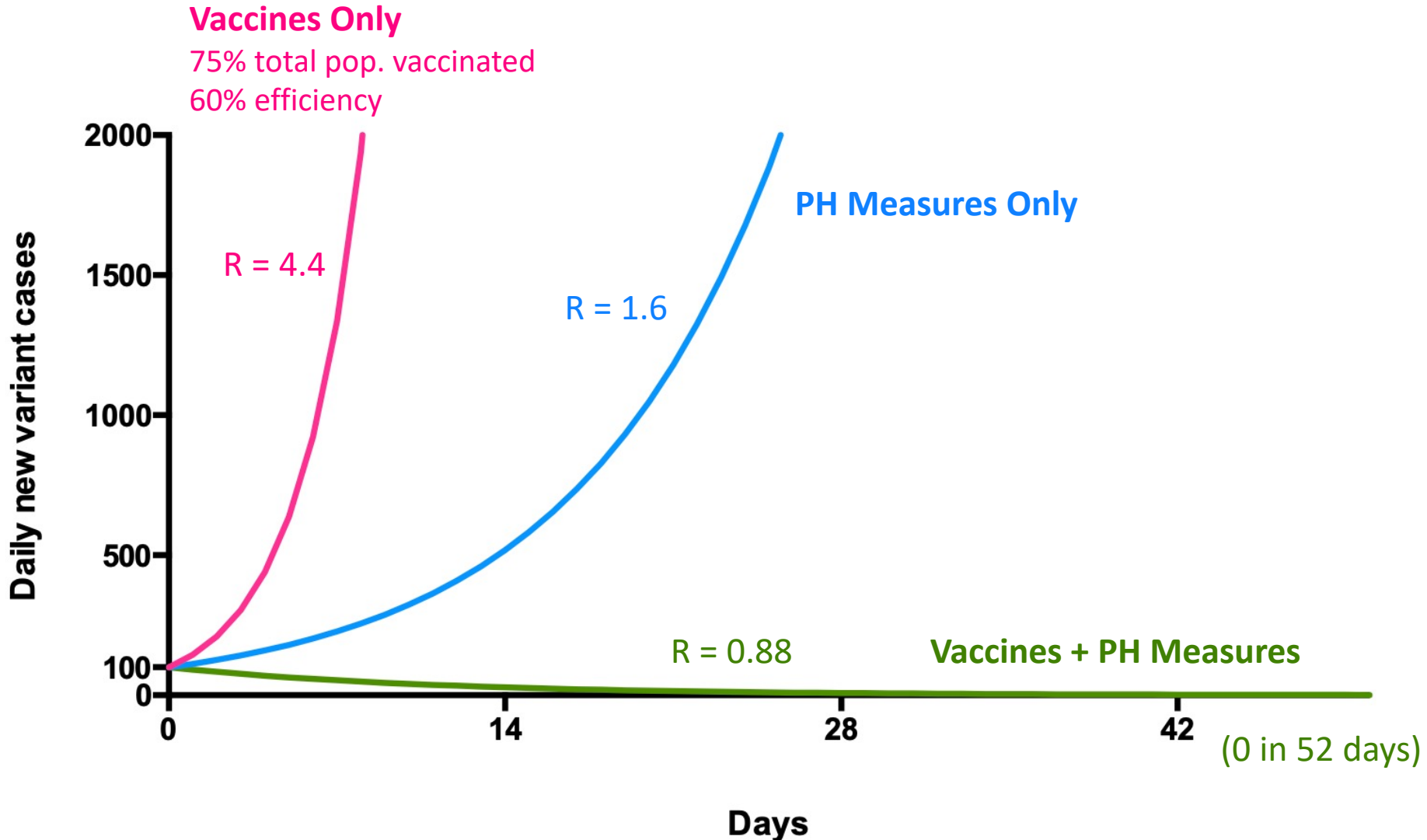
B) Effects of Vaccines and Public Health (PH) Measures on Virus Spread

Delta Variant $R_0 = 6$



C) Effects of Vaccines and Public Health (PH) Measures on Virus Spread

Hypothetical Variant $R_0 = 8$ (& immune evasive)



With COVID-19 measures we achieved de facto #FluZERO – a minimal level of Influenza in Alberta

