

Os riscos e impactos da variante Delta do coronavírus e o relaxamento das medidas protetivas contra a pandemia de Covid19

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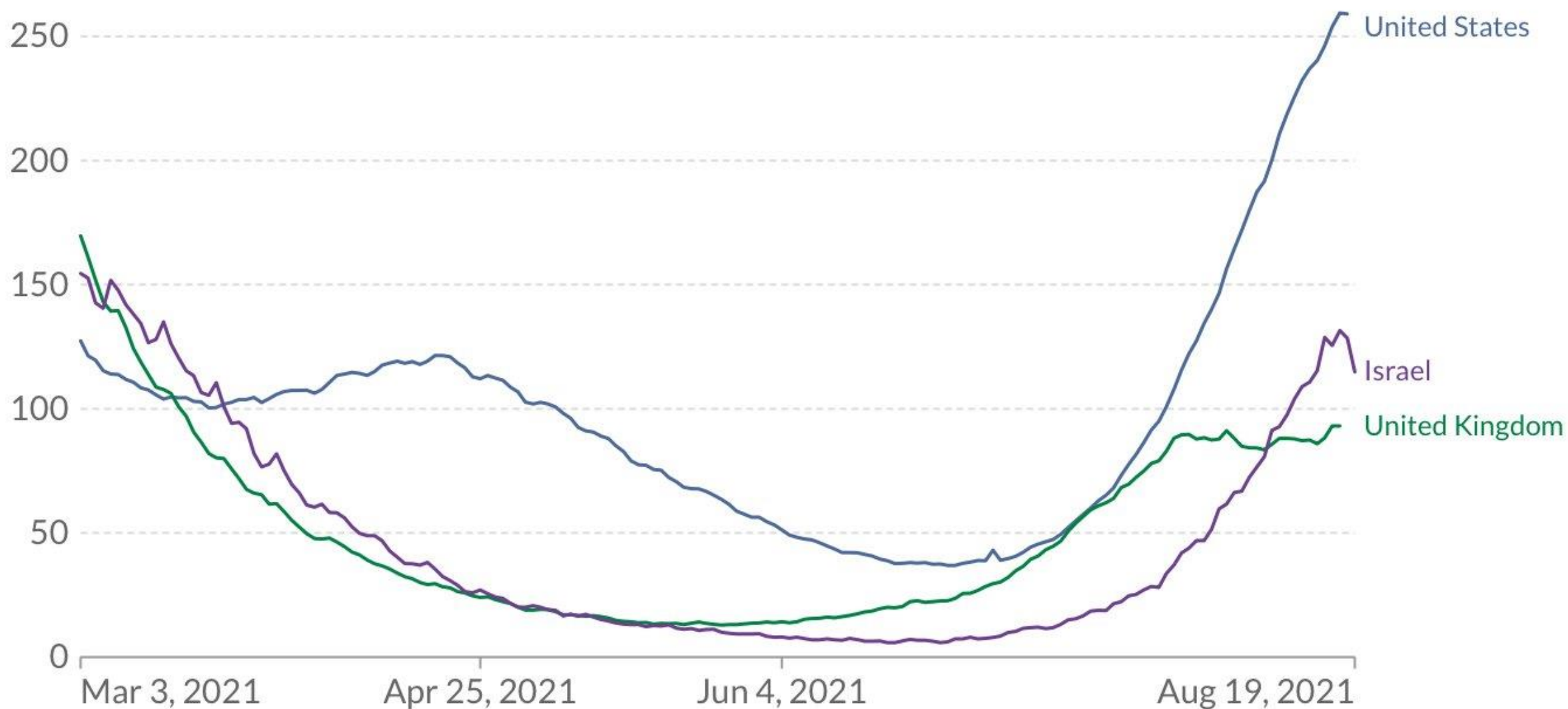
Number of COVID-19 patients in hospital per million

