REVIEW

Non-pharmaceutical interventions for containment, mitigation and suppression of COVID-19 infection

Intervenciones no farmacéuticas para la contención, mitigación y supresión de la infección por COVID-19

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Abstract

Background:
The best scientific evidence is required to design effective Non-pharmaceutical interventions to help policymakers to contain COVID-19.

Aim:
To describe which Non-pharmaceutical interventions used different countries and when they use them. It also explores how Non-pharmaceutical interventions impact the number of cases, the mortality, and the capacity of health systems.

Methods:
We consulted eight web pages of transnational organizations, 17 of international media, 99 of government institutions in the 19 countries included, and besides, we included nine studies (out of 34 identified) that met inclusion criteria.

Result:
Some countries are focused on establishing travel restrictions, isolation of identified cases, and high-risk people. Others have a combination of mandatory quarantine and other drastic social distancing measures. The timing to implement the interventions varied from the first fifteen days after detecting the first case to more than 30 days. The effectiveness of isolated non-pharmaceutical interventions may be limited, but combined interventions have shown to be effective in reducing the transmissibility of the disease, the collapse of health care services, and mortality. When the number of new cases has been controlled, it is necessary to maintain social distancing measures, self-isolation, and contact tracing for several months. The policy decision-making in this time should be aimed to optimize the opportunities of saving lives, reducing the collapse of health services, and minimizing the economic and social impact over the general population, but principally over the most vulnerable. The timing of implementing and lifting interventions could have a substantial effect on those objectives.
Remark

1. Why was this study conducted?

To know what non-pharmaceutical interventions (Non-pharmaceutical interventions) have different countries adopted for containment, mitigation, or suppression of COVID-19 pandemic and at what time they were implemented. To review the evidence on the impact of Non-pharmaceutical interventions on containment, mitigation, or suppression of the pandemic.

2. What were the most relevant results of the study?

Some countries are mainly focused on establishing travel restrictions, isolation of identified cases, and high-risk people. Others have a more intense combination of drastic social distancing measures like mandatory quarantine measures for the entire population and closure of all educational centers. Some of the countries have implemented drastic social distancing measures in the first fifteen days after detecting the first case, other countries have taken more than 30 days. The effectiveness of isolated Non-pharmaceutical interventions may be limited, but combined interventions have shown to have a high impact in reducing the transmissibility of the disease, the collapse of health care services, and mortality. When the number of new cases has been controlled, it is necessary to maintain social distancing measures. Testing, contact tracing, and quarantine of suspected cases could be the main strategies after the relaxation of drastic social distancing Non-pharmaceutical interventions.

3. What do these results contribute?

The evidence synthesized might inform the policy decision-making regarding the control of COVID-19 disease.

Resumen

Antecedentes:

Se requiere la mejor evidencia científica para diseñar intervenciones no farmacológicas efectivas para ayudar a los formuladores de políticas a contener COVID-19.

Objetivo:

Describir qué intervenciones no farmacológicas utilizaron diferentes países y cuándo las implementaron. También explora cómo las intervenciones no farmacológicas afectan el número de casos, la mortalidad y la capacidad de los sistemas de salud.

Métodos:

Consultamos ocho páginas web de organizaciones transnacionales, 17 de medios internacionales, 99 de instituciones gubernamentales en los 19 países incluidos, y además, incluimos nueve estudios (de 34 identificados) que cumplían con los criterios de inclusión.

Resultados:

Algunos países implementaron restricciones de viaje, aislamiento de casos identificados y personas de alto riesgo. Otros combinaron varias medidas más drásticas de distanciamiento social. El tiempo para implementar las intervenciones varió desde los primeros quince días después de detectar el primer caso hasta más de 30 días. La efectividad de las intervenciones no farmacológicas combinadas ha demostrado ser efectivas para reducir la transmisibilidad de la enfermedad, el colapso de los servicios de salud y la mortalidad. Cuando se controle el número de casos nuevos, es necesario mantener medidas de distanciamiento social, autoaislamiento y rastreo de contactos durante varios meses. La toma de decisiones políticas en este momento debe tener como objetivo optimizar las oportunidades de salvar vidas, reducir el colapso de los servicios de salud y minimizar el impacto económico y social sobre la población en general, pero principalmente sobre los más vulnerables.
Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new, rapidly emerging infectious disease, which constitutes a major global health threat. On January 30th, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a global health emergency, while Colombia did it on March 12th.

The virus SARS-CoV-2 appears to have high transmissibility, the basic reproduction number (R0) range from 2.8 to 5.5, in the absence of full quarantine and social distancing measures, in comparison to the average R0 for seasonal influenza viruses which is about 1.8.

