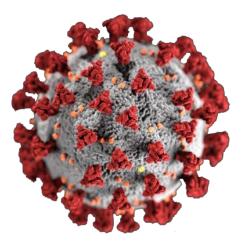
Frontline Workers: A Global Perspective



Frontline Worker Safety in the Age of COVID-19 Health Watch USAsm

Webinar Sept. 14th, 2022 - Registration Now Open <u>https://healthconference.org</u>





Matthias Maiwald

Senior Consultant in Microbiology Dept. Pathology & Lab. Medicine KK Women's & Children's Hospital, Singapore Adj. Assoc. Prof., Dept. Microbiology & Immunology, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore

matthias (dot) maiwald (at) singhealth (dot) com (dot) sg



Background -- Singapore was hit quite badly by the 2003 SARS outbreak

Probable cases of SARS by country and territory,

1 November 2002 - 31 July 2003^[5]

Country or region +	Cases +	Deaths +	Fatality (%)
Mainland China ^[a]	5,327	349	6.6
Hong Kong	1,755	299	17.0
Taiwan ^{[b][6][7]}	346	73	21.1
Canada	251	44	17.5
Singapore	238	33	13.9
★ Vietnam	63	5	7.9
Total excluding Mainland China	2,769	454	16.4
Total (29 territories)	8,096	811	9.6

A map of the infected countries of the epidemic of SARS between 1 November 2002 and 7 August 2003 Countries with confirmed infections Countries with confirmed infections Countries without confirmed cases

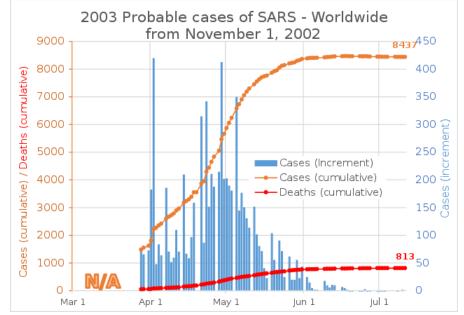
 a. A Figures for China exclude Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, which are reported separately by the WHO.

b. ^ After 11 July 2003, 325 Taiwanese cases were 'discarded'. Laboratory information was insufficient or incomplete for 135 of the discarded cases; 101 of these patients died.

Singapore also had 5 deaths among healthcare workers

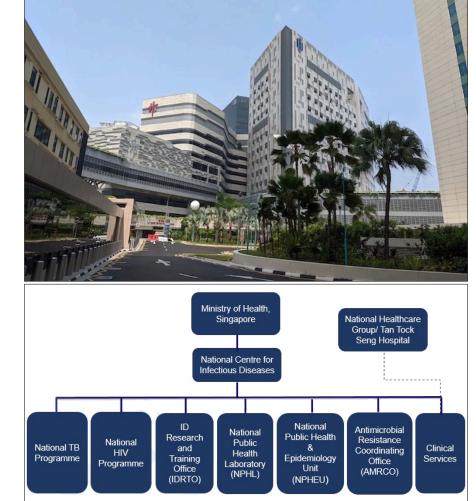
Painful Lesson:

 Due to its exposed location as trade and travel hub, SG is extremely vulnerable to imported infections!



Singapore National Centre for Infectious Diseases (NCID)

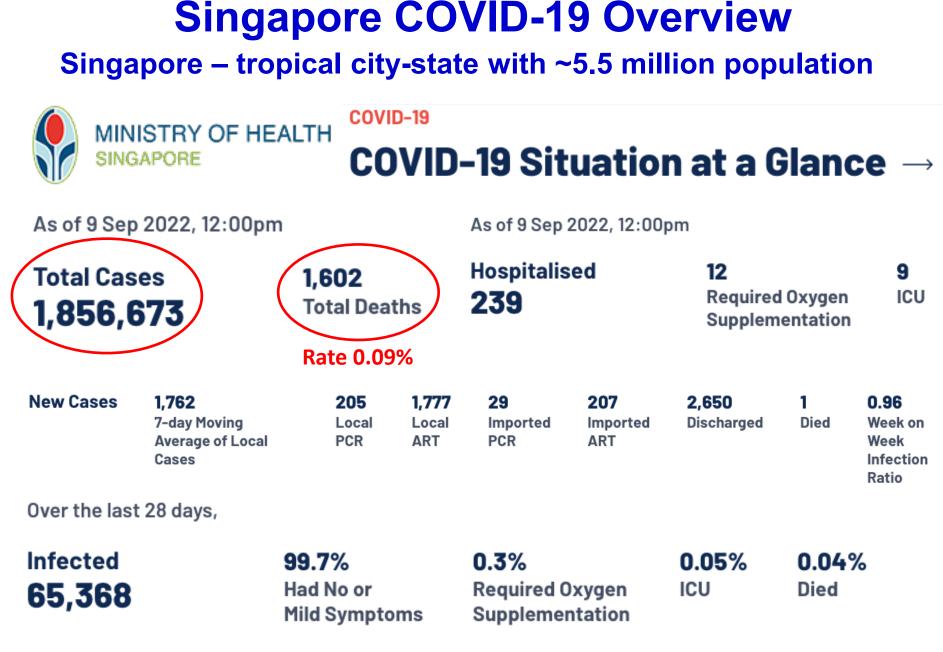
- Purpose-built medical facility within the public healthcare system
- 17 wards, 330 beds, 2 ICUs
- High-level isolation ward capable of handling Ebola, Marburg, anthrax
- Research and diagnostic facilities
- National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL)
- Formally opened on 7 Sept. 2019 (just in time)



