





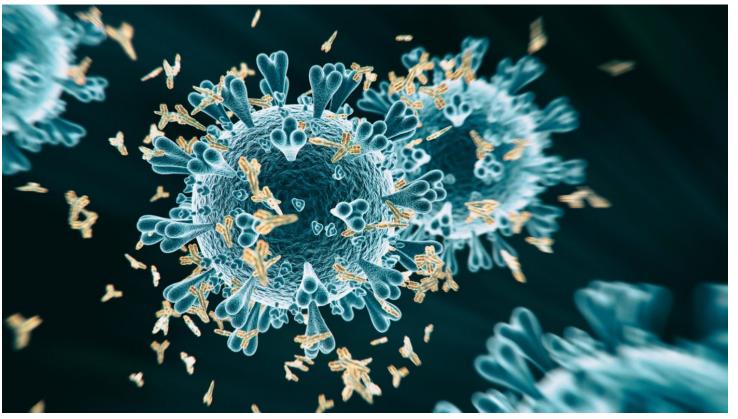


- London Hanoi Flight Infected passenger infected 15 people
- US to Taiwan 12 COVID+ cases and no transmission
- The risk of catching the virus on a full flight is just 1 in 4,300. falling to 1 in 7,700 if the middle seat is vacant (everyone masked)
- Window seat is a little safer than the middle seat or the aisle seat





## **Immunity**

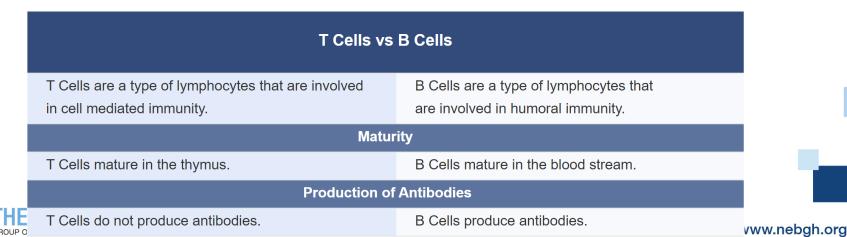






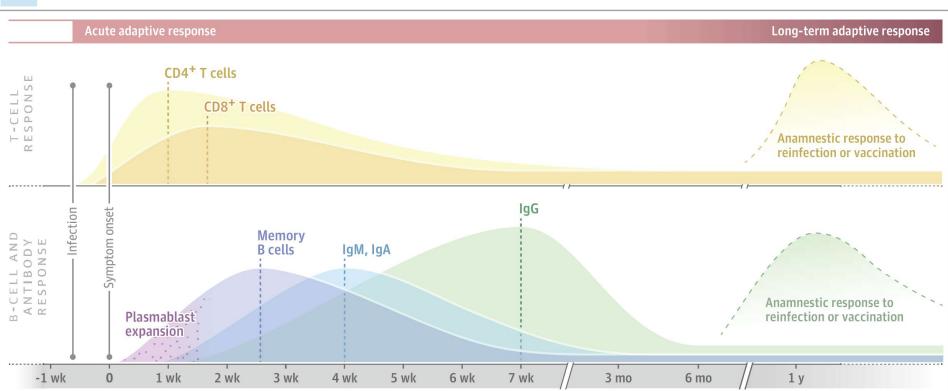
#### T Cells & B Cells

- B lymphocytes and T lymphocytes work together to fight infection.
- Both cells are white blood cells.
- Both cells are involved in the adaptive immune system.
- Both cell types are produced by bone marrows.



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## **Immunity**







## Pre-existing Immunity

- T cell reactivity against SARS-CoV-2 has been observed in unexposed people
- It is speculated that this reflects T cell memory to circulating 'common cold' coronaviruses





## **Pre-existing Immunity**

- Examples of outbreaks where majority become infected
- Experience with healthcare workers
- Children:
  - There is evidence that they may be less susceptible to infection
  - Younger children not previously exposed to SARS-CoV-2 also have cross-reactive antibodies, which may help explain the reduced risk
- Infection Immunity vs Disease Immunity



