

COVID-19 Alternative Strategy – A Case for Health and Socioeconomic Wellbeing

Introduction:

Ireland is currently living through a once in a generation crisis. A new virus, SARS-CoV-2, which causes the disease COVID-19, swept the globe in the late Winter and Spring of 2020. Our Government showed exceptional leadership in stewarding the Irish people as we put in place an intuitive mitigation measure: the initial ‘Lockdown’, in an effort to ‘Flatten the Curve’. This was a natural and appropriate response which bought time by slowing the progress of COVID-19 through our community. This protected the vulnerable, our healthcare workers and our health system. We believe that the initial epidemic phase passed in early Summer of 2020 and that the virus is now establishing itself as an endemic virus like many before it.

We must now develop strategies that acknowledge:

- the ongoing morbidity and mortality among our population caused by COVID-19.
- the undeniable impacts on our ability to provide routine and acute health services.
- the now greatly reduced risk of overload in our health system.
- the context for COVID-19 when compared to all other healthcare demands.
- all of the other crucial aspects of a functioning society negatively impacted by current strategy.

A failure to update the strategy for managing the virus and its impacts is at risk of becoming the main driver of harm in our society. The scientific and medical understanding of COVID-19 has evolved enormously since early 2020: it is now possible to be very precise in predicting which populations are most vulnerable to infection with SARS-CoV-2; it is now clear how this virus differs in behaviour and effect to other common pathogens such as Influenza; there is a much greater understanding of infection fatality rates (0.23% across all groups and jurisdictions)¹ since early modelling from the Imperial College group; seasonality; viral dynamics; the futility of unfocussed track and trace; problems with mass PCR testing and much more.

In this White Paper, we aim to promote an improved understanding of the current strategy, focussing on cost-benefit dynamics. With scientific analysis of the topics listed below, we propose a set of a viable and potentially more advantageous alternatives, in an effort to assist policy makers with the difficult decisions ahead.

We initially address the latest evidence for lockdown efficacy and examine the enormous and, in our view, disproportionate cost of cyclical lockdown in terms of health, economic, and societal damage. We also address the weakness of the test and trace system in its current format, and the use of theoretical modelling in setting policy.

¹ Infection fatality rate of COVID-19 inferred from seroprevalence data
https://www.who.int/bulletin/online_first/BLT.20.265892.pdf

Firstly, let's briefly take stock of the current situation, with the benefit of 8 months of experience:

- Mortality impacts from COVID-19 are now known to be within the envelope of previous recent significant respiratory seasons (e.g. 2000, 2015, 2018)².
- Current pressure on hospital and ICU beds is comparable to previous winters.
- Lockdown has not previously been employed as a strategy in pandemic management, in fact, it was ruled out in 2019 WHO and Irish pandemic guidelines,³ and as expected, it has proven a poor mitigator of morbidity and mortality (fig. 1).
- "Test and trace" becomes overwhelmed and loses effectiveness after a virus has substantially entered a population (up until 2019 it was not recommended by the WHO for this very reason)³. Tactical testing may still have a role e.g. for workers and residents in key environments such as nursing homes etc, ideally using dependable antigen testing rather than PCR. We believe that the virus is on its way to being endemic, and recommend that testing be reorganised and focussed in conjunction with clinical case evaluation, as per pre-existing WHO and Irish pandemic guidelines.

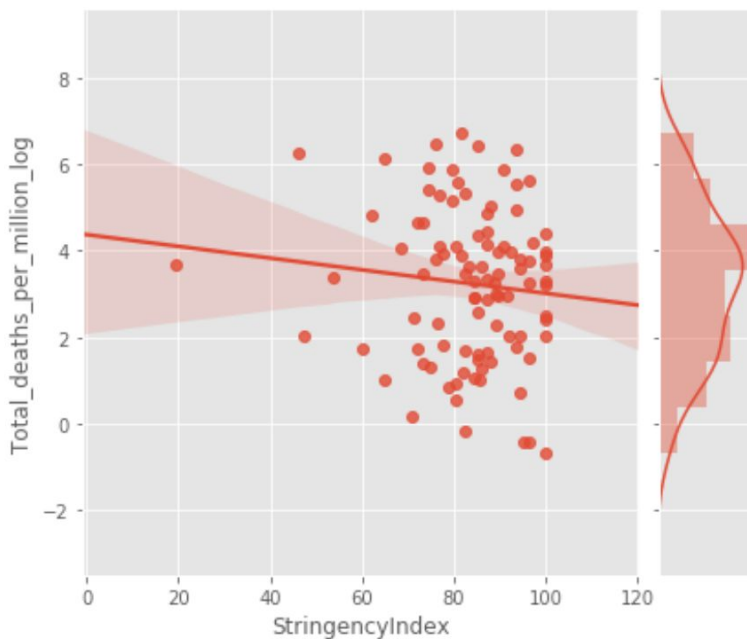


Figure 1: "In many published analyses, lockdown is demonstrated to have no real-world correlation to mortality outcomes"¹⁰

Lockdown Interventions – are there convincing real-world benefits for morbidity / mortality?

