

Abstracts van WP2 Literatuur update #2 Januari

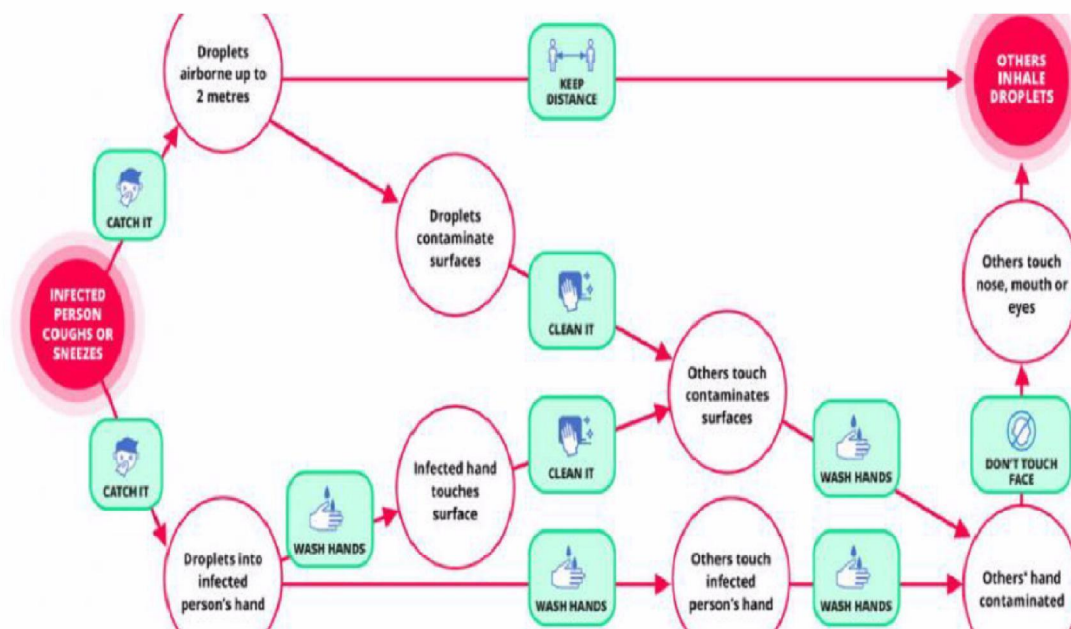
Highlights

Lawes-Wickwar S, et al. (2021). A Rapid Systematic Review of Public Responses to Health Messages Encouraging Vaccination against Infectious Diseases in a Pandemic or Epidemic. Vaccines. 9(2):72. 20-1-2021

Public health teams need to understand how the public responds to vaccination messages in a pandemic or epidemic to inform successful campaigns encouraging the uptake of new vaccines as they become available. A rapid systematic review was performed by searching PsycINFO, MEDLINE, healthvidence.org, OSF Preprints and PsyArXiv Preprints in May 2020 for studies including at least one health message promoting vaccine uptake of airborne-, droplet- and fomite-spread viruses. Included studies were assessed for quality using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) or the Assessment of Multiple Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR), and for patient and public involvement (PPI) in the research. Thirty-five articles were included. Most reported messages for seasonal influenza (n = 11; 31%) or H1N1 (n = 11; 31%). Evidence from moderate to high quality studies for improving vaccine uptake included providing information about virus risks and vaccination safety, as well as addressing vaccine misunderstandings, offering vaccination reminders, including vaccination clinic details, and delivering mixed media campaigns across hospitals or communities. Behavioural influences (beliefs and intentions) were improved when: shorter, risk-reducing or relative risk framing messages were used; the benefits of vaccination to society were emphasised; and beliefs about capability and concerns among target populations (e.g., vaccine safety) were addressed. Clear, credible, messages in a language target groups can understand were associated with higher acceptability. Two studies (6%) described PPI in the research process. Future campaigns should consider the beliefs and information needs of target populations in their design, including ensuring that vaccine eligibility and availability is clear, and messages are accessible. More high quality research is needed to demonstrate the effects of messaging interventions on actual vaccine uptake.

The Communication Initiative Network: Slowing down the covid-19 outbreak: changing behaviour by understanding it 11-3-2020

As we move into the "delay" phase of managing the covid-19 epidemic, changing people's transmission-related behaviours across society as a method for flattening the peak of the epidemic becomes more urgent. Changing behaviour is not easy. However, there are many strategies to help people change behaviour that focus on increasing motivation, capability and/or opportunity to perform the behaviours. Here we focus on strategies that improve motivation or capability.



