

# Global Health Cast 37

May 16, 2023



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 @Vaccinologist



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 @Prof\_Schmitt

**Every Week**

12.00 noon - CET

# What we talk about today

- **COVID-19 global health emergency is OVER**
- **COVID-19 epidemiology**
- **Obstructive sleep apnea and Long COVID**
- **MPOX is no longer a PHEIC**
- **Vaccines: License – Recommendation – Use**
- **“Most Infectious Diseases” - ZIKA**

# **BREAKING** COVID-19 global health emergency is over



**The end of the COVID-19 global health emergency is a moment for reflection. The painful lessons we have learned, the investments we have made, and the capacity we have built must be transformed into meaningful and lasting change.**

Figure 1. COVID-19 cases reported by WHO Region, and global deaths by 28-day intervals, as of 7 May 2023\*\*

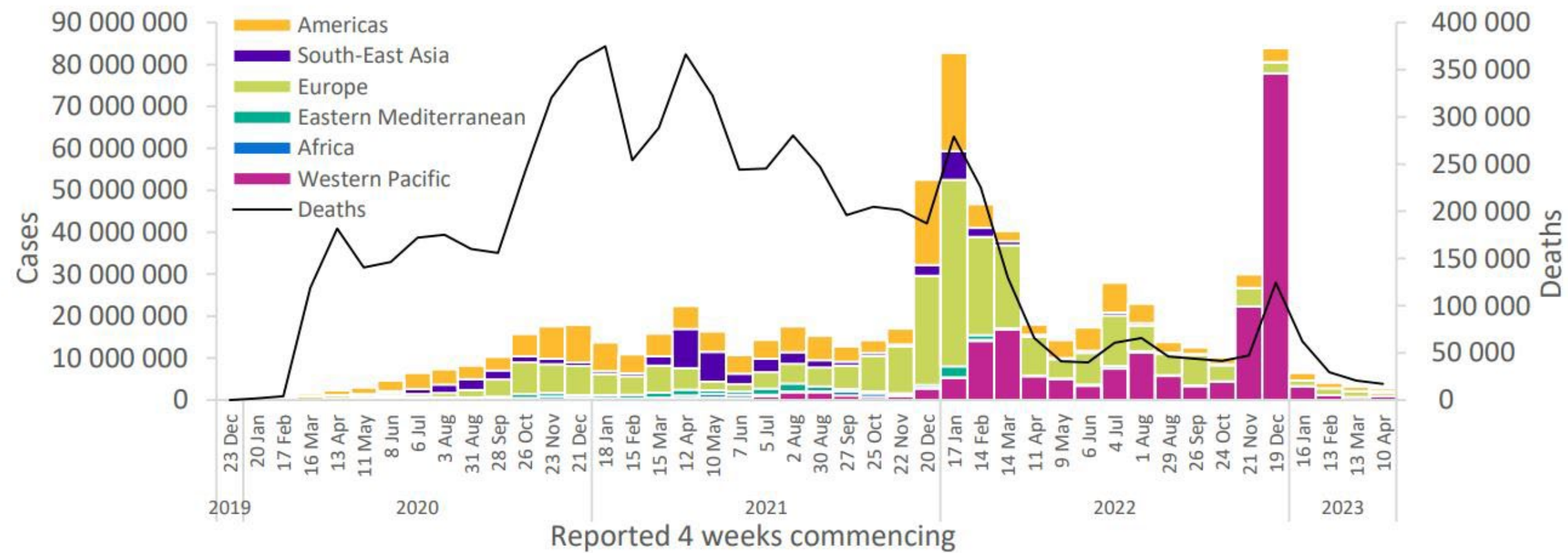
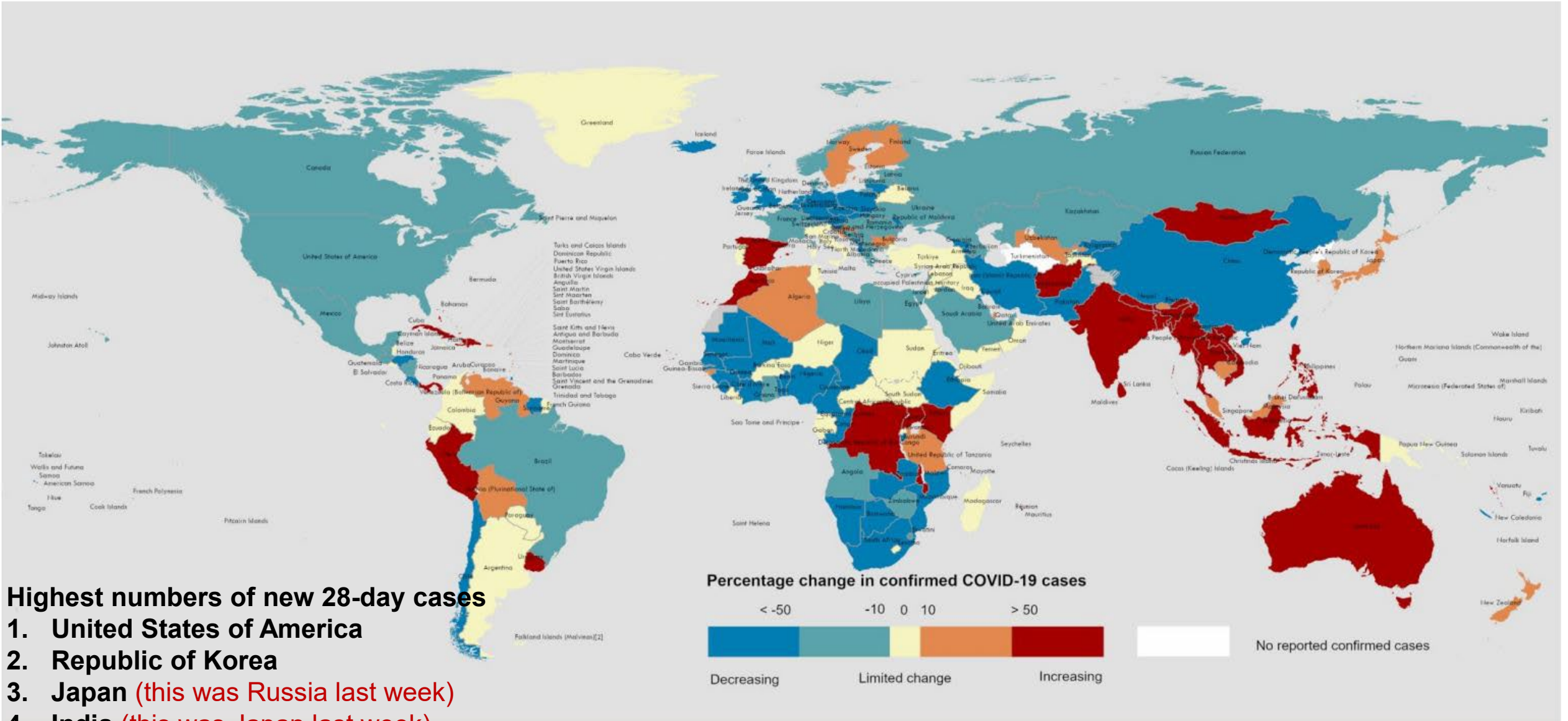