Images: Wikipedia (top), NCID (bottom)

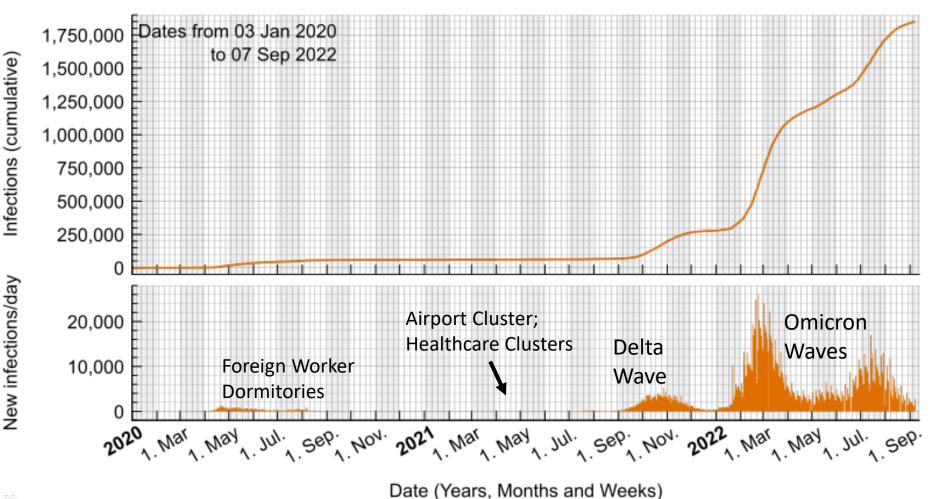
Primary reporting line

Secondary reporting line



Source: Ministry of Health; <u>https://www.moh.gov.sg/</u>

Singapore COVID-19 Cases

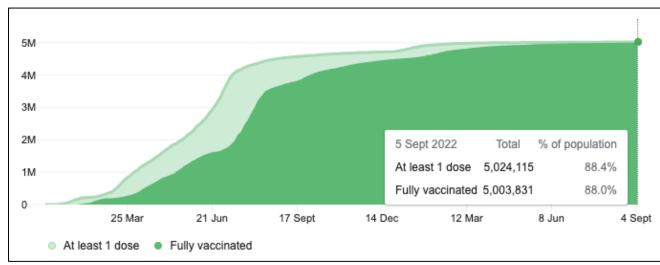


Genomic Surveillance Results (up to July 2022)

Local and imported COVID-19 cases were all Omicron. 70-71% were BA.5; 26-27% were BA.2 and its lineages; and 2-4% were BA.4.

Sources: Singapore MOH Wikipedia **WHO**

Singapore Vaccination Status



Vaccines under National Vaccination Programme

- Pfizer-BioNTech/Comirnaty •
- Moderna/Spikevax •
- Novavax/Nuvaxovid •
- Sinovac-CoronaVac •

As of 9 Sep 2022 (COVID-19 vaccines under National Vaccination Programme only)

93% of total E E population population Received at least 93% of total one dose population Completed full Vaccination Progress regimen 93% Received 000 at least one dose Completed 93% full shots regimen 79% Received booster shot Sources:

96% of eligible

79% of total population Received booster

Vaccination Eligibility

Primary series	Persons aged 5 years and above.
First booster	Persons aged 12 years and above.
Second booster	 Strongly Recommended: Persons 60 years and above. Persons living in aged care facilities. Medically vulnerable persons. Persons aged 50 to 59 years by choice.

https://www.moh.gov.sg/covid-19/vaccination https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations?country=SGP

Current Pandemic Measures (Sep. '22)

- Singapore had comparatively strict pandemic measures 2020 through 1st half 2022
- Year 2022 saw stepwise loosening of measures

Public Measures

- Mandatory mask-wearing only for healthcare facilities, public transportation and taxis
- No more limits to group sizes of public gatherings
- No more vaccination-differentiated measures except for group sizes >500, F&B establishments, bars and nightlife
- No more safe distancing requirements
- All employees may return to the workplace

Travel

- Travel returned to nearly normal by Sep 2022
- Travelers ≤12 y/o or fully vaccinated travelers may enter SG w/o testing or quarantine
- Not fully vaccinated travelers need pre-departure test and COVID-19 travel insurance

Healthcare Establishments

- Mandatory mask-wearing required
- Visitor numbers in hospitals eased to 2 per patient; 5 per critically ill patient; max 30 min

On to the First Session

Time*	Presenter	Title
9:00-9:30 am	Dr. Ziyad Al-Aly	An Overview of Long COVID
9:30-10:00 am	Prof. Imogen Mitchell	Australia's Experience of COVID-19 Workplace Safety
10:00-10:30 am	Prof. Lidia Morawska	Airborne Infection Transmission & Impact on Frontline Workers
10:30-11:00 am	Prof. Nele Brusselaers	Evaluation of science advice during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sweden
11:00-11:30 am	Prof. Laith Jamal Abu-Raddad	Immune protection of COVID-19 vaccination and natural infection
11:30 am-12:00 pm	Prof. Eike Steinmann	Transmission and Inactivation of SARS- CoV-2
12:00-12:45 pm	Lunch Break	

* US Eastern Time Zone (e.g. New York, Boston)