



Public health research on Covid-19 in Switzerland

SSPH+/ETHZ Lecture Series "This Is Public Health"
March 2, 2022

Milo Puhan, MD, PhD, Prof. Epidemiology & Public Health, University of Zurich

President Foundation board, SSPH+



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qzx4ImG5Pes>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=of5AY-e_nxU



Science to public



Science in a minute Youtube channel

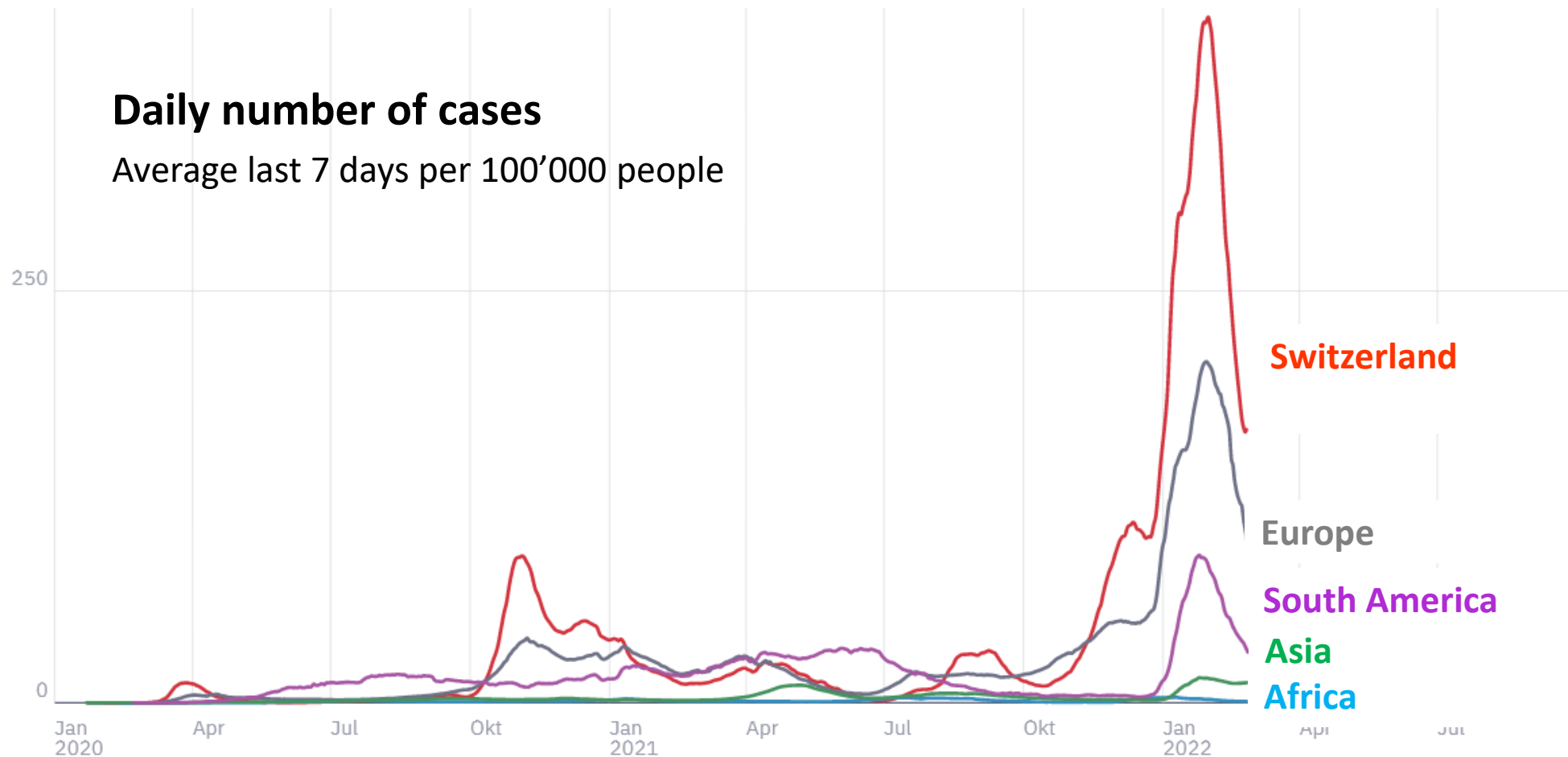
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC6esmpftoDxewev-1pT4ARg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qzx4lmG5Pes>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=of5AY-e_nxU



Challenges to judge the spread and impact of the pandemic





... nor to determine the impact of the pandemic

Covid-19 impacts all aspects of society

Education



1.6bn
students out of school

Climate



-30%
investment in clean energy transition

Poverty



+135m
people pushed into poverty by 2030

Source: ACT-Accelerator Plan and Investment Opportunity presentation. Data from the World Bank, market intelligence and the United Nations. <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/act-accelerator-plan-and-investment-opportunity-presentation>



Through **culture** we unite





Corona Immunitas is born: Data for decisions

“Determination of corona immunity in Switzerland brings clarity.

Clarity in this respect is the basis for goal-oriented political
decisions in connection with COVID-19.”



Science to policy – formally and informally



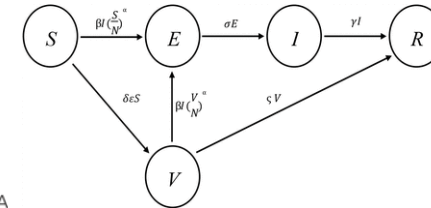
Federal level



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs DHA
Federal Office of Public Health FOPH



SWISS NATIONAL COVID-19 SCIENCE TASK FORCE

Cantonal level



C
GDK
S

Konferenz der kantonalen Gesundheitsdirektorinnen und -direktoren
Conférence des directrices et directeurs cantonaux de la santé
Conferenza delle direttrici e dei direttori cantonali della sanità

International level





Switzerland wide program to assess the spread and impact of the pandemic

14 participating universities and health organisations

50'000 study participants

40 studies throughout Switzerland



Financed through public private funding

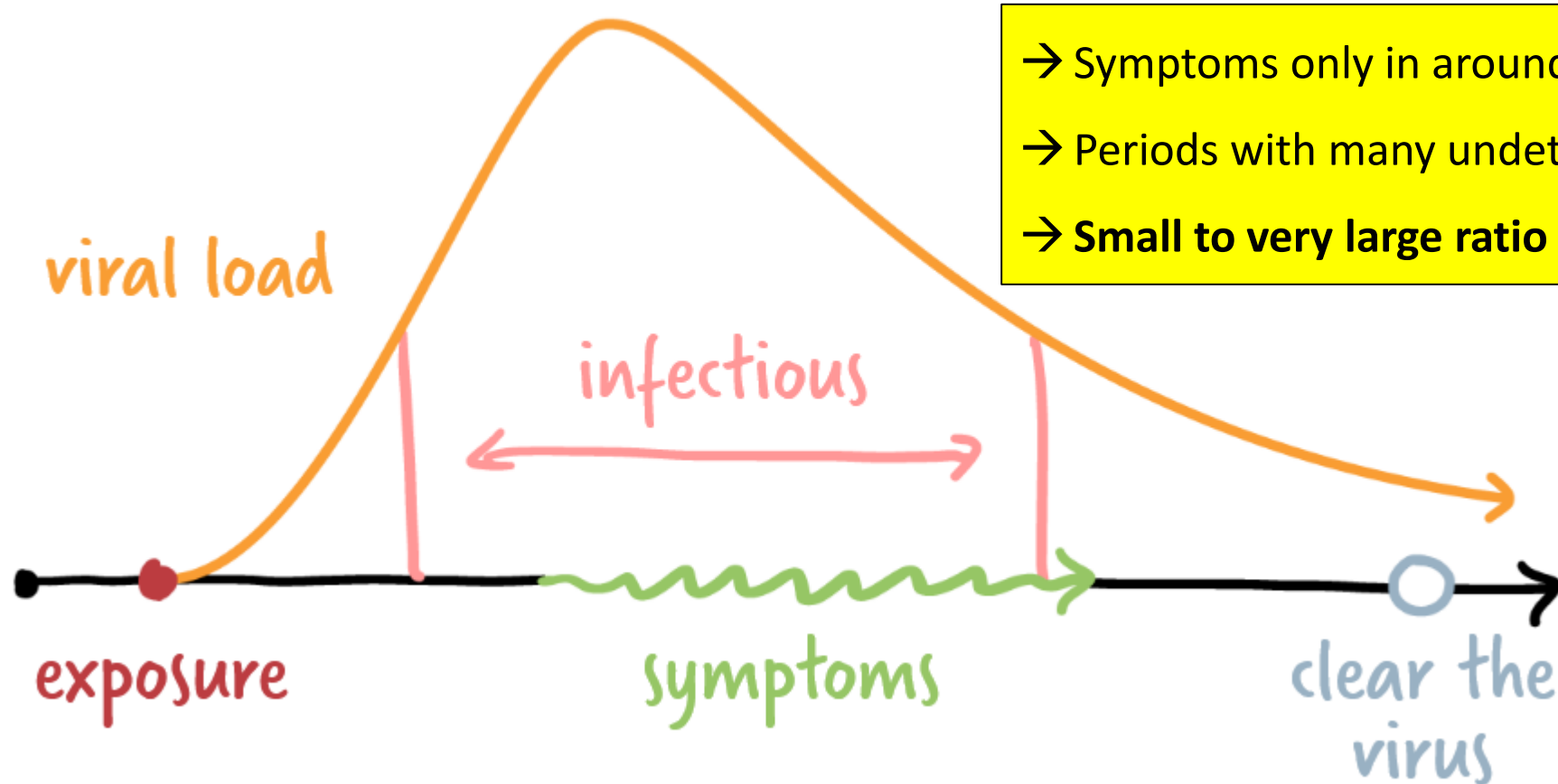
SSPH+ initiates and coordinates the programme

