

A detailed 3D rendering of a coronavirus particle, showing its characteristic spherical shape and the dense layer of spike proteins (S-glycoproteins) protruding from its surface. The particle is shown in a dark, reddish-brown environment, with other similar particles visible in the background, some in focus and some blurred. The lighting highlights the texture and three-dimensional structure of the spikes.

Pandemia y Sociedad

¿A qué nos desafía esta emergencia sanitaria?

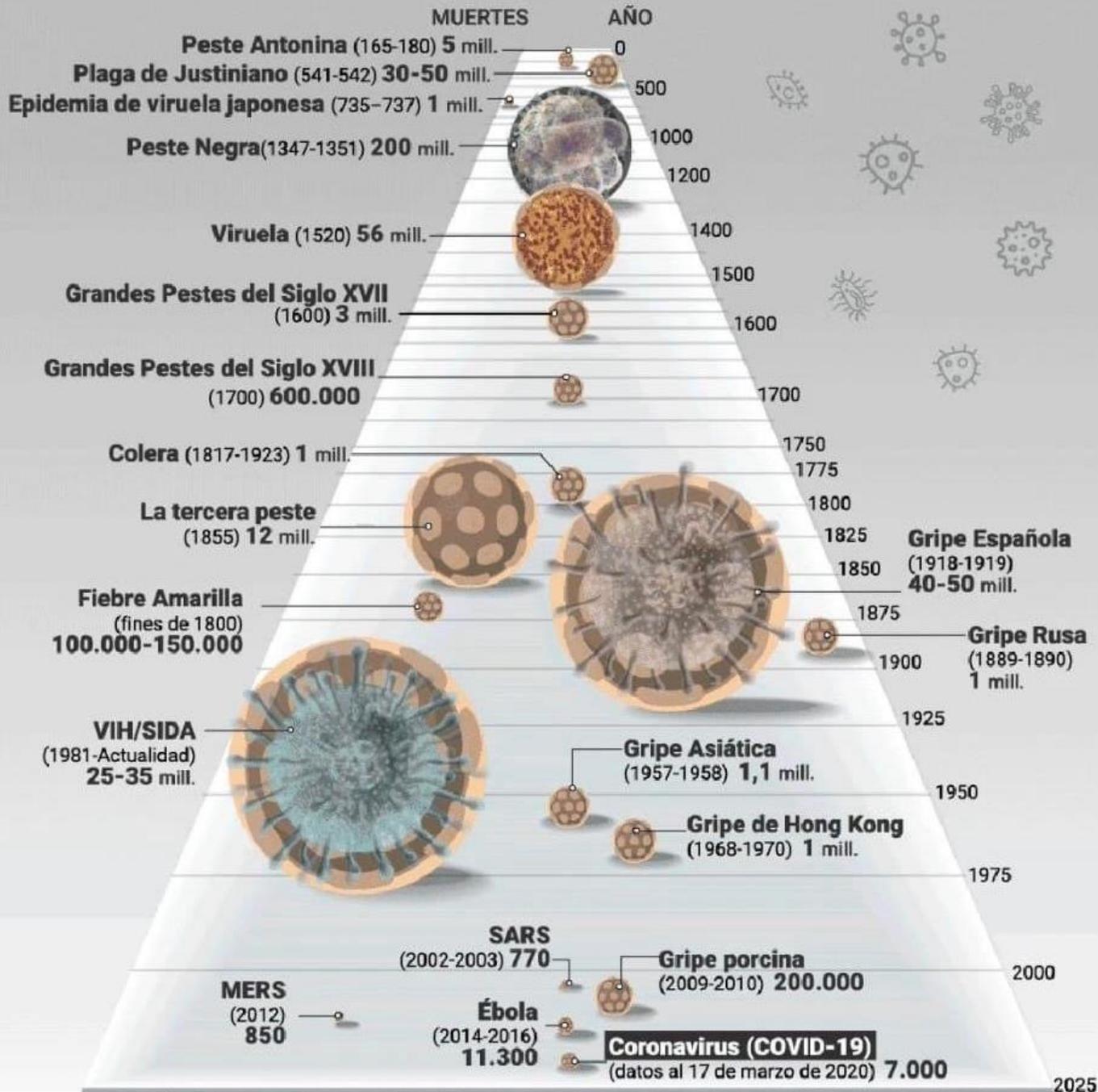
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Temario

- ✓ Historia de las Pandemias
- ✓ Condiciones sociosanitarias de Chile prepandemia
- ✓ Respuesta del sistema de Chile frente al COVID-19
- ✓ Situación epidemiológica actual
- ✓ Desafíos



Historia de las pandemias



Pocos fenómenos en la historia humana han dado forma a nuestras sociedades y cultura como lo han hecho las pandemias, aunque han impactado en forma insignificante, en las ciencias sociales del comportamiento y en las ramas de la medicina que se basan en estudios sociales como por ejemplo la psiquiatría.

Es intrigante que siendo una de las mayores catástrofes de la historia sino la más grande en toda la historia de la humanidad, pasa al olvido en corto tiempo.



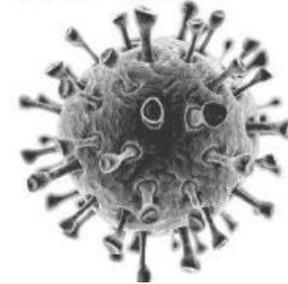
Grandes Pandemias de la Historia. Nat G. Foto: SPL / AGE Fotostock

Coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2

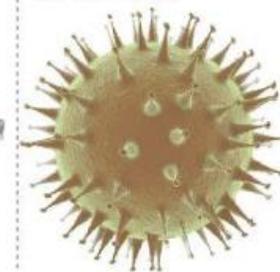
Los coronavirus son una extensa familia de virus que pueden causar enfermedades tanto en animales como en humanos.



Middle East
Respiratory Syndrome
(MERS-CoV)

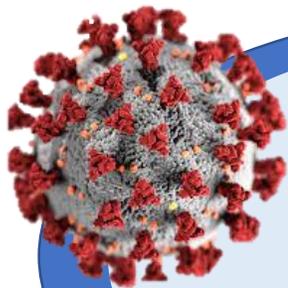


Severe Acute
Respiratory Syndrome
(SARS-CoV)



New China strain
SARS-like virus

2019 novel
coronavirus
(2019-nCoV)



El coronavirus
descubierto causa la
enfermedad
COVID-19.

