

A seven point plan to suppress covid infections and reduce disruptions

Independent SAGE

It is now a year since the Westminster Government removed remaining covid protections on so-called “Freedom Day,” 19 July 2021. Since then, the emphasis has been on “personal responsibility” and “living with covid.” However, in their actions (or, rather, inactions), the government has ignored the published scientific advice from their own advisory group, SPI-B.¹ This stresses that people can keep themselves safe only when they are given clear information about what the risks are, how to identify them, and how to mitigate them. Moreover, SPI-B underline that people must be given the opportunities, resources and support to act on this information. On the contrary, the government has repeatedly sent out messages implying that “it’s all over” and that there is “no cause for concern.” They have also removed support for even the most basic measures—such as free testing to determine whether one is infected or comprehensive support to allow those who are infectious to stay at home. In so doing, they have rendered their own policy ineffective.

The result has been predictable. Levels of infection and hospital admission have remained consistently high over the past year. The issue is not merely that there have been multiple peaks associated with waves of new covid variants, but that even the troughs of the waves in the past 12 months have been much higher than before. While vaccination and anti-viral medications have reduced the levels of severe illness and death, most people with covid still become unwell, causing massive disruption to their lives (and the lives of those around them), to the health service, and to the economy through staff shortages. Finally, long covid is likely to have a severe long term impact on both individuals and the economy.²

Various groups are being particularly hard hit. Disadvantaged communities are rendered even more disadvantaged with each wave through a combination of higher exposure, poorer pre-existing health, and lower levels of vaccination. Clinically vulnerable people and their families are limited in their ability to participate in public life because of the risks they face if infected, an ever present threat during continued periods of high prevalence.

We can do better. We need measures to suppress infection and reduce disruption. The measures that are required to suppress transmission are far less draconian than in the past because most of the population has some degree of immunity. What is more, many of these measures offer benefits beyond the immediate threat posed by the pandemic. As well as

reducing the risks associated with covid, they will protect and promote health and wellbeing in the longer term, with consequent benefits to productivity and the economy.

They are:

1. Clear and consistent messaging concerning covid risk and risk mitigation, reinforced by public statements by those in positions of authority³;
2. Increased efforts to promote vaccine uptake, among all age groups,⁴ and with particular emphasis on groups among whom uptake has been low, in particular ethnic minority communities.⁵ This should be coupled with a clear long term plan to address waning immunity and immune escape by new variants⁶;
3. Installing and/or upgrading ventilation/air filtration in all public buildings, with schools an urgent priority over the summer holidays⁷;
4. Provision of free lateral flow tests to enable everyone to follow existing public health guidelines⁸;
5. Financial and other support for all workers to self-isolate if infected⁹;
6. Systematic promotion of the use of FFP2/FFP3 masks in indoor public spaces and public transport when infection rates are high¹⁰;
7. Increased support for the equitable global provision of vaccines and anti-virals.¹¹

If implemented, these measures will make it possible for people to make informed decisions that will reduce the risk of illness to them, their families, and the communities in which they live and work. By reducing infections they will also reduce the disruption to the lives of individuals and society.

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