Bibliography

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ENGL 105

UNC Chapel Hill

7/2/2020

**Research Articles**

1.Kissler, S. M., Tedijanto, C., Lipsitch, M., & Grad, Y. (2020, March 2). *Social distancing strategies for curbing the COVID-19 epidemic*. https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.22.20041079v1.

This paper is a straightforward explanation of the importance tactics such as social distancing and wearing masks in public and their effects on curbing the spread of COVID-19 allowing hospitals breathing room regarding freeing space needed for ventilators. “To keep critical care

capacities from being overwhelmed, prolonged or intermittent social distancing may be

necessary (7). However, the necessary duration, frequency, and intensity of this distancing remains unclear in the presence of seasonality. To alleviate these problems, approaches to increase critical care capacity have included rapid construction or repurposing of hospital facilities and consideration of increased manufacturing and distribution of ventilators.”

2.Ienca, M., &amp; Vayena, E. (2020, March 27). On the responsible use of digital data to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic. Nature News. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-020-0832-5>.

The use of digital data surveillance on a country’s population is an extremely useful tactic in combating the spread of Coronavirus. Though politically controversial in some countries like the U.S, it is expected, and accepted in other nations like South Korea, where trust in the government is more commonplace. “Taiwanese authorities integrated their national health insurance database with travel-history data from customs databases to aid in case identification. Other technologies, such as QR code scanning and online reporting, were also used for containment purposes. These measures were combined with public communication strategies involving frequent health checks and encouragement for those under quarantine.”

3.Barrios, J. M., & Hochberg, Y. (2020, April 16). *Risk Perception Through the Lens of Politics in the Time of the COVID-19 Pandemic*. NBER. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w27008>.

A look at the partisan divide on COVID concerns. Though more politically focused than science, it is vitally important to look at. “High Trump VS counties exhibit less SDB, reducing distance traveled less. We observe similar patterns for changes in non-essential business visits. Only when the Federal order to “slow the

spread” arrived from the White House do High Trump counties begin to catch up. To put this in perspective, consider the estimates presented in the Figure: when state mandate the closure of non-essential businesses and

schools, Low Trump VS areas reduce average daily travel distance by 9.3%, whereas High Trump VS areas reduce by only 6.7%.17 The difference in behavior for stay-at-home mandates is even larger.”

4. Guest1, J. L., Rio1, C. del, &amp; Sanchez1, T. (2020, June). The Three Steps Needed to End the COVID-19 Pandemic: Bold Public Health Leadership, Rapid Innovations, and Courageous Political Will. JMIR Public Health and Surveillance. <https://publichealth.jmir.org/2020/2/e19043/?fbclid=IwAR2nhoadEgt9U8uozAxeltzSx6kWgb5NC-TuFpaQbIq25TjYekJod6odLSs>.

An important look at the need in testing to curb the Spread of Covid. Useful in reopening. “Changing the course of COVID-19 disease in heavily impacted countries such as the United States, will require a massive scale-up of testing compared to what has been conducted to date. For instance, in the United States, the rate of total COVID-19 testing up to this point is just under 3000 tests per 1 million people, or 964,865 overall since January 10, 2020 [11]. That has been an admittedly dismal response to testing, with a focus mainly on those who are most severely ill. This rate of testing does not meet the needs of the health care sector response, much less the needs to better understand COVID-19 epidemiology in a way that will make control measures most effective. We should be testing at least 1 million US residents every week (0.3% of the population).”

5. Frederick J. Angulo, D. V. M. (2020, June 9). Reopening Society and the Need for Real-Time Assessment of COVID-19 at the Community Level. JAMA. <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/2766293>.

Another declaration that more testing is required in order to determine when reopening communities will become possible. Community level focus and care are necessities. “A preliminary report of a community serosurvey that was conducted April 3-4, 2020, at 3 drive-through test locations and included 3330 persons invited to participate to be representative of Santa Clara County, California (population, 1.9 million), found a weighted prevalence of 2.5% to 4.2% immunity; with 956 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases on April 1, these data suggest that there are 50 to 85 persons with antibodies for each laboratory-confirmed case in Santa Clara County.[9](https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/2766293#jvp200096r9) However, because the specificity of the serologic assay was less than 100%, there is the potential for false-positives in this low-prevalence population and therefore the multiplier may be lower than estimated. A preliminary report of a community serosurvey conducted in mid-April at 40 locations in 19 counties in New York State (population, 19.4 million) among 3000 persons who were shopping found 13.9% immunity; with 213 779 laboratory-confirmed cases on April 15, these data suggest that there are approximately 13 persons with antibodies for each laboratory-confirmed case.”

**Videos**

1. Vox. (April 10, 2020) The big lesson from South Korea's coronavirus response. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BE-cA4UK07c>

Vox is a reliable news source that is taking on the topic of South Korea’s successful strategy of curbing coronavirus with its experiences in managing epidemics it faced in the past like SARS. Using extreme testing measures and individual tracking to map the spread. Contact tracing “3:30-4:00”

1. PBS NewsHour. (March 16, 2020) If U.S. doesn't 'flatten the curve,' severe cases of COVID-19 will overrun the health system. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x3G0fECPg9E

PBS NewsHour’s interview with Dr. Asif Bitton, Director of Ariadne Labs and his take on America’s need to curb coronavirus infection rates so hospitals do not become overwhelmed. 1:45-2:15”

1. Aizenman, N. (2020, July 2). Coronavirus In The U.S.: Where The Hotspots Are Now And Where To Expect New Ones. https://www.npr.org/2020/07/02/886845325/coronavirus-in-the-u-s-where-the-hotspots-are-now-and-where-to-expect-new-ones.

NPR interview with Nurith Aizenman, an NPR correspondent who researched the lifting of stay at home restrictions and the subsequent spike in covid cases. States like Arizona, Florida, and South Carolina will essentially need to reinstate a stay at home order to manage their infections but the governors all three state they have no intention of doing that. “1:25-1:55”