For the health of society



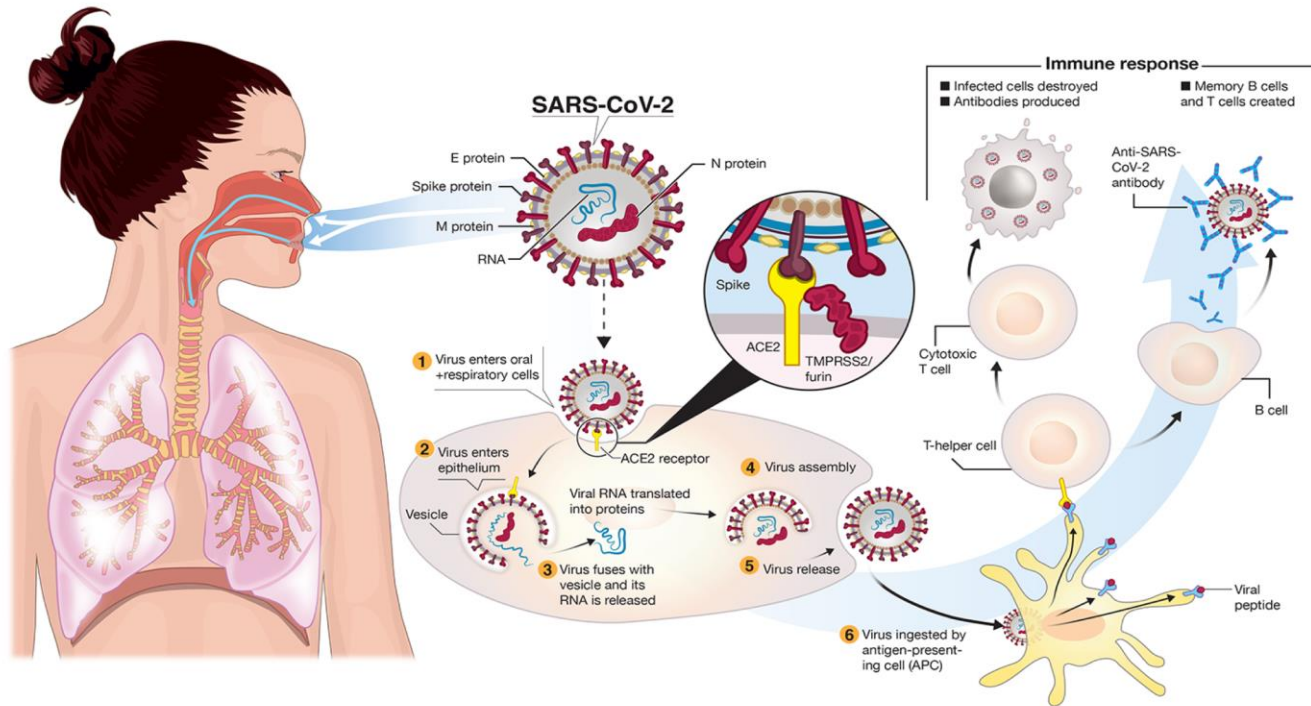


Why virus detection alone is not enough to determine the spread



- Symptoms only in around 50% and often mild
- Periods with many undetected infections
- **Small to very large ratio of diagnosed to all infections**

Immune response as prove of infection

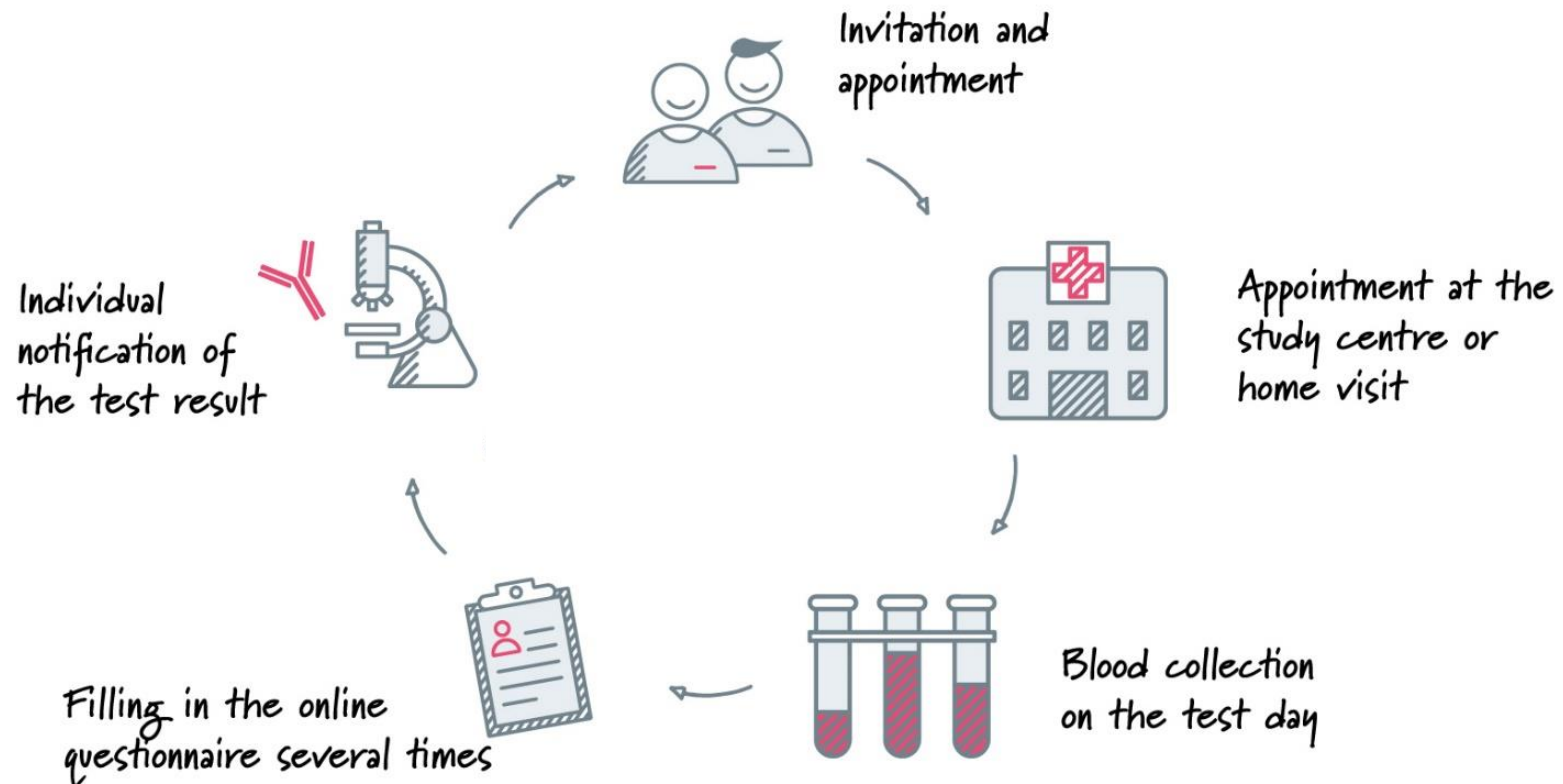




Surveillance using serological (antibody) studies – main questions

- What proportion of a population has been infected by SARS-CoV-2?
- How many persons with SARS-CoV-2 infection illness have or little symptoms?
- Is an infection associated with immunity? Factors associated with (partial) immunity?
- How is the spread changing over time?

Key principles: Core protocol, maximise synergisms





Careful evaluation of antibody tests



CORONA
IMMUNITAS
POWERED BY SSPH+

We opened a call for the selection of the most appropriate test for the corona immunitas program.

[Check here](#)

Steps

1. Testing working group
2. Definition of 18 criteria
3. Public opening
4. Evaluation
5. Decision Executive Committee

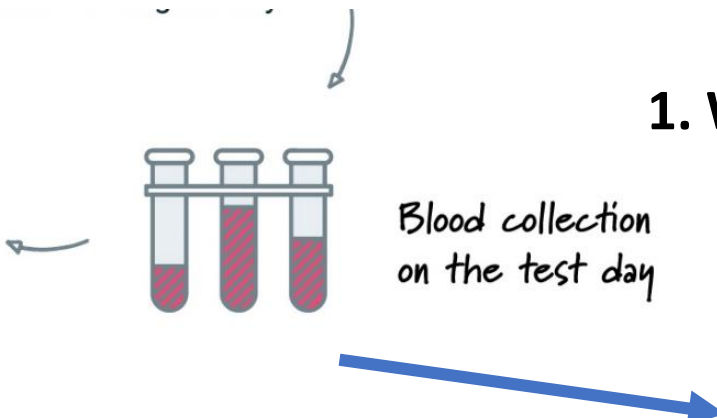


Test of CHUV scored and proved to be best for our purpose

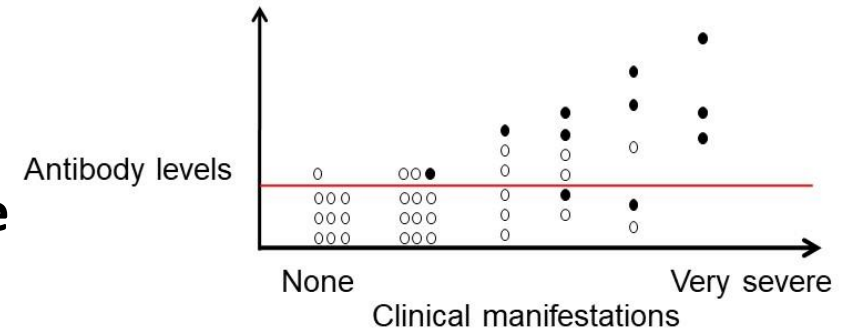
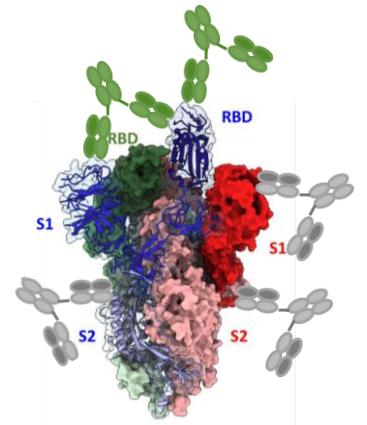
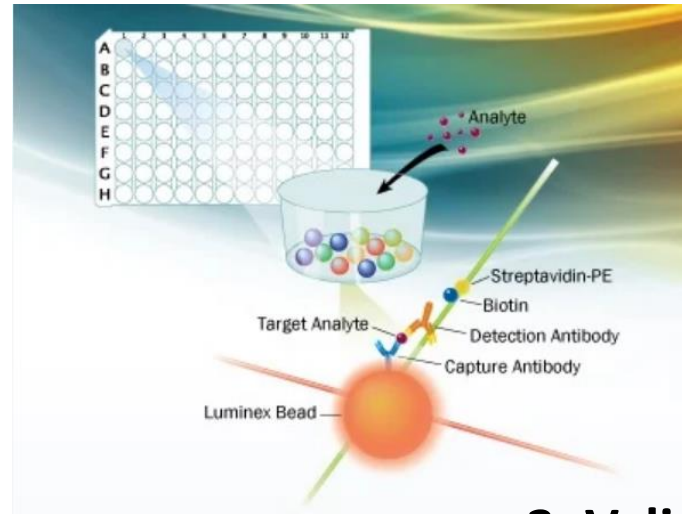
1. Well established Luminex technology