The original purpose of lockdown was to "flatten the curve", protect hospital capacity for the provision of ongoing non COVID-19 care and reduce morbidity and mortality from COVID-19. Confidence in this strategy was based on reasonable assumptions, modelling and forecasts derived

² <https://www.euromomo.eu/graphs-and-maps>

³ "Non-pharmaceutical public health measures for mitigating the risk and impact of epidemic and pandemic influenza" https://www.who.int/influenza/publications/public_health_measures/publication/en/

from the available data in the spring of 2020. We now have the benefit of experience and multiple published analyses reflecting real-world data and outcomes. A recent paper in *The Lancet* showed no correlation between lockdown measures and mortality outcomes: “Rapid border closures, full lockdowns, and wide-spread testing were not associated with COVID-19 mortality per million people”.⁴ Notably, a large number of published preprint analyses converge on lockdowns having a minimal beneficial effect on mortality outcomes.^{5 6 7 8 9 10} There is a dearth of published evidence indicating that lockdowns reduce overall mortality; a significant concern in itself, given the enormous negative impacts of lockdown. Sweden is particularly notable as a “control” country which largely followed the 2019 WHO Pandemic Guidelines, rather than pursuing the very new lockdown approach. With this strategy, they experienced a similar mortality impact to other European countries, when various key factors are accounted for. Below we see that Sweden had a relatively tiny impact compared to the Spanish Flu of 1918, and one which hardly stands out from more recent years (fig. 2). On current data, Sweden will essentially have a “normal” excess mortality in 2020 – with no real signal emerging versus prior years. Regardless of lockdown intervention, Ireland also exhibits no excess mortality versus prior years, even when zoning in on the first five months of the year (fig. 3).

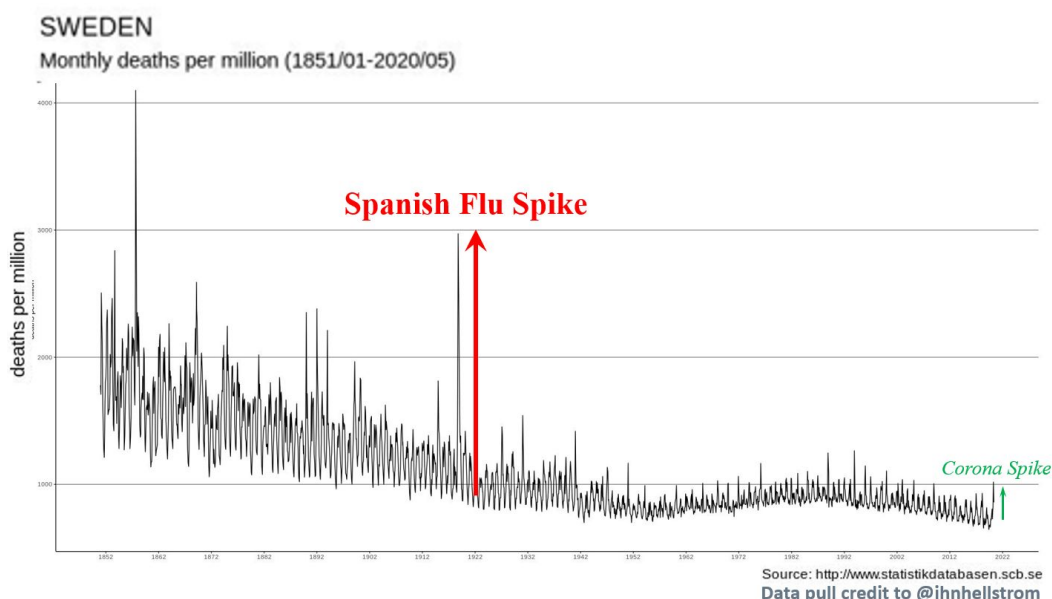


Figure 2: “Sweden monthly mortality: 2020 similar to prior years, and incomparable to Spanish Flu impact”

⁴ “A country level analysis measuring the impact of government actions, country preparedness and socioeconomic factors on COVID-19 mortality and related health outcomes” *LANCET*, VOLUME 25, 100464, AUGUST 01, 2020

⁵ “Trajectory of COVID-19 epidemic in Europe” doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.09.26.20202267>

⁶ “Did COVID-19 infections decline before UK lockdown?” *arXiv.org > stat > arXiv:2005.02090*

⁷ “Comment on Flaxman et al. (2020): The illusory effects of non-pharmaceutical interventions on COVID-19 in Europe” DOI: [10.31124/advance.12479987.v1](https://doi.org/10.31124/advance.12479987.v1)

⁸ “Did Lockdown Work? An Economist’s Cross-Country Comparison (August 2, 2020). SSRN:

<https://ssrn.com/abstract=3665588> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3665588>

⁹ “Four Stylized Facts About COVID-19” <http://www.nber.org/papers/w27719>

¹⁰ “UNDERSTANDING INTER-REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN COVID-19 MORTALITY RATES”

<https://pandata19.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Exploring-inter-country-variation.pdf>

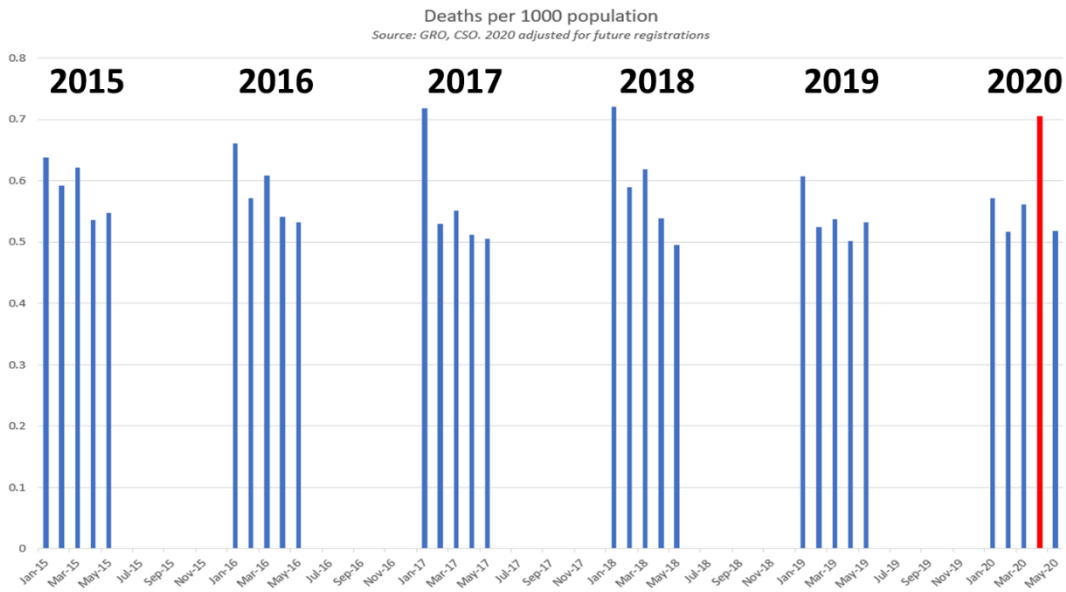


Figure 3: “Ireland mortality rates during COVID-19 epidemic phase: no increased mortality versus prior years. Peak month of April has similar rate to January 2017 or 2018”