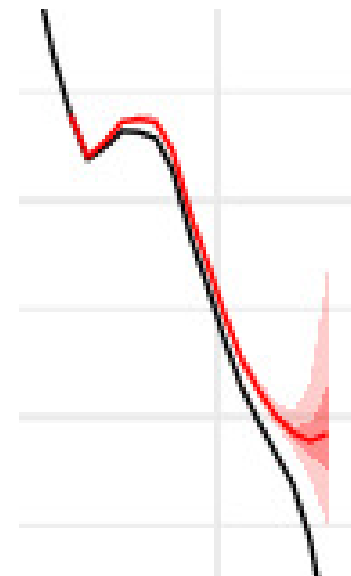
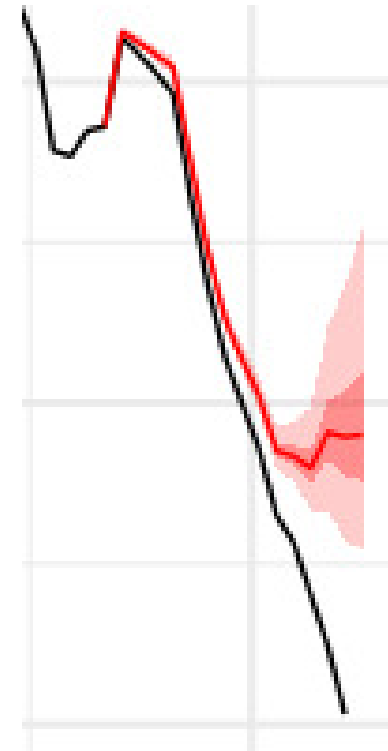
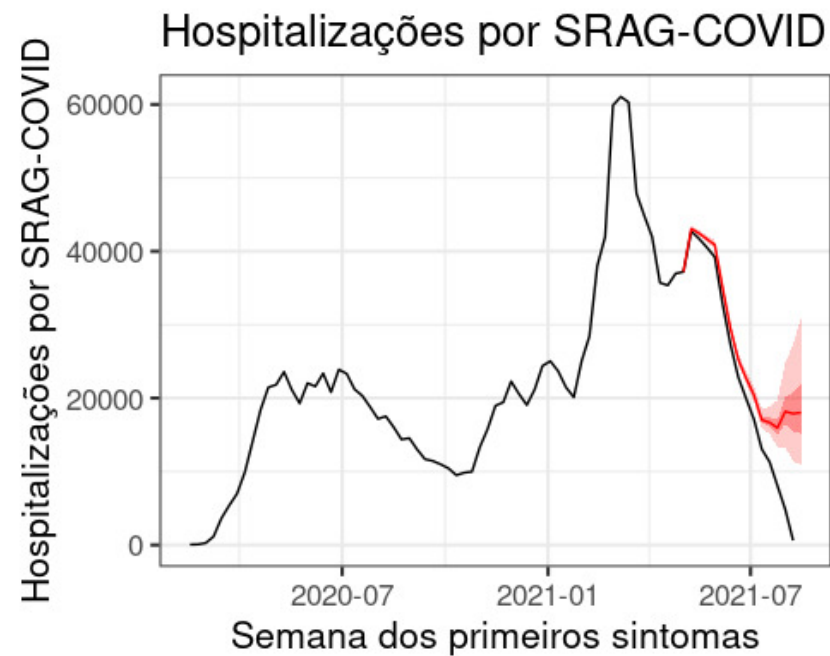
Our World
in Data