Posee una alta tasa de reproducción (una persona infectada propaga el virus a 2 - 6,47 personas (Singhal 2020). Peor aun, se transmite días previo al inicio de síntomas, Versus la influenza posee una tasa de alrededor de 1,3 contagios.

Situación Social, Sanitaria y Epidemiológica Actual

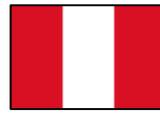


Estallido social 18 de octubre 2019



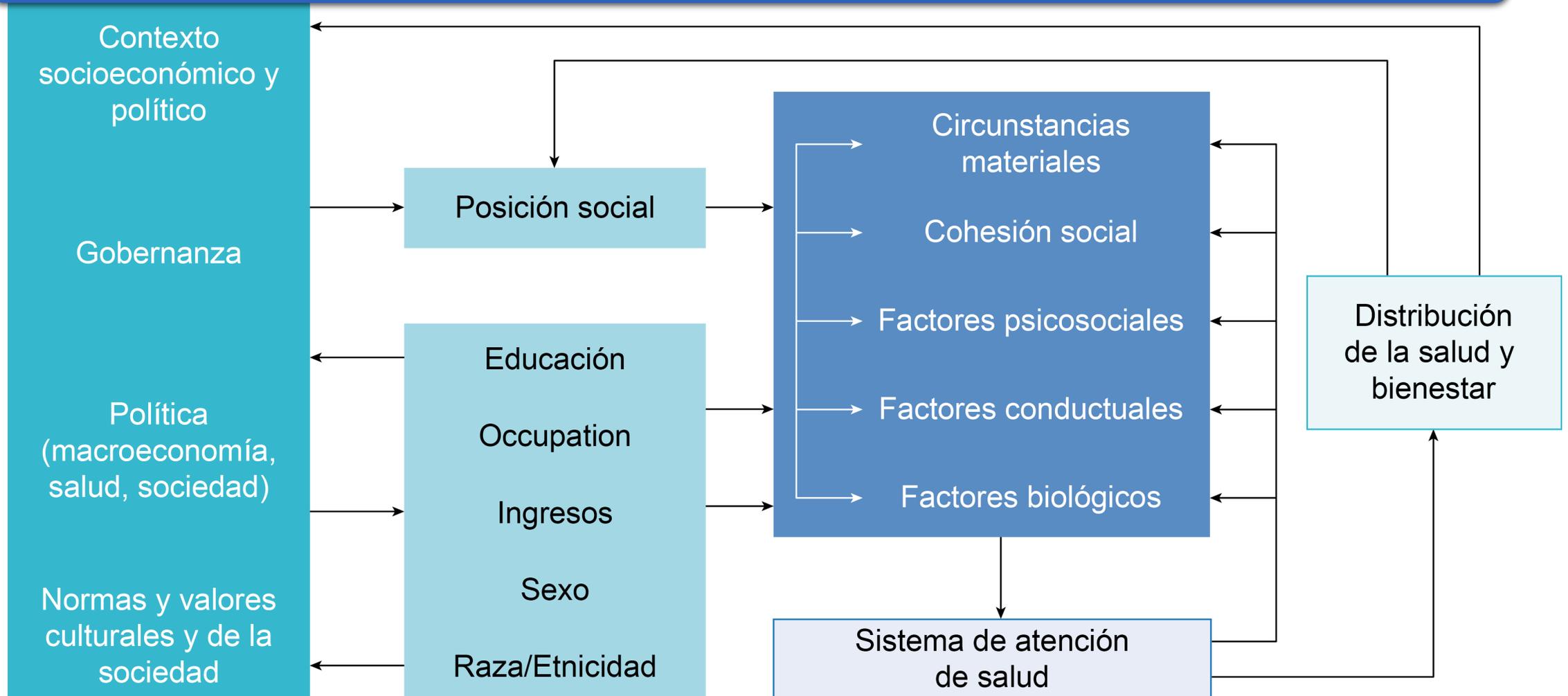
Las consideraciones para las decisiones en Salud...

Indicadores comparados en países de América



| Indicador | México | Brasil | Perú | Chile |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| PIB per cápita US por PPA: | \$20.411 | \$15.258 | \$13.380 | \$25.155 |
| Pobreza según ingreso | 41,9% (2018) | 25,3% (2018) | 20,5% (2018) | 8,6% (2017) |
| | | | | |

Determinantes sociales de la salud



Determinantes sociales de la salud e inequidades en materia de salud



Estado de Salud de la Población

Población General

- Sobrepeso y obesidad: 75 %
- Enfermedades crónicas: 27,6%
- Diabetes mellitus : 12,3%
- Depresión diagnosticada: 5%
- Trastornos de ansiedad: 6,5%

