

References | Rethinking Schools

Marin County Public Health Guided Return to Site-Based Classroom Instruction

Research about SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 is emerging and evolving rapidly. Marin County Public Health recommends residents gather and review information from trusted research sources.

Updated: October 29, 2020

Trusted Resources

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). <https://www.coronavirus.gov/>

CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/Novel_Coronavirus_Reports.html

California Department of Public Health - COVID-19 Literature Review Digest Team

<https://www.notion.so/Collaborative-COVID-19-Literature-Review-Synopses-CoCOLRS-Database-63a4bf37bc8b4b9ca206fa7b3905628d>

Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security <https://www.centerforhealthsecurity.org/>

LitCovid: Comprehensive curated literature collection regarding the 2019 novel Coronavirus

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/research/coronavirus/>

National Institutes of Health <https://www.nih.gov/coronavirus>

PubMed <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=covid-19>

PubMed Central (PMC) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/about/covid-19>

World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>

Topics

Asymptomatic Carriers

Wellinghausen N, et al. J Clin Virol. 2020 Sep; Access at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32707511/>

Gao M, et al. A study on infectivity of asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 carriers. Respir Med. 2020 Aug; Access at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32513410/>

Children, Youth, and Schools

CDC. [COVID-19 Trends Among School-Aged Children — United States, March 1–September 19, 2020](#) – 10/2/20

CDC. [Adolescent with COVID-19 as the Source of an Outbreak at a 3-Week Family Gathering — Four States, June–July 2020](#) – 10/9/20

Viner RM, et al. Susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 Infection Among Children and Adolescents Compared With Adults: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. JAMA Pediatr. 2020 Sep 25. Access at <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapediatrics/fullarticle/2771181>

CDC. [Transmission Dynamics of COVID-19 Outbreaks Associated with Child Care Facilities — Salt Lake City, Utah, April–July 2020](#) – 9/18/20

[Limited Secondary Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in Child Care Programs — Rhode Island, June 1–July 31, 2020](#) – 8/28/20

CDC. [Hospitalization Rates and Characteristics of Children Aged <18 Years Hospitalized with Laboratory-Confirmed COVID-19 — COVID-NET, 14 States, March 1–July 25, 2020](#) – 8/14/20

CDC. [COVID-19–Associated Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children — United States, March–July 2020](#) – 8/14/20

Li X, et al. The role of children in transmission of SARS-CoV-2: A rapid review. J Glob Health. 2020 Jun;10(1):011101. Access at <http://jogh.org/documents/issue202001/jogh-10-011101.pdf>

Viner RM, et al. School closure and management practices during coronavirus outbreaks including COVID-19: a rapid systematic review. Lancet Child Adolesc Health. 2020 May;4(5):397-404. Access at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7270629/>

Face Covering

As universal masking becomes more widespread, it is important to inform the public about which types of face coverings are most effective for use as source control.

[Low-cost measurement of face mask efficacy for filtering expelled droplets during speech](#) — 9/2/20

This highly publicized “proof of principle” study used an optical measurement method to evaluate droplet emission through commonly worn face coverings. N95 respirators were most effective in preventing droplet emission, followed by surgical masks. Bandanas and fleece “gaiters” were least effective.

[Visualizing droplet dispersal for face shields and masks with exhalation valves](#) — 9/1/20

This study used qualitative visualization to examine the performance of a face shield and an N95 respirator with an exhalation valve in preventing the spread of a simulated cough/sneeze. They found that a large number of aerosols moved around the visor of the face shield and passed through the exhaust valve of the respirator. They conclude that plain face coverings may be more effective than face shields or masks/respirators with exhalation valves when the wearer is coughing or sneezing.

[Effectiveness of Cloth Masks for Protection Against Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2](#) — 7/22/20

This online report summarizes the history and current use of cloth masks to decrease the transmission of infectious diseases, with a focus on COVID-19. The authors conclude that the filtration efficiency of cloth masks is inferior to N95s and surgical masks, but recognize that cloth masks can be made more effective by decreasing gaps, increasing layers, and choosing optimal fabric combinations.

