



Citation for published version:

Gurdasani, D, Drury, J, Greenhalgh, T, Griffin, S, Haque, Z, Hyde, Z, Katzourakis, A, McKee, M, Michie, S, Pagel, C, Reicher, SD, Roberts, A, West, R, Yates, K & Ziauddeen, H 2021, 'Mass infection is not an option: We must do more to protect our young', *The Lancet*, vol. 398, no. 10297, pp. 297-298.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)01589-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)01589-0)

DOI:

[10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)01589-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)01589-0)

Publication date:

2021

Document Version

Peer reviewed version

[Link to publication](#)

Publisher Rights

CC BY-NC

University of Bath

Alternative formats

If you require this document in an alternative format, please contact:
openaccess@bath.ac.uk

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Mass infection is not an option: we must do more to protect our young

As the third wave of the pandemic takes hold across England, the UK Government plans to further re-open the nation. Implicit in this decision is the acceptance that infections will surge, but that this does not matter because vaccines have “broken the link between infection and mortality”.¹ On July 19, 2021—branded as Freedom Day—almost all restrictions are set to end. We believe this decision is dangerous and premature.

An end to the pandemic through population immunity requires enough of the population to be immune to prevent exponential growth of SARS-CoV-2. Population immunity is unlikely to be achieved without much higher levels of vaccination than can be reasonably expected by July 19, 2021. Proportionate mitigations will be needed to avoid hundreds of thousands of new infections, until many more are vaccinated. Nevertheless, the UK Government’s intention to ease restrictions from July 19, 2021, means that immunity will be achieved by vaccination for some people but by natural infection for others (predominantly the young). The UK Health Secretary has stated that daily cases could reach 100 000 per day over the summer months of 2021.² The link between infection and death might have been weakened, but it has not been broken, and infection can still cause substantial morbidity in both acute and long-term illness. We have previously pointed to the dangers of relying on immunity by natural infection,³ and we have five main concerns with the UK Government’s plan to lift all restrictions at this stage of the pandemic.

First, unmitigated transmission will disproportionately affect unvaccinated children and young people who have

already suffered greatly. Official **UK Government data** show that as of July 4, 2021, 51% of the total UK population have been fully vaccinated and 68% have been partially vaccinated. Even assuming that approximately 20% of unvaccinated people are protected by previous SARS-CoV-2 infection, this still leaves more than 17 million people with no protection against COVID-19. Given this, and the high transmissibility of the SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant, exponential growth will probably continue until millions more people are infected, leaving hundreds of thousands of people with long-term illness and disability.⁴ This strategy risks creating a generation left with chronic health problems and disability, the personal and economic impacts of which might be felt for decades to come.

Second, high rates of transmission in schools and in children will lead to significant educational disruption, a problem not addressed by abandoning isolation of exposed children (which is done on the basis of imperfect daily rapid tests).⁵ The root cause of educational disruption is transmission, not isolation. Strict mitigations in schools alongside measures to keep community transmission low and eventual vaccination of children will ensure children can remain in schools safely.⁶⁻⁸ This is all the more important for clinically and socially vulnerable children. Allowing transmission to continue over the summer will create a reservoir of infection, which will probably accelerate spread when schools and universities re-open in autumn.

Third, preliminary modelling data⁹ suggest the government’s strategy provides fertile ground for the emergence of vaccine-resistant variants. This would place all at risk, including those already vaccinated, within the UK and globally. While vaccines can be updated, this requires time and resources, leaving many exposed in the interim. Spread of potentially more transmissible escape variants would disproportionately affect

the most disadvantaged in our country and other countries with poor access to vaccines.

Fourth, this strategy will have a significant impact on health services and exhausted health-care staff who have not yet recovered from previous infection waves. The link between cases and hospital admissions has not been broken, and rising case numbers will inevitably lead to increased hospital admissions, applying further pressure at a time when millions of people are waiting for medical procedures and routine care.

Fifth, as deprived communities are more exposed to and more at risk from COVID-19, these policies will continue to disproportionately affect the most vulnerable and marginalised, deepening inequalities.

In light of these grave risks, and given that vaccination offers the prospect of quickly reaching the same goal of population immunity without incurring them, we consider any strategy that tolerates high levels of infection to be both unethical and illogical. The UK Government must reconsider its current strategy and take urgent steps to protect the public, including children. We believe the government is embarking on a dangerous and unethical experiment, and we call on it to pause plans to abandon mitigations on July 19, 2021.