Población Mayor de 65 años

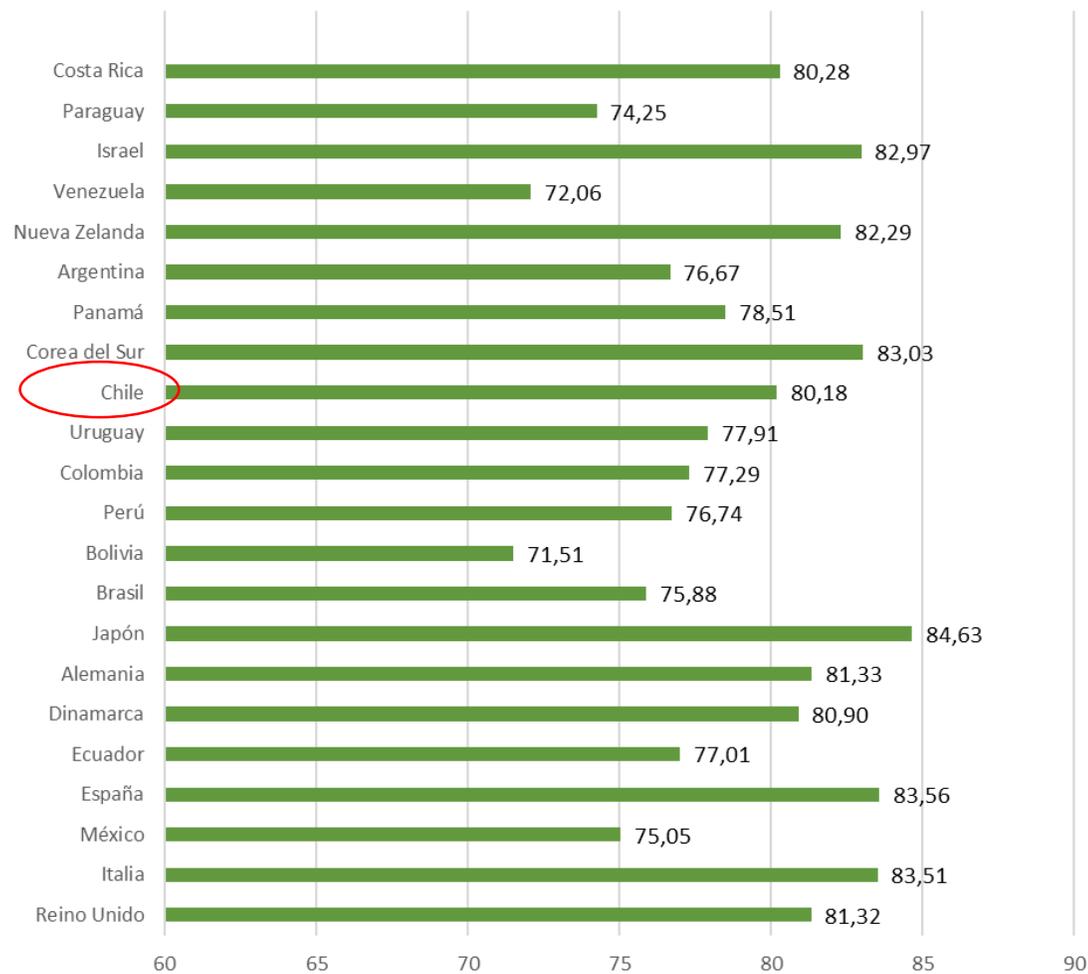
- Sobrepeso y obesidad: 70%
- Enfermedades crónicas: 73,3%
- Diabetes mellitus: 30,6%
- Depresión diagnosticada: 7,6%-16,3%