[Aerosol Filtration Efficiency of Common Fabrics Used in Respiratory Cloth Masks](#) — 4/24/20

The authors measured the filtration efficiencies of various fabric types and combinations for aerosols ranging in size from ~10 nm to ~6 µm. Key findings were that combining fabric types to form hybrid masks provided broad filtration coverage across all aerosol sizes, and gaps between the mask and face can degrade filtration efficiency by 60% or more.

Immunity and Re-Infection

[Humoral Immune Response to SARS-CoV-2 in Iceland](#) — 9/1/20

The majority of individuals with a positive qPCR test produced detectable antibodies that remained stable for at least 3 months after diagnosis.

[COVID-19 re-infection by a phylogenetically distinct SARS-coronavirus-2 strain confirmed by whole genome sequencing](#) — 8/25/20

A 33-year-old man is diagnosed with a phylogenetically different strain of SARS-CoV-2 approximately four months after his initial episode of COVID-19.

[New IgM seroconversion and positive RT-PCR test after exposure to the virus in recovered COVID-19 patient](#) [Letter to the Editor] — 6/11/20

After an initial episode of COVID-19, a 69-year-old woman tests positive for SARS-CoV-2 by RT-PCR a second time following six consecutive negative results.

[Pre-existing and de novo humoral immunity to SARS-CoV-2 in humans](#) — 5/15/20

This study examines pre-existing antibody responses to normal circulating coronaviruses and the cross-reactivity response to SARS-CoV-2.

[Functional SARS-CoV-2-specific immune memory persists after mild COVID-19](#) — 8/15/20

Results demonstrate that mildly symptomatic COVID-19 induces the development of SARS-CoV-2-specific IgG antibodies and neutralizing plasma, as well as virus-specific memory B and T cells which persist at least 3 months post-symptom onset.

Physical Distance

[Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis](#) — 6/1/20

The findings of this systematic review and meta-analysis support physical distancing of 1 m or more and provide quantitative estimates for models and contact tracing to inform policy.

Racial/Ethnic Disparities

Historically marginalized race/ethnic populations are experiencing disproportionate burden of COVID-cases, hospitalizations and mortality.

CDC. [Excess Deaths Associated with COVID-19, by Age and Race and Ethnicity — United States, January 26–October 3, 2020](#) — 10/20/20

CDC. [Race, Ethnicity, and Age Trends in Persons Who Died from COVID-19 — United States, May–August 2020](#) — 10/16/20

[COVID-19 Among American Indian and Alaska Native Persons – 23 States, January 31 – July 3, 2020](#) — 8/19/20

Analysis of COVID-19 reports from 23 US states found that the cumulative incidence of COVID-19 among American Indian and Alaska Native populations was 3.5 times that of non-Hispanic White populations.

[Association of Race with Mortality Among Patients Hospitalized With Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) at 92 US Hospitals](#) — 8/18/20

A national study found that for those able to access hospital care, mortality did not differ between Black or White patients.

[Assessment of COVID-19 Hospitalizations by Race/Ethnicity in 12 States](#) — 8/17/20

A comparison of percentage of cumulative hospitalizations and the percentage of the state's population of different race/ethnic groups found that in almost all states that reported race/ethnicity data, Black and Hispanic populations made up disproportionately higher percentages of hospitalizations.

[Disparities in Incidence of COVID-19 Among Underrepresented Racial/Ethnic Groups in Counties Identified as Hotspots During June 5 – 18, 2020 – 22 States, February – June 2020](#) — 8/14/20

High percentages of cases in 79 hotspot counties are in racial/ethnic minority groups such as Hispanics, Blacks or African Americans, American Indians and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders.

[National Disparities in COVID-19 Outcomes between Black and White Americans](#) — 8/7/20

Compared to White patients with COVID-19, Black patients had 1.4 times the risk of hospitalization, 1.7 times the risk of requiring ICU care, 1.8 times the risk of requiring ventilatory support and 1.4 times the risk for death.

SARS-CoV-2 and Influenza Co-infection

With influenza cases already being reported in the U.S. this 2020-2021 flu season, there is growing concern about the COVID-19 pandemic overlapping with the seasonal influenza epidemic.

