



# ASPHER Statement: Facing the Fourth Winter of the COVID-19 Pandemic

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## THE FOURTH WINTER OF THE PANDEMIC—WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

The coming winter is the fourth since the COVID-19 pandemic started in late 2019. The rapidity with which novel variants of the virus are emerging and eroding the effectiveness of established tools for the detection, prevention, and treatment of the illness poses an ongoing challenge to healthcare systems, on top of emerging threats such as the MPVX and polio as well as preparations for seasonal influenza, all within the context of pandemic fatigue both for the general public and health workforce [1]. At the same time, policymakers worldwide now possess the experience necessary to stage effective and equitable responses to the pandemic. In this statement, we reflect on the key lessons for managing the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in the context of multiple intersecting global threats [2].

## THE PANDEMIC RESPONSE SHOULD PRIORITIZE EQUITY

The first lesson is that this is an inequitable pandemic. Most outcomes relevant to COVID-19 follow a social gradient, ranging from contracting the disease [3], experiencing a severe course of the disease [4] and death [5], vaccine hesitancy [6] and not having received a full course of vaccination [7], or experiencing economic hardship [8] and poorer mental health as a result of the pandemic [9]. Any response, therefore, necessitates a strong consideration of equity effects and entails a combination of tailored information dissemination, vaccination campaigns targeted at different levels of the social hierarchy, providing adequate ventilation, encouraging wearing masks in public places like on public transport [10], ensuring that frequent testing and quarantining are financially accessible for all, and welfare policies ameliorating social and economic deprivation.

## VACCINES ARE NECESSARY BUT NOT SUFFICIENT

The availability of COVID-19 vaccines has been a turning point in the pandemic and has resulted in fewer new infections, hospital admissions, and severe courses of disease [11]. However, vaccination alone is not

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sufficient to prepare for the months ahead. Large sections of the population—often those at the bottom of the social hierarchy—will likely remain unvaccinated in light of their vaccine hesitancy and distrust of the government [6, 7, 12]. Globally, the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines remains unequal as wealthy nations stockpile the vaccine at the expense of easy access in lower- and middle-income countries; this not only hinders the effective response in those countries but also perpetuates the worldwide risk of emergent variants [13–17]. In absence of other preventive strategies, the rapid emergence of novel variants in combination with waning immunity after vaccination [18], necessitates the constant development and rollout of booster doses in the absence of other preventive strategies, which is not sustainable over the long term.

## TRANSPARENT EVIDENCE-INFORMED DECISION-MAKING ENGENDERS TRUST

An effective response to the pandemic fundamentally requires a relationship of trust and cooperation between governments and their citizens. This relationship is greatly enhanced if key stakeholders and the public are engaged in a fair process for decision-making involving publicity, relevance, revisability, and enforcement [10]. Given the evidence available on the likely effects of various non-pharmacological interventions on the course of the pandemic [19–21] and the availability of reflections on how best to incorporate scientific evidence in political decision-making during the pandemic [22–24], this moment presents an opportunity for governments to restore much-needed confidence in their ability to handle the pandemic and act decisively to protect the public's health.

## EFFECTIVE SURVEILLANCE IS THE KEY TO AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE

Throughout the pandemic, COVID-19 surveillance systems played a key role in shaping effective responses to the pandemic [25]. Nevertheless, differences between countries, regions, and over time in how COVID-19 cases are defined, tested for, and reported have made the consistent and reliable tracking of the COVID-19 burden challenging [26–28]. To support an effective public health response going into the winter, countries will need to do more and more varied surveillance. Various techniques and tactics are available to provide insight into the prevalence of COVID-19 in a population [29], including wastewater surveillance [30]. There is also an ongoing need for genomic surveillance to detect emerging viral variants [31], as well as for monitoring for COVID-19 in healthcare and other occupational settings [32], inequalities in COVID-19 burden between ethnic groups [33], and the prevalence of long COVID [34]. The ECDC and WHO Europe suggest a good standard for surveillance of respiratory viruses—including COVID-19—consists of representative sentinel surveillance systems in primary and secondary care, the targeted surveillance of vulnerable groups, gathering data on illness severity such as hospitalisations, admissions to ICU, and mortality, and genomic monitoring; the data gathered should be sufficiently disaggregated to accurately follow virus- and variant-specific disease incidence by

severity, age, and place [35]. Investing in sustainable surveillance systems will not only help us with COVID-19 but also enable effective public health responses to other emerging health threats.

## THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC WILL NOT BE FOUGHT IN ISOLATION

An effective response to COVID-19 this winter will be critical to preserve the capacities of healthcare and public health institutions as they fend off other threats. Overlapping with the COVID-19 pandemic is the global circulation of MPVX [36], and experts warn of a resurgent seasonal influenza after 2 years suppression by public health measures and travel restrictions [37]. The context is also made more challenging by rising geopolitical uncertainty, high inflation driving up costs of living, extreme weather conditions including heatwaves and floods, and other threats [2]. COVID-19 pandemic is still here, yet we learned many lessons. We must take a balanced, sustainable, and holistic perspective to guide us in our interventions [2]. This requires collaboration and solidarity, both within and between countries.

## AUTHOR'S NOTE

The Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region (ASPHER) is the key independent European organization dedicated to improving and protecting public health by strengthening education and training of public health professionals for practice and research. [www.aspher.org](http://www.aspher.org).

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

RH prepared the first draft. ND and JM contributed extensively to further drafts. All authors made substantial contributions to the conception of the work and to the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; and revising it critically for important intellectual content; and final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

JM is an elected, unpaid official of ASPHER, a membership organisation. ND and RH are unpaid in their work for ASPHER. LL and RO are paid officials of ASPHER.

The remaining authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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