The most recent Level 5 Lockdown in Ireland was implemented on the basis of “modelling” projections from “PCR-positive case trends”. It was also driven by an apparently excessive increase in Covid-19 hospitalizations and ICU occupancy. Reviewing the real-world data it is clear that when adjusting for lag, the lockdown came well after the rate of infection and hospitalization had already been falling substantially¹¹ (fig. 4).

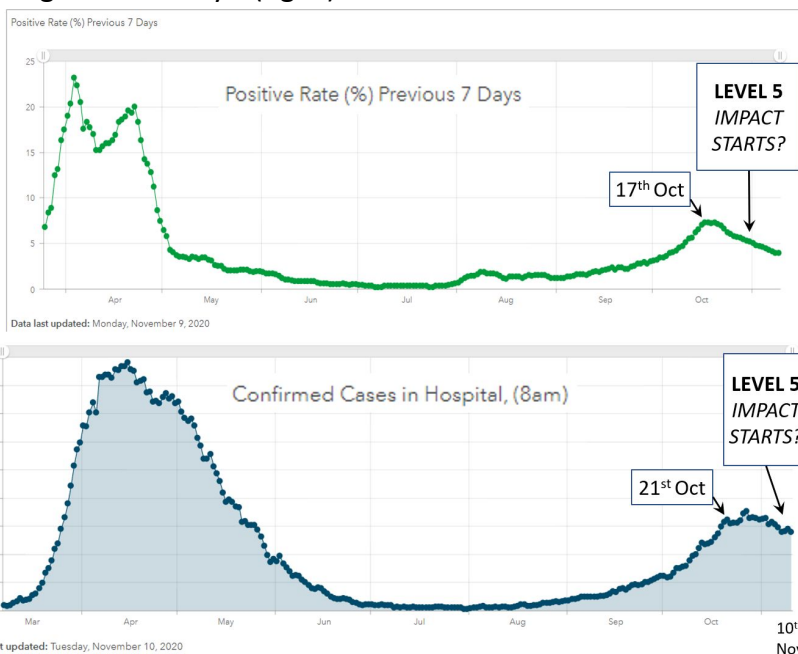


Figure 4: “Ireland Level 5 Lockdown clearly came after the endemic curve had already turned and was falling markedly”

¹¹ <https://covid19ireland-geohive.hub.arcgis.com/pages/hospitals-icu--testing>

In terms of the concern around hospitalizations and ICU trends where a positive PCR was recorded, there was no substantial difference when comparing to prior years. In figure 5, the superimposed red line approximates the trend for PCR-positive hospitalizations in 2020 before the level 5 lockdown was imposed. In essence, the numbers are not out of step with the trends seen coming into winter 2018.

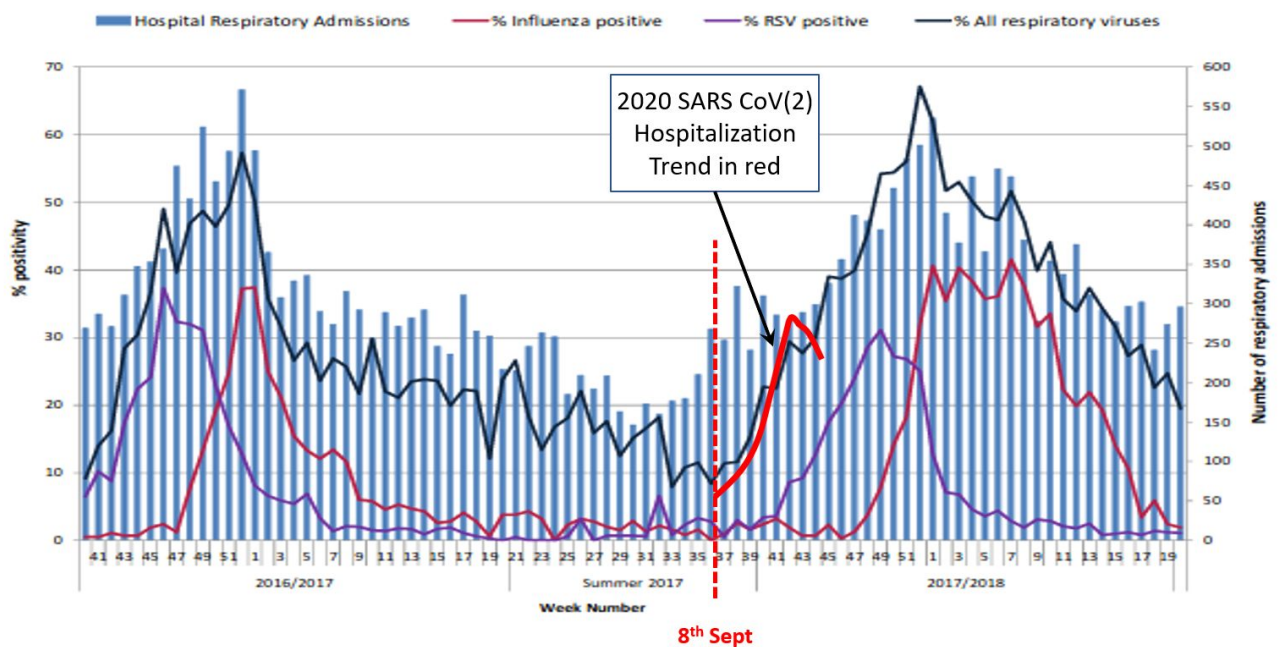


Figure 5. Number of respiratory admissions reported from the Irish sentinel hospital network and % positivity for influenza, RSV and all seasonal respiratory viruses tested* by the NVRL by week and season. *All seasonal respiratory viruses tested refer to non-sentinel respiratory specimens routinely tested by the NVRL including influenza, RSV, adenovirus, parainfluenza viruses and human metapneumovirus (hMPV).