Figuur uit [Blog](#) door Michie et al (20) Slowing down the covid-19 outbreak: changing behaviour by understanding it op The Communication Initiative Network. Voorbeeld van een mentaal model

SPI-B. (2021) Possible impact of the COVID-19 vaccination programme on adherence to rules and guidance about personal protective behaviours aimed at preventing spread of the virus 8-01-21

The Question

SPI-B was asked to provide an assessment of the possible effect of the COVID-19 vaccine programme on adherence to rules and guidance aimed at preventing spread of the virus and how any adverse impacts may be mitigated.

Main points

1. There is a lack of evidence relating to possible changes of behaviour due to vaccine rollout. Indirect evidence from surveys conducted during the current pandemic as well as from previous vaccination campaigns suggest that, in the absence of any mitigation policies, some of those who have been vaccinated will show a reduction in personal protective behaviours (*Medium confidence*). These behaviours are those relating to hand and surface hygiene, use of tissues and face coverings, physical distancing and ventilating rooms (1). (These are also referred to in medical literature using the imprecise term 'non-pharmaceutical interventions', NPIs).
2. In the absence of relevant evidence on the impact of the vaccine roll-out on protective behaviours of those vaccinated and those not vaccinated, the nature and scale of any impact is unknown.
3. Evidence shows there are different levels of adherence to rules and guidance by different sectors of society (e.g. 2), and that strategies aimed at influencing behaviour are more effective when co-produced and targeted (*Medium confidence*).

4. Given the very large cost to health, wellbeing and the economy of a reduction in adherence, we recommend preparing for, and taking action to mitigate any decline in adherence related to vaccine roll-out. This should include: a. A culturally tailored **communication strategy** targeted and stratified by different sectors in society to ensure that people fully understand why it is vital to continue to adhere to protective behaviours, whether or not they have been vaccinated. Use both vaccination appointments as opportunities to communicate the importance of continuing protective behaviours. Ensure that people realise that vaccination, however effective, leaves some risk, and ensure that communications promoting vaccination do not unintentionally undermine communications promoting adherence to protective behaviours.

b. Add monitoring of vaccine status and vaccine-related beliefs and behaviours to existing **monitoring** of adherence to Covid-19 rules and guidance.

c. Develop a system of rapid alerts to allow **timely intervention** if adherence starts to fall.

Gepubliceerde literatuur

Carly M Goldstein, et al., Science Communication in the Age of Misinformation, Annals of Behavioral Medicine, Volume 54, Issue 12, Pages 985–990, 8-1-2021

Science communication is critical for accelerating the science of behavioral medicine and addressing gaps in the bench-to-bedside and clinical-to-community translational research continuum [1]. Insufficient, inadequate, or poorly executed science communication efforts hinder science dissemination, implementation, and sustainability [2]. For example, science misinformation can directly impact population health, sometimes with devastating consequences [3] as evidenced during public health crises, such as the ongoing pandemic. Effective science communication regarding behavioral recommendations and public health messaging is critical to reduce the spread and impact of COVID-19 [3] and to promote overall health and well-being at the individual, family, community, and population levels. In accordance with the theme of this special issue, "Accelerating Behavioral Medicine Science," this interview-style commentary includes perspectives from five experts on science communication within epidemiology, social and behavioral sciences, clinical psychology, biology, global health, and behavioral medicine, with specific attention devoted to science communication related to COVID-19. This commentary describes the background, importance, and guidelines for behavioral medicine science communication during this uniquely challenging moment in history and provides readers with concrete, evidence-based strategies to communicate their science to maximize public health impact.