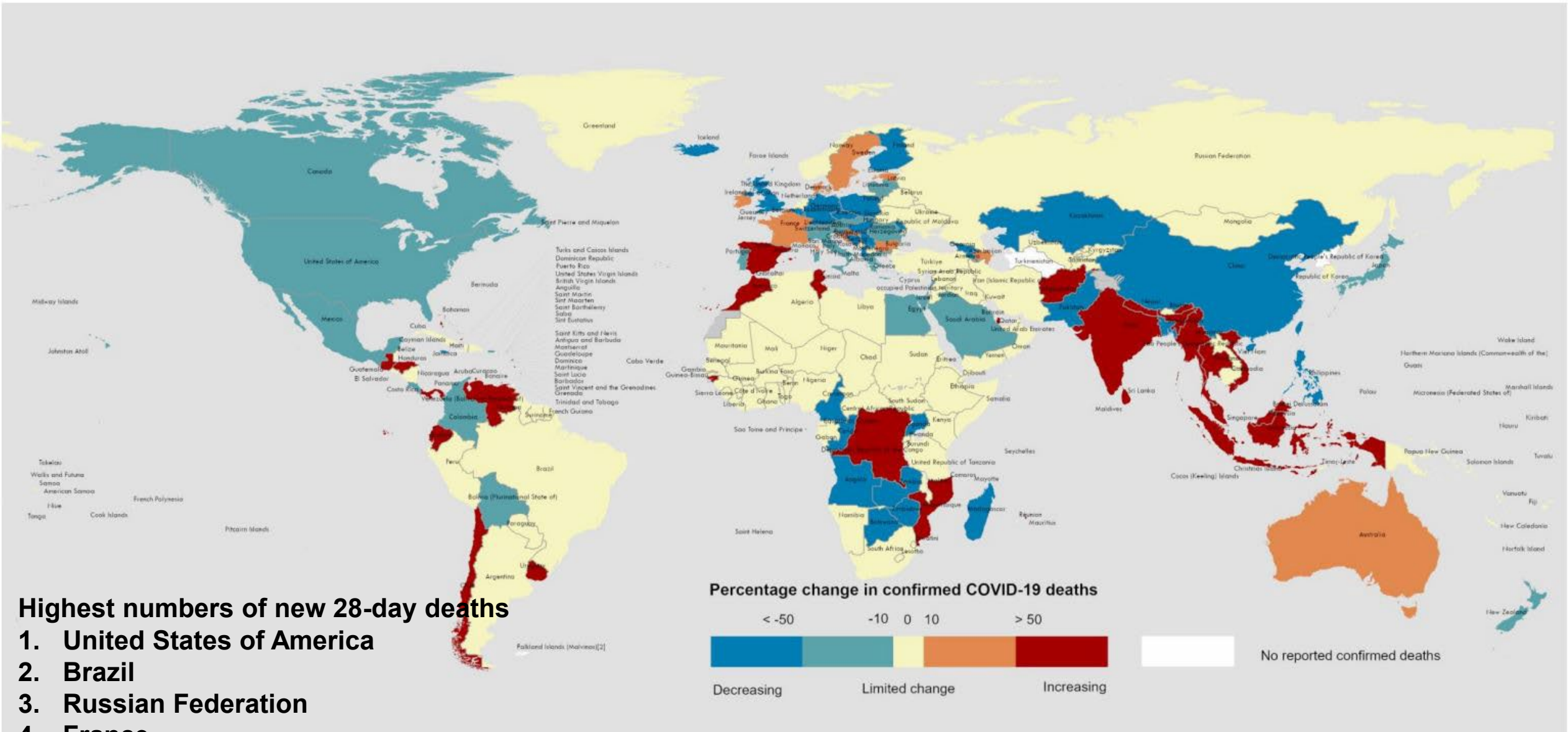


Figure 2. Percentage change in confirmed COVID-19 cases over the last 28 days relative to the previous 28 days, as of 7 May 2023\*\*



- Highest numbers of new 28-day cases
1. United States of America
  2. Republic of Korea
  3. Japan (this was Russia last week)
  4. India (this was Japan last week)
  5. France

Figure 3. Percentage change in confirmed COVID-19 deaths over the last 28 days relative to the previous 28 days, as of 7 May 2023\*\*



- Highest numbers of new 28-day deaths
1. United States of America
  2. Brazil
  3. Russian Federation
  4. France
  5. India (this was the Islamic Republic of Iran last week)

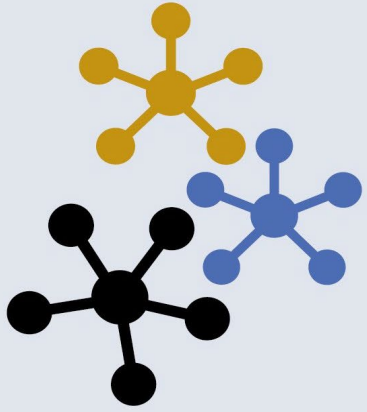


**Table 2. Weekly prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 VOIs and VUMs, week 12 to week 16 of 2023**

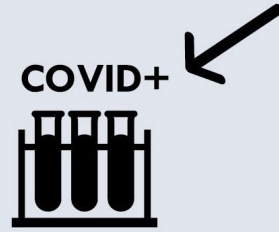
Lineage	Countries	Sequences	2023-12	2023-13	2023-14	2023-15	2023-16
XBB.1.5* (VOI)	109	203 469	52.38	51.66	50.46	48.98	47.54
XBB.1.16* (VOI)	46	7153	4.01	4.98	6.64	7.73	8.58
BA.2.75*	121	109 754	3.70	3.39	3.46	3.15	1.51
CH.1.1*	91	44 419	4.88	4.92	3.89	3.92	3.57
BQ.1*	147	406 465	5.83	4.28	3.72	2.74	1.75
XBB*	124	61 726	4.92	5.59	5.94	7.14	8.20
XBB.1.9.1*	78	19 946	8.03	9.82	10.40	12.34	12.40
XBB.1.9.2*	53	4877	1.94	2.68	2.72	3.03	3.82
Unassigned	103	149 082	4.25	2.49	2.53	1.79	2.75
Other <sup>+</sup>	207	6 704 771	4.39	5.67	6.25	6.76	8.47

\* Includes descendant lineages, except those individually specified elsewhere in the table. For example, XBB\* does not include XBB.1.5, XBB.1.9.1, XBB.1.9.2 and XBB.1.16.

<sup>+</sup> Others are other circulating lineages excluding the VOI, VUMs, BA.1\*, BA.2\*, BA.3\*, BA.4\*, BA.5\*.

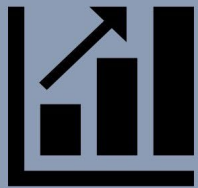
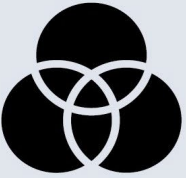


Three 'real world' data research networks within the RECOVER initiative (PCORnet, PEDSnet, N3C) participated in this analysis



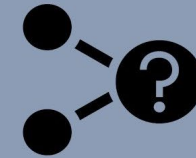
Networks examined the risk of probable PASC in SARS-CoV-2 positive patients with and without pre-pandemic OSA diagnoses

Definitions were harmonized across networks, with the exception of PASC, and adjusted for demographic and clinical factors



OSA was associated with increased risk of PASC among adult patients after adjusting for other comorbidities and COVID severity

After adjustment, associations among children were not significant



The association diminished among all networks after adjustment, suggesting confounding from associations between obesity, or other comorbidities, and PASC

Adults with pre-existing OSA had **increased odds** of developing PASC and may benefit from increased monitoring after SARS-CoV-2 infection