Figure 5: “2020 hospitalization trends were not dissimilar from 2018 influenza hospitalisation trends in the same period”

Lockdown Interventions – what is the evidence for costs far exceeding any benefits?

It is critical that we now apply our understanding of these analyses and ask the question: Do the costs of lockdown outweigh (possibly greatly) - the benefits of lockdown? A recent paper published in the British Medical Journal concluded that lockdown interventions could increase COVID-19 mortality rates over the long term.¹² Another analysis in preprint proposes the same unintended consequences.¹³ It is crucial that we consider these latest analyses, and face the possibility that lockdown interventions could result in more COVID-19 deaths than if we simply followed the WHO 2019 pandemic guidelines, as Sweden did.

¹² Effect of school closures on mortality from coronavirus disease 2019: old and new predictions BMJ 2020;371:m3588

¹³ SARS-CoV-2 waves in Europe: A 2-stratum SEIRS model solution doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.10.09.20210146>

Lockdown significantly undermines many elements of public health. As a strategy it is detrimental to breast, cervical, skin cancer and gastrointestinal cancer screening programmes and treatments; results in reduced referrals for common malignancies such as lung cancer; and increases prevalence of mental health conditions in the young and old. This is not to mention the many impacts on the economic determinants of public health.¹⁴

General Impact on hospital system and elective care

It is difficult to estimate the burden of non-Covid morbidity and mortality during 2020 and to predict the effects in the years to come. An April report from the UK ONS indicated that it will far exceed the number of deaths observed with, or due to COVID-19 (in the region of 50,000 for the UK so far): *“Various evidence supports the estimate that 75% of elective care has been postponed...If this activity were cancelled entirely it would result in an estimated **185,000 additional deaths**. This scenario does not account for other cuts to services that are known to have taken place already in many out-of-hospital services partially or fully, including NHS health checks, non-urgent primary care (dental and GP), de-prioritised community services, and some screening and vaccination programmes”*.¹⁵ It is crucial to note that COVID-19 deaths sadly occur in people close to *or above* life expectancy age. In contrast, lockdown-induced deaths will occur in people well below the life expectancy age. Therefore the “life years lost” as a result of lockdown could far exceed the number of those saved. Given that many publications demonstrate that lockdown has no significant impact on mortality – the life years lost due to lockdown will likely outweigh those saved by a huge factor.

Striking data from Public Health England, detailed excess mortality trends for the months leading up to November 2020.¹⁶ No excess mortality was observed in the hospital or care home setting. In contrast, all of the excess mortality occurred in the “home” or “other places” (figure 6). In other words, the excess death for many months now, cannot be due to COVID-19, as the latter would dominate deaths in the hospital and care home settings. Rather, the inference is that excess death is now driven by the negative effects of lockdown itself.

¹⁴ <https://collateralglobal.org/>

¹⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/initial-estimates-of-excess-deaths-from-covid-19-8-april-2020>

¹⁶ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/mortality-surveillance/excess-mortality-in-england-latest.html>