Liekefett, L. and Becker, J. (2021), Compliance with governmental restrictions during

the coronavirus pandemic: A matter of personal self-protection or solidarity with

people in risk groups?. Br J Soc Psychol. 4-1-2021

During the coronavirus pandemic, governments across the globe ordered physical-distancing

and hygiene restrictions to slow down the spread of COVID-19. The present work was

conducted during the peak of restrictions in Germany (April/May 2020). In a convenient (N = 218) and representative sample (N = 715), we examined people's motivations to comply with

these restrictions during the lockdown: Were they motivated by personal self-protection, or

rather by solidarity with people in risk groups? Specifically, we investigated predictors of

personal self-protection (compliance to protect the self against infection) and group

-protection behaviours (compliance for reasons of solidarity in protecting people in risk

groups). Results indicate that self- and group-protection result from different psychological

processes: Whereas personal self-protection seems to be a form of coping with personal

anxieties (epistemic and existential needs, personal threat), group protection is an intergroup phenomenon that is enabled by identification with a collective goal (common identity), the perception that society is capable of dealing with the virus (group efficacy), and concern for people in risk groups. We discuss potential implications for behavioural change in pandemics.

Shek, D.T.L. COVID-19 and Quality of Life: Twelve Reflections. Applied Research Quality Life (2021). 6-1-2021

COVID-19 has severely affected the world since December 2020. Because of its sudden onset and highly contagious nature, the world has responded in a “crisis management” manner. With effective vaccines almost available, it is appropriate at this time to have some reflections about COVID-19 in relation to the quality of life issues. In this paper, we highlight twelve issues for reflection, which can help us better prepared for future pandemics. These include: digital divide, health inequality, gender inequality, economic disadvantage, family well-being, impact on holistic well-being, economic development versus saving lives, consumption versus environmental protection, individual rights versus collective rights, international collaboration versus conflict, prevention of negative well-being, and promotion of positive well-being.

COVID-19 has been with us for roughly 1 year. According to Johns Hopkins University, the number of infected cases is more than 65 million in early December 2020. With its sudden onset, highly contagious nature and widespread prolonged negative impact around the globe, governments, policy-makers, medical and allied professional as well as the general public have concentrated efforts to “put out the fire”. With the occurrence of different pandemic waves in different societies in the past year, there is not much time and space for reflections, particularly with reference to the different aspects of quality of life. In recent months, there is some good news that effective vaccines may be available soon, although the existence of effective vaccines does not mean that the problems can be resolved overnight. Hence, it is timely to have reflections about the impact of COVID-19 on quality of life so that we will be better prepared for the pandemic in the future. Examples from Hong Kong are highlighted for reflection.

Panda, P. K., et al. (2020). Psychological and Behavioral Impact of Lockdown and Quarantine Measures for COVID-19 Pandemic on Children, Adolescents and Caregivers: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Journal of tropical pediatrics, fmaa122. Advance online publication. 27-12-2020

Background: During the current ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, psychological problems like anxiety, depression, irritability, mood swings, inattention and sleep disturbance are fairly common among quarantined children in several studies. A systematic review of these publications to provide an accurate burden of these psychiatric/behavioral problems is needed for planning mitigating measures by the health authorities.

Methods: Different electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, CENTRAL, medRxiv and bioRxiv) were searched for articles describing psychological/behavioral complications in children/adolescents with/without pre-existing behavioral abnormalities and their caregivers related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Only original articles with/without comparator arms and a minimum sample size of 50 were included in the analysis. The pooled estimate of various psychological/behavioral problems was calculated using a random-effect meta-analysis.

Results: Fifteen studies describing 22 996 children/adolescents fulfilled the eligibility criteria from a total of 219 records. Overall, 34.5%, 41.7%, 42.3% and 30.8% of children were found to be suffering from anxiety, depression, irritability and inattention. Although the behavior/psychological state of a total of 79.4% of children was affected negatively by the pandemic and quarantine, at least 22.5% of children had a significant fear of COVID-19, and 35.2% and 21.3% of children had boredom and sleep disturbance. Similarly, 52.3% and 27.4% of caregivers developed anxiety and depression, respectively, while being in isolation with children.

Conclusion: Anxiety, depression, irritability, boredom, inattention and fear of COVID-19 are predominant new-onset psychological problems in children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Children with pre-existing behavioral problems like autism and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder have a high probability of worsening of their behavioral symptoms.

Tunçgenç, B., et al. (2021), Social influence matters: We follow pandemic guidelines most when our close circle does. Br J Psychol. 20-1-2021

Why do we adopt new rules, such as social distancing? Although human sciences research

stresses the key role of social influence in behaviour change, most COVID-19 campaigns

emphasize the disease's medical threat. In a global data set ($n = 6,674$), we investigated how social influences predict people's adherence to distancing rules during the pandemic. Bayesian regression analyses controlling for stringency of local measures showed that people distanced most when they thought their close social circle did. Such social influence mattered more than people thinking distancing was the right thing to do. People's adherence also aligned with their fellow citizens, but only if they felt deeply bonded with their country.