LINEAR

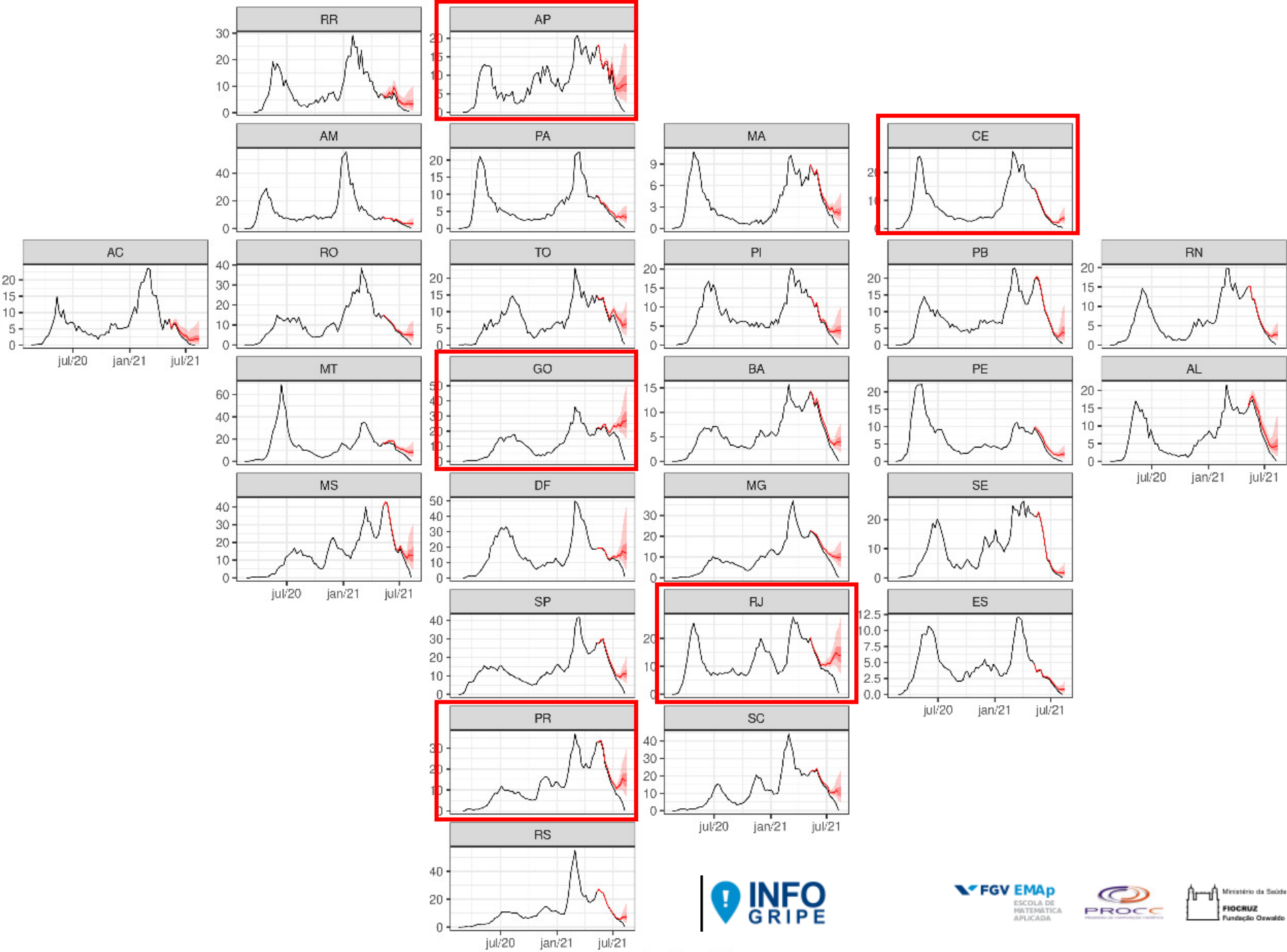
LOG

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