[Interactions between SARS-CoV-2 and Influenza and the impact of coinfection on disease severity: A test negative design](#) — 9/22/20

Between January 20th and April 25th, 2020 over 19,000 patients were tested for both SARS-CoV-2 and influenza. Only 58 were co-infected. The authors indicate a low co-infection rate suggests pathogenic competition between the two viruses, consistent with existing evidence for such competition between influenza and other coronaviruses.

[COVID-19 and Influenza Co-Infection: Report of Three Cases](#) — 8/18/20

Three cases of COVID-19 and influenza co-infection are presented. This report highlights the importance of healthcare providers being aware of patients who may be co-infected with more than one respiratory disease, in which symptoms presented may be similar but require varied treatment.

[Coinfection with SARS- CoV-2 and influenza A virus](#) — 7/1/20

A case report of SARS-CoV-2 and influenza A in a 57-year-old Japanese man highlights the importance of

considering co-infection during differential diagnosis and supports further investigation of the efficacy of favipiravir for treatment of COVID-19.

[Rates of Co-infection Between SARS-CoV-2 and Other Respiratory Pathogens](#) — 4/15/20

In March 2020, non-SARS-CoV-2 respiratory pathogens were identified in 24 patients with positive SARS-CoV-2 tests, the most common of which were rhinovirus/enterovirus, respiratory syncytial virus, and other non-SARS-CoV-2 coronaviruses.

School Closure – Mental Health

[High Levels of Stress Due to the SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic among Parents of Children with and without Chronic Conditions across the USA](#) – 10/19/20

The COVID-19 pandemic has introduced unprecedented levels of stress for parents, especially those of children with chronic conditions. Mental health effects are expected to continue for months/years and preparation is needed to meet an increasing demand for mental health care.

[Mental health and its correlates among children and adolescents during COVID-19 school closure: The importance of parent-child discussion](#) – 10/12/20

Mental health problems and resilience co-existed in children and adolescents during the COVID-19 outbreak. Open communication between parents and children about the pandemic should be encouraged to help children and adolescents cope with mental health problems in public health crisis.

[The potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on child growth and development: a systematic review](#) – 9/23/20

Tools used to mitigate the threat of a pandemic may threaten child [growth and development](#).

Travel

[A large national outbreak of COVID-19 linked to air travel, Ireland, summer 2020](#) — 10/21/20

Thirteen cases were directly linked to an international flight arriving in Ireland which was only at 17% capacity. Nine of the 13 passengers who tested positive reported wearing masks on the flight.

[In-flight transmission of SARS-CoV-2: a review of the attack rates and available data on the efficacy of face masks](#) — 9/25/20

A recent perspective piece suggests that transmission on flights may be largely prevented by mask use based on a limited comparison of 6 flights without and 12 flights with mandatory masking.

[Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 During Long-Haul Flight](#) — 9/18/20

A study from March 2020 reported 16 confirmed cases of SARS-CoV-2 associated with a 10-hour commercial flight from London, UK, to Hanoi, Vietnam, on March 2, 2020. Twelve (75%) cases were passengers seated in business class with the symptomatic, index case (attack rate 62%), with seating proximity (defined as within 2 meters or two or less seats away) strongly associated with increased risk of infection (RR 7.3, 95% CI 1.2-46.2).

[In-Flight Transmission of SARS-CoV-2](#) — 9/18/20

In March 2020, four cases of COVID-19 (a married couple and two flight attendants) were associated with a flight from Massachusetts to Hong Kong. All four cases had phylogenetically identical strains of SARS-CoV-2. The latter two cases identified were flight attendants identified through contact tracing, suggesting that they were infected during the flight.

[Spatial transmission of COVID-19 via public and private transportation in China](#) — 3/14/20

A study evaluating the role of public transportation to and from Wuhan, China on daily and cumulative number of COVID-19 cases reported. There were associations between the frequency of each transportation method from Wuhan and both daily and cumulative numbers of COVID-19 cases in cities receiving transportation ($p < 0.001$) with a steady increase for trains and buses.