

Weekly Evidence Report



Health Technology Assessment Philippines

9 to 16 APRIL 2021

Overview

The following report presents summaries of evidence the Department of Health (DOH) - Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Unit reviewed for the period of 9 to 16 April 2021. The HTA Unit reviewed a total of 11 studies for the said period.

Evidence includes 3 studies on Epidemiology; 2 studies on Transmission; 0 studies on Drugs; 4 studies on Vaccines, 0 studies on Equipment and Devices; 0 studies on Medical and Surgical Procedures; 0 studies on Traditional Medicine; and 2 studies on Preventive & Promotive Health.

The following report notes that 4 studies have not been peer-reviewed, each highlighted accordingly.



Sections

Epidemiology

Transmission

Drugs

Vaccines

Equipment & Devices

Medical & Surgical Procedures

Traditional Medicine

Preventive & Promotive Health

Evidence on Epidemiology

Local COVID-19 Tracker: <https://www.doh.gov.ph/covid19tracker>

Local COVID-19 Case Tracker: <https://www.doh.gov.ph/covid-19/case-tracker>

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
13 Apr 2021	WHO	Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) External Situation Report	WHO (Situation Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globally, 4.5 million new cases were reported in the past week. A 7% increase in deaths were noted compared to the past week Southeast Asia noted the largest increase
14 Apr 2021	ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center	Risk Assessment for International Dissemination of COVID-19 to the ASEAN Region	ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (Risk Assessment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement control orders are extended in Malaysia until April 30 Tourists vaccinated with Sinovac, Sinopharm, Astrazeneca, SK Bioscience, Pfizer-BioNTech SE, Serum Institute of India, Johnson & Johnson, and Moderna have been included to avail of reduced quarantine on arrival of 7 days Laos has ordered the temporary closure of entertainment areas in the country

Evidence on Vulnerable Population Epidemiology

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
12 Apr 2021	HSE	What is the impact of COVID-19 on people with disabilities in terms of mortality and development of severe illness?	HSE (Evidence Summary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with disabilities are not inherently at higher risk of becoming infected with COVID-19 or getting severe COVID-19 status COVID-19 poses a greater risk among those with intellectual and developmental disabilities, especially if they are in residential care

Evidence on Transmission

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
14 Apr 2021	HIQA	Duration of immunity (protection from reinfection) following SARS-CoV-2 infection	HIQA (Evidence Summary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 observational cohort studies were identified to meet the inclusion criteria of the review. Six general population studies were noted One study reported the relative risk of reinfection by age group. An adjusted relative risk of 0.529 (95% CI: 0.372 to 0.753) was noted for individuals 65 years old and above. 0.173, 0.199, and 0.187 were noted for age 0-34 years, 35-49 years, and 50-64 years old respectively The 11 studies noted low rates of SARS-CoV-2 reinfection up to 10 months after initial infection. A scoping review of long-term duration of immune responses showed T-and B-cell responses to persist up to 8 months post-infection
8 Apr 2021	HSE	What is known about the survival of SARS-CoV-2 in open water---sea and fresh water: waste water and sewage. What are the implications to human health of recreational activities in open water such as kayaking or swimming?	HSE (Evidence Summary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of transmission of COVID-19 from fresh or coastal waters contaminated with feces is very low Conventional wastewater treatment, especially in developed countries, are sufficient to inactivate SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 RNA has been detected in wastewater using qPCR but have not been found to contain infectious virus Coronavirus is not seen to survive in aqueous environments

Evidence on Drugs

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
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Evidence on Vaccines

Link to HTA Living Database: <https://bit.ly/3gOOSmG>
 LAST UPDATE: 19 MARCH 2021

NYT Coronavirus Vaccine Tracker:

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/science/coronavirus-vaccine-tracker.html>

Bloomberg Vaccine Tracker:

<https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/covid-vaccine-tracker-global-distribution/>

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Vaccine Trial Mapper and Tracker:

https://vac-lshtm.shinyapps.io/ncov_vaccine_landscape/

ACIP Files:

https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1v-jd66qllxnUkfzXWKqiD0mkVvqy_VvJ

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
14 Apr 2021	ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center	Risk Assessment for International Dissemination of COVID-19 to the ASEAN Region	ASEAN Biodiaspora Virtual Center (Risk Assessment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 years and older population of Malaysia would be given the Sinovac vaccine under the phase 2 of the country's national COVID-19 immunization program
14 Apr 2021	HIQA	An international review: Policies relating to healthcare personnel who do not avail of COVID-19 vaccination	HIQA (International review)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the review of international guidelines, two policy or guidance documents were found (NHS England and UK Royal College of Nursing) Both recommend the COVID-19 vaccination among healthcare personnel One-to-one conversations between line managers and unvaccinated personnel is recommended and suggests that it may result in 60-70% conversion towards uptake of the vaccine

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
13 Apr 2021	Singh, AK, et al	Antibody Response after First-dose of ChAdOx I-nCOV (Covishield) and BBV-152 (Covaxin) amongst Health Care Workers in India: Preliminary Results of Cross-sectional Coronavirus Vaccine-induced Antibody Titre (COVAT) study	MedRxiv (Cross-sectional Study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four time points between 21 days or more after the first dose to six months after the second dose were used to monitor SARS-CoV-2 anti-spike binding antibody Among the 552 HCW, 456 and 96 received Covishield and Covaxin, respectively Seropositivity rates to anti-spike antibody were higher in Covishield compared to Covaxin after dose one
13 Apr 2021	Lacson, E., et al	Immunogenicity of SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine in Dialysis	MedRxiv (Primary Study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 186 dialysis patients from 32 clinics in 8 USA states were included in the study Overall seropositive rate was 88.7% with 70% at maximum titer and no significant difference in seropositivity between the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines Vaccinated dialysis patients with prior COVID-19 develop a great antibody response Most dialysis patients gained seropositivity after two doses of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine

Evidence on Equipment & Devices

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
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Evidence on Traditional Medicine

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
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Evidence on Preventive & Promotive Health

Evidence on Screening

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
14 Apr 2021	Pang, JK, et al	Probability and Estimated Risk of SARS-CoV-2 Transmission in the Air Travel System: A Systemic Review and Meta-Analysis	MedRxiv (Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature between May to September 2020 were reviewed containing 2,866 index infectious passengers documented in a 1.4 billion passenger population With correction factors, global risk of transmission during air travel is 1:1.7 million. The risk for COVID-19 transmission during air travel is low, with or without infectious persons on flight

Evidence on Personal Measures

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
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Evidence on Community Measures

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
14 Apr 2021	Bakebillah, Md, et al	Community level misconception about COVID-19 and its associated factors: Evidence from a cross-sectional study in Bangladesh	MedRxiv (Qualitative Study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half of the respondents were noted to have misconceptions Among them, 59% do not think COVID-19 is dangerous, 1% do not believe COVID-19 is a disease, and 7% believe that COVID-19 is used in a virus war Effective use of mass and social media is recommended by the study to address misconceptions