11 May 2023 Statement

**BREAKING**  
**Mpox is no longer a Public  
Health Emergency of  
International Concern**

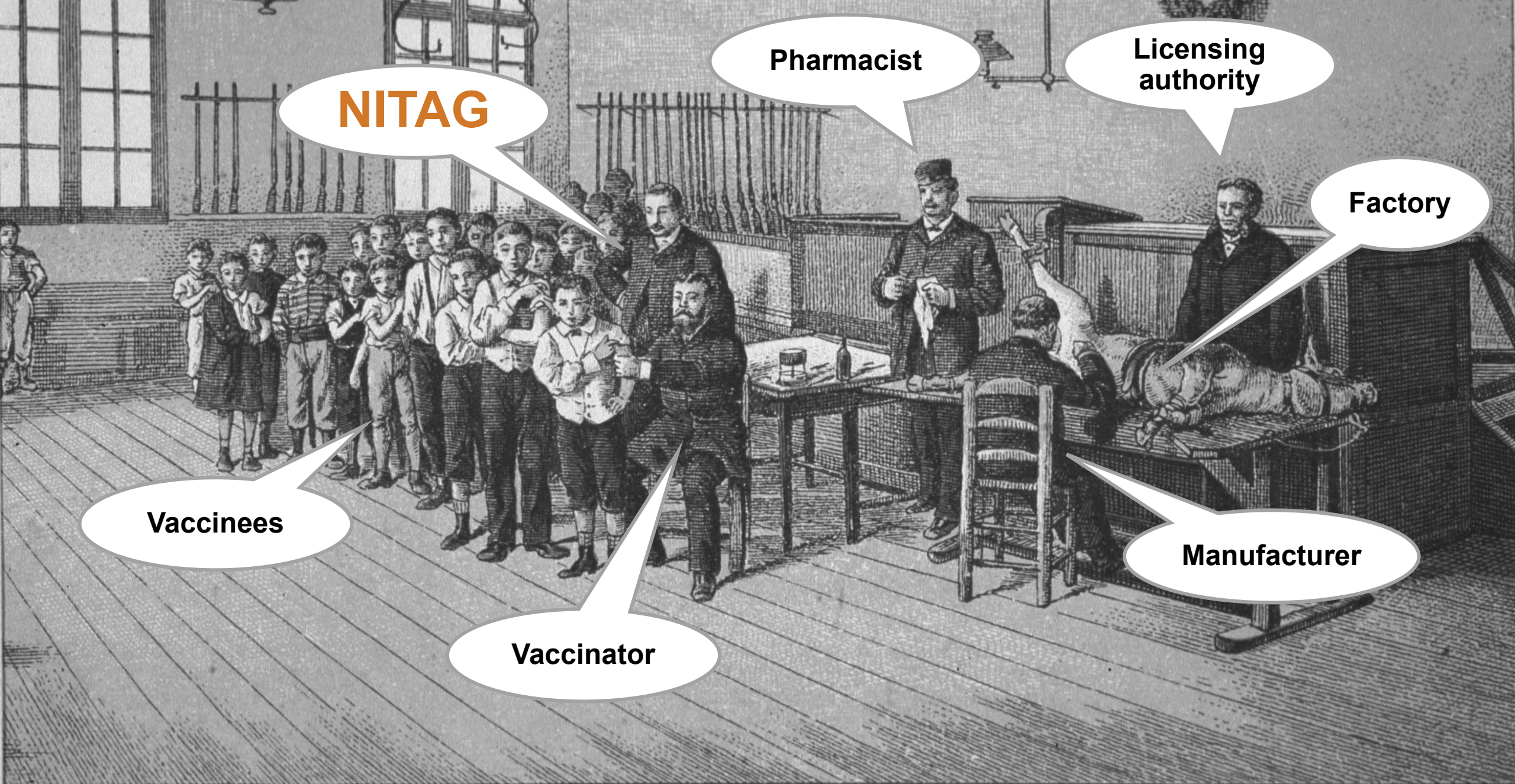


**The Emergency Committee on MPOX met for the fifth time and advised Dr Tedros that the multi-country outbreak is no longer a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).**

The Emergency Committee acknowledged the progress made in the global response to the multi-country outbreak of mpox and the further decline in the number of reported cases since the last meeting. The Committee noted a significant decline in the number of reported cases compared to the previous reporting period and no changes in the severity and clinical manifestation of the disease.

The Committee acknowledged remaining uncertainties about the disease, regarding modes of transmission in some countries, poor quality of some reported data, and continued lack of effective countermeasures in the African countries, where mpox occurs regularly. The Committee considered, however, that these are long-term challenges that would be better addressed through sustained efforts in a transition towards a long-term strategy to manage the public health risks posed by mpox, rather than the emergency measures inherent to a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC).