In past experiences, like the 1918-19 H1N1 influenza pandemic, no effective interventions or vaccines were available to treat or prevent the disease; this has taught us that in these circumstances, a variety of non-pharmaceutical interventions (Non-pharmaceutical interventions) are successful at reducing case numbers. Non-pharmaceutical interventions include isolating ill persons, contact tracing, quarantine of exposed persons, social distancing, travel restrictions, school, churches and workplace closure, and cancellation of mass gathering events. Those interventions have shown to be effective ways to respond to the outbreak when implemented early in the epidemic. Past epidemics have also shown that while the interventions remained in place, mortality is reduced; however, "transmission rebounded once controls are lifted".

Three groups of Non-pharmaceutical interventions strategies have been recognized, 1) containment, 2) mitigation, and 3) suppression. Containment interventions are those implemented when the first cases are detected in order to interrupt the transmission of the disease, prevent its spread and give time to the healthcare system to make the preparations for attending patients, and waiting for the development of vaccines and effective interventions. Mitigation interventions are used when the number of cases increases and the possibility of finding a relationship between cases is complicated, mitigation is not aimed to interrupt transmission completely, but to reduce the health impact of an epidemic over the mortality and the collapse of the health system. And suppression is intended to reduce the average number of secondary cases each case generates.

According to the Imperial College, suppression carries enormous social and economic costs, which may themselves have a significant impact on health and well-being in the short and longer-term. Mitigation will never be able to protect those at risk from severe disease or death entirely, and the resulting mortality may, therefore, still be high.

In China, three major Non-pharmaceutical interventions have been implemented to control the spread and reduce the outbreak size of COVID-19. First, inter-city travel bans and the establishment of a cordon sanitaire of Wuhan and surrounding cities in Hubei Province. Second, measures for improving the screening, contact tracing, identification, diagnosis, isolation, and reporting of suspected ill persons and confirmed cases. And third, implementing inner-city travel and contact restrictions, which included limiting individual social contact, using personal hygiene and protective measures, and increasing the physical distance between those who have COVID-19 and those who do not. The Chinese government also encouraged people to stay at home as much as possible, canceled or postponed large public events and mass gatherings, and closed libraries, museums, and workplaces.

The progressive spread of the disease has allowed many countries to anticipate that a pandemic is approaching. In the case of Colombia, some local governments, as well as the national government, rapidly and drastically implemented a quarantine in all the national territory, as well as other Non-pharmaceutical interventions aimed at the contention, suppression, and mitigation of the COVID-19 disease.
The best available scientific evidence is required to design effective Non-pharmaceutical interventions and disseminate the knowledge urgently to help policymakers assess the potential benefits and costs of Non-pharmaceutical interventions to contain COVID-19 outbreaks. It is essential to describe how different countries implement Non-pharmaceutical interventions, and at what point of the epidemic. It is also necessary to explore how those Non-pharmaceutical interventions have impacted the number of cases, the mortality, and the capacity of healthcare facilities to deliver healthcare services. There are still crucial knowledge gaps on the effectiveness of different interventions to adequately justify the preparation, implementation, or cancellation of various Non-pharmaceutical interventions, policymakers across the world need evidence as to the combination and timings of each, which remains lacking.

Materials and Methods

A rapid evidence synthesis focused on identifying Non-pharmaceutical interventions implemented in the city of Wuhan and 19 countries (i.e., Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Russia, South Korea, Spain, United Kingdom, and the United States) was carried out. Three criteria were applied to select the countries and territories, 1) a comparatively high number of cases, 2) a political or social particularity that allows the understanding of different types of Non-pharmaceutical interventions or different pace in their implementation; and 3) balance between countries in Europe, Asia, and North, Central, and South America.

Eight web pages of transnational organizations, 17 webpages of international magazines and newspapers, and 99 webpages of governmental institutions in the 19 countries included were searched from January 1st to March 25th, 2020. Additionally, the databases Medline and Embase were searched for studies evaluating the effectiveness of Non-pharmaceutical interventions for the containment, suppression, and mitigation of COVID-19 (Appendix 1 with the search sources).

Official documents and media articles were used to determine the date when different countries implemented Non-pharmaceutical interventions. The eligibility criteria of academic papers were that the article was focused on exploring the effectiveness and impact of Non-pharmaceutical interventions on the containment, suppression, or mitigation of COVID-19, with no language, neither study design restrictions. Eligible studies included observational studies (cohorts, time series, series report), simulations studies, and health system or political system guidance.

Quality assessment of observational studies was performed with the Johana Briggs criteria for appraisal. In contrast, simulation studies were not formally quality assessed. Still, a judgement was provided according to the completeness of variables to perform the simulation, the strength of the assumptions, and the quality of the description of the statistical procedure. All stages of the review process were performed by one researcher and checked by a second.