Comparación de indicadores

Proporción de población mayor a 65 años

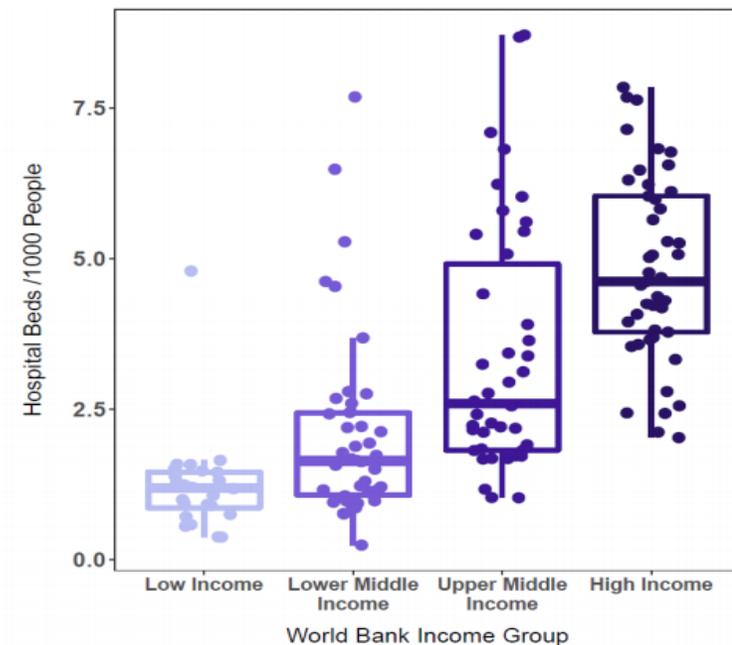


Esperanza de vida países de latinoamerica y OECD



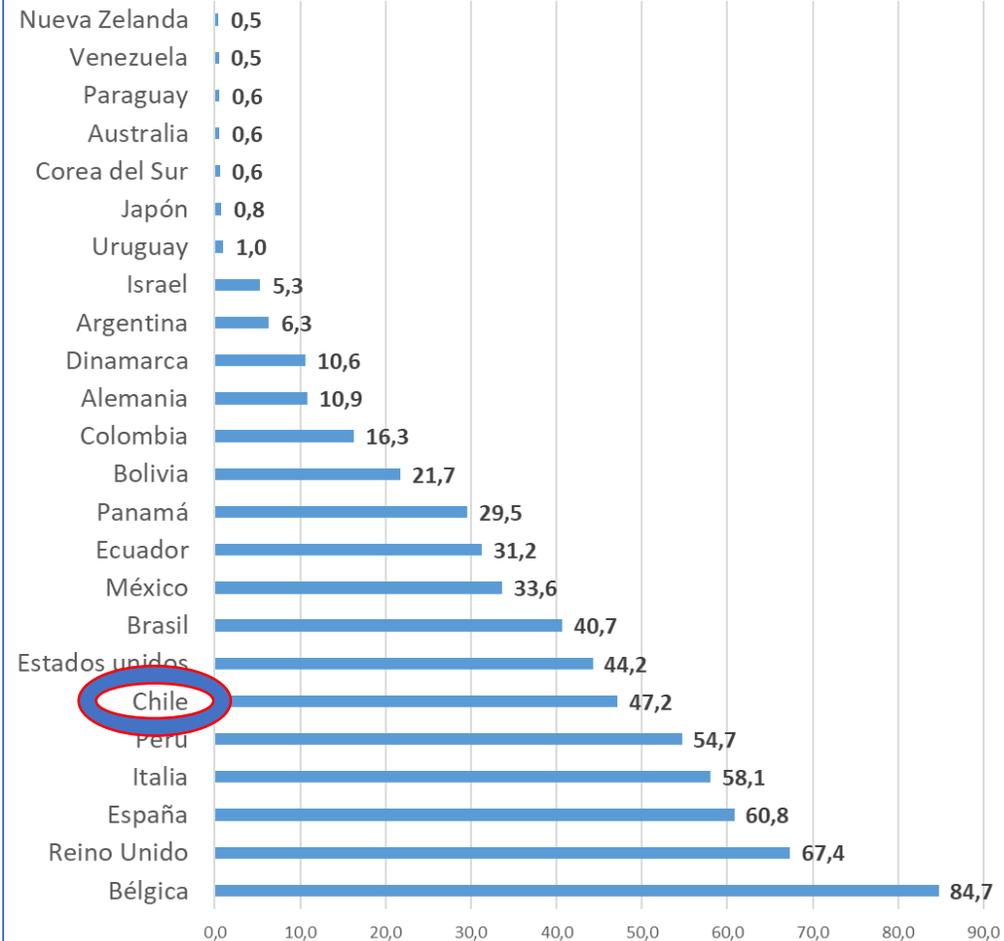
Comparación indicadores con países OCDE

| Indicadores de recursos | Australia | Austria | Bélgica | Brasil | Chile | China | Francia | Alemania | Israel | Italia | Corea del Sur | Holanda | Portugal | España | Suiza | Turquía | Inglaterra | Estados Unidos | Promedio |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------------|---------|----------|--------|-------|---------|------------|----------------|----------|
| Médicos por mil habitantes | 3,5 | 5,2 | 3,1 | | 2,6 | 2,0 | 3,2 | 4,3 | 3,1 | 4,0 | 2,3 | 3,6 | 5,0 | 3,9 | 4,3 | 1,9 | 2,8 | 2,6 | 3,4 |
| Enfermeras por mil habitantes | 8,8 | 5,9 | 11,0 | | 2,7 | | 10,5 | 12,9 | 5,1 | 5,8 | 6,9 | 10,9 | 6,7 | 5,7 | 17,2 | 2,1 | 7,8 | 11,7 | 8,2 |
| Camas por mil habitantes | 3,8 | 7,4 | 5,7 | 2,3 | 2,2 | 4,3 | 6,0 | 8,0 | 3,0 | 3,2 | 12,3 | 3,3 | 3,4 | 3,0 | 4,5 | 2,8 | 2,5 | 2,8 | 4,5 |
| Camas críticas por 100mil habitantes | 89,9 | 28,9 | 15,9 | | 7,4 | 2,8-4,6 | 16,3 | 33,9 | | 8,6 | | 6,4 | 4,2 | 9,7 | | | 10,5 | 25,8 | 14,7 |