**NITAG**

**Pharmacist**

**Licensing  
authority**

**Factory**

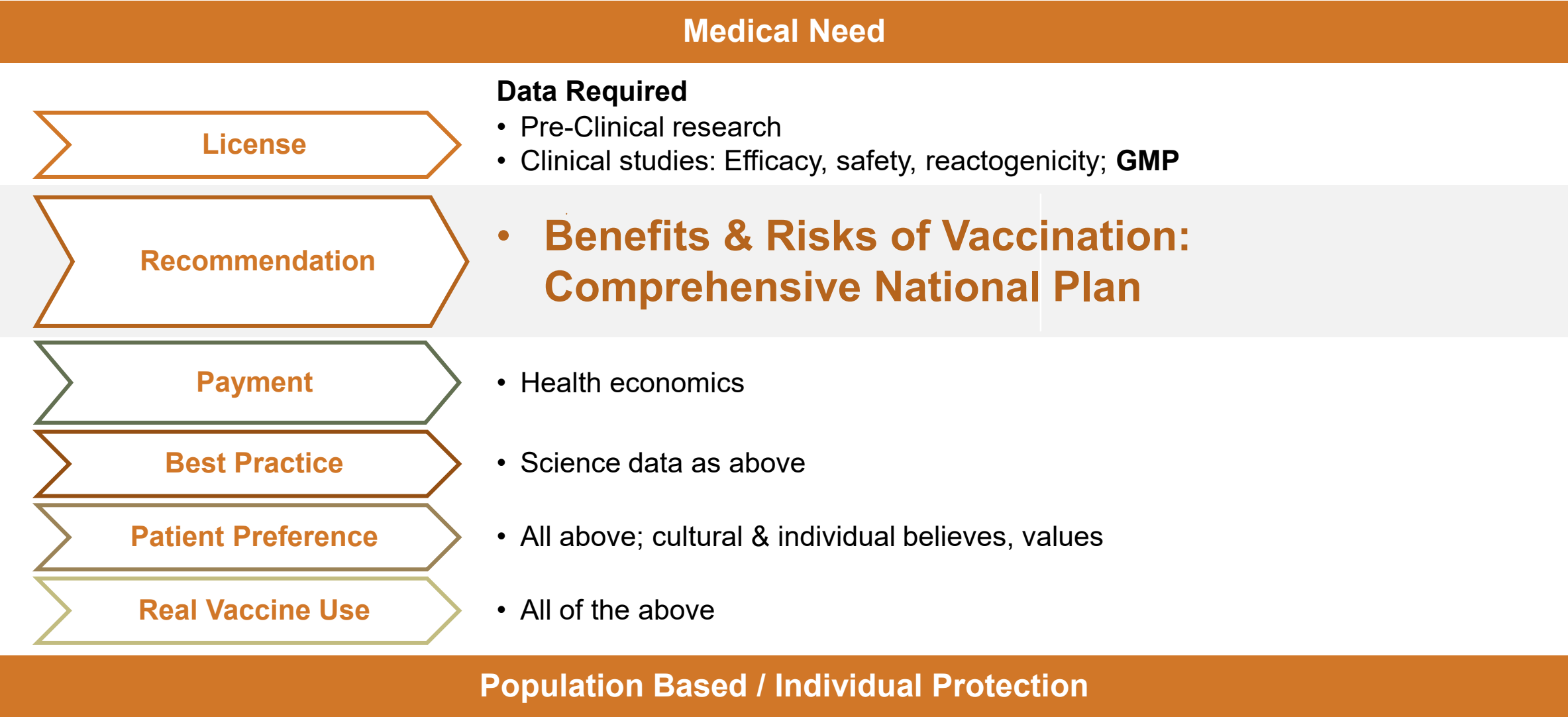
**Vaccinees**

**Vaccinator**

**Manufacturer**

SÉANCE DE REVACCINATION DANS UNE ECOLE COMMUNALE DE BORDEAUX

# How to Protect by Vaccination





# Double-blind-randomized trials: Limitations due to bias and lack of relevance

VEy in d-b-r: Ac

Investigator Compliance Category†	Mild and T (95 DTaP
High	40 (3–65)
Intermediate	78 (65–86)
Low	75 (53–87)

It is a general belief th  
most reliable data are  
blind format has beer  
double-blind trials wit  
efficacy of the same l  
vaccine varied by 12%