Self-vulnerability to the disease predicted distancing more for people with larger social

circles. Collective efficacy and collectivism also significantly predicted distancing. To achieve behavioural change during crises, policymakers must emphasize shared values and harness the social influence of close friends and family.

Lawes-Wickwar S, et al. (2021). A Rapid Systematic Review of Public Responses to Health Messages Encouraging Vaccination against Infectious Diseases in a Pandemic or Epidemic. Vaccines. 9(2):72. 20-1-2021

Public health teams need to understand how the public responds to vaccination messages in a pandemic or epidemic to inform successful campaigns encouraging the uptake of new vaccines as they become available. A rapid systematic review was performed by searching PsycINFO, MEDLINE, healthvidence.org, OSF Preprints and PsyArXiv Preprints in May 2020 for studies including at least one health message promoting vaccine uptake of airborne-, droplet- and fomite-spread viruses. Included studies were assessed for quality using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) or the Assessment of Multiple Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR), and for patient and public involvement (PPI) in the research. Thirty-five articles were included. Most reported messages for seasonal influenza ($n = 11$; 31%) or H1N1 ($n = 11$; 31%). Evidence from moderate to high quality studies for improving vaccine uptake included providing information about virus risks and vaccination safety, as well as addressing vaccine misunderstandings, offering vaccination reminders, including vaccination clinic details, and delivering mixed media campaigns across hospitals or communities. Behavioural influences (beliefs and intentions) were improved when: shorter, risk-reducing or relative risk framing messages were used; the benefits of vaccination to society were emphasised; and beliefs about capability and concerns among target populations (e.g., vaccine safety) were addressed. Clear, credible, messages in a language target groups can understand were associated with higher acceptability. Two studies (6%) described PPI in the

research process. Future campaigns should consider the beliefs and information needs of target populations in their design, including ensuring that vaccine eligibility and availability is clear, and messages are accessible. More high quality research is needed to demonstrate the effects of messaging interventions on actual vaccine uptake.

Preprints

Prati, G., & Mancini, A. D. (2021, January 13). The Psychological Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdowns: A Review and Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies and Natural Experiments. 15-1-2021

Lockdowns to control the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) have had profound effects on everyday life worldwide, but their effect on mental health remains unclear because available meta-analyses and reviews rely mostly on cross-sectional studies. We conducted a rapid review and meta-analysis of longitudinal studies and natural experiments investigating the relationship between COVID-19 lockdowns and mental health. A total of 25 studies involving 72,004 participants and 58 effect sizes were analyzed. Using a random effects model, we found that lockdowns had small effects on mental health symptoms, $g = 0.17$, $SE = 0.05$, 95% CI [0.06, 0.24], $p = .001$, but the effects on positive psychological functioning, $g = -0.12$, $SE = 0.11$, 95% CI [-0.33, 0.09], $p = .27$, were not significant. Multivariate analysis of effect sizes revealed significant and relatively small effect sizes for anxiety and depression, while those for social support, loneliness, general distress, negative affect, and suicide risk were not significant. Results indicated substantial heterogeneity among studies, but meta-regression analyses found no significant moderation effects for mean age, gender, continent, COVID-19 death rate, days of lockdown, publication status or study design. The psychological impact of COVID-19 lockdowns is small in magnitude and highly heterogeneous, suggesting that lockdowns do not have uniformly detrimental effects on mental health and that most people are psychologically resilient to their effects.

Perski, et al. (2021). Interventions to increase personal protective behaviours to limit the spread of respiratory viruses: A rapid evidence review and meta-analysis. Qeios. 5-1-2021

Purpose: Changing human behaviour is critical for stopping the spread of respiratory viruses, including SARS-CoV-2. This includes increasing personal protective behaviours: we need evidence to inform how to achieve this. We aimed to evaluate the acceptability, practicability, effectiveness, affordability, spill-over effects and equity impact of interventions to increase personal protective behaviours to limit the spread of respiratory viruses.