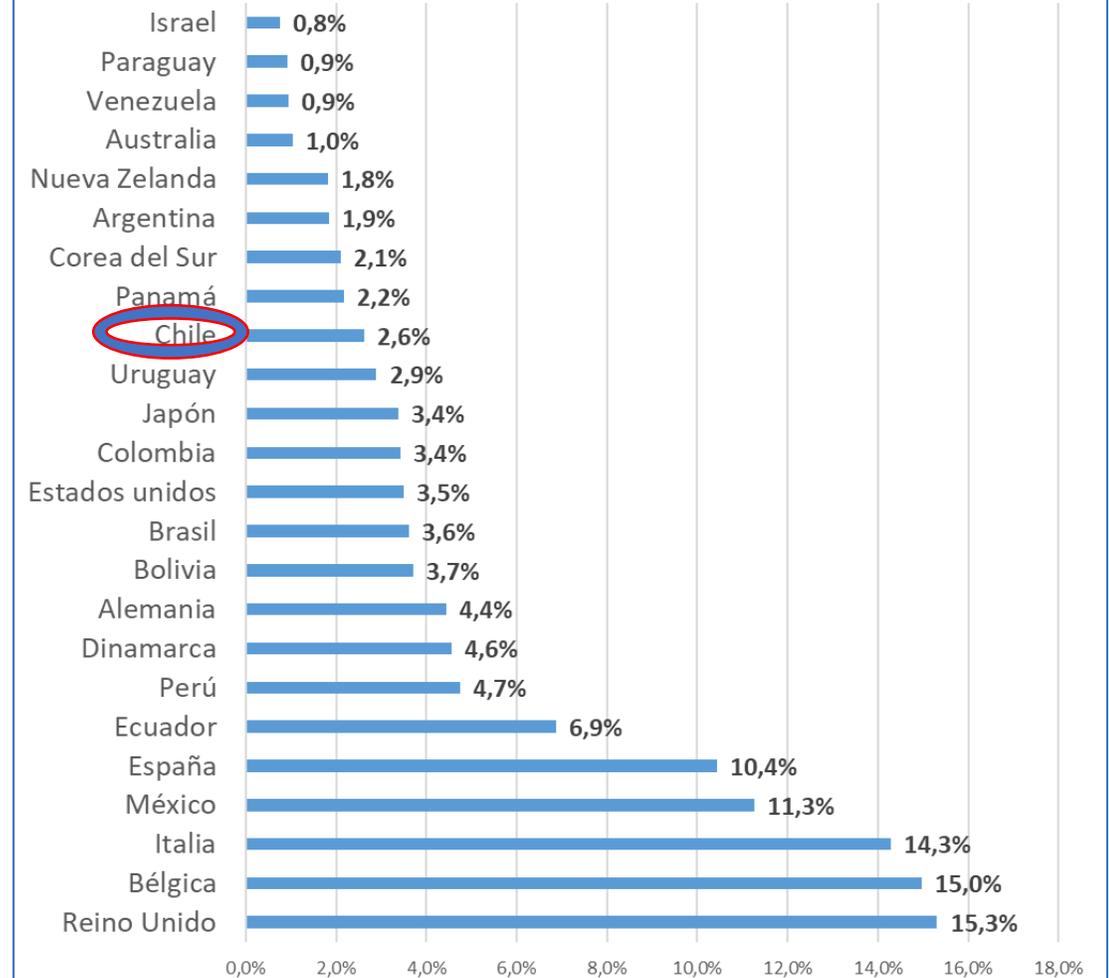


Evolución de la pandemia en la región

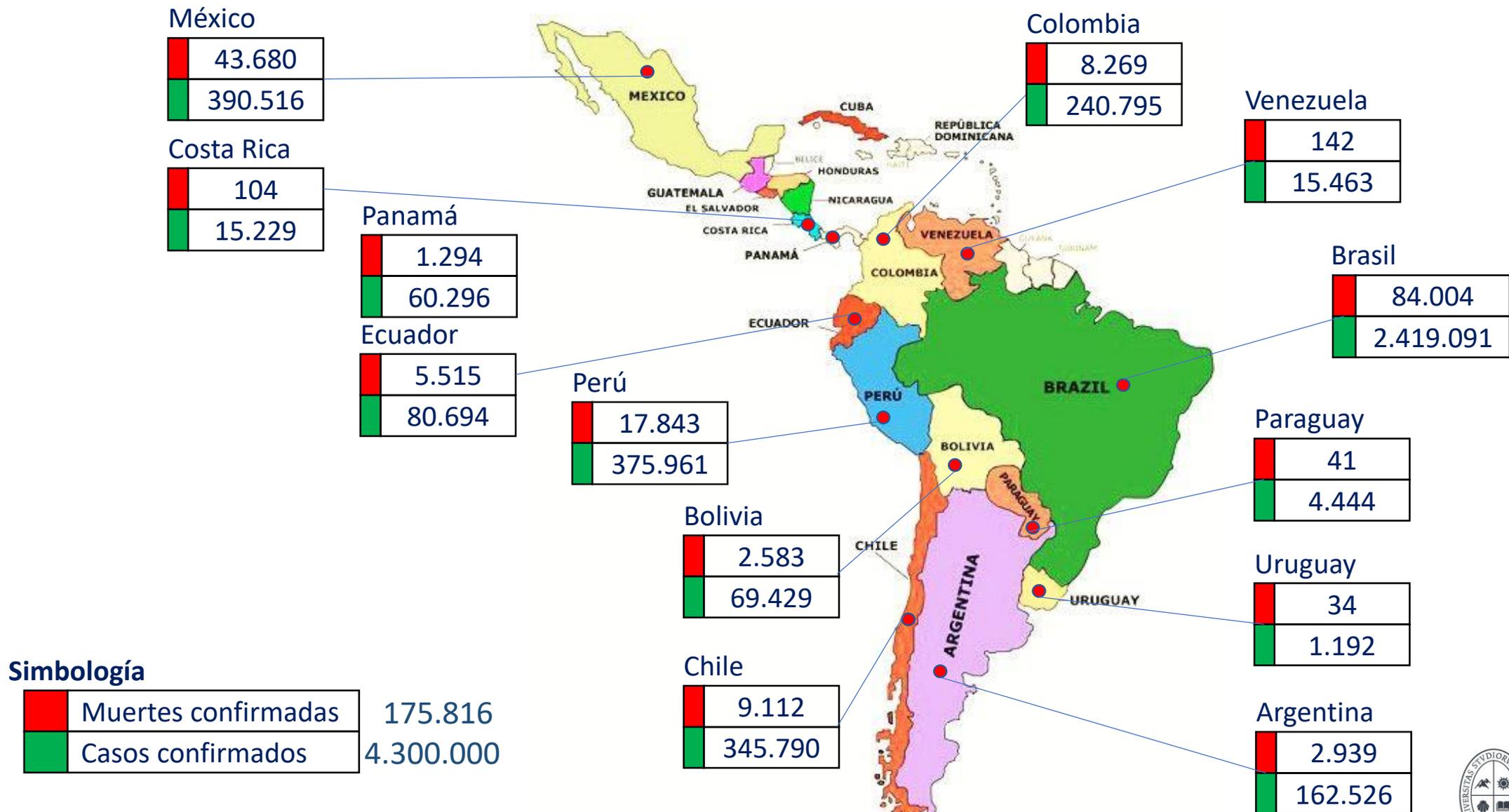
Mortalidad tasa cada 100.000 habitantes países de latinoamerica y OECD



Letalidad comparada países latinoamerica y OECD



Situación actual de la pandemia en la región 13 países (26 julio 2020)