Instead, the government should delay complete re-opening until everyone, including adolescents, have been offered vaccination and uptake is high, and until mitigation measures, especially adequate ventilation (through investment in CO2 monitors and air filtration devices) and spacing (eg, by reducing class sizes), are in place in schools. Until then, public health measures must include those called for by WHO (universal mask wearing in indoor spaces, even for those vaccinated), the Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE), the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (ventilation and air filtration), and Independent SAGE



Published Online

July 7, 2021

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)01589-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)01589-0)

S0140-6736(21)01589-0

For UK Government COVID-19 vaccination data see

<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/vaccinations>

(effective border quarantine; test, trace isolate, and support). This will ensure that everyone is protected and make it much less likely that we will need further restrictions or lockdowns in the autumn.

JD, ZHa, MM, SM, CP, AR, and SR are members of Independent SAGE. SR is a member of the advisory group to the Scottish Chief Medical Officer. RW, SM, SR, and JD are participants in the Independent Scientific Pandemic Insights Group on Behaviours, the behavioural science subgroup of SAGE. JD declares funding for research on public behaviour in the pandemic, paid to the University of Sussex, from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and fees from the BBC and *The Guardian* for media appearances and articles. SG declares research grants from the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the AMMF and fees from Hallmark Care Homes for webinars about vaccine hesitancy. SG is also a member of the UK Government's COVID-19 Expert Panel on Home Testing and the COVID-19 International Best Practice Advisory Group, and he is a consultant on shielding for the International Comparators Joint Unit (IBPAG-ICJU). SG is Chair of the Virus Division of the Microbiology Society and a member of the British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy grants review panel. SM declares research grants from the MRC, the ESRC, the Wellcome Trust, Cancer Research UK, and the National Institutes of Health Research and fees from the BBC and ITN for media appearances. All other authors declare no competing interests. A [summit](#) to discuss the concerns outlined in this Correspondence will take place on July 8, 2021. Signatories of this Correspondence are listed in the [appendix](#).

**Deepti Gurdasani, John Drury,
Trisha Greenhalgh, Stephen Griffin,
Zubaida Haque, Zoë Hyde,
Aris Katzourakis, Martin McKee,
Susan Michie, Christina Pagel,
Stephen Reicher, Alice Roberts,
Robert West, Christian Yates,
Hisham Ziauddeen
d.gurdasani@qmul.ac.uk*

William Harvey Research Institute, Queen Mary University of London, London E1 4NS, UK (DG); University of Sussex, Brighton, UK (JD); University of Oxford, Oxford, UK (TG, AK); University of Leeds, Leeds, UK (SG); London, UK (ZHa); University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA, Australia (ZH); London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK (MM); University College London, London, UK (SM, CP, RW); University of St Andrews, St Andrews, UK (SR); University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK (AR); University of Bath, Bath, UK (CY); University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK (HZ)

- 1 Morton B. Covid: Boris Johnson upbeat about easing lockdown in England on 19 July. July 2, 2021. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-57681216> (accessed July 4, 2021).
- 2 Wright K. Covid: Self-isolation to be scrapped for double-jabbed and children in England. July 6, 2021. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-57733276> (accessed July 6, 2021).

- 3 Alwan NA, Burgess RA, Ashworth S, et al. Scientific consensus on the COVID-19 pandemic: we need to act now. *Lancet* 2020; **396**: e71–72.
- 4 ONS. Prevalence of ongoing symptoms following coronavirus (COVID-19) infection in the UK: 1 July 2021. July 1, 2021. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/people-population-and-community/health-and-social-care/conditions-and-diseases/bulletins/prevalence-of-ongoing-symptoms-following-coronavirus-covid-19-infection-in-the-uk/1july2021> (accessed July 4, 2021).
- 5 Gurdasani D, Ziauddeen H, Greenhalgh T, et al. Daily contact testing trials in schools are unethical and extending them to include the Delta variant puts everyone at risk. June 17, 2021. <https://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2021/06/17/daily-contact-testing-trials-in-schools-are-unethical-and-extending-them-to-include-the-delta-variant-puts-everyone-at-risk/> (accessed July 4, 2021).
- 6 Gurdasani D, Alwan NA, Greenhalgh T, et al. School reopening without robust COVID-19 mitigation risks accelerating the pandemic. *Lancet* 2021; **397**: 1177–78.
- 7 Lessler J, Grabowski MK, Grantz KH, et al. Household COVID-19 risk and in-person schooling. *Science* 2021; **372**: 1092–97.
- 8 The ABC Science Collaborative. Final report for NC school districts and charters in Plan A. June 30, 2021. <https://abcs-science-collaborative.org/the-abcs-of-north-carolina-plan-a/> (accessed July 4, 2021).
- 9 Gog JR, Hill EM, Danon L, Thompson R. Vaccine escape in a heterogeneous population: insights for SARS-CoV-2 from a simple model. *MedRxiv* 2021; published online March 17. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.03.14.21253544> (preprint).

For more on the [summit](#) see <https://www.johnsnowmemo.com/summitdeclaration.html>

See [Online](#) for appendix