2. Trimeric spike protein

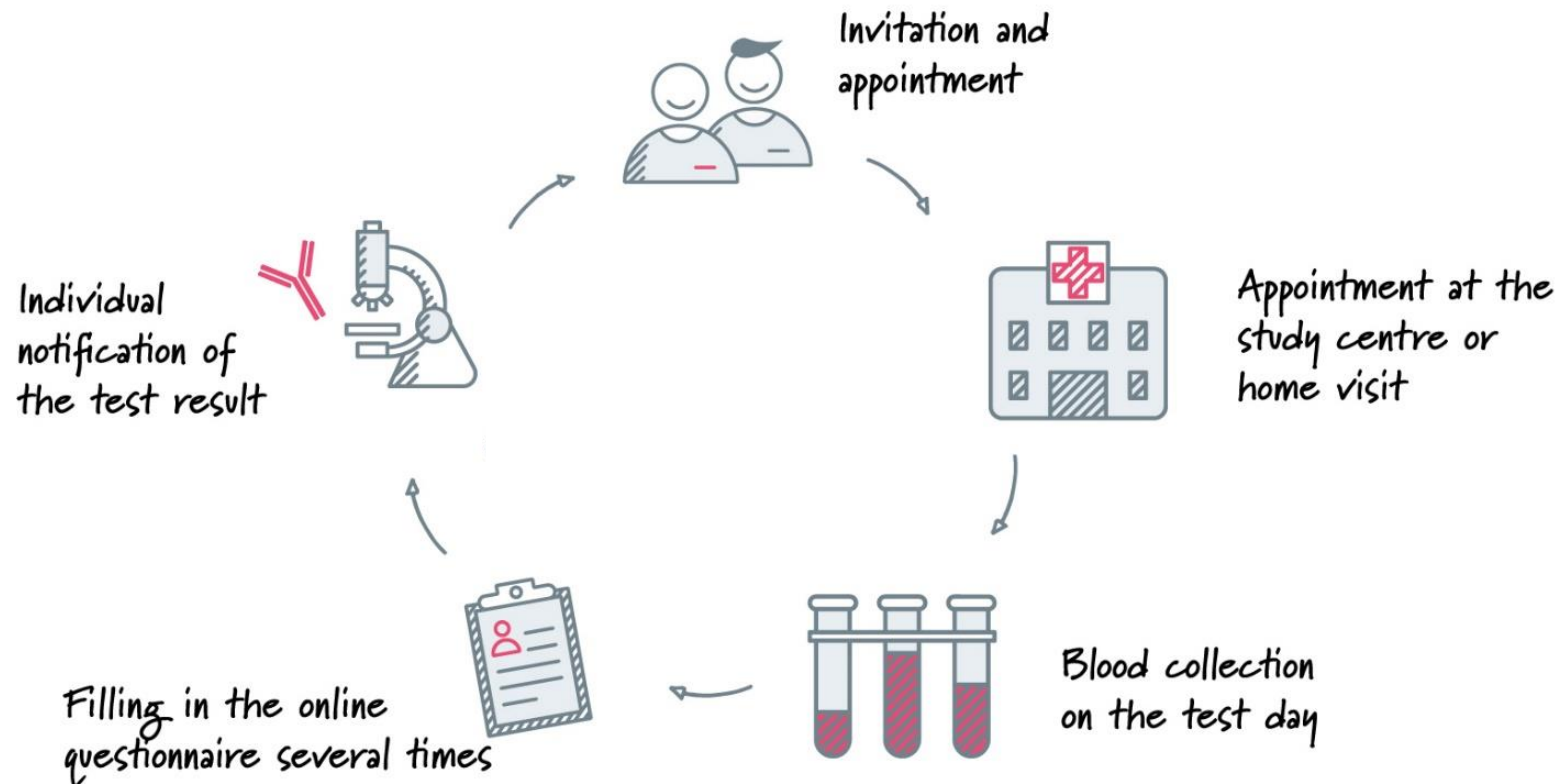
3. Validation in population sample



Blood collection on the test day

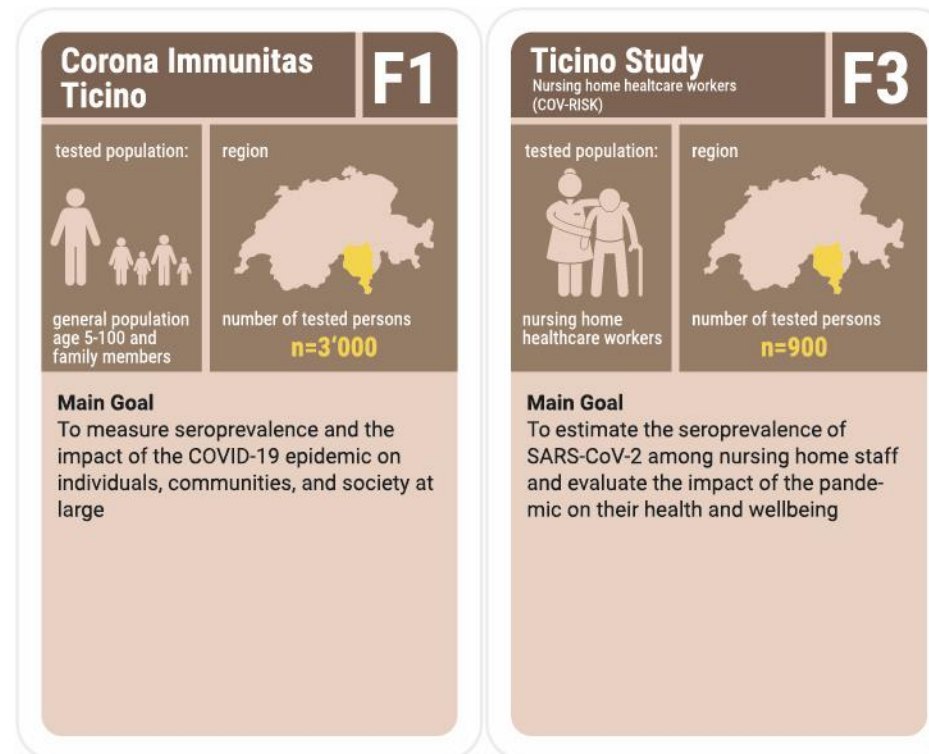


Key principles: Core protocol, maximise synergisms and freedom to sites for additional studies





Example of Ticino: Additional focus on elderly and nursing homes





Example of Basel : Digital cohort and focus on mental health

COVCO-Basel
Bevölkerungsbasierte SARS-CoV-2-Kohorten-
studie Basel-Landschaft und Basel-Stadt

D1

Getestet wird:

Region



Allgemeine Bevölkerung und Familienmitglieder



Anzahl getesteter Personen
n=10'000



Ziel der Studie
Untersuchen der SARS-CoV-2-Immunität in der bevölkerungsbasierten Stichprobe und der gesellschaftlichen Auswirkungen der SARS-CoV-2-Schutzmassnahmen



Example of Zurich: Cohort studies with children, infected and vaccinated persons

Ciao Corona		E2
tested population:	region	
		
school children age 5-16 and school employees	number of tested persons n=10'550	
<p>Main Goal To investigate seroprevalence and its temporal changes, clustering of cases within classes, schools, districts, symptoms, risk factors in a representative cohort of children and adolescents shortly after reopening of the school system and thereafter</p>		

Zurich Study SARS COV-2-COHORT (ZSAC)		E7
tested population:	region	
		
persons tested pos. for CoV-19 and close contacts	number of tested persons n=2'000	
<p>Main Goal To determine long-term clinical outcomes and immune responses after Coronavirus infection (COVID-19), assess the influence of virus genetics, and examine the spread of the Coronavirus in the population of the Canton of Zurich</p>		

Zurich Study SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine Cohort (ZVAC)		E9
tested population:	region	
		
General population 18+, vaccinated against SARS-CoV-2	number of tested persons n=800	
<p>Main Goal To investigate the immune response to the Corona vaccines licensed in Switzerland in the Zurich population.</p>		

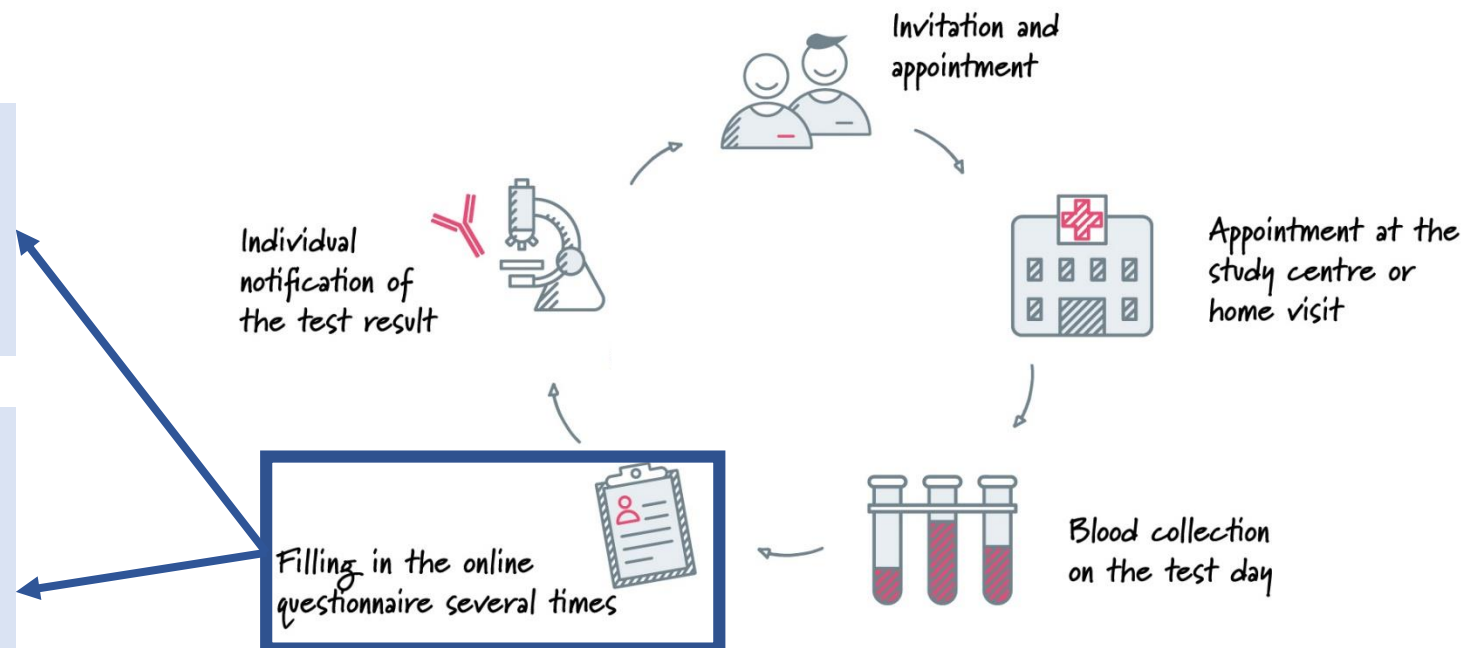
Corona Immunitas Digital Cohort – monitoring population behaviour during the pandemic

Weekly surveys (short):

- Onset of symptoms
- Covid-19 tests
- Adherence to preventive measures

Monthly surveys (more extensive):