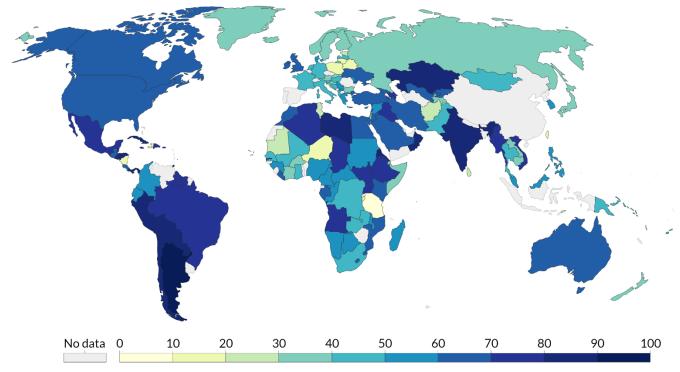
## Responding to the Pandemic



#### COVID-19: Government Response Stringency Index, Sep 28, 2020



This is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest). If policies vary at the subnational level, the index is shown as the response level of the strictest sub-region.



Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 28 September, 16:30 (London time)

Note: This index simply records the number and strictness of government policies, and should not be interpreted as 'scoring' the appropriateness or effectiveness of a country's response.

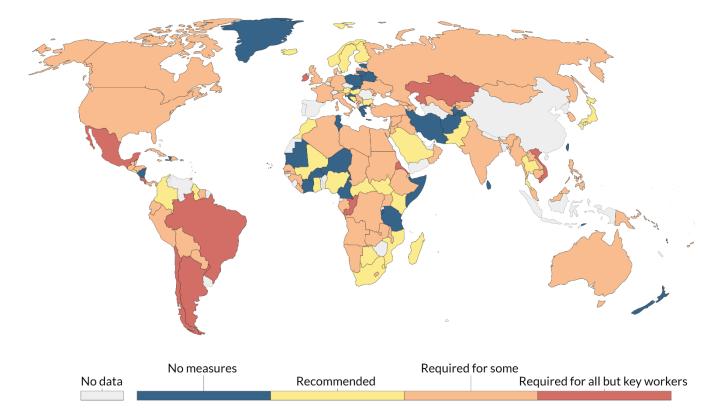
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#### Workplace closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, Sep 28, 2020





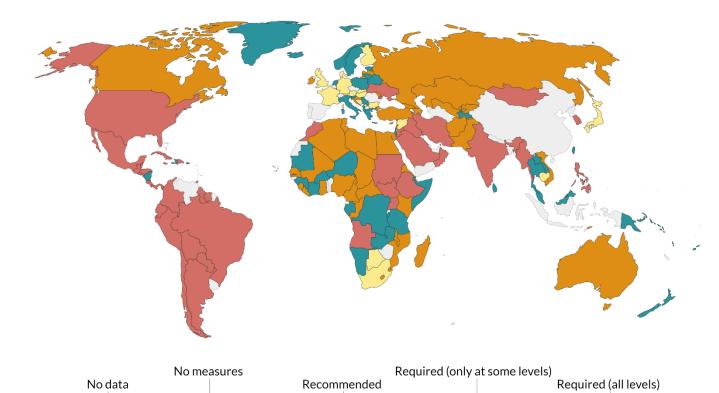
Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 28 September, 16:30 (London time)

Note: There may be sub-national or regional differences in policies on workplace closures. The policy categories shown may not apply at all sub-national levels. A country is coded as 'required closures' if at least some sub-national regions have required closures. OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY



#### School closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, Sep 28, 2020





Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 28 September, 16:30 (London time)

Note: There may be sub-national or regional differences in policies on school closures. The policy categories shown may not apply at all sub-national levels. A country is coded as 'required closures' if at least some sub-national regions have required closures.

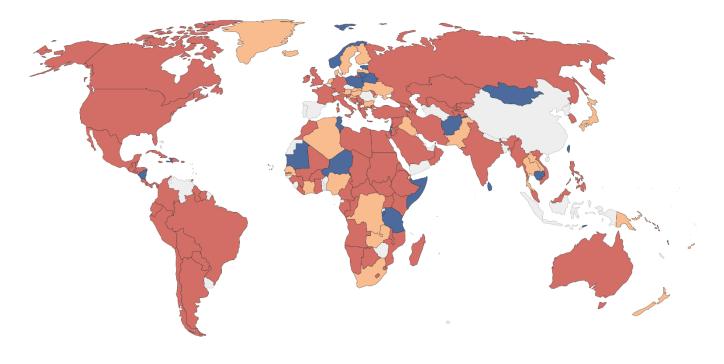
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#### Cancellation of public events during COVID-19 pandemic, Sep 28, 2020





No data	No measures	Recommended cancellations	Required cancellations

Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 28 September, 16:30 (London time)

Note: There may be sub-national or regional differences in policies on event cancellations. The policy categories shown may not apply at all sub-national levels. A country is coded as 'required' if at least some sub-national regions have required cancellations.