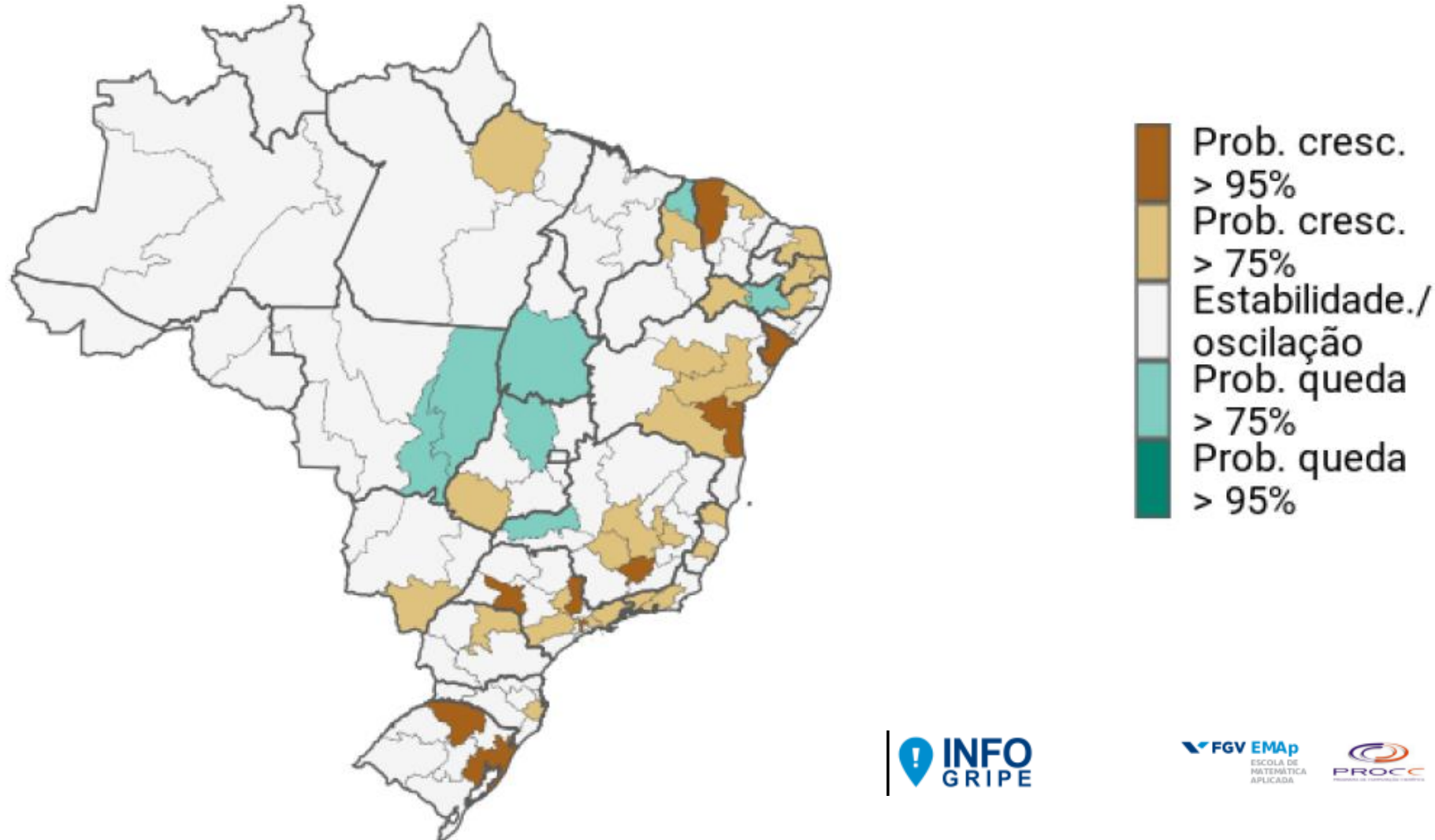
Hospitalizações por SRAG-COVID (por 100 mil hab.)