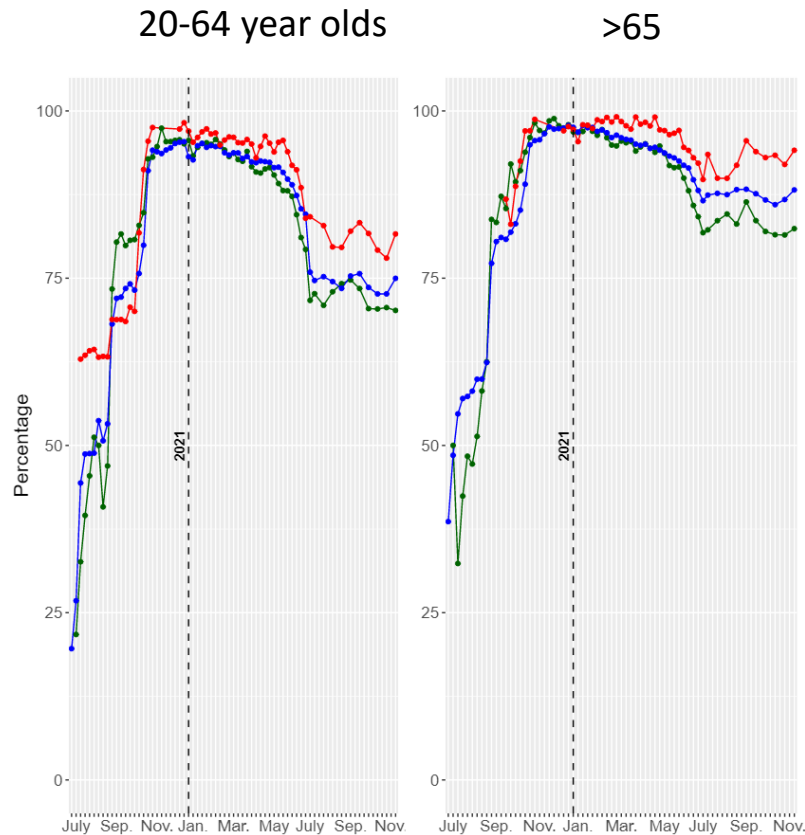
- Perception of health, economic, societal risks
- Mental health, feelings of loneliness
- Use of SwissCovid app
- Vaccination/vaccine hesitancy



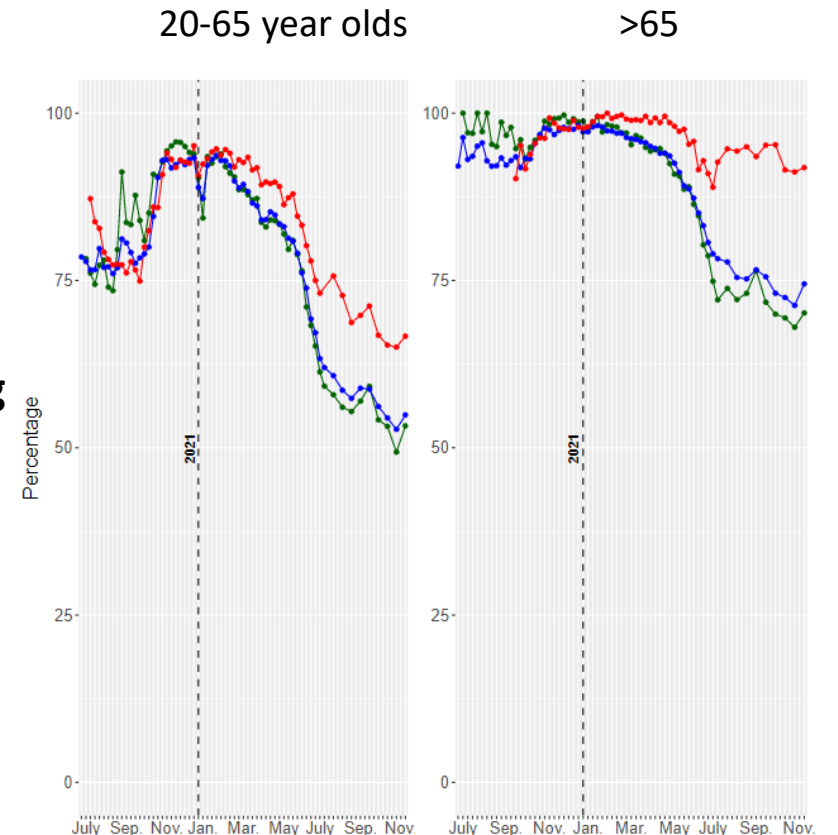


Prevention behaviour – assessed weekly in Ticino, Romandie and German-speaking cantons

Mask wearing where required



Social distancing

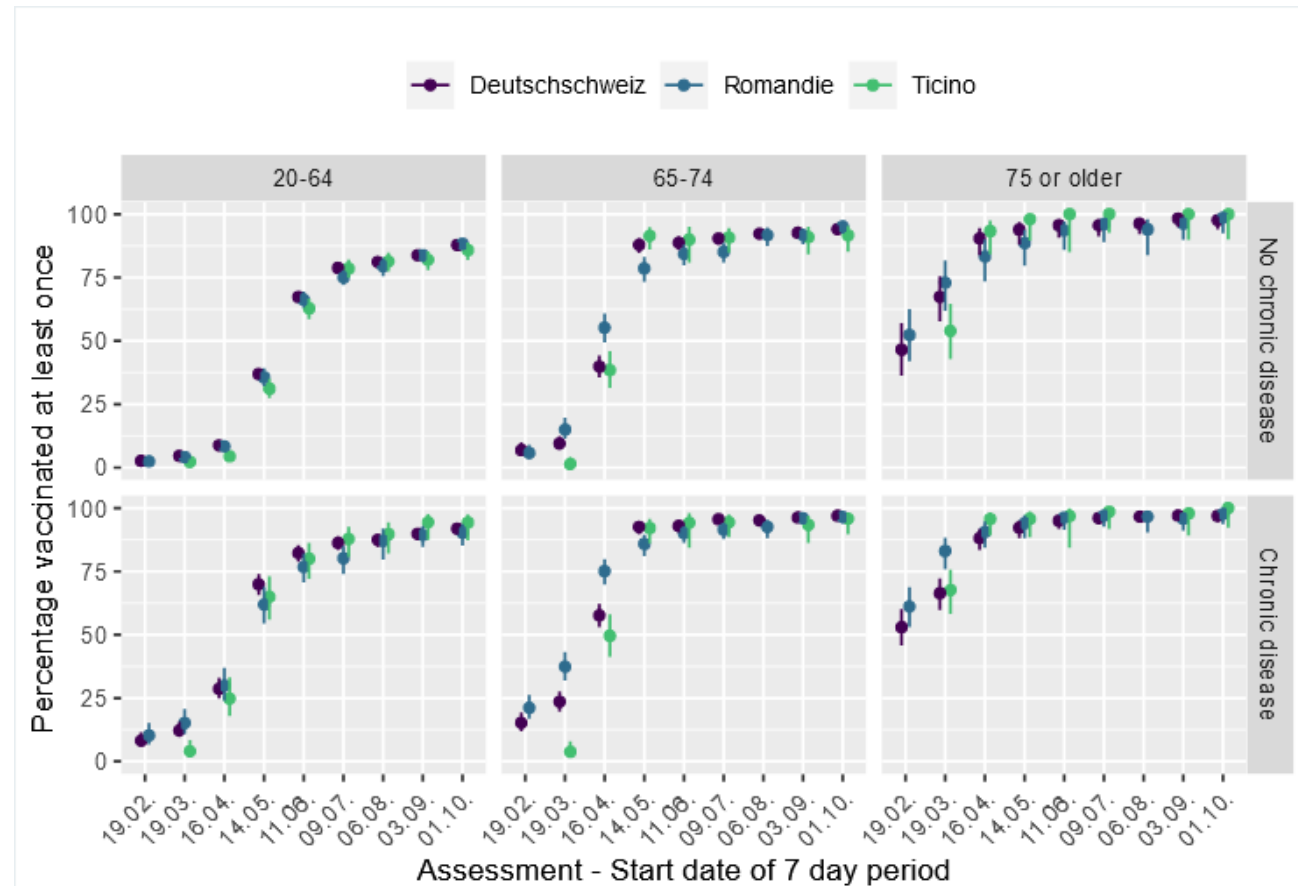




Corona Immunitas reports to inform vaccination campaign

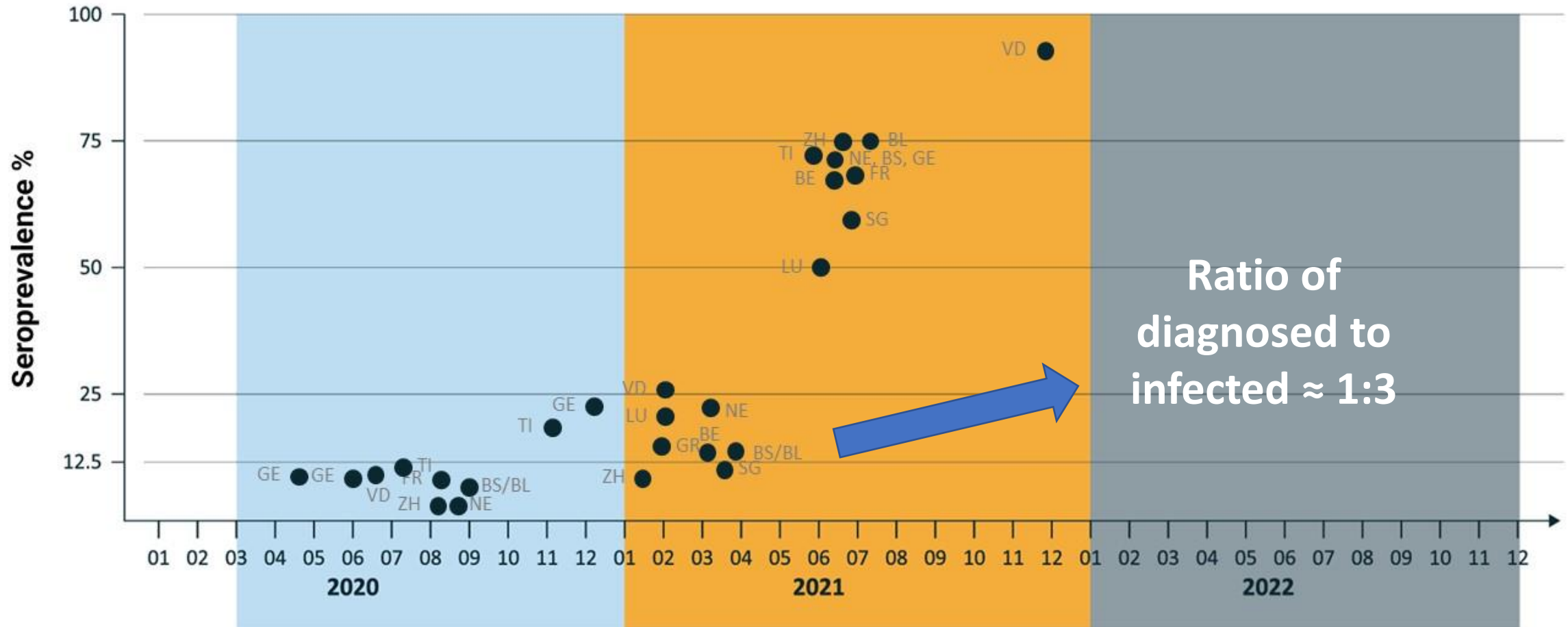
Monthly vaccination report to FOPH and cantons