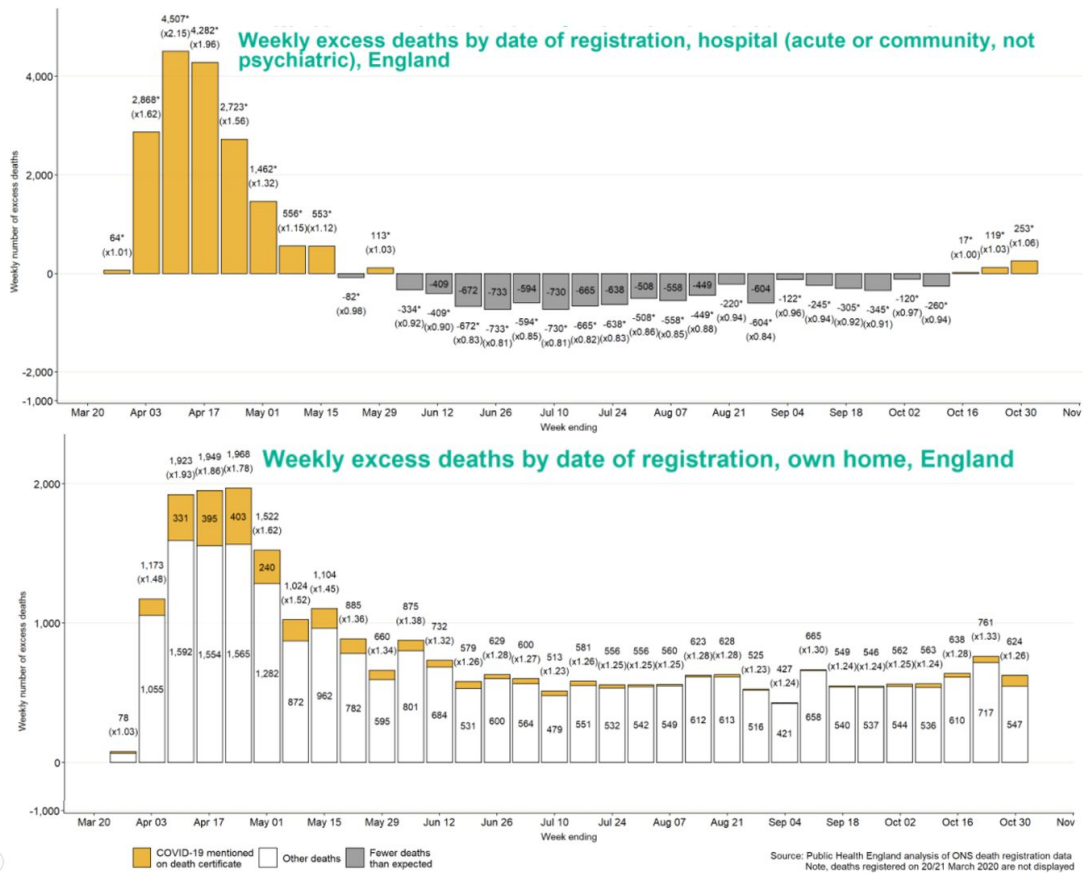


Figure 6: “UK Excess deaths since the epidemic have been overwhelmingly occurring in the home, and not in hospitals”

In further support of this, it is clear that the excess death is dominated by the 14-44 and 45-64 age groups, and largely absent from the more aged groups (figure 7). This is not the pattern of COVID-19 impact. We believe this pattern is consistent with lockdown-induced morbidity and mortality.

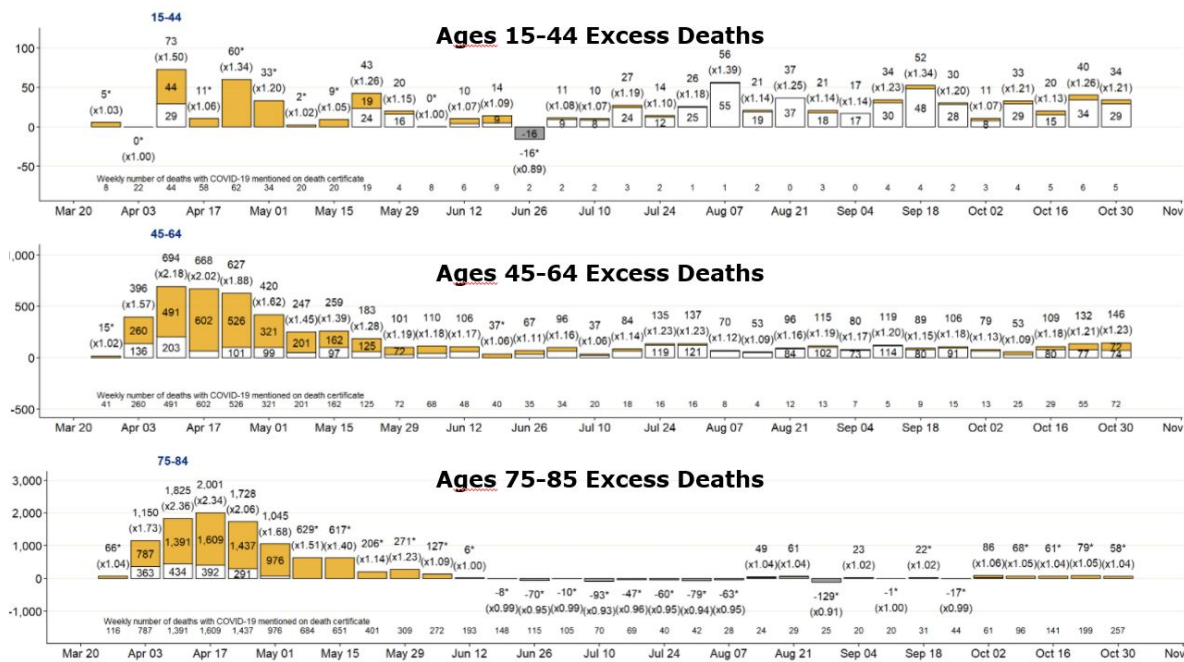


Figure 7: “UK Excess deaths since the epidemic have been overwhelmingly occurring in younger age bracket, not in the very aged where Covid-19 would be expected”

Lockdown Impacts on Cardiovascular Disease and Cardiovascular Events:

Cardiovascular disease is the world’s biggest killer, and fatal events are strikingly affected by speed of access to proper care. Lockdown interventions have seriously impacted this care. There are many published analyses now summarizing the impacts. For instance, a recent UK study “...recorded a 56% increase in the incidence of OHCA (out of hospital cardiac arrest) from 1st Feb to 14th May, versus 2019”¹⁷. Another study had similarly striking conclusions: “A retrospective analysis of 9 UK hospitals showed a decrease in admissions of 58% and a decrease in emergency department presentations of 53% after 23rd March 2020, when compared to the same period in 2019”¹⁸. Another study concluded: “Deaths in the home included a 35% excess cardiovascular deaths”, while another stated the COVID-19 pandemic resulted “in an excess of acute cardiovascular deaths, nearly half of which occurred in the community”¹⁹. These impacts of lockdown, for cardiovascular deaths alone – could potentially exceed the COVID-19 mortality impacts over the longer term.