CASOS COVID-19 CHILE

Regiones con mayor número de casos confirmados por 10.000 habitantes

Metropolitana
310,3

Tarapacá
213,9

Antofagasta
213,9

Arica
153,2

Arica Parinacota 3.862

Atacama 2.339

Valparaíso 16.863

Maule 8.574

Biobío 10.553

Los Ríos 875

Aysén 72

Tarapacá 8.188

Antofagasta 14.093

Coquimbo 5.685

RM 252.122

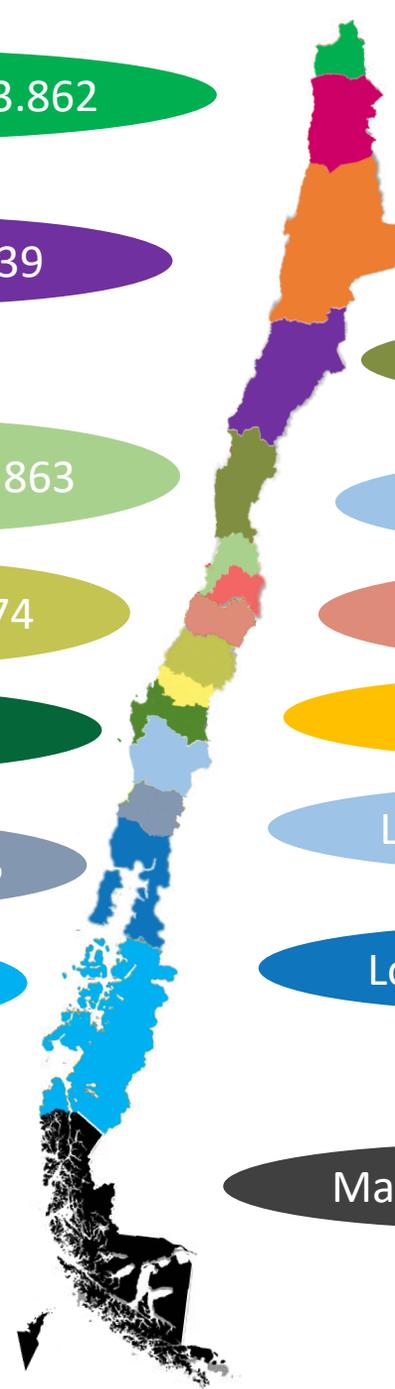
O'Higgins 10.194

Ñuble 3.377

La Araucanía 3.902

Los Lagos 3.402

Magallanes 1.643



Estrategia para la Contención y Mitigación



Comunicación Efectiva y Educación

Fundamentos de la respuesta país



Político estructural

Compromiso político

Comunicación de
Riesgo

Participación Social



Científico Tecnológico

Red de Laboratorios

Manejo de Casos en
etapa de Investigación

Vacunas



**Manejo comunitario e
individual**

Cuarentenas
dinámicas

Distanciamiento
Social y cambio de
Conductas

Aislamiento

Trazabilidad



Estrategias para la Contención y Mitigación

- Chile se preparó precozmente para evitar el colapso sanitario.
- Camas críticas y ventiladores.
- Hospitales de campaña.
- Reorganización de salas y camas para urgencia.
- Atención Primaria y participación local fue posterior: muy necesaria para la trazabilidad.



Estrategia paso a paso



Movilidad limitada para disminuir al mínimo la interacción y propagación del virus



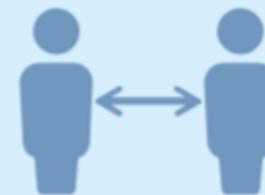
Disminuye el grado de confinamiento. Evita la apertura brusca para minimizar los riesgos de contagio.



Se levanta la cuarentena para la población general excepto grupos de riesgo



Retomar ciertas actividades de menor riesgo de contagio y minimizando aglomeraciones



Se permite aumento de la cantidad de gente en actividades autorizadas en la fase anterior, siempre con las medidas de autocuidado.



COVID-19 Risk Index

Risk levels exposure vary based on four main factors



Enclosed space



Duration of interaction



Crowds

Density of people + challenges for social distancing



Forceful exhalation

Sneezing, yelling, singing and coughing

REOPEN INTELLIGENTLY
REOPEN SAFELY

High

Medium / High

Medium

Low / Medium

Low

Playing "distanced" sports outside



Ex Tennis or golf

Grocery shopping

Risks: Indoor, close contact, potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces



Retail shopping

Risks: Indoor, close contact, potential clustering of people.



Visiting hospital emergency department

Risks: Indoor, close contact, potential clustering of people.

Medical office visit

Risks: Indoor, close contact, potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces.



Dentist appointment

Risks: Indoor, close contact, potential clustering of people, patient not wearing a mask.

Taking taxi or a ride-sharing service

Risks: Dependency on frequency of cleaning, duration of ride, and number of passengers.



Museum

Risks: Indoor, close contact, potential clustering of people.

Outdoor restaurant dining

Close contact, potential clustering of people, challenge to wear a mask during eating.



Exercising at a gym



Risks: Indoor, close contact, potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces, difficult to wear a mask, high respiratory rate.



Hair/nail salon and barbershops

Risks: Prolonged close contact, difficult to wear a mask.

Working in an office



Risks: Indoor high touch surfaces, prolonged close contact/potential clustering people.



Indoor restaurant or coffee shop

Risks: Indoor prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people, difficult to wear mask while eating and drinking.

Indoor party

Risks: Indoor, prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people.
Additional risks: alcohol (loss of inhibition), shared joints/pipes (coughing).

Bars and nightclubs

Risks: Enclosed space, prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces, high respiratory rate, yelling/projection of voice.

Air travel

Risks: Enclosed space, prolonged close contact/potential clustering people, and high touch surfaces.

Playing contact sports

Football, basketball, soccer
Risks: Prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people, high respiratory rate, unable to wear a mask.

Concert

Risks: Enclosed space, prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces, yelling/projection of voice.

Public transportation

Subway or bus
Risks: Enclosed space, prolonged close/contact potential clustering of people and high touch surfaces.

Movie theater or live theater

Risks: Enclosed space, prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces.

Religious services

Risks: Enclosed space, prolonged close/contact potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces, singing/projection of voice.

Watching sports

Risks: Prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces, yelling/projection of voice, enclosed space (if indoor).

Staying at home
Alone or with members of your household

Walking outdoors
with or without pets

Running or biking
alone or with another person

Picking up takeout food, coffee, or groceries from stores

Outdoor picnic or porch dining
with non-household people and physical distancing

Risk
Potential crowding and activity

Playing "distanced" sports outside
Ex Tennis or golf

Retail shopping
Risks: Indoor, close contact, potential clustering of people.

Taking taxi or a ride-sharing service
Risks: Dependency on frequency of cleaning, duration of ride, and number of passengers.

Outdoor restaurant dining
Close contact, potential clustering of people, challenge to wear a mask during eating.