- Number of vaccines delivered to special groups
- Vaccine hesitancy
- etc



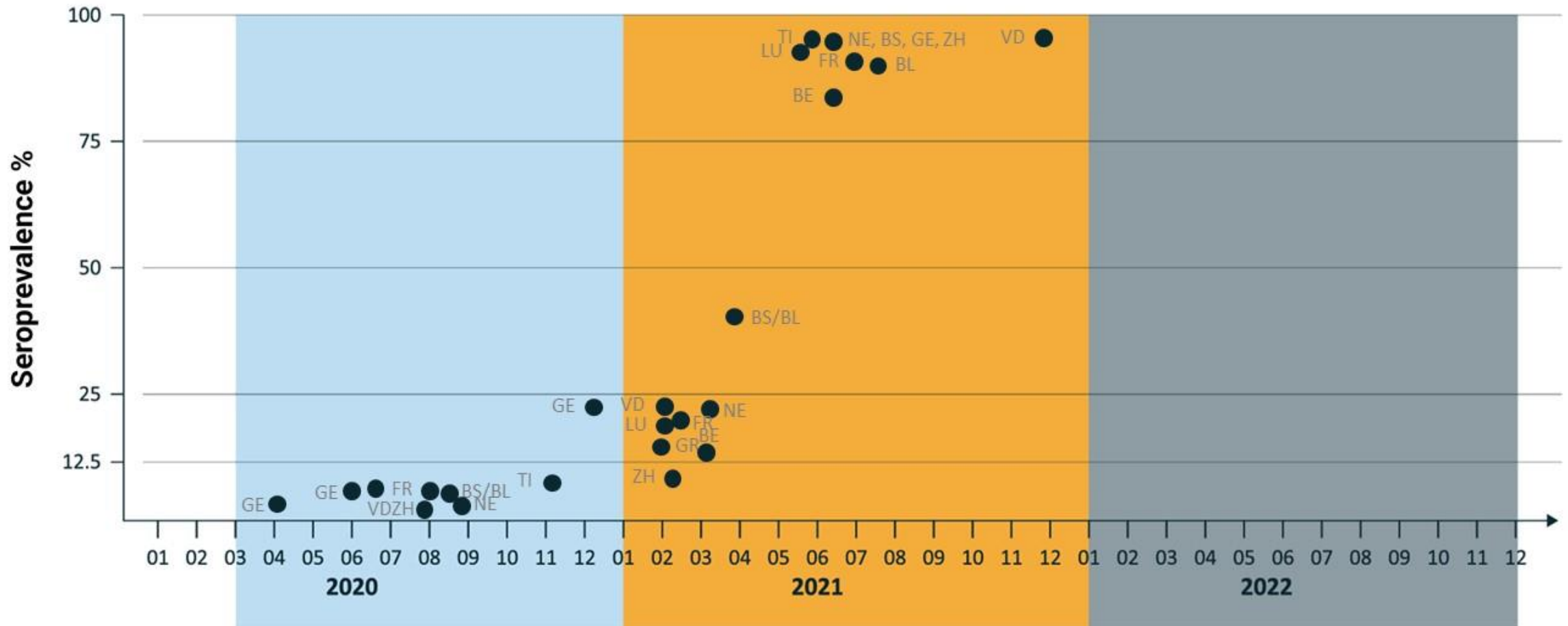


Increase in seroprevalence (% with antibodies) until 2021 in 20 to 64 year olds



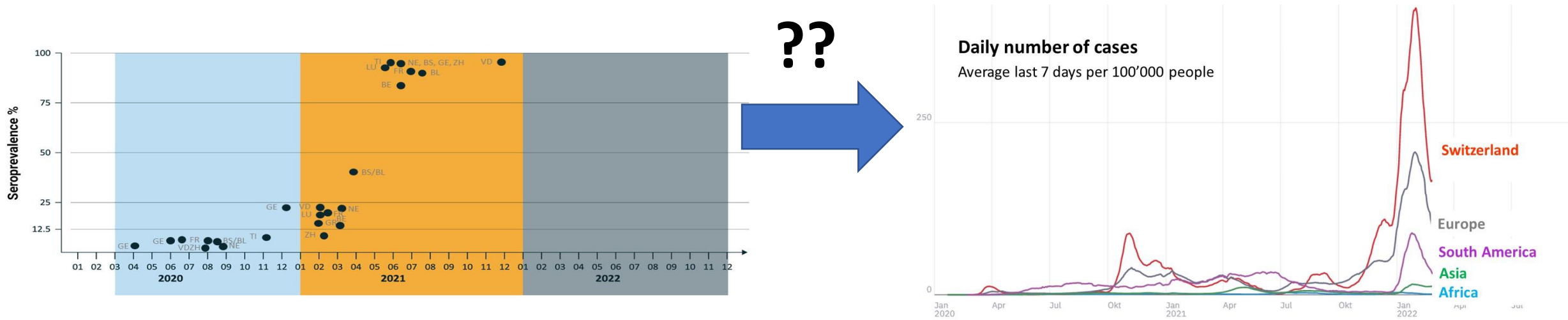


Even more impressive in 65+ old persons



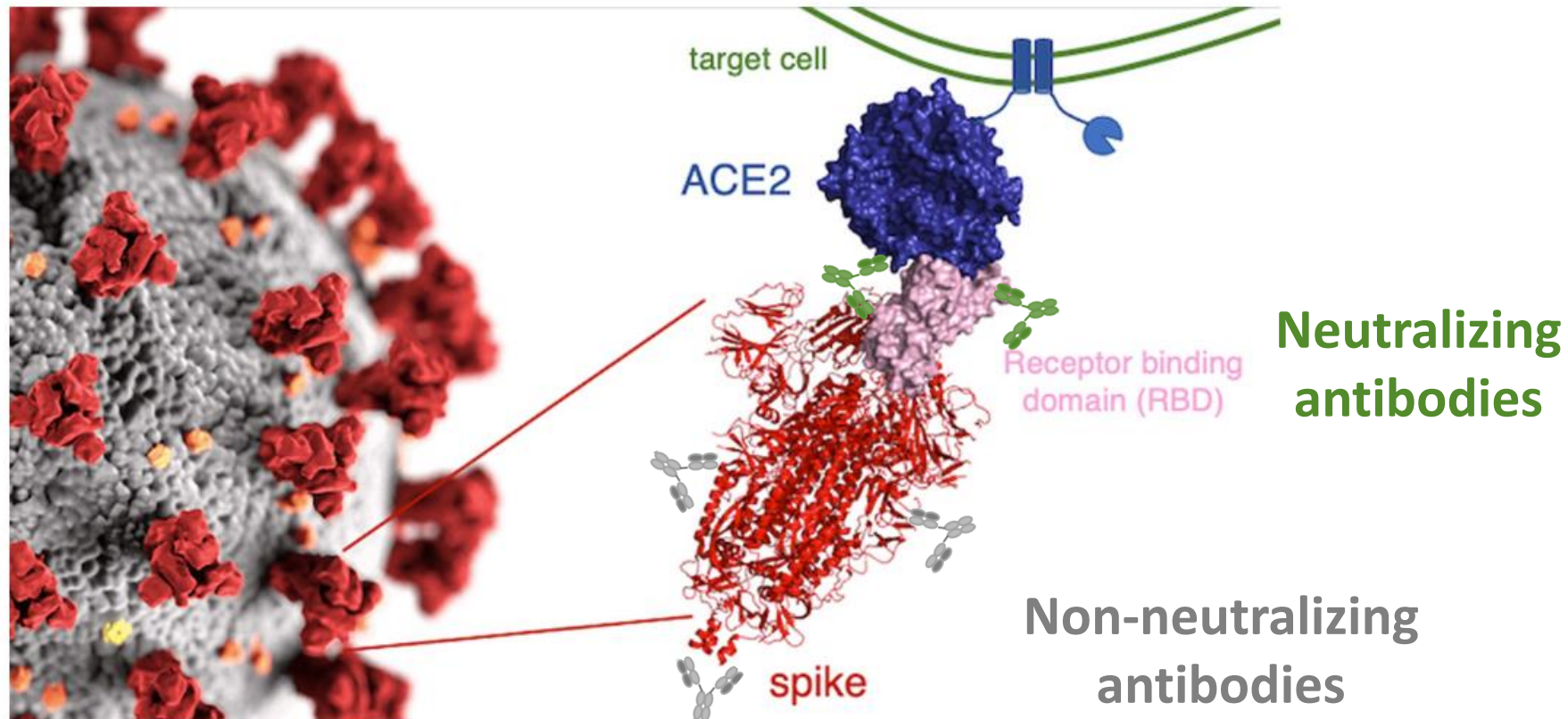


Why such an Omicron wave despite the very high seroprevalence?





Seroprevalence can mean different levels of protection





Neutralizing activity vaccinated and unvaccinated participants

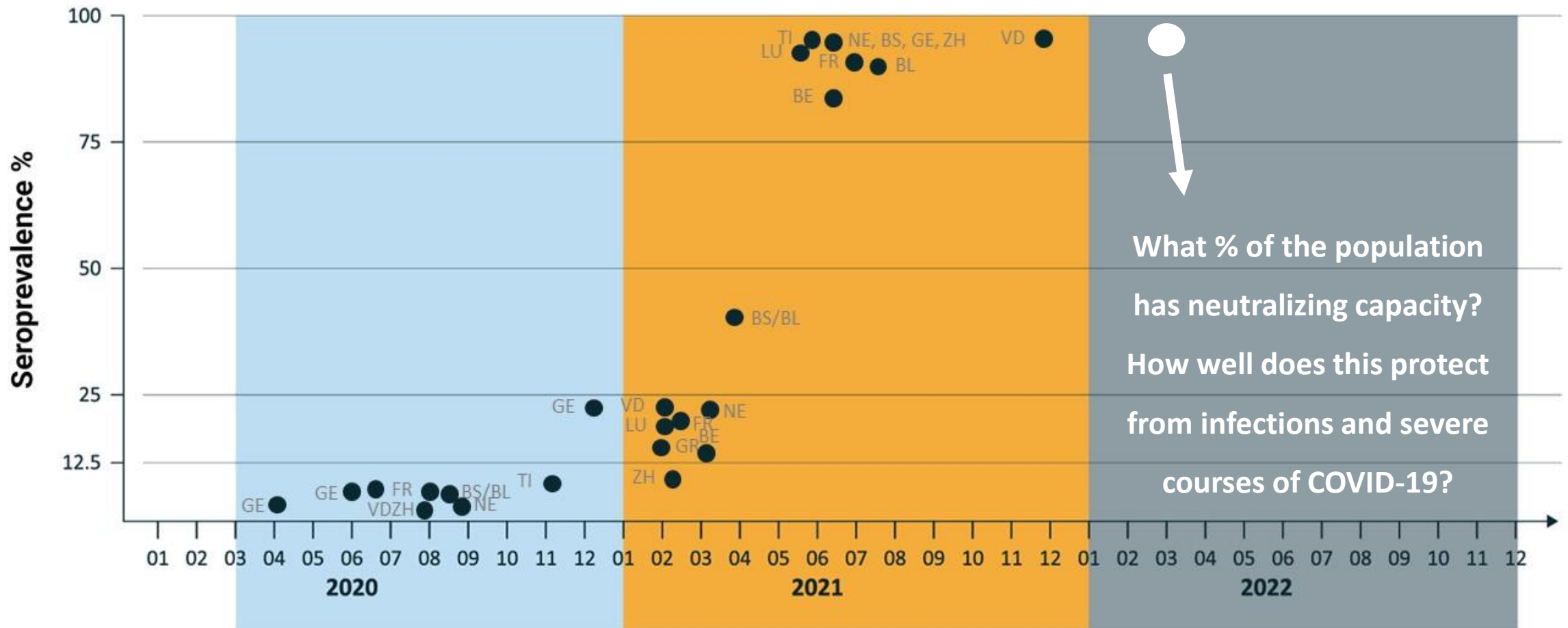
% of individuals with
neutralizing activity

N	Vaccine	Wild type	α	δ
208	Yes	95%	90%	81%

N	Vaccine	Wild type	α	δ
83	No	25%	13%	10%







Round 5 of Corona Immunitas right after Omicron wave







Zurich cohort studies with children, infected and vaccinated persons

Ciao Corona		E2
tested population:	region	
		
school children age 5-16 and school employees	number of tested persons n=10'550	
Main Goal To investigate seroprevalence and its temporal changes, clustering of cases within classes, schools, districts, symptoms, risk factors in a representative cohort of children and adolescents shortly after reopening of the school system and thereafter		

Zurich Study SARS COV-2-COHORT (ZSAC)		E7
tested population:	region	
		
persons tested pos. for CoV-19 and close contacts	number of tested persons n=2'000	
Main Goal To determine long-term clinical outcomes and immune responses after Coronavirus infection (COVID-19), assess the influence of virus genetics, and examine the spread of the Coronavirus in the population of the Canton of Zurich		

Zurich Study SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine Cohort (ZVAC)		E9
tested population:	region	
		
General population 18+, vaccinated against SARS-CoV-2	number of tested persons n=800	
Main Goal To investigate the immune response to the Corona vaccines licensed in Switzerland in the Zurich population.		