Lockdown Impacts on Cancer Services:

Cancer screening and treatment are additional crucial health pillars negatively impacted by the lockdown strategy. A recent UK paper captured the stark reality: “Results of COVID-19 disruption on cancer mortality range from 1,412 deaths for one month of assumed disruption to 9,280 deaths for six months of disruption”²⁰. Cancer screening has also been badly impacted: “the number of performed CT scans dropped by 28% in April, May and June 2020 compared to the same time last year, with the additional challenge that CT scanning has been used to diagnose COVID-19. MRI

¹⁷ Muhammad R et al. Impact of COVID19 Pandemic on the Incidence and Management of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest in Patients Presenting with Acute Myocardial Infarction in England. doi: 10.1161/jaha.120.018379

¹⁸ Ball S et al. Heart doi:10.1136/heartjnl-2020-317870

¹⁹ Wu J et al. Heart doi:10.1136/heartjnl-2020-317912

²⁰ Sud A et al. Lancet Oncol 2020; 21: 1035–44 Published Online July 20, 2020 [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(20\)30392-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(20)30392-2)

scanning has also decreased by 53%.”²¹ Just one cancer type e.g. colorectal, could have very significant numbers of life years lost: “Delays of 2/4/6 months across all 11,266 patients with colorectal cancer diagnosed per typical year via the 2 week wait pathway were estimated to result in 653/1,419/2,250 attributable deaths and loss of 9,214/20,315/32,799 life years respectively”.²² Another report calls out the major impacts and future loss of life years in the balance: “the weekly number of cancers detected decreased by 58%. The proportion of missing cancers ranged from 19% (pancreaticobiliary) to 72% (colorectal)”.²³ The Irish Cancer Society published a submission to the Oireachtas on 17th July, which laid out the grim impacts that lockdown would have on increased cancer death rates into the future.²⁴ As with cardiovascular disease, the impacts of lockdown, for cancer deaths alone - may exceed the COVID-19 mortality impacts over the longer term.

Lockdown Impacts on Mental Health:

The effects of lockdown on those with mental health vulnerabilities must be one of the most concerning considerations in this debate. People affected by these issues are typically poorly represented in our society and are particularly vulnerable. A study with more than 3000 subjects showed that increased psychological morbidity was evident in the UK as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and found this effect more common on younger people, women and in individuals who identified as being in recognised COVID-19 risk groups.²⁵ Troubling as these findings may be, they are all the more concerning when it is considered that access to mental health services during a lockdown are grossly curtailed. An Italian study observing the impact of lockdown on mental health services for migrants and individuals in socio-economic difficulty confirmed major difficulties in accessing these vulnerable populations during a period of time in which their mental health needs were expected to increase. Moreover, the reduction seen in follow-up compliance increased the risk of treatment discontinuation and possible relapse.²⁶ A major study published in The Lancet Psychiatry identified groups in the population that had a high prevalence of psychological distress before the pandemic. As the economic consequences of lockdown developed, the authors proposed that it was reasonable to expect not only sustained distress and clinically significant deterioration in mental health for some people, but the emergence of well described long-term effects of economic recession on mental health including increasing suicide rates and hospital admissions for mental illness. Women, young people, and those with preschool aged children experienced the greatest increase in mental distress.²⁷ The vulnerability of children and adolescents

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<https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/diagnostics-waiting-times-and-activity/monthly-diagnostics-waiting-times-and-activity/monthly-diagnostics-data-2020-21>

²² Loveday C et al. Gut Epub ahead of print: doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2020-321650

²³ Rutter MD et al. Gut Epub ahead of print: doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2020-322179

²⁴

https://data.oireachtas.ie/ie/oireachtas/committee/dail/33/special_committee_on_covid_19_response/submissions/2020/2020-09-30_submission-averil-power-chief-executive-irish-cancer-society-scc19r-r-0419_en.pdf

²⁵ Jia R, Ayling K, et al. Mental health in the UK during the COVID-19 pandemic: cross-sectional analyses from a community cohort study. *BMJ Open* 2020;10:e040620. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2020-040620

²⁶ M. Aragona et al. Negative impacts of COVID-19 lockdown on mental health service access and follow-up adherence for immigrants and individuals in socio-economic difficulties. *Public Health* 186 (2020) 52-56.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2020.06.055>

²⁷ Matthias P et al. Mental health before and during the COVID-19 pandemic: a longitudinal probability sample survey of the UK population. *Lancet Psychiatry*. 2020 Oct;7(10):883-892. doi: 10.1016/S2215-0366(20)30308-4. Epub 2020 Jul 21.

is of major concern in lockdown scenarios - a rapid review of 63 studies showed that children and adolescents are more likely to experience high rates of depression and anxiety during and after enforced isolation ends. The duration of loneliness appeared to be a predictor of future mental health problems.²⁸ Yet another major UK study with more than 12,000 participants showed that the percentage of participants classified as experiencing mental health problems increased from 23.3% in 2017-2019 to 36.8% in April 2020. In a multivariate mixed effects logistic regression model all population subgroups examined showed statistically significant increases in mental health problems.²⁹

Lockdown also has the effect of making the poor and most vulnerable in society suffer inordinately while increasing the gap between the rich and the poor. The destructive effects of lockdown are myriad, unemployment being one of the most corrosive outcomes. For example, in one study a 1-point increase in unemployment increased drug-related deaths by 3.3%.³⁰ The United Nations University WIDER Working Paper estimated an outcome of a 400-600 million persons increase in global poverty given a scenario in which per capita consumption contracts by 20%.³¹ For context, New Zealand has already experienced a decline in GDP per capita of 12.6% by the end of q2 2020.³² There are now many published papers cataloguing these and other negative effects on population health.

A perusal of the website <https://collateralglobal.org/> presents links to no less than 25 publications on adverse physical health impacts, 23 publications on adverse mental health impacts, and 29 publications on adverse social health impacts.

We believe that the lockdown strategy represents a very blunt instrument for management of the problems presented by COVID-19, and that it does so to the exclusion of too many of the other crucial facets of population health and wellbeing.

In summary, the evidence suggests that the lockdown strategy, while initially warranted, if pursued any longer, risks the worst cost-benefit outcome for any public health intervention in living memory.

[Is PCR an appropriate tool to inform policy?](#)

²⁸ Loades ME et al. Rapid Systematic Review: The Impact of Social Isolation and Loneliness on the Mental Health of Children and Adolescents in the Context of COVID-19. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2020;59(11):1218–1239.

²⁹ <https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/research/publications/526124>

³⁰ Hollingsworth, Alex, Christopher J Ruhm, and Kosali Simon. 2017. "Macroeconomic Conditions and Opioid Abuse." Working Paper 23192. Working Paper Series. National Bureau of Economic Research.