Influenza in Alberta

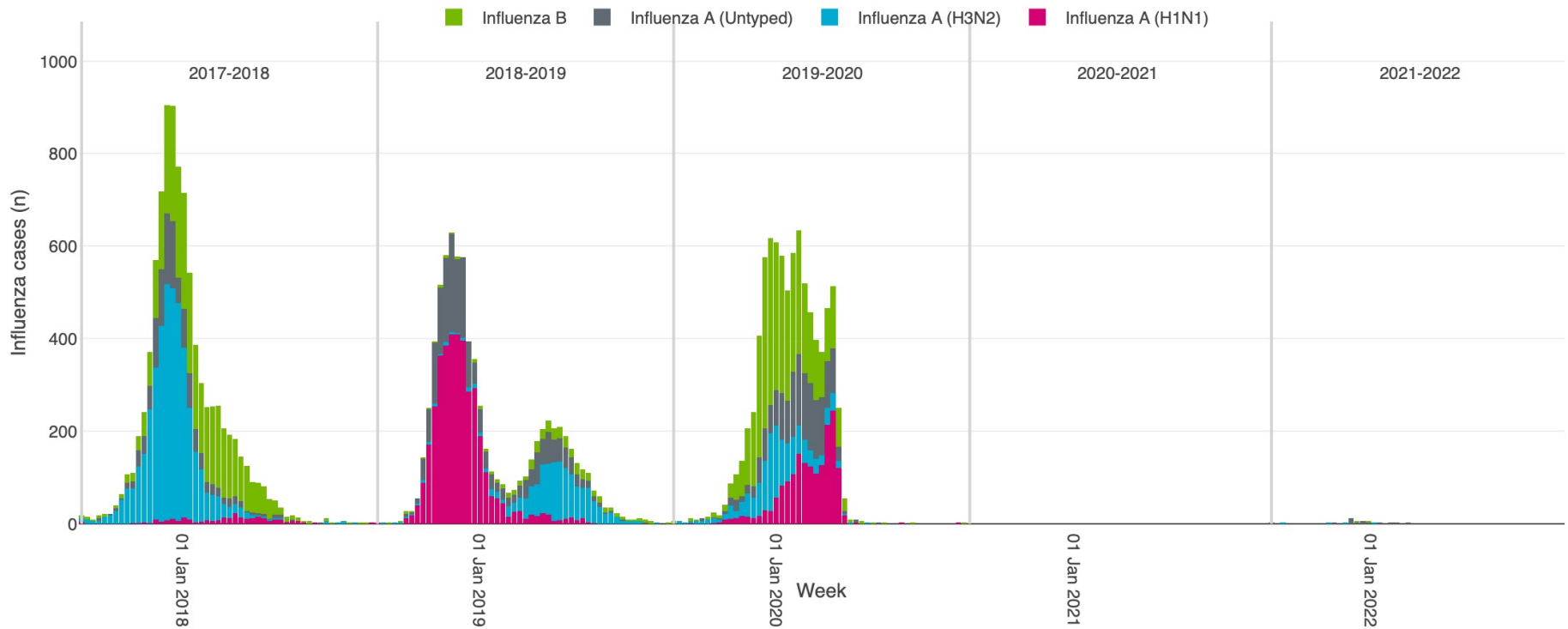


Figure 2: Laboratory-confirmed influenza cases by subtype from the previous five seasons

Influenza in Alberta

Figure 6: Hospitalizations, ICU admissions and deaths (in hospital) among people with laboratory-confirmed influenza cases by serotype and age group, 2021-2022

Age group	Hospitalizations		ICU admissions		Deaths (in hospital)	
	Count	Population rate	Count	Population rate	Count	Population rate
Under 1 year	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
1-4 years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
5-9 years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
10-19 years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
20-29 years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
30-39 years	1	0.1	0	0	0	0
40-49 years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
50-59 years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
60-69 years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
70-79 years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
80-89 years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
90+ years	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0	0	0

Vaccines, public health measures, and good policies reduce a person's risk of COVID-19 severe outcomes

- Policies limiting transmission
- Engineering solutions (air)

Individual Risk = $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Probability} \\ \text{of getting infected} \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Probability} \\ \text{of severe outcomes} \\ \text{if infected} \end{array} \right)$

Community spread	Vaccination status
Type of work/school	Age
Indoor air quality	Health
Knowledge	Access to hospital/therapeutics
Socioeconomic Status	

Thank you!