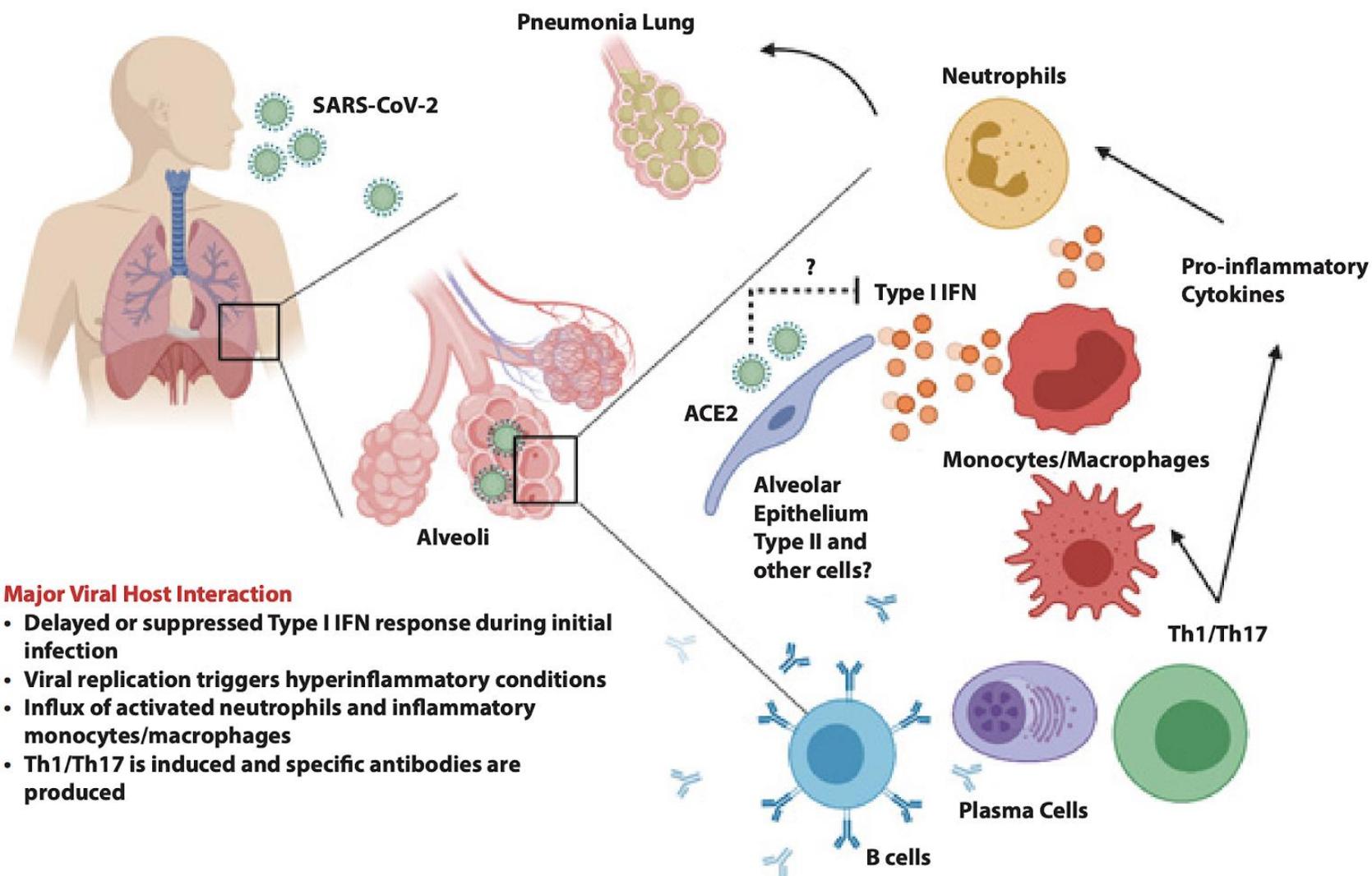
Working in an office
Risks: Indoor high touch surfaces, prolonged close contact/potential clustering people.

Indoor restaurant or coffee shop
Risks: Indoor prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people, difficult to wear mask while eating and drinking.

Movie theater or live theater
Risks: Enclosed space, prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces.

Watching sports
Risks: Prolonged close contact/potential clustering of people, high touch surfaces, yelling/projection of voice, enclosed space (if indoor).

Respuesta inmune a la infección

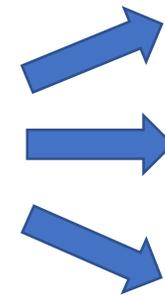


Vacunas como medidas costo efectivas

Las epidemias de gripe son responsables de las altas tasas de mortalidad y morbilidad, en particular entre los grupos de ancianos y de alto riesgo.



Los estudios analizados demostraron que la vacunación en general era rentable y económica en los grupos de riesgo.



Maciosek et al.

Costo efectivo por QALY ganados

Gasparini et al.

110 euros de ahorro por persona vacunada

Wang et al.

Costo efectivo en términos de muerte evitada y años de vida ganados

Economic value of influenza vaccination

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Keywords: influenza, vs. [economic cost effectiveness](#), [cost-benefit](#)

Influenza epidemics are responsible for high mortality and morbidity rates in particular among elderly and high-risk groups. This review is aimed at assessing the economic value of vaccination in these groups. A search of full economic evaluations of influenza vaccination in comparison with no intervention was performed or published from January 1990 to May 2011. Only economic evaluations dealing with elderly and high-risk groups were considered. The quality of selected articles was assessed through Drummond's checklist. Sixteen cost-effectiveness analyses and four cost-benefit analyses were included overall; the quality of studies was fairly good. The vaccination was demonstrated to be cost-effective or cost-saving in almost all studies, independently by the perspective and the type of analysis. Influenza vaccination is a worthwhile intervention from the pharmacoeconomic view point; anyway a modification of methods should be desirable in order to guarantee the comparability and transferability of results.

Introduction

Influenza infection is an important public health issue representing a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. It affects every year from 5 to 20% of the population resulting in more than 200,000 hospitalizations and 50,000 deaths. Although the whole population is affected, influenza morbidity and mortality rates are particularly high among individuals at increased risk of complications, such as elderly—especially those living in the community—cancer patients or persons with underlying immunosuppressive diseases.^{1,2} High medical expenses, due to resource use, and societal costs, from mortality and loss in productivity, are generated by the highly contagious viral infection. Vaccination for elderly and at high-risk groups is an effective strategy to prevent influenza and reduce epidemic impact and efforts have been focused on vaccine administration in most countries. Age-based immunization programs are targeted to persons over 60, 65 or 70 y old, while risk-based immunization ones to those with pre-existing diseases.^{3,4} Providing indirect protection through the vaccination of other population subgroups could be a complementary approach. In fact, vaccination of children as well as of healthcare workers has been shown to produce indirect benefits



Results

Study selection. Of the whole, 776 articles were entered on PubMed. After the evaluation of titles and abstracts 31 papers were considered to be eligible. Of the selected 31 studies, five were excluded from full text reading⁵⁻⁹ and no because full texts were not available.¹⁰⁻¹² In conclusion, 26 full economic evaluations were included (Fig. 1).¹³⁻³⁸ Of the 20 studies included, six (30%) were conducted in Europe (UK, Italy, France, Germany and Netherlands)¹³⁻¹⁷ and 14 (70%)¹⁸⁻³¹ were in non-European countries, mainly in the US.