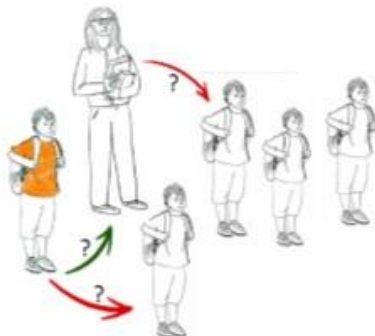
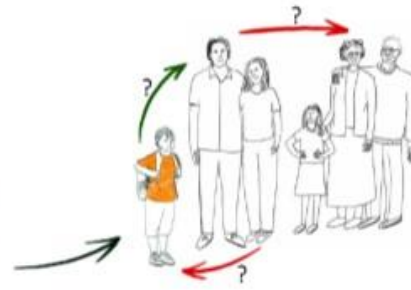
Corona-Zentrum der Universität Zürich

Zentrum
für Reisemedizin
—
der Universität Zürich

Ciao Corona – school based prospective cohort study



2-10 schools from each district



1/3 each from lower, middle and upper level

55 schools
275 classes,
2500 children





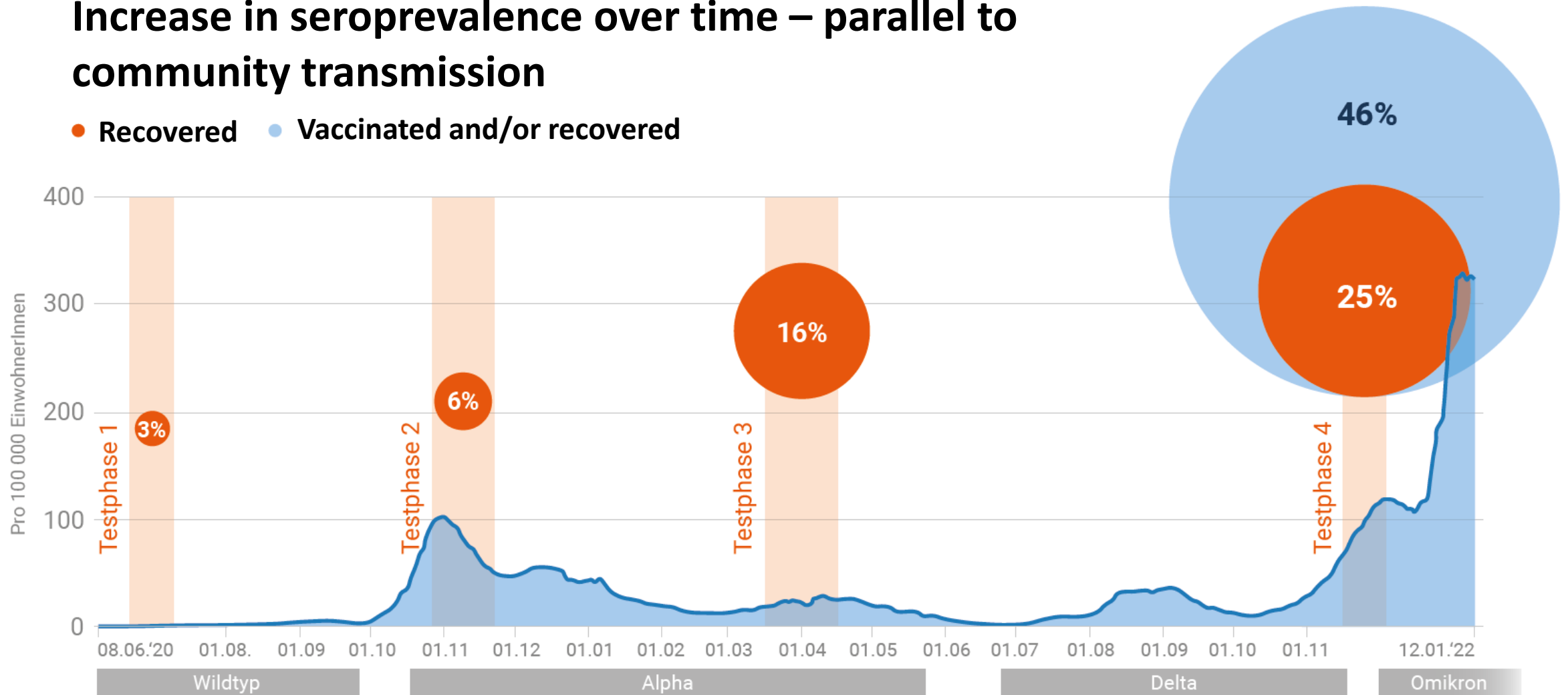
Main questions

- Seroprevalence over time
- Persistence of antibodies
- Clustering of infections within classes and schools
- Physical and mental health over time



Increase in seroprevalence over time – parallel to community transmission

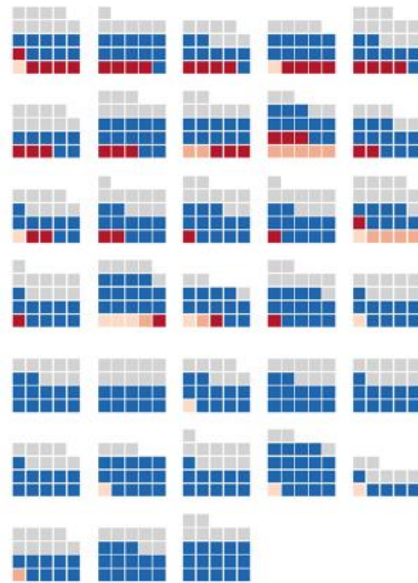
● Recovered ● Vaccinated and/or recovered



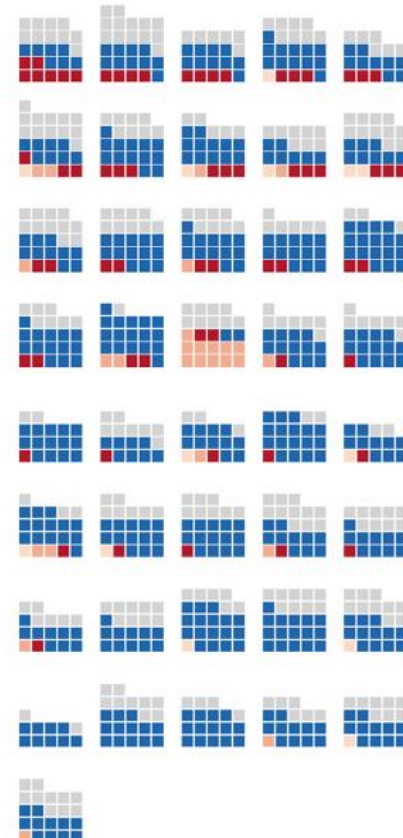


Limited clustering of infections within classes

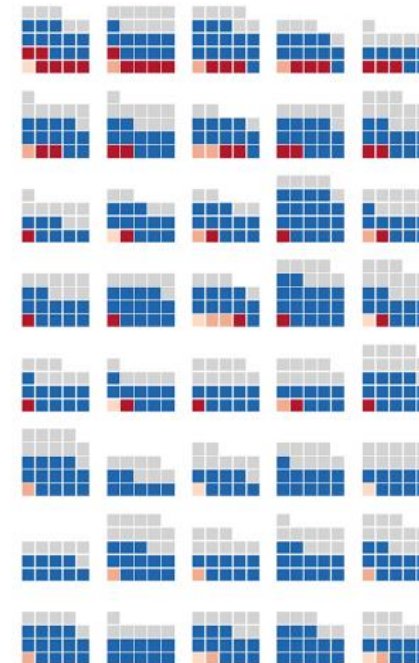
A – Lower school level



B – Middle school level



C – Upper school level



T1+ T2+ T3+ - n/a



Zurich Coronavirus Cohort Study (ZSAC)

Zurich Study
SARS COV-2-COHORT (ZSAC) **E7**

tested population: region

persons tested pos. for CoV-19 and close contacts

number of tested persons **n=2'000**

Main Goal
To determine long-term clinical outcomes and immune responses after Coronavirus infection (COVID-19), assess the influence of virus genetics, and examine the spread of the Coronavirus in the population of the Canton of Zurich

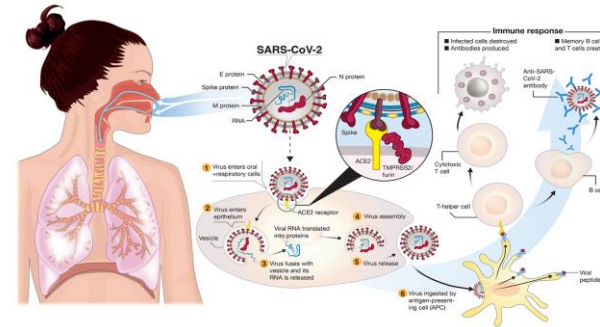
Reported cases



Random sampling and invitation

N=446, 03-07 2020
N=1106, 08-12 2020

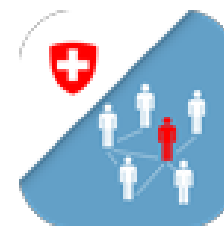
Development immune reaction



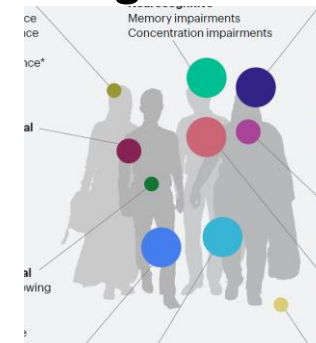
Isolation & Quarantine



Evaluation Contact tracing and Swiss Covid App

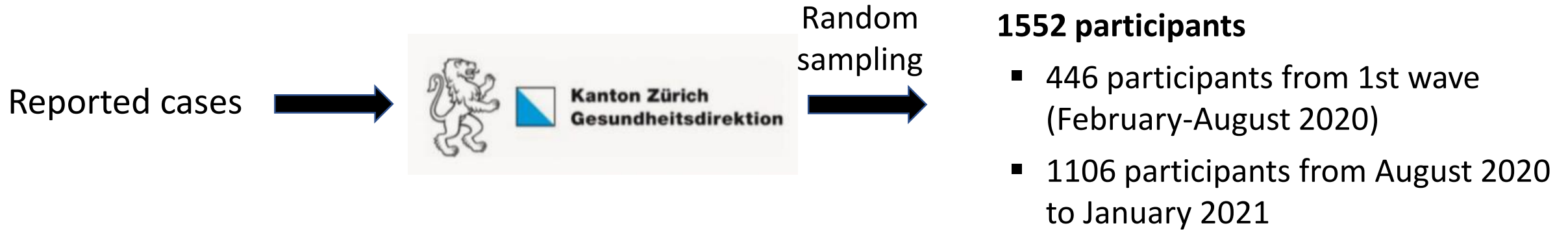



Long COVID






Study design ZSAC



 Blood sampling

 Questionnaires

Study registration → <https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN14990068>

