

Global spotlight 24.1: Key additions for December 2022



There is one update to a living evidence synthesis already included in the public-health measures part of the COVID-END inventory of ‘best’ evidence syntheses*, and one update to a living evidence synthesis already included in the economic and social responses part of the inventory.

**COVID-END assigns ‘best’ status to evidence syntheses based on an assessment of how up-to-date they are (i.e., the date of the last search, with priority given to living reviews), quality (using the AMSTAR tool), and whether there is an evidence profile available (e.g., GRADE).*

| Taxonomy section | Title | Type of synthesis | Criteria for best evidence synthesis | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | Date of last search | Quality (AMSTAR) rating | Evidence profile (e.g., GRADE) available |
| Public-health measures | Evidence suggests insufficient protection against COVID-19 infection produced by the Omicron variant of concern immediately after receiving a booster dose with no decrease in vaccine effectiveness up to 20 weeks, while vaccine effectiveness against hospitalization was reported to be reduced after 20 weeks of receiving a primary vaccine series or a booster shot; there may be a stable benefit up to 16 weeks of having two boosters compared to one or full-schedule vaccine in terms of COVID-19 infections | Update to living rapid review | 2022-12-07 | 8/9 | No |
| Economic and social responses | When infection prevention and control measures are in place and adhered to, the risk of transmission among children in schools, daycares and camps, and from children to adults more generally is probably low; in schools and daycares, test-to-stay policies and social distancing may not reduce the risk of transmission, while wearing masks may decrease the risk of COVID-19 transmission | Update to living rapid review | 2022-10-17 | 7/9 | Yes |