What is Montezuma's Revenge? Symptoms, Treatment

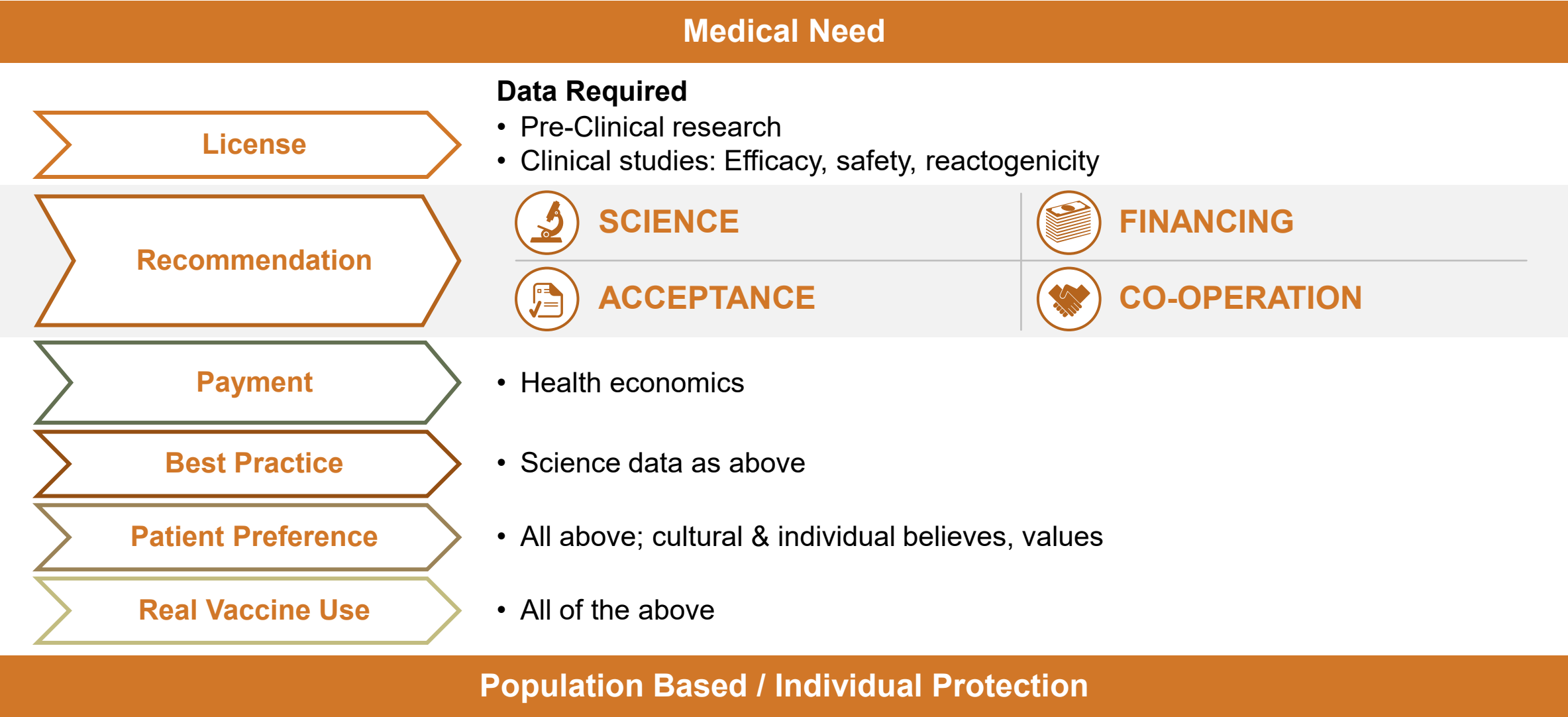
Significant results may be useless

Study year, drug group	Dosage	No. of participants who became ill/ total in group (%)	Percent protection
1977			
BSS	60 mL qid for 3 w (4.2 g/d)	14/62 (23)	62
Placebo	60 mL qid for 3 w	40/66 (61, $P < .0001$ )	
1985			
BSS	2 tablets qid for 3 w (2.1 g/d)	7/51 (14, $P < .001$ )	65
BSS	1 tablet qid for 3 w (1.05 g/d)	15/63 (24, NS)	40
Placebo	2 tablets qid for 3 w	23/58 (40)	

NOTE. Percent protection = ([percentage of placebo group that became ill] – [percentage of active drug group that became ill]) ÷ (percentage of placebo group that became ill). NS = not significant.