First Long Covid results → <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0254523>

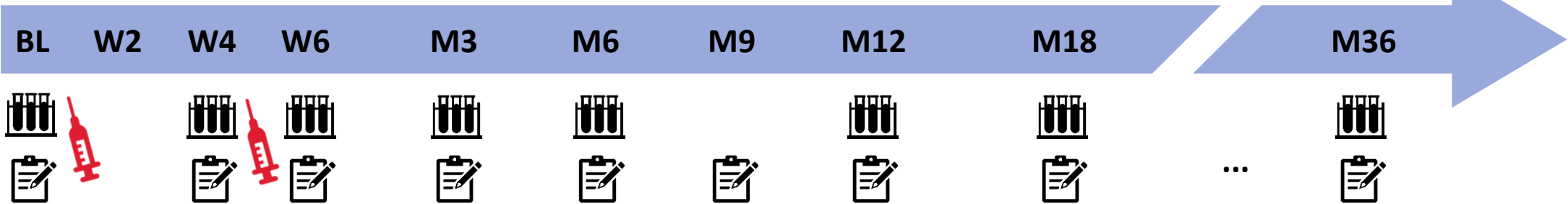


Twin study ZVAC

ZSAC



ZVAC



Blood sampling



Questionnaires



Study design ZVAC

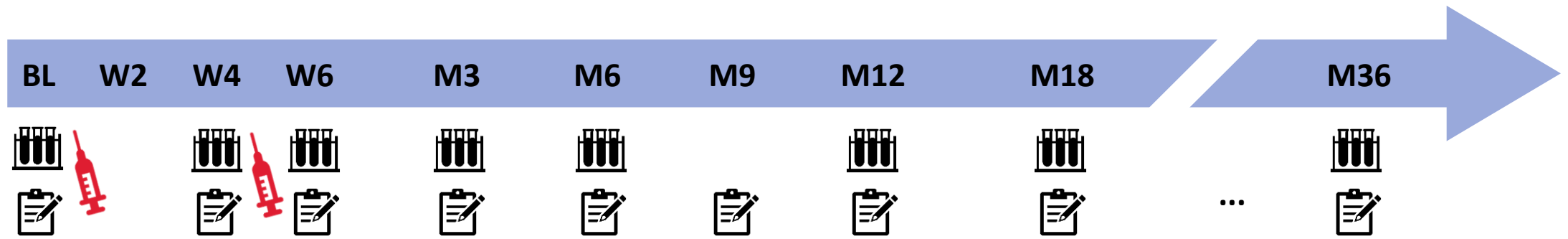
Registered for vaccination at Zurich Corona Center

Random sampling
➔

575 participants

- Each 200 per vaccine (Moderna, Pfizer, J&J)
- Each 100 per age group 18-64 and 65+

ZVAC



Blood sampling

Questionnaires

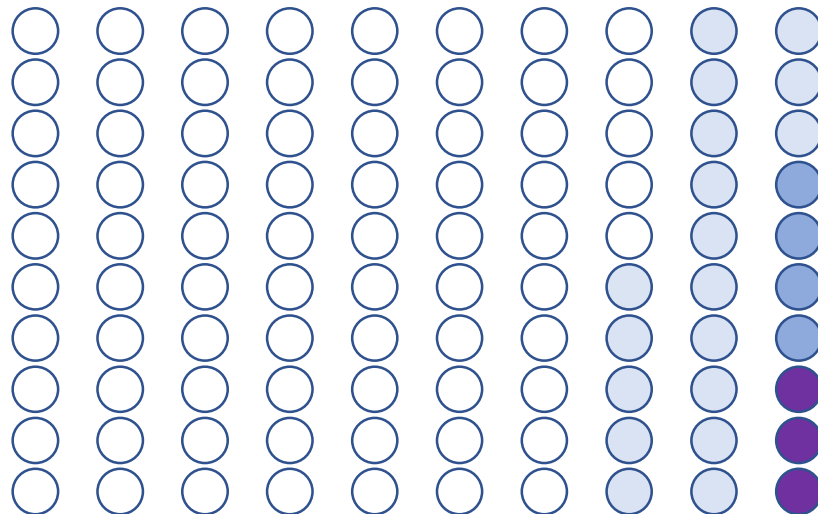
Study registration → <https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN15499304>






Long Covid – Recent results

Point de presse Feb 8, 2022: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bljdqpPF1Fg>

Per 100 persons with an infection



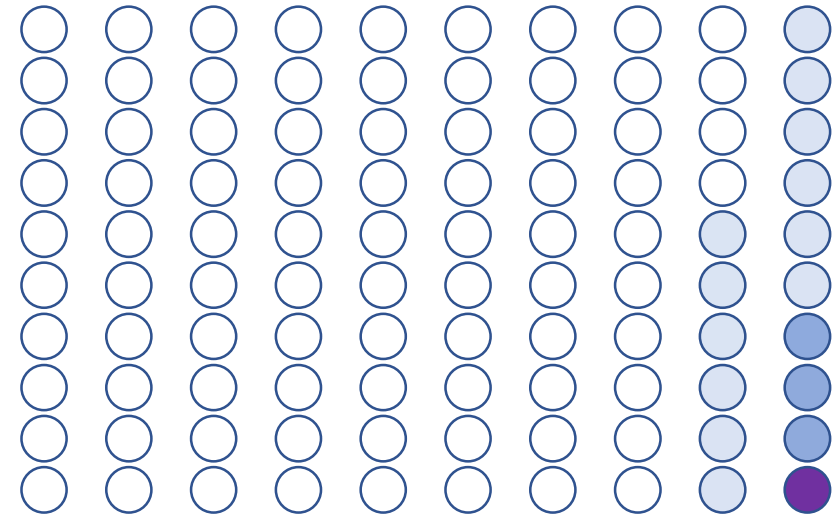
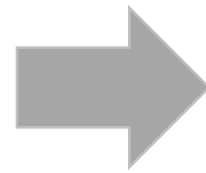
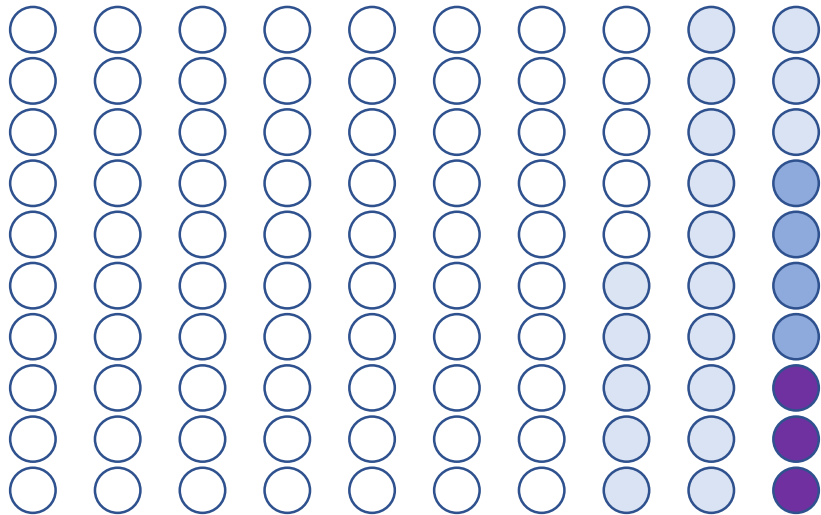
-  Mild impairment of health status
-  Moderate impairment of health status
-  Severe impairment of health status



9 out of 25 persons affected by Long Covid recover within a year, 16 not or only partly

6 months

12 months



Per 100 persons with an infection



Immune response and infections over time after infection, vaccination and combinations thereof

ZSAC



N=431 (+ 420)