³¹ Sumner, A., Hoy, C. & Ortiz-Juarez, E. (2020) Estimates of the impact of COVID-19 on global poverty. WIDER Working Paper 2020/43. Helsinki: UNU-WIDER.

³² <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/gross-domestic-product-june-2020-quarter>

We are concerned about the implementation of PCR as the standard test for SARS-CoV-2. PCR has standard false-positive rates of 1- 3%³³ and up to 4% in the UK.³⁴ Suggesting that every positive PCR result constitutes an infectious "case", is not accurate. For example, when the prevalence of COVID-19 infections in a population is relatively low - say 2% or so - the testing output would indicate that approximately 5% were "infected". As the prevalence of infection declines, this ratio of false positives to true positives increases. This clearly misrepresents the real-world situation, and has undue influence on important policy interventions. In addition, PCR cannot distinguish infectious live virus from residual dead virus or viral fragments from previous infection. Therefore many "cases" have no real meaning in terms of medical status or transmission potential – further misleading clinicians and policymakers alike.

The PCR test functions by amplification of tiny fragments of virus - "magnifying" them in a series of cycles. The number of cycles required to identify viral genetic material – the cycle threshold (Ct), correlates inversely with the amount of viral genetic material actually present in the original specimen.^{35 36 37 38} If there is little virus present, (probably not enough to be infectious) and the test has a high cycle threshold (cycle thresholds are set by the individual test kit manufacturers), it will probably identify harmless viral fragments and the test will be deemed "positive". In Ireland, Ct value cut-offs of 35-45 are the norm.^{33 39} High Ct values (over 35 or even 30) suggest a non-infectious patient, often due to low viral load^{35 36 37 38 40} (or the test identifying dead viral genetic material from a previous infection^{33, 34}, or often from contamination in the test process^{41 42}). In contrast, low Ct values are more likely to indicate a high viral load, and therefore an infectious patient.^{43 36 37 44}

³³ <https://twitter.com/CillianDeGascun/status/1305250887246458880?s=20>

³⁴ Loozen, G et al. Live/dead real-time polymerase chain reaction to assess new therapies against dental plaque-related pathologies. *Mol Oral Microbiol* 2011 Aug;26(4):253-61.

³⁵ Bullard J et al. Predicting Infectious Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 From. *Diagnostic Samples Clin Infect Dis* 2020.

³⁶ La Scola B et al. Viral RNA load as determined by cell culture as a management tool for discharge of SARS-CoV-2 patients from infectious disease wards. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* (2020) 39:1059–1061

³⁷ Jaafar R et al. Correlation between 3790 qPCR positives samples and positive cell cultures including 1941 SARS-CoV-2 isolates. *Clin Infect Dis* 2020 Sep

³⁸ Basile K et al. Cell-based culture of SARS-CoV-2 informs infectivity and safe de-isolation assessments during COVID-19. *Clin Infect Dis* 2020.

³⁹ HSE Letter 02/10/2020

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<https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/respiratory/coronavirus/novelcoronavirus/guidance/outbreakmanagementguidance/PCR%20weak%20results%20guidance.pdf> 08/10/2020

⁴¹ Mandal S et al. Pertussis Pseudo-outbreak Linked to Specimens Contaminated by *Bordetella pertussis* DNA From Clinic Surfaces. *Pediatrics* 2012 (Feb);129(2):e424-30.

⁴² Lievano FA et al. Issues Associated with and Recommendations for Using PCR To Detect Outbreaks of Pertussis. *J Clin Microbiol* 2002 (Aug); 40(8): 2801-5.

⁴³ He X, et al. Temporal dynamics in viral shedding and transmissibility of COVID-19. *Nat Med* 2020; 26:672–5.

⁴⁴ Magleby R et al. Impact of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Viral Load on Risk of Intubation and Mortality Among Hospitalized Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 *Clin Infect Dis* 2020.

We strongly suggest that PCR results are not considered in a binary positive/negative context.⁴⁵ Clinical interpretation of the result, with the context of Ct values, would determine the potential to transmit infection⁴⁶, or indicate the need for a repeat test^{47 40}. By this means, clinicians would have more insight when predicting outcomes for infected patients⁴⁴ and health authorities could be more focused, efficient and accurate when deploying contact tracing resources⁴⁵.

Problems and inconsistencies with PCR testing have been documented extensively^{48 33 41 42 49 50}; non standardised specimen collection techniques; no gold standard test yet identified; different tests used in different labs; no standardised acceptable Ct values; inconsistent quality assurance programs; false positives; identification of irrelevant dead viral genetic material which can persist for months after infection; potential contamination of specimens, to name a few. Poorly designed PCR testing regimes can drive cases in infectious disease outbreaks and several reports exist of “pseudo” epidemics caused by over sensitive or poorly regulated PCR testing regimes^{41 42}. Patients with Ct values of >35 are extremely unlikely to be infectious unless they have been tested in the early stages of infection^{35 36 37 38 33 46 47 40}. Repeat testing of such cases (with PCR or antigen techniques) should be standard,^{40 30 36} is consistent with existing HPSC policy, and would give clarity on their true status while use of techniques causing enzymatic degradation of dead viral genetic material, before PCR testing, could be explored as a way to distinguish previous from current infections.⁵¹

Proposing an Evidence-Based Path Forward:

Given the evidence captured in the sections above, we wish to assist in the design of an evidence-based path forward. Much of our strategy is consistent with the 2019 Irish and WHO pandemic management guidelines.

Several essential strategies that should be considered and are advocated by our group include:

- 1. Removal of hard lockdown policy as a mitigation measure**
 - a. Focus on established, time-honoured pre-2020 epidemic management evidence-based principles (WHO, 2019 etc.)