(DuPont, Ericsson et al. 1990)(Cherry, Heininger et al. 1998)

# How to Protect by Vaccination



## The most infectious diseases the WHO has identified to date:

- ✓ Nipah virus **Check out GHC 33**
- ✓ Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever **Check out GHC 34**
- ✓ Lassa fever **Check out GHC 35**
- ✓ Rift Valley fever **Check out GHC 36**
- Zika
- Ebola and Marburg
- Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)

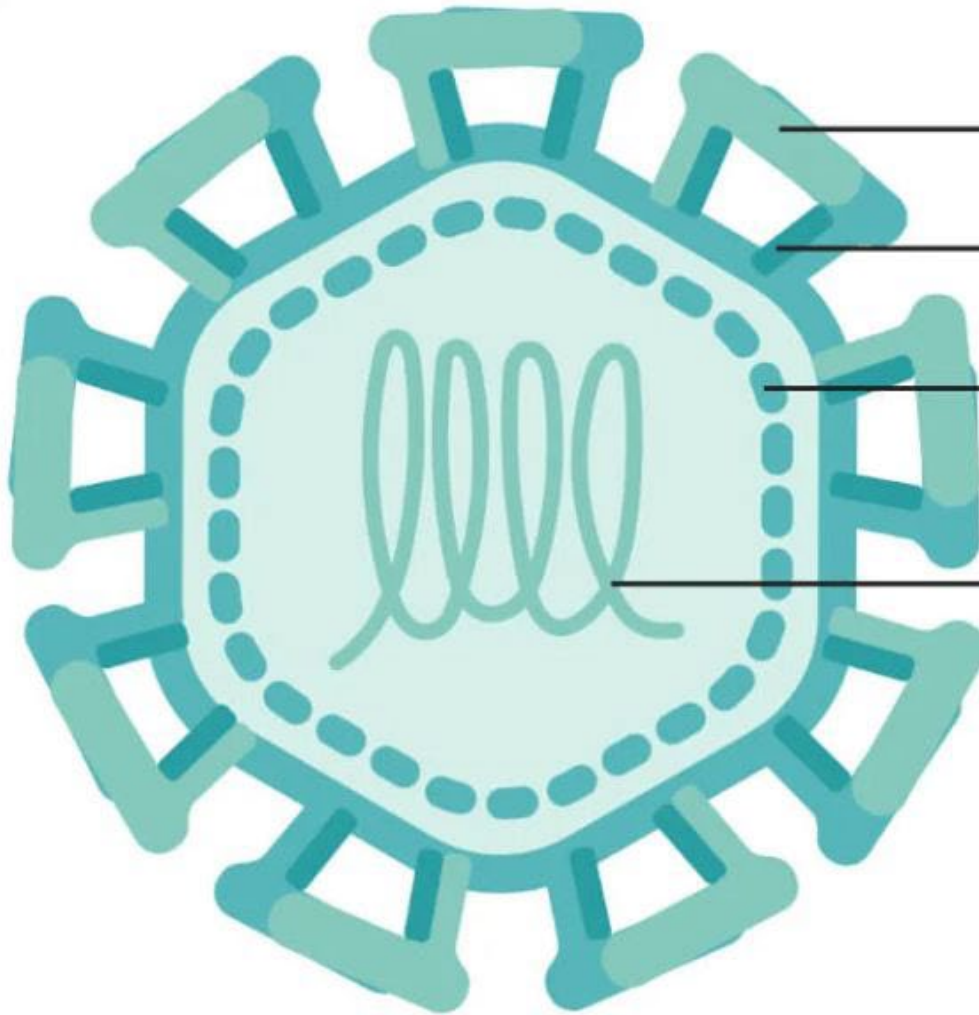
Disease X (any unknown pathogen that could cause a future outbreak)