Twelve studies (60%)^{13,14,16,18,20,21,23,24,26,27,29,30,32} were focused on people aged 65 and above; Maciosek et al.¹³ also included people over 50 y; two studies chose only people between 65 and 74 y²⁰ and Turner et al.²¹ also addressed high risk adult patients.

For the high risk group of patients, two studies^{22,23} dealt with program workers, one²⁴ with patients affected with cancer, one²⁵ with health care workers in close contact with oncological patients and one²⁶ with people with chronic lung disease. Two additional studies dealt with children at risk: in the study by Hall et al.²⁷ they

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Fuente: Chiara de Waure, Maria Assunta Veneziano, Chiara Cadeddu, Silvio Capizzi, Maria Lucia Specchia, Stefano Capri & Walter Ricciardi (2012) Economic value of influenza vaccination, Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics, 8:1, 119 129, DOI: [10.4161/hv.8.1.18420](https://doi.org/10.4161/hv.8.1.18420)

Ámbito de acción para el manejo de la Pandemia

| Ámbito | Detalle y algunos ejemplos |
|---|---|
| 1. Mitigación y contención | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Medidas que buscan disminuir y frenar la propagación del virus (distancia social, cuarentenas, uso de elementos de protección). |
| 2. Sanitario | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reforzamiento del sistema de salud (camas, personal, ventiladores).- Estrategia de detección, seguimiento, rastreo y aislamiento de casos. |
| 3. Económico | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Medidas de apoyo a hogares y familias (subsidios, postergación de pagos).- Medidas de apoyo a la economía y liquidez (tasas de interés, créditos). |
| 4. Manejo Estrés post traumático | <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Acompañamiento psicológico-Espiritualidad-Valores: solidaridad, generosidad, comprensión, ser más humanos y dialogantes |

Desafíos Pendientes

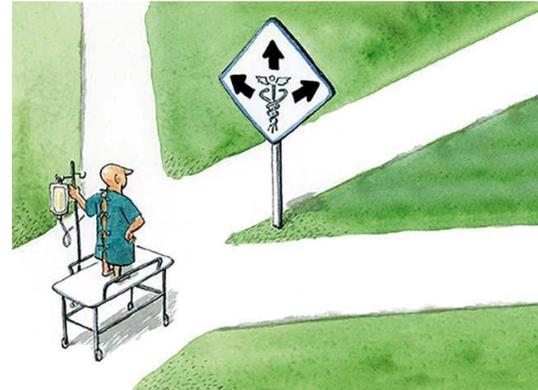
- Necesidad de transformar el Sistema de Salud de Chile.
- Importancia de la prevención responsable fundamental de la Atención Primaria.



La formación de nuevas generaciones de profesionales de salud no debe estar centrado en la enfermedad sino en el modelo de bienestar, medidas anticipatorias frente a los importantes factores de riesgo de las ECNT.

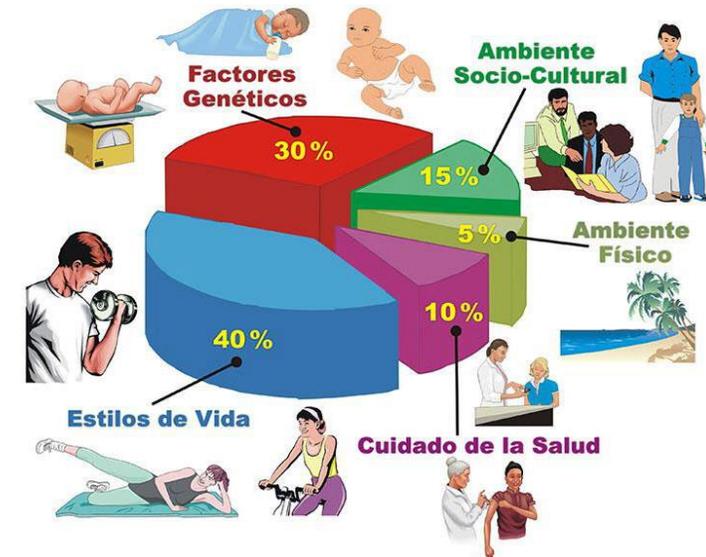
Lecciones aprendidas

- Se ha unido el sistema de salud pública con el sistema privado de salud
- Se amplió la red de laboratorios (100 laboratorios)
- Se autorizó la participación de médicos extranjeros
- Urge formar a las PM en la digitalización.



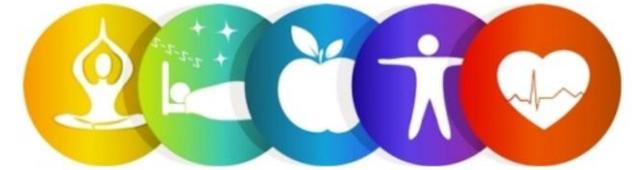
Lecciones aprendidas

- Preocupación de las Personas Mayores.
- Digitalización en salud llegó para quedarse.
- Conciliar la existencia de datos que generan información, con la confidencialidad de ellos pero con humanidad.
- Construir patrones de riesgo.

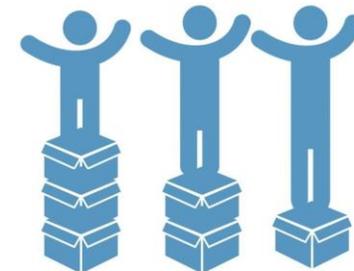


Reflexiones de política pública

- ¿Las lecciones aprendidas nos permitirán buscar sociedades sanas desde la perspectiva física y psicológica?
- ¿Nos permitirá ver y actuar por un país más justo con oportunidades para quienes así desean aprovecharlas?
- ¿Seremos más planificados? En infraestructura, servicios básicos, vivienda y transporte.



Equidad



Universidad de
los Andes

Reflexiones del Alma

- Habremos aprendido a hacer familia? A escucharnos, a ser solidarios?.
- Habremos aprendido a ser más humildes?, un virus ha encerrado a un mundo completo.
- Cómo podremos superar la pobreza dada por las pérdidas laborales?.
- Como superaremos el estrés post traumático: daño psicológico?
- Como alimentaremos la espiritualidad?. Más que nunca la necesitamos con ayuda de todos ustedes.