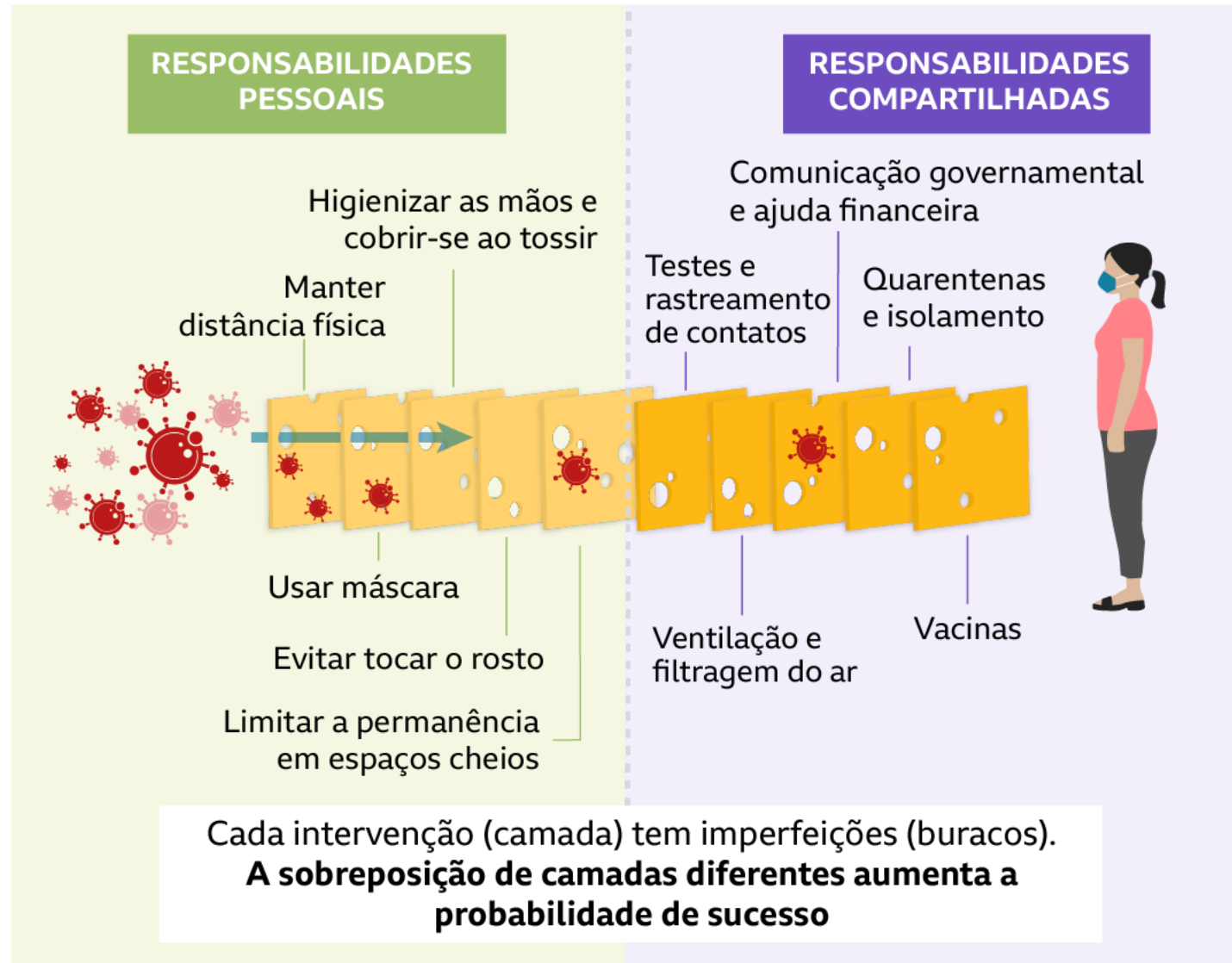
Semana dos primeiros sintomas

Tendência até a semana atual (Até 14/08/2021)

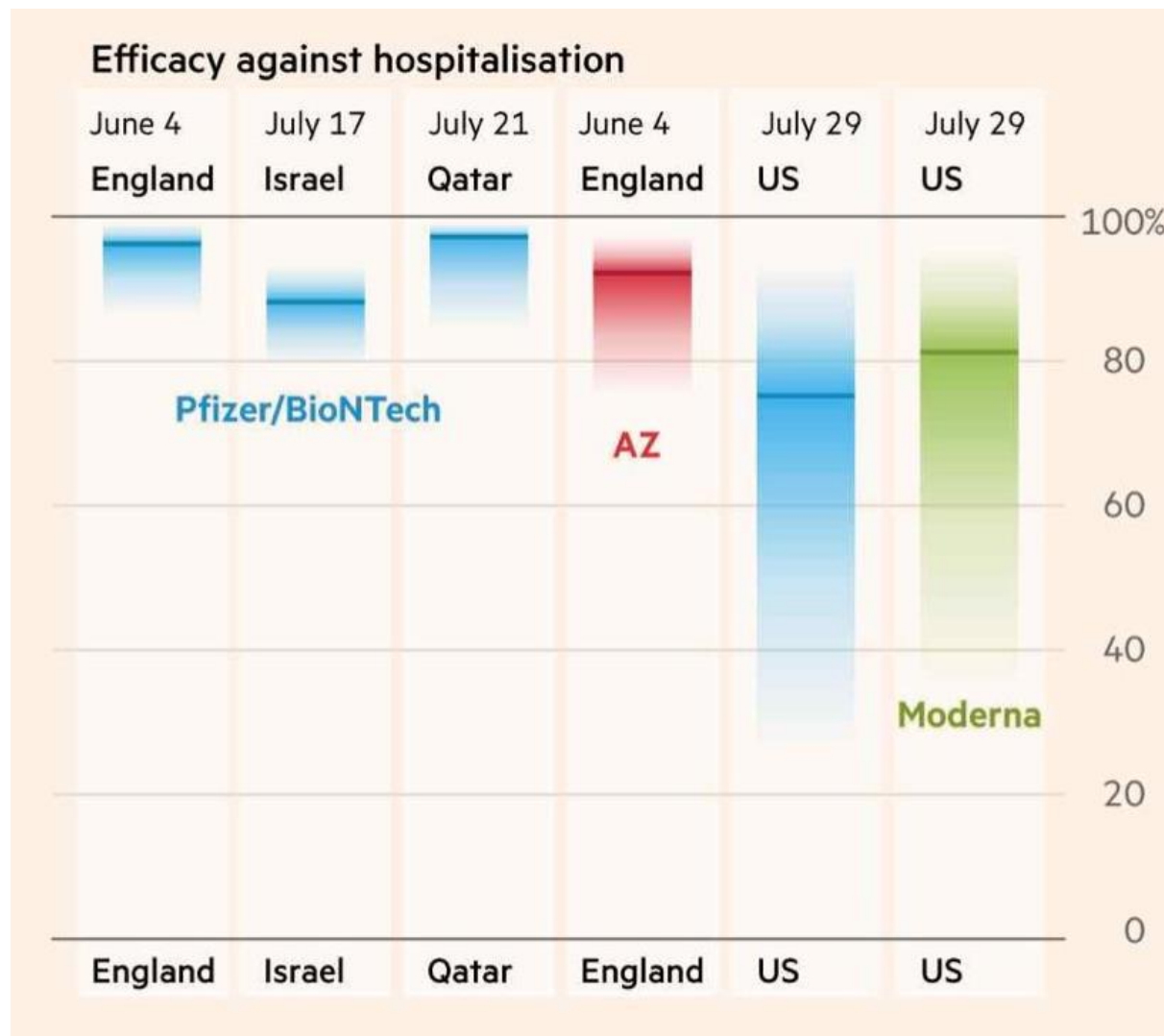
curto prazo
(últimas 3 semanas)