# The most infectious diseases the WHO has identified to date:

- ✓ Nipah
- ✓ Crimean
- ✓ Lassa
- Rift Valley
- **Zika**
- Ebola
- Middle East
- Severe

Disease X

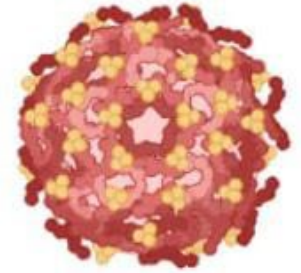


E Dimer

M Protein

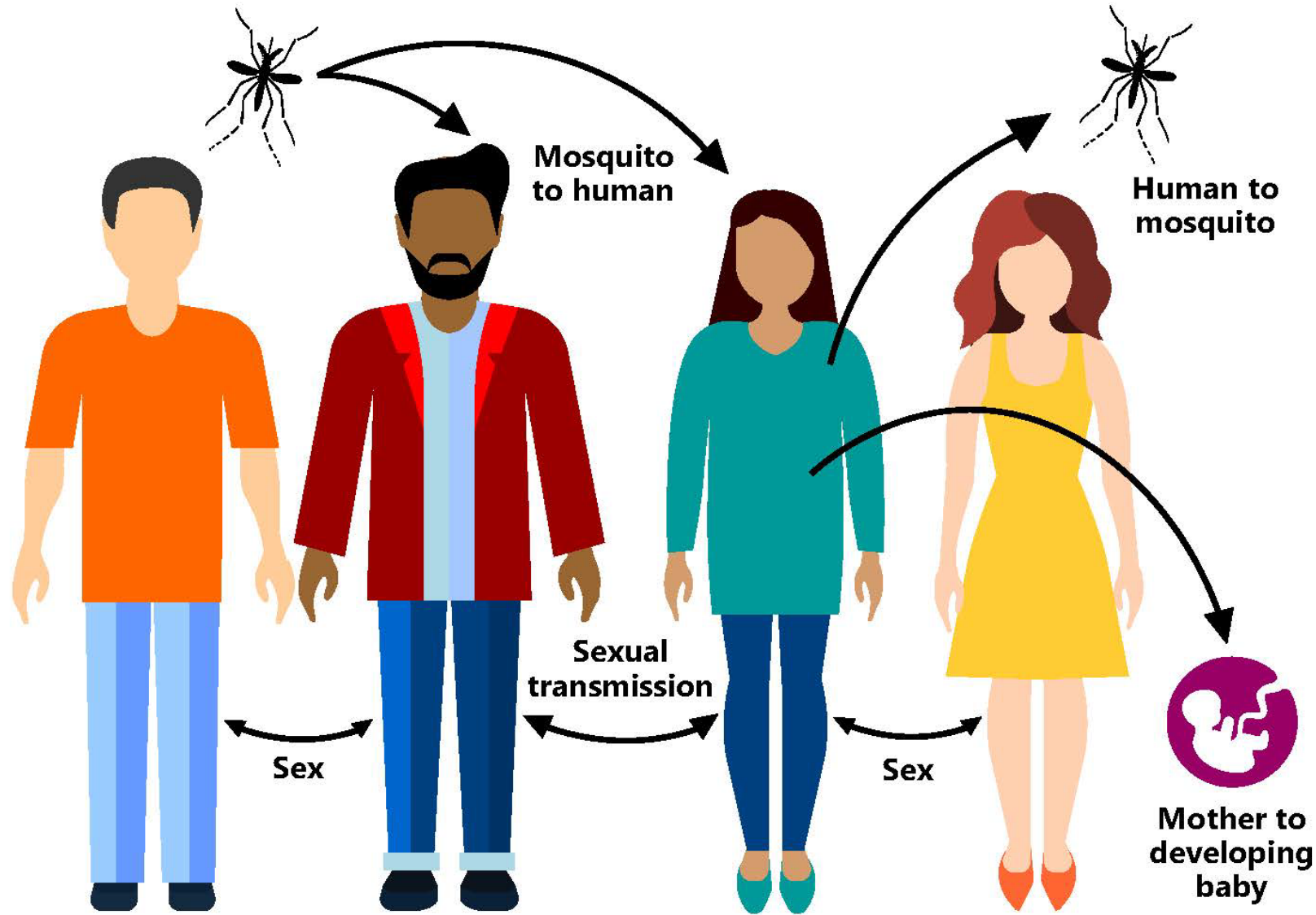
Capsid Protein

Genomic RNA



## Zika Virus (ZIKV)

# Zika Transmission Routes

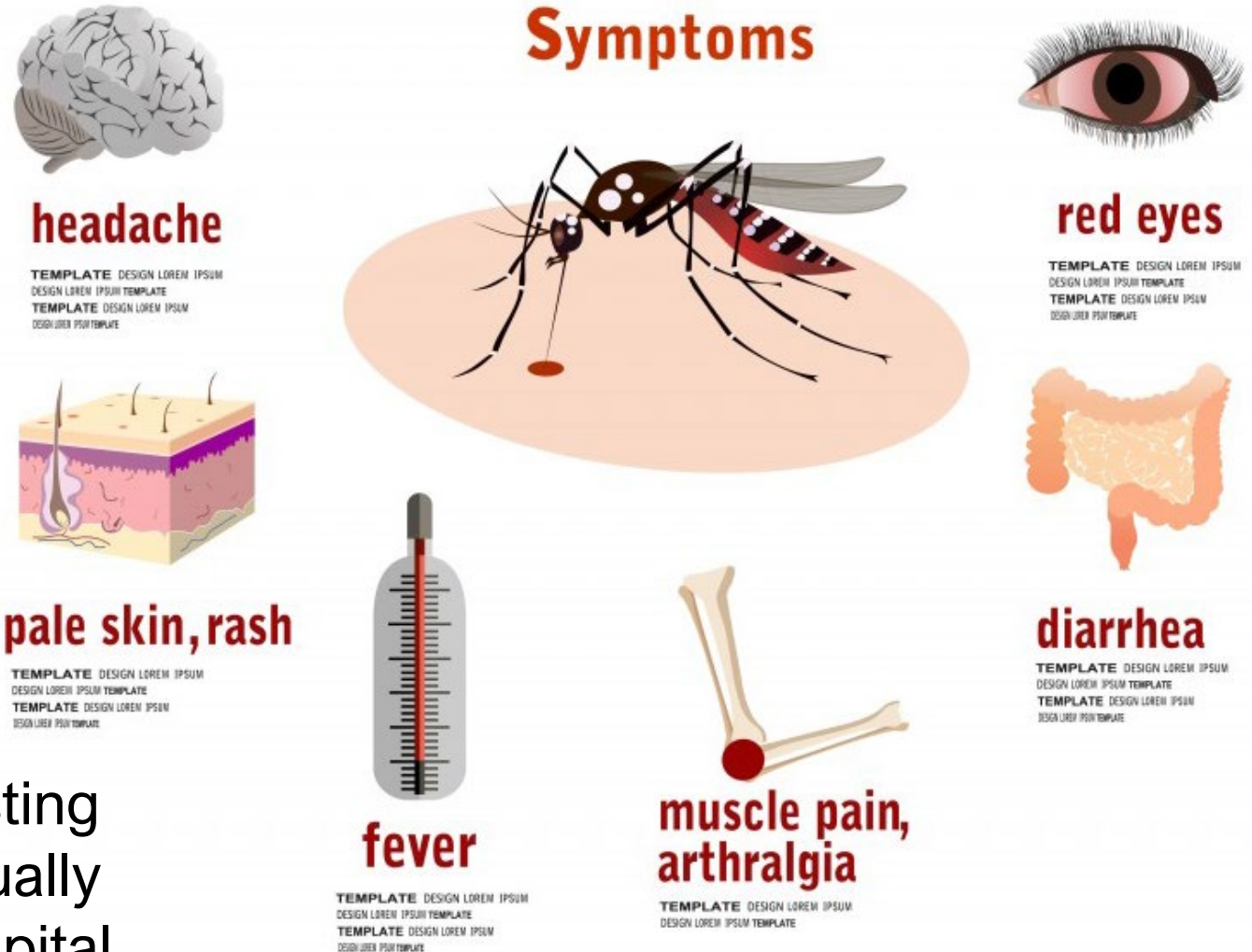


Many people infected with Zika virus will not have symptoms or will only have mild symptoms.

The most common symptoms are

- Fever
- Rash
- Headache
- Joint pain
- Conjunctivitis (red eyes)
- Muscle pain

Zika is usually mild with symptoms lasting for several days to a week. People usually don't get sick enough to go to the hospital. For this reason, many people might not realize they have been infected.





# Range of Microcephaly Severity



Baby with Typical Head Size



Baby with Microcephaly



Baby with Severe Microcephaly

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# COVID-19 looks different country-to-country

*From the beginning, the COVID-19 pandemic has looked dramatically different based on where you're living, the tools available to you, and the information being made publicly available.*





**WAKE UP!**