Methods: We used standard best practice for rapid evidence reviews. We searched Ovid MEDLINE and Scopus to identify interventions designed to change six personal protective behaviours: hand hygiene; avoiding touching the 'T-Zone'; catching droplets in tissues; face mask use; disinfecting surfaces; and maintaining physical distancing. Primary research studies conducted in adults or children with active or passive comparators were included. A narrative synthesis and random-effects meta-analyses were conducted.

Results: We identified 39 studies conducted across 15 countries. Interventions targeted hand hygiene ($n = 30$) and/or face mask use ($n = 12$) and used two- or three-arm study designs with passive comparators. Interventions were typically delivered face-to-face and included a median of three behaviour change techniques. Interventions to increase hand

hygiene had a medium, positive effect ($d = 0.62$, 95% CI = 0.43-0.80, $p < .001$, $I^2 = 81.2\%$). Interventions targeting face mask use had mixed results, with an imprecise pooled estimate (OR = 4.14, 95% CI = 1.24-13.79, $p < .001$, $I^2 = 89.67\%$). Between-study heterogeneity was high.

Conclusions: We found positive effects of interventions targeting hand hygiene, with unclear results for interventions targeting face mask use.

Sanders, J., et al. (2021, January 20). Lessons from lockdown: Media discourse on the role of behavioural science in the UK COVID-19 response. 21-1-2021

In recent years behavioural science has quickly become embedded in national level policy making. As the contributions of behavioural science to the UK's Covid-19 response policies in early 2020 became apparent, a debate emerged in the British media about its involvement. This served as a unique opportunity to capture public discourse and representation of behavioural science in fast-track, high-stake national policy making. Aimed at identifying elements which foster and detract from trust and credibility in emergent scientific contributions to policy making, in study 1 we use corpus linguistics and thematic analysis to map the narrative around the key behavioural science actors and concepts which were discussed in the 650 news articles extracted from the 15 most read British newspapers over the 12-week period surrounding the first hard UK lockdown from March 2020. We report and discuss 1) the salience of key concepts and actors as the debate unfolded, 2) quantified changes in the polarity of the sentiment expressed toward them and their policy application contexts, and 3) patterns of co-occurrence via network analysis. In Study 2, we investigate how salience and sentiment of key themes observed in traditional media discourse tracked on original Twitter chatter ($N = 2,187$). In Study 3, we complement these findings with a qualitative analysis of the subset of news articles which contained the most extreme sentiments ($N = 111$), providing an in-depth perspective of sentiments and discourse developed around keywords, as either promoting or undermining their credibility in, and trust toward behaviourally informed policy. We discuss our findings in light of the integration of behavioural science in national policy making under emergency constraints.

Grossmann, I. et al. (2021, January 19). Societal Change and Wisdom: Insights from the World after Covid Project. 23-1-2021

How will the world change as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic? What can people do to best adapt to the societal changes ahead? To answer these questions, over the course of the summer-fall 2020 we launched the World After COVID Project, interviewing more than 50 of the world's leading scholars in the behavioral and social sciences, including fellows of national academies and presidents of major scientific societies. Experts independently shared their thoughts on what effects the COVID-19 pandemic will have on our societies and provided advice for successful response to new challenges and opportunities. Using mixed-method and natural language processing analyses, we distilled and analyzed these predictions and suggestions, observing a diversity of scenarios. Results also show that half of the experts approach their post-Covid predictions dialectically, highlighting both positive and negative features of the same prediction. Moreover, prosocial goals and meta-cognition—two chief tenants of the Common Wisdom model—were evident in their recommendations for how to cope with possible changes. The project provides a time capsule of experts' predictions during major societal changes. We discuss implications for strengthening focus on prediction (vs. mere explanation) in psychological science as well as the value of uncertainty and dialecticism in forecasting.