O modelo do queijo suíço para explicar como lutar contra o coronavírus



Eficácia/efetividade contra a variante Delta



Imunidade de grupo é possível?

Feature



About 50% of Israel's population has so far been fully vaccinated against COVID-19, yet herd immunity remains elusive.

WHY HERD IMMUNITY FOR COVID IS PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE

Even with vaccination efforts in full force, the theoretical threshold for vanquishing COVID-19 looks to be out of reach. By Christie Aschwanden

As COVID-19 vaccination rates pick up around the world, people have reasonably begun to ask: how much longer will this pandemic last? It's an issue surrounded with uncertainties. But the once-popular idea that enough people will eventually gain immunity to SARS-CoV-2 to block most transmission — a 'herd-immunity threshold' — is starting to look unlikely.

That threshold is generally achievable only with high vaccination rates, and many scientists had thought that once people started being immunized en masse, herd immunity would permit society to return to normal. Most estimates had placed the threshold at 60–70%

of the population gaining immunity, either through vaccinations or past exposure to the virus. But as the pandemic enters its second year, the thinking has begun to shift. In February, independent data scientist Youyang Gu changed the name of his popular COVID-19 forecasting model from 'Path to Herd Immunity' to 'Path to Normality'. He said that reaching a herd-immunity threshold was looking unlikely because of factors such as vaccine hesitancy, the emergence of new variants and the delayed arrival of vaccinations for children.

Gu is a data scientist, but his thinking aligns with that of many in the epidemiology community. "We're moving away from the idea that we'll hit the herd-immunity threshold and

then the pandemic will go away for good," says epidemiologist Lauren Ancel Meyers, executive director of the University of Texas at Austin COVID-19 Modeling Consortium. This shift reflects the complexities and challenges of the pandemic, and shouldn't overshadow the fact that vaccination is helping. "The vaccine will mean that the virus will start to dissipate on its own," Meyers says. But as new variants arise and immunity from infections potentially wanes, "we may find ourselves months or a year down the road still battling the threat, and having to deal with future surges".

Long-term prospects for the pandemic probably include COVID-19 becoming an endemic disease, much like influenza. But in

- Limiar alto para imunidade de grupo (>70%)
- Eficácia das vacinas promovem principalmente proteção clínica e não imunidade à infecção
- Vacinas são muito importantes mas não são perfeitas
- Variantes
- Hesitação vacinal
- Vacinação em massa de crianças ainda não é possível



Covid-19 endêmica?

O que fazer agora para superar a crise sanitária

- **Redução da transmissão:**

- Fortalecer as estruturas de enfrentamento da pandemia no âmbito do SUS
- Suspensão/moratória emergencial no processo de relaxamento das medidas preventivas populacionais
- Aumentar a adesão às medidas individuais de proteção: mascaras de boa qualidade
- Melhoria nas ações de vigilância de casos e contatos

- **Vacinação:**

- Convocar um comitê nacional para revisar o planejamento, diretrizes, critérios e implementação do plano nacional de imunização contra a COVID-19
- Enfatizar a necessidade da segunda dose da vacina
- Campanha de comunicação de massa para esclarecer e aumentar o engajamento populacional.

- **Consequências sociais, econômicas e sanitárias:**

- Ações de solidariedade e proteção social em todas as suas dimensões, inclusive financeira
- Organização da atenção primária à saúde para enfrentar o outros desafios sanitários