N=1552

ZVAC



N=575



Blutplasma, PBMCs

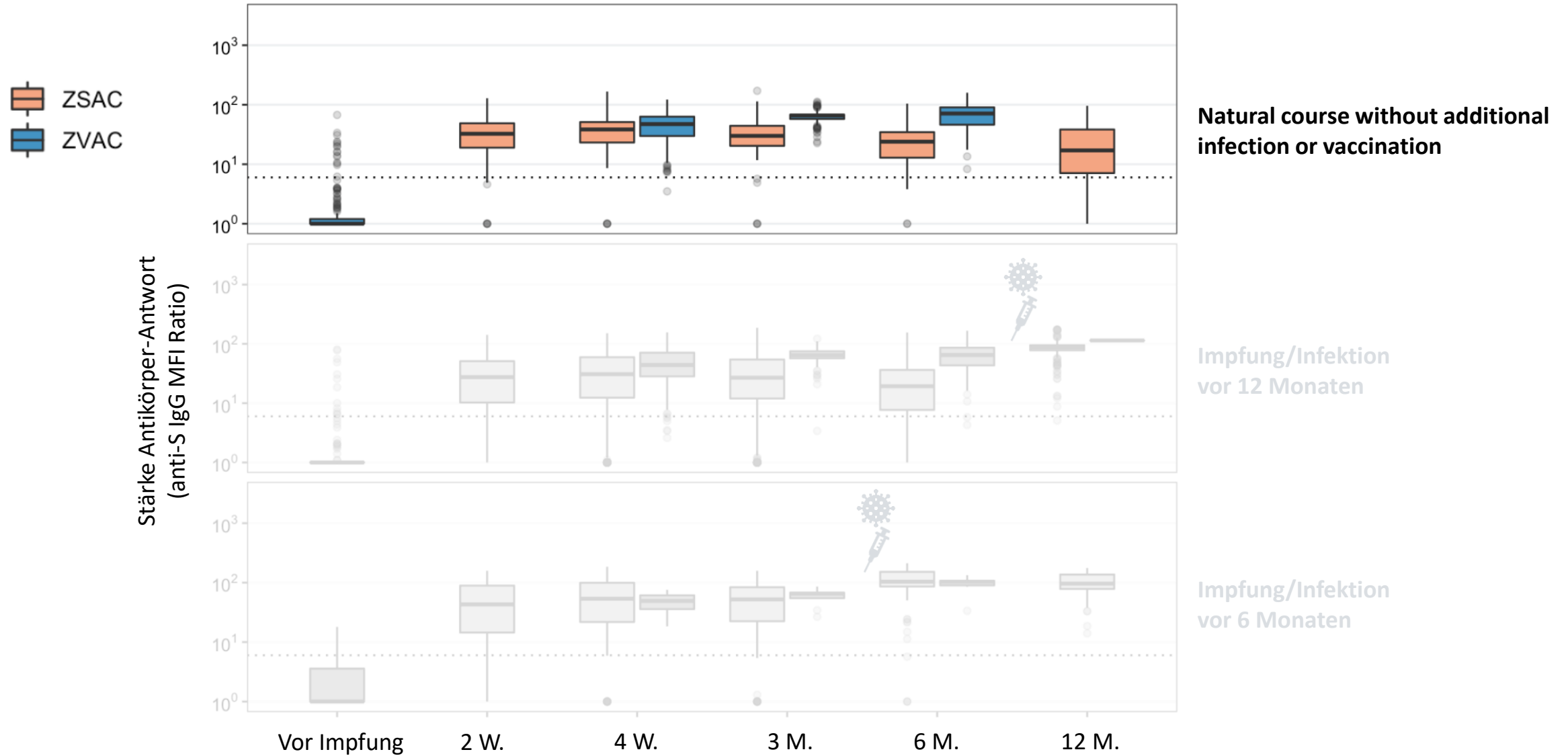


Elektronische Fragebogen

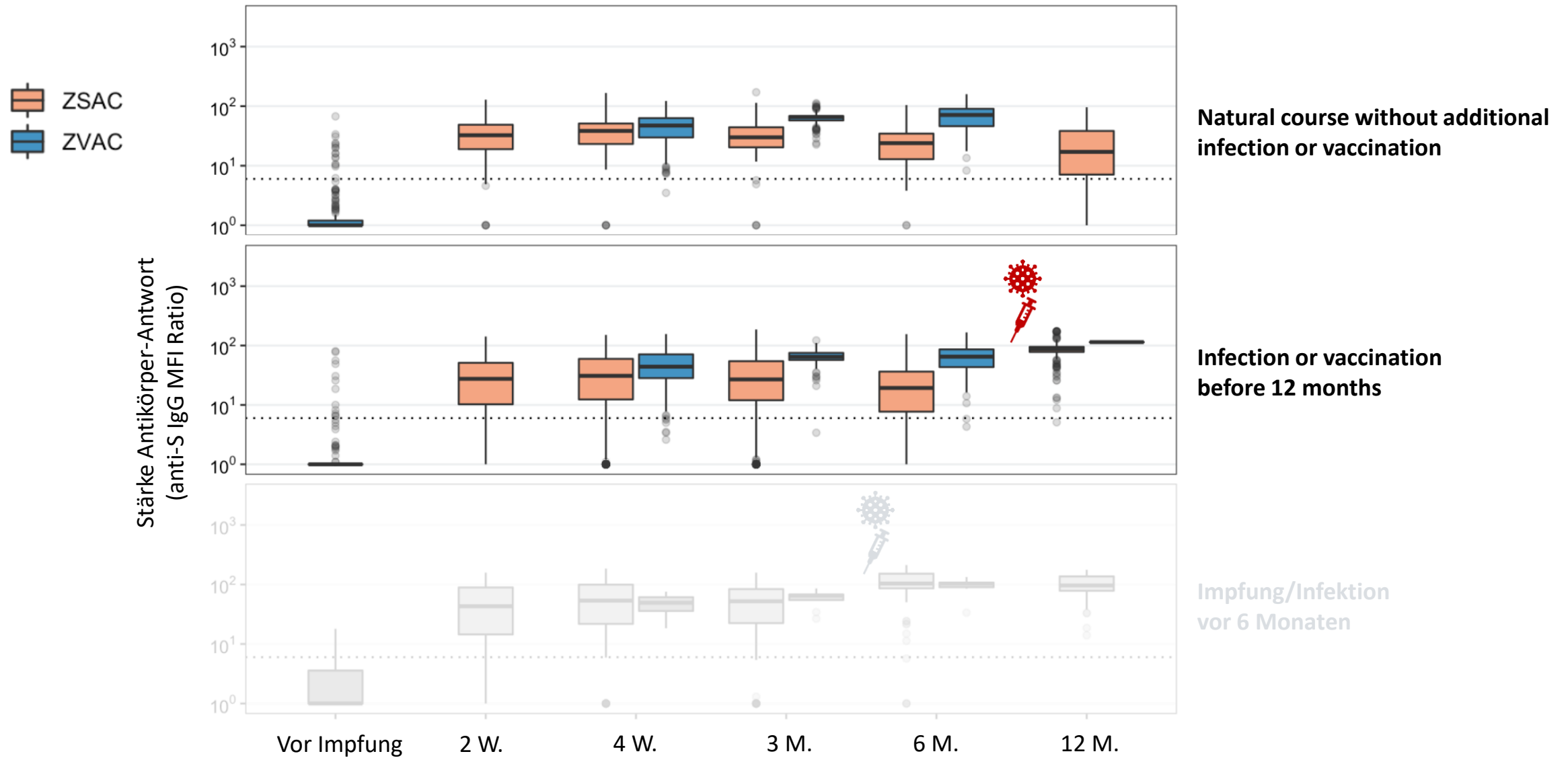


- Course of antibodies
- Neutralisation
- Cellular response (T and B cells)

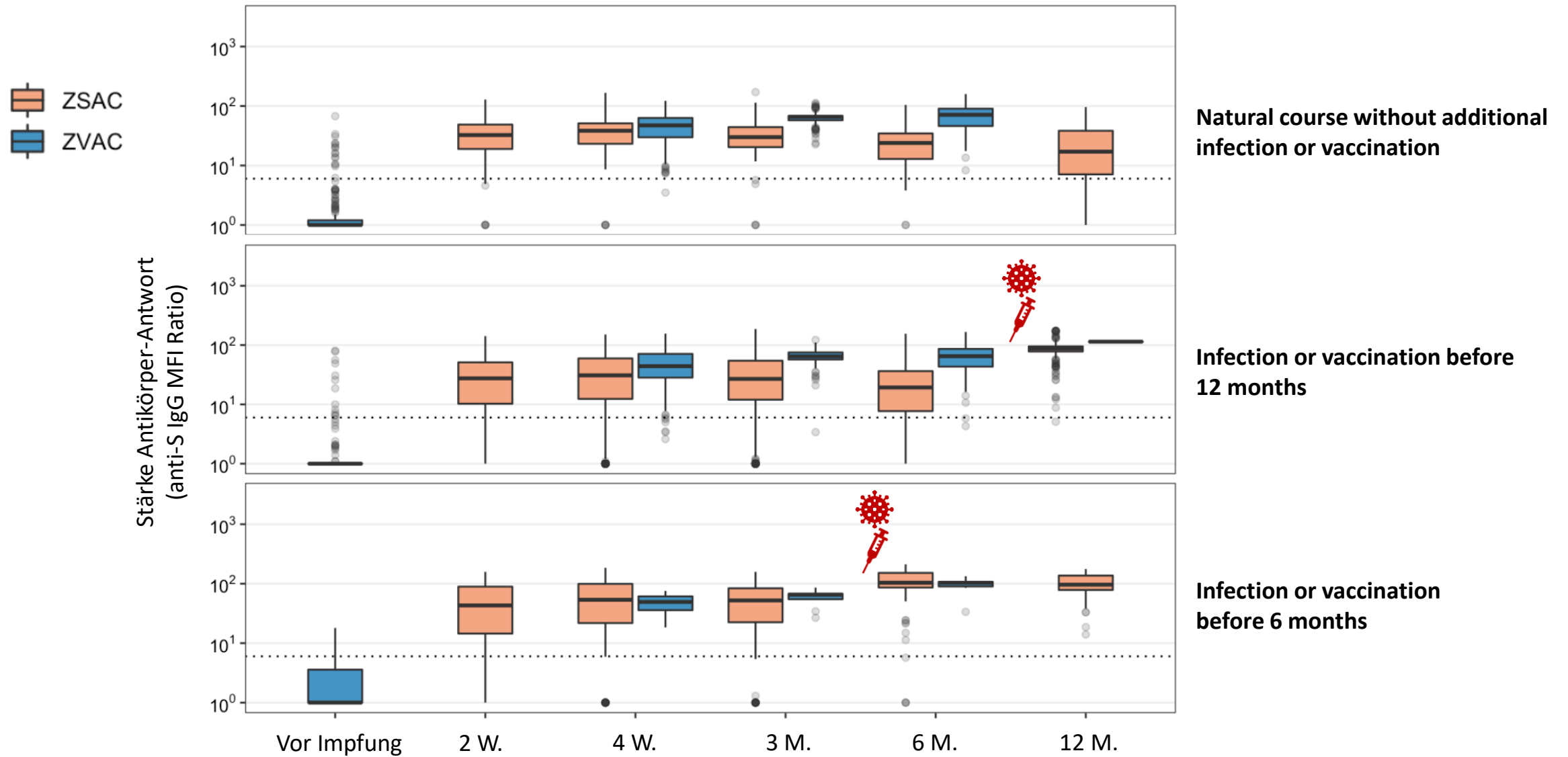
Course of anti-S IgG antibodies after infection and vaccination



Course of anti-S IgG antibodies after infection and vaccination



Course of anti-S IgG antibodies after infection and vaccination





Potential of ZSAC & ZVAC

- ZSAC & ZVAC among very few prospective population based cohort studies of persons with PCR+ or vaccination
- Combination as twin cohorts unique, any real world combinations of infections and vaccination can be assessed
- Clinical outcomes: (re-) infections, patient reported outcomes, health care use, up to 36 months

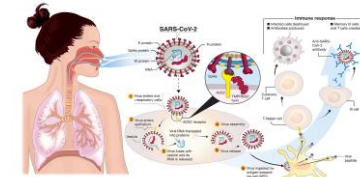
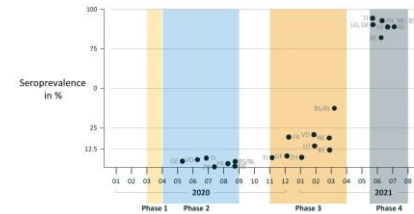


Upcoming analyses

- Investigation of risk factors for long covid and for unfavorable course and influence of vaccinations
- «Omicron and Long Covid» (together with Corona Immunitas)
- Detailed comparison of immune response after vaccination and infection (incl. neutralization).
- Association of immune status with (re)infections (also new variants) and other clinical outcomes
- Collaboration in international consortia ([Global Burden of Disease](#) (IHME), [PRECIOUS](#) (UK) und [CoVICIS](#) (EU))

Pandemic offers many opportunities

- First time in history to study a virus with potential for pandemic so comprehensively
- Brings together many disciplines
- Corona Immunitas greatly strengthened research collaboration across country!



14 beteiligte Hochschulen und
Gesundheitsorganisationen

50'000
Studienteil-
nehmende

40 Studien
schweizweit



Finanziert über Public
Private Funding

SSPH+ initiiert und
koordiniert das Programm

Für die Gesundheit
der Gesellschaft