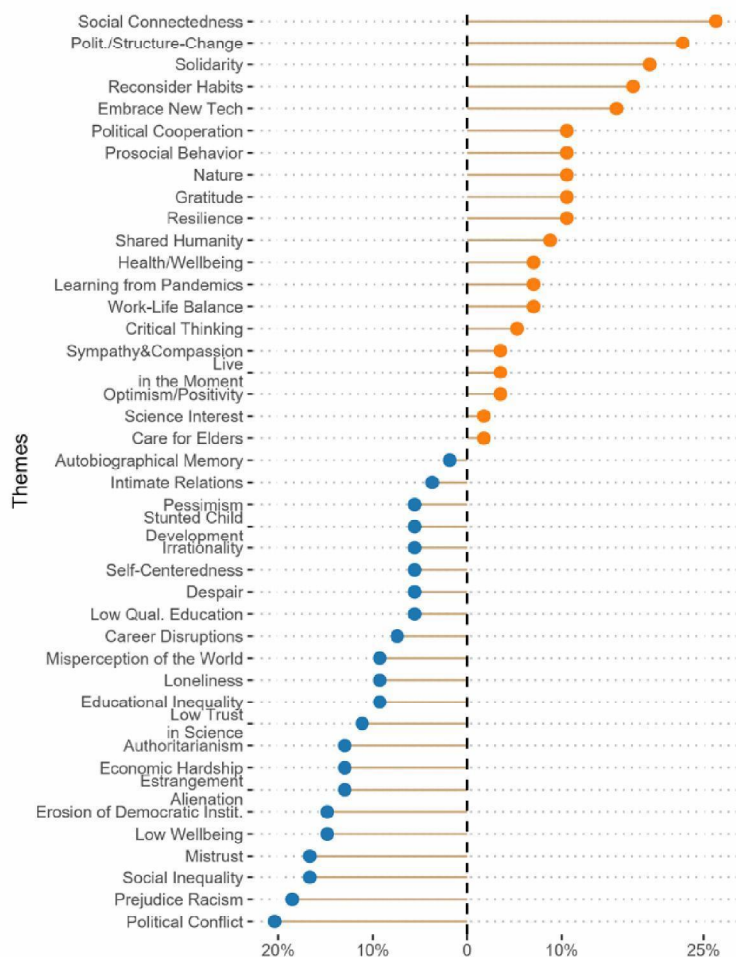


Figure 1 uit [Grossman et al. \(2021\)](#) Forecasts for most significant positive and negative consequences in response to the pandemic. % - percentage of experts mentioning a given theme. Scores to the right of the dashed horizontal line – positive forecasts

[Rozenaal, E., et al. \(2021, January 22\). Communication and COVID-19 Physical Distancing Behavior Among Dutch Youth. 25-1-2021](#)

Background: Although most young people do not become seriously ill from the coronavirus causing the COVID-19 disease, they do play a role in its spread. It is therefore important that they adhere to the recommended preventive behaviors, most importantly, physical distancing. This study aims to gain a better understanding of the psychosocial determinants of young people's physical distancing behavior and the role that direct (i.e., interpersonal) and mediated communication (i.e., mass media, social media) about COVID-19 plays in this.

Methods: A daily diary study was conducted among 481 Dutch adolescents (secondary school students; age range 10-18 years) and 404 young adults (university students; age range 17-25 years), involving 10 identical daily surveys administered on weekdays during a 2-week period during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic (May 2020). The hypotheses

were tested with preregistered univariate and multivariate linear mixed-effects models.

Results: The perceived descriptive norm (i.e., what friends are doing) was the most important determinant of physical distancing behavior among both adolescents and young adults. The perceived injunctive norm, perceived response efficacy, and perceived severity were also positively associated with physical distancing, albeit less strong. Among adolescents, exposure to information about COVID-19 in the mass media increased their perceptions of the descriptive norm, which in turn increased their physical distancing behavior. **Conclusions:** For those involved in studying and designing COVID-19-related behavioral interventions and campaigns targeting youth, it is important to consider the social norms that they relate to, and to take into account their perceived severity and response efficacy

Opvallende onderwerpen

Pikoos et al. (2021) The 'Zoom Effect': Exploring the impact of video-calling on appearance dissatisfaction and interest in cosmetic treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic 27-01-21 (preprint)

The popularity of videoconferencing platforms has skyrocketed during the COVID-19 pandemic, however, there have been concerns regarding the potential for video-calls to promote appearance dissatisfaction, as individuals are exposed to their reflection on camera for extended periods. The current study characterised current video-usage behaviours and their relationship with appearance dissatisfaction and interest in beauty procedures in the general population. An online survey was completed by 379 adults currently living in Australia. Multiple aspects of video usage were assessed, including engagement in 'video-manipulation' techniques to enhance appearance and the focus of visual attention while on video-calls (i.e. on self or others). The Dymorphic Concern Questionnaire was administered to determine if video-use behaviours were associated with greater body image disturbance. Over one-third of participants had identified new appearance concerns while on video. Dymorphic concern was associated with self-focused attention, video manipulation behaviours and increasing appearance concerns. Individuals who identified new video-based appearance concerns reported greater interest in obtaining future beauty and cosmetic procedures. This is the first study to report the potential risks of video-call usage on body image and appearance dissatisfaction. Further research is needed to understand how best to mitigate these risks, as COVID-19 accelerates a virtual age of communication.