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<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2020/09/one-number-could-help-reveal-how-infectious-covid-19-patient-should-test-results>

⁴⁶ <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/08/29/health/coronavirus-testing.html?referringSource=articleShare>

⁴⁷ <https://twitter.com/JumoDr/status/1315319978497720320?s=20>

⁴⁸ Rhoads D et al. College of American Pathologists (CAP) Microbiology Committee Perspective: Caution Must Be Used in Interpreting the Cycle Threshold (Ct) Value. Clin Infect Dis 2020.

⁴⁹ Bustin S et al. Talking the talk, but not walking the walk: RT-qPCR as a paradigm for the lack of reproducibility in molecular research. Eur J Clin Invest 2017; 47(10): 756-774.

⁵⁰ Surkova E et al. False-positive COVID-19 results: hidden problems and costs. Lancet Respir Med 2020 (Sept). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600\(20\)30453-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30453-7)

⁵¹ Loozen, G et al. Live/dead real-time polymerase chain reaction to assess new therapies against dental plaque-related pathologies. Mol Oral Microbiol 2011 Aug;26(4):253-61.

- b. A functioning society is a healthy society – we consider lockdown to be dysfunctional and cyclical in nature with potential to render repeated harm on our society in the absence of a credible alternative approach. Reliance on lockdown strategy until such time as a vaccine is fully implemented and effective, would be unsustainable and an error in our view.
- c. Implement an updated epidemic/pandemic action plan that is Ireland-focused, and can be used to address any such emergency in the future. The existing Ireland Pandemic Management Plan of 2019 could act as a ready-made template for such a reworked plan.
- d. Serious consideration of safe, workable and reasonable proposals for the reopening of our education; hospitality; travel; tourism; sports and recreation sectors.
- e. Commensurate consideration of the mental and physical health impacts of COVID-19 mitigation measures so far, and strategies for their management.

2. Begin “intensive and focused protection of the vulnerable”:

- a. Bring clarity on the use of PCR testing: policy around high Ct values and “weak positives”, repeat testing with or without rapid antigen tests, alignment of policy on PCR testing kits used nationally; clinical interpretation of all cases using Ct values; use of Ct values in identifying priority cases in the contact tracing system.
- b. Focus our testing resources - ideally rapid antigen (saliva sample) for workers engaged with high-risk groups - especially high-risk settings such as nursing homes, hospices etc. Introduce antigen testing pre-departure for passengers at airports and on arrival where deemed appropriate.
- c. The widespread deployment of suitable (e.g. N-95) face coverings to vulnerable groups and key workers.
- d. Government sponsored recruitment initiatives for at-risk work places such as nursing homes, with subsidies for wages and improved terms of employment (sick pay; rent allowances etc.)
- e. Regular testing (preferably antigen based) for workers in at-risk work places and carers of the vulnerable in the home.

3. Restoration of a functional health service

- a. Restoration of cancer screening and diagnostic services to pre-2020 levels
- b. Restoration of other key elective medical services such as cardiac screening services, orthopaedic joint replacement surgery and cataract surgery
- c. Policy for management of preventable lifestyle conditions that pre dispose to significant COVID-19 impact e.g. obesity, insulin resistance, vitamin D deficiency.
- d. Clarity around the timing and logistics for the safe implementation of a vaccine when it becomes available. Uncertainty around this issue will be detrimental to our progress out of this crisis.
- e. Realistic and implementable policies for staff recruitment (nurses and doctors) and increasing capacity of hospital beds and ICU beds in our hospital system.

4. **Restore public morale and self-belief in the Irish population, empowering them to deliver solutions**
 - a. Re-establish the Oireachtas Special Committee on the COVID-19 response, to ensure legislative oversight for some of the most critical decisions faced by our country in many generations.
 - b. NPHET daily briefings of ‘case’ numbers are open to misinterpretation and sensationalism by media – this in turn drives fear and concern among our population. We recommend that these briefings be stopped or reduced in frequency and that data be presented with context and perspective.
 - c. We are deeply concerned by the absence of balance and debate in our media (print; tv; radio; social) around COVID-19 related issues and urge our leadership to consider and address this in a meaningful way.
 - d. We must work together to update messaging and communication about COVID-19 to the people of Ireland: fear must be replaced with realistic information about actual risk in specific population groups; achievable goals, especially for our youth, which will have tangible benefits in the fight against the virus: hygiene; distancing; personal responsibility and empowerment.
 - e. We encourage our Government to re-balance the emphasis in our health sector away from COVID-19 as its sole focus and towards the entirety of public health.

Ireland and her people have been well served by strong and consistent leadership throughout this unique and quickly evolving crisis. It would be a shame, after all our sacrifice and effort, to recall this challenging time not for our collective resilience, resolve and ingenuity but instead, for the lack of an agile strategy and a failure to recognize the challenges of COVID-19 in the context of broader socioeconomic and health policy. With openness to the best evidence and with balance in the ensuing debate, we can adapt our strategy to create the safest and most effective path forward for the people of Ireland. We look forward to assisting our political and scientific leaders in the pursuit of these common goals.

Initial Medical Signatories:

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Mr. John Curran
Dr. Vincent O’Carroll
Dr. James McDaid
Dr. William Ralph
Dr. David Walsh
Dr. Stephen Frohlich
Mr. Maurice Collins
Dr. Donal Collins

Dr. Andrew Rynne
Dr. Ann McCloskey
Dr. Wilma Lourens
Dr. Michael McConville
Dr. Gearoid O’Laoi
Dr. Ailin Becker
Dr. Sara Hunt
Dr. Edgar Mocanu
Dr. Arthur Cummings
Dr. Peter A. Sloane
Mr. Mihai Vioreanu
Dr. Rupert Pollock
Dr. Nigel Price

Irish Citizen Signatories:

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Mairéad Welby
Lisa Kiely
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Claire Maddock
Patricia Ryall
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