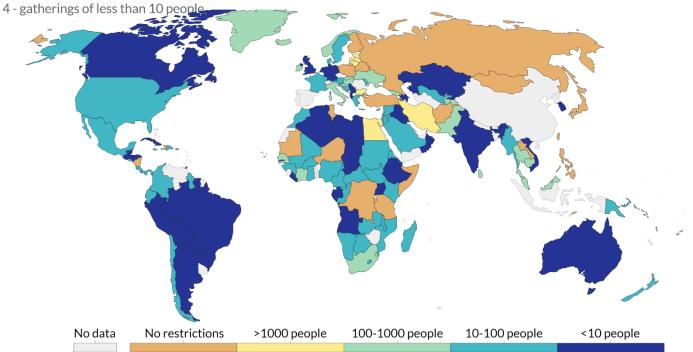
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#### Restrictions on public gatherings in the COVID-19 pandemic, Sep 28, 2020

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- Restrictions are given based on the size of public gatherings as follows:
- 1 Restrictions on very large gatherings (the limit is above 1000 people)
- 2 gatherings between 100-1000 people
- 3 gatherings between 10-100 people



Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 28 September, 16:30 (London time)

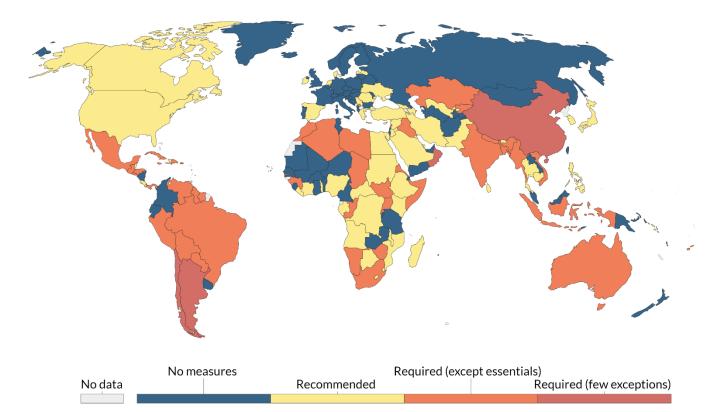
Note: There may be sub-national or regional differences in restrictions. The policy categories shown may not apply at all sub-national levels. A country is coded as having these restrictions if at least some sub-national regions have implemented them.

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#### Stay-at-home requirements during the COVID-19 pandemic, Sep 28, 2020





Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 28 September, 16:30 (London time)

Note: There may be sub-national or regional differences in restrictions. The policy categories shown may not apply at all sub-national levels. A country is coded as having these restrictions if at least some sub-national regions have implemented them.

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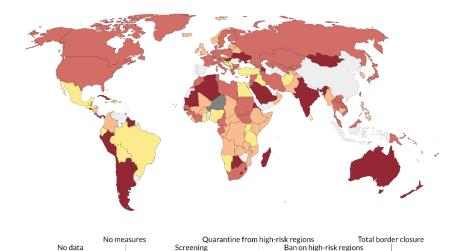
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International travel controls during the COVID-19 pandemic, Sep 28, 2020



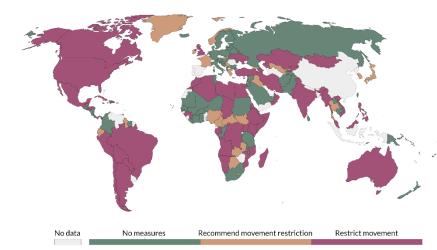
Restrictions on internal movement during the COVID-19 pandemic, Sep 28, 2020





Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 28 September, 16:30 (London time)

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Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker – Last updated 28 September, 16:30 (London time)

Note: The policies shown may not apply at all sub-national levels. A country is coded as having these restrictions if at least some sub-national regions have implemented them.

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