Fink et al. Viral Tunes: Changes in musical behaviours and interest in coronamusic predict socio-emotional coping during COVID-19 lockdown 25-01-21 (preprint)

Beyond immediate health risks, the COVID-19 pandemic poses a variety of stressors, which may require expensive or unavailable strategies during a pandemic (e.g., therapy, socialising). Here we asked whether musical engagement is an effective strategy for socio-emotional coping. During the first lockdown period (April-May 2020), we surveyed changes in music listening and making behaviours of over 5000 people, with representative samples from 3 continents. More than half of respondents reported using music to cope. People experiencing increased negative emotions used music for solitary emotional regulation, whereas people experiencing increased positive emotions used music as a proxy for social interaction. Light gradient-boosted regressor models were used to identify the most important predictors of an individual's use of music to cope, the foremost of which was,

intriguingly, their interest in the novel genre of “coronamusic.” Overall, our results emphasise the importance of real-time musical responses to societal crises, as well as individually tailored adaptations in musical behaviours to meet socio-emotional needs.

Schindler-Ruwisch & Palancia Esposito. "alexa, am I pregnant?": A content analysis of a virtual assistant's responses to prenatal health questions during the covid-19 pandemic 29-12-20 (*gepubliceerd*)

Objective : To elucidate whether Amazon's virtual assistant, Alexa, provides evidence-based support as a supplement to provider-facilitated prenatal care, during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Using a conceptual content analysis approach, a query of 40 questions, relating to all phases of pregnancy, was collected from Alexa by two independent investigators, using two unique devices, over a one-week period between May 20, 2020 and May 27, 2020. Alexa's responses were matched to the evidence-based content from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and reviewed by a Certified Nurse Midwife for completeness and currency.

Results: Of the 40 questions asked of Alexa, it was unable to answer 14 questions (35%). A total of 21 out of the 40 responses (52%) were not evidence-based and three COVID-specific questions (about 1%) were answered incorrectly or insufficiently. Four questions (10%) were answered accurately.

Conclusion: Alexa was largely unable to provide evidence-based answers to commonly asked pregnancy questions and, in many cases, supplied inaccurate, incomplete, or completely unrelated answers that could further confuse health consumers.

Practice Implications: Ensuring that mobile health (mhealth) tools, such as Amazon Alexa, are evidence-based and credible in answering common prenatal questions has important implications for this pandemic and future consumer needs

Berkessel et al. Pandemics Initially Spread Among People of High (not Low) Social Status 25-01-21 (*preprint*)

According to a staple in the social sciences, pandemics particularly spread among people of lower social status. Challenging this staple, we hypothesize that it holds true in later phases of pandemics only. In the initial phases, by contrast, people of higher social status should be at the center of the spread. To test this hypothesis, we conducted two studies. In Study 1, we analyzed region-level COVID-19 infection data from 3,132 U.S. regions, 299 English regions, and 400 German regions. In Study 2, we analyzed historical data from 1,159,920 U.S. residents who witnessed the 1918/1919 Spanish Flu pandemic. Both studies supported our hypothesis in full. During the initial phases of both pandemics, the virus spread more rapidly among people of higher social status. In later phases, that effect consistently reversed, rendering people of lower social status the primarily exposed. Our results provide novel insights into the center of the spread during the critical initial phases of pandemics.

Nieuws – Blogs - Opiniestukken

Imperial College London: Vaccines may not signal immediate end to epidemic, researchers say. 21-01-2021

The vaccine rollout may not signal an immediate end to the Covid-19 epidemic, according to latest modeling from Imperial's Covid-19 Response Team. Interim results from the team's model suggests that the timing of relaxing non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs), such as social distancing, while managing the impact on hospitals, will depend on the speed and uptake of the vaccine rollout.

