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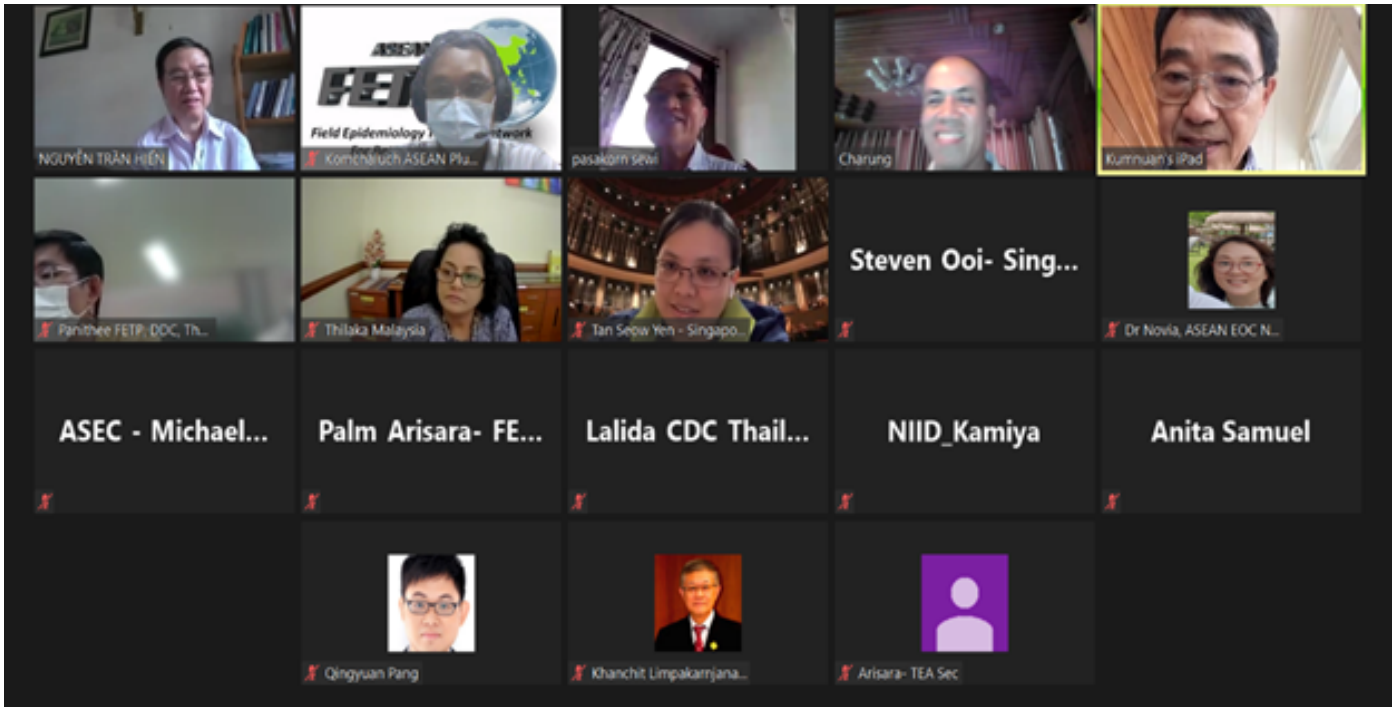
COULD VACCINE STOP AN ONGOING PANDEMIC?

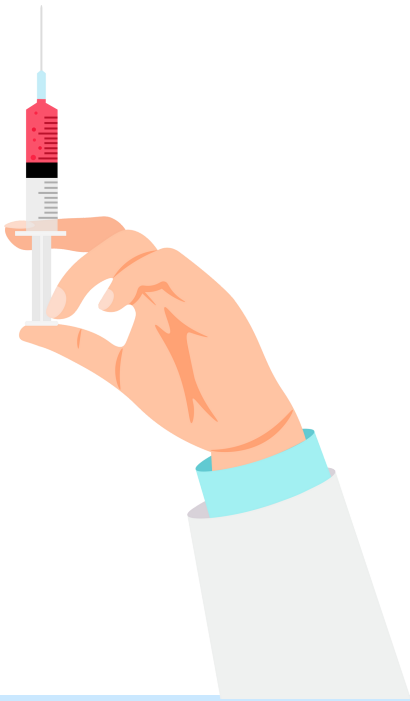


#1: VACCINE & ROLE OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

1) Important epidemiologic studies and principles were central to the evaluation of COVID-19 vaccines & policy formulation,

2) Surveillance and close monitoring were needed after vaccine licensure.

3) Monitoring results of disease situation with other prevention control measures, the new vaccine, immunization strategies, and policy may be needed for adjustment.



#2: SHARING EXPERIENCES

Singapore

"All clinical samples in the current surge were positive for the **Delta variant**. This virus posed a challenge to existing prevention and control measures because of its **short incubation period** (might be less than two days), **contagiousness** (within minutes), **high reproduction number**, making super-spreading events common in a crowded urban center like Singapore. Sentinel surveillance has been applied in high-risk areas of Singapore."

- Dr. Steven Ooi

"While the vaccine could help prevent severe outcomes, vaccination may not be effective enough to prevent the spread of the infection. Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) was essential to protect against infections in the hospitals."

- Dr. Tan Seow Yen

Malaysia

Lessons learned from Malaysia

1. The impact of vaccines is noticeable only after > 40% of the population is covered with a complete dose.
2. Risk communication should be effective during the sudden surge in vaccination demand.
3. Vaccine administration needed to be prioritized in the high morbidity group and the outbreak area.
4. Mega PPV could increase the number of vaccinated people and vaccination management effectively.
5. A highly mobile indigenous community was essential for engagement.

- Dr. Thilaka Chinayah

We welcome any questions, suggestions and comments
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