The Irish Times: Telling the public Covid-19 is out of control is wrong approach 15-1-2021

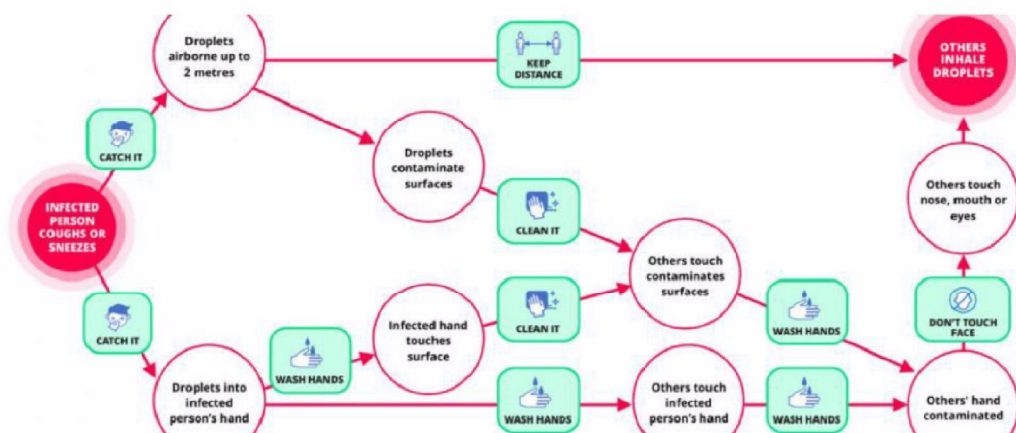
Angst is een gevaarlijk ingrediënt van publieke gezondheidscampagnes.

Ukrant: 'Het geeft een veiliger gevoel als studenten getest zijn' 18-1-2021

Hoe krijg je op termijn de bijna 70.000 studenten van RUG en Hanze weer op een veilige manier in de collegezalen? Door ze vooraf te testen. Maandag begon op Zernike de eerste sneltestpilot voor het onderwijs in Nederland.

The Communication Initiative Network: Slowing down the covid-19 outbreak: changing behaviour by understanding it 11-3-2020

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Grijze literatuur

SAGE (2020) Factors influencing COVID-19 vaccine uptake among minority ethnic groups. 15-1-2021

No abstract available.

Er zijn verschillen tussen etnische groepen in de Britse bevolking in vaccinatie intentie, daadwerkelijk vaccinatiedrag en bereidheid tot het nemen van het COVID-19 vaccin. Barrières voor vaccinatie zijn risico perceptie, weinig vertrouwen in het vaccin, wantrouwen, toegangsbarrières, inconvenience, socio-demografische context en een gebrek aan endorsement, vaccine offer of communicatie van trusted providers and community leaders.

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The Question

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Main points

1. There is a lack of evidence relating to possible changes of behaviour due to vaccine rollout. Indirect evidence from surveys conducted during the current pandemic as well as from previous vaccination campaigns suggest that, in the absence of any mitigation policies, some of those who have been vaccinated will show a reduction in personal protective behaviours (*Medium confidence*). These behaviours are those relating to hand and surface hygiene, use of tissues and face coverings, physical distancing and ventilating rooms (1). (These are also referred to in medical literature using the imprecise term 'non-pharmaceutical interventions', NPIs).

2. In the absence of relevant evidence on the impact of the vaccine roll-out on protective behaviours of those vaccinated and those not vaccinated, the nature and scale of any impact is unknown.

3. Evidence shows there are different levels of adherence to rules and guidance by different sectors of society (e.g. 2), and that strategies aimed at influencing behaviour are more effective when co-produced and targeted (*Medium confidence*).

4. Given the very large cost to health, wellbeing and the economy of a reduction in adherence, we recommend preparing for, and taking action to mitigate any decline in adherence related to vaccine roll-out. This should include: a. A culturally tailored **communication strategy** targeted and stratified by different sectors in society to ensure that people fully understand why it is vital to continue to adhere to protective behaviours, whether or not they have been vaccinated. Use both vaccination appointments as opportunities to communicate the importance of continuing protective behaviours. Ensure that people realise that vaccination, however effective, leaves some risk, and ensure that communications promoting vaccination do not unintentionally undermine communications promoting adherence to protective behaviours.

b. Add monitoring of vaccine status and vaccine-related beliefs and behaviours to existing **monitoring** of adherence to Covid-19 rules and guidance.

c. Develop a system of rapid alerts to allow **timely intervention** if adherence starts to fall.