Information about the number of new cases and new deaths caused by COVID-19 in the countries and territories chosen was reached from the John Hopkins Center for Systems Science and Engineering after realizing that its dashboard has more updated information than the situation reports of WHO. The first case reported in each country was documented from official sources or from WHO, with this information, we determined how many days elapsed between the first case reported and the NPI decision taken by the government. The number of days to make the decision was used to develop a timeline of events, a heat map, and a joint figure that represents new cases day by day and the point in which the Non-pharmaceutical interventions were decided. The heat map was developed with R software.
Results

All countries have implemented several Non-pharmaceutical interventions to control COVID-19 infection. However, there is variability in the amount and type of interventions. In countries like Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Russia, we identified few interventions, and none of them were among the most drastic measures of social distancing, for example, Mexico has only implemented the closure of schools and colleges [18]. These countries have focused mainly on avoiding the entry of cases by using travel restrictions and isolating the identified cases and high-risk people.

Another group of countries applied several interventions, including one of the drastic social distancing ones. South Korea, United Kingdom, and the United States, for example, have implemented more drastic social distancing interventions combined with rules of detection, contact tracing, and isolation of cases and contacts. Notably, South Korean is recognized for the rapid implementation of a mass case detection strategy [19], while recently in some of the States in the United States have begun the implementation of social distancing measures [20].

The third group of countries has applied an intense combination of drastic interventions for containment, mitigation, and suppression of infection. Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Italy, Spain, all implemented mandatory quarantine for the entire population, after closing schools and universities, canceling all events that concentrated more than 200 people and suspending public transportation for all who do not carry out essential work for infection control. In addition, they have also employed case isolation and contact tracing, borders closings, and some are implementing mass case detection.

Figure 1. Heat map of Non-pharmaceutical interventions and number of days in which they were implement them after the first case of COVID-19
Table 1. Non-pharmaceutical interventions and number of days to implement them after the first case of COVID-19 (as march 28 of 2020)

| Countries/first case date | Hubei | China | Japan | Korea | United States | Australia | Canada | Germany | Spain | Italia | Russia | United Kingdom | Iran | Brazil | Norway | México | Chile | Argentina | Colombia | Cuba |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|----------|--------|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|------|
|                           | 31/12/19 | 31/12/20 | 15/01/20 | 20/01/20 | 21/01/20 | 26/01/20 | 27/01/20 | 27/01/20 | 31/01/20 | 31/01/20 | 1/02/20 | 1/02/20 | 20/02/20 | 26/02/20 | 27/02/20 | 29/02/20 | 3/03/20 | 3/03/20 | 6/03/20 | 13/03/20 |
| **Measure**               | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Emergency declaration**| 23 | 13 | 52 | 53 | 43 | 9 | 25 | -24 | 9 | 6 | |
| **Population level social distancing** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quarantine               | 23 | 24 | 62* | 59 | 38 | 52 | 18 | 16 | 16 | | |
| Closing schools and universities | 23 | 48 | 43 | 41 | 30 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 11 | |
| Canceling of large events | 20 | | 54 | 39 | 39 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 6 | | |
| Suspension of public transportation | 23 | | 41 | 51 | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| Isolation of cases and contacts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isolation of travelers from China | 62 | 49 | 58 | 33 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isolation of travelers from other countries | 62 | 54 | 53 | 38 | 49 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 12 | -45 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isolation of high-risk population | 46 | 34 | 53 | 38 | 49 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 14 | 12 | -45 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Isolation of cases or symptomatic people | 46 | 40 | 14 | 18 | -41 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Travel restrictions**   | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Entry restrictions for foreigners (China) | 19 | 2 | 10 | 54 | 49 | 30 | -1 | 14 | -46 | 14 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Entry restrictions for foreigners (Others) | 61 | 59 | 39 | 54 | 49 | 43 | 39 | 27 | 22 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Closure of borders        | 57 | 54 | 51 | 51 | 44 | 26 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 10 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| International travel restrictions | 54 | 58 | 58 | 54 | 48 | 39 | 38 | 32 | 46 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Inter-city travel restrictions | 31 | 31 | 54 | 48 | 38 | 41 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Early case detection and contact tracing** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intensive early case detection | 20 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 44 | 5 | 8 | -32 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact tracing           | 20 | 21 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 10 | | -41 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 1 shows the non-pharmaceutical interventions (NON-PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS) that countries have implemented as of March 28th of 2020 and the number of days in which they were implemented after their first case report. The non-pharmaceutical interventions are presented in the following order: 1) those related to the most drastic measures of social distancing; 2) isolation measures of cases and contacts, 3) travel restrictions; and 4) early case detection and contact tracing. The countries are organized from left to right, according to the detection date of their first case. The numbers in the table are the number of days between the application of the intervention and the appearance of the first case in each country. The references that were consulted in each country are presented in the appendix 1.

* The social distancing strategy recently used in South Korea is not mandatory as in other countries. However, the campaign is quite comprehensive, so we decided to put it in this box.

**Note:** due to the large amount of different information that is circulating in this pandemic, the different languages in which the information is published, and the reporting limitations of some countries, some data may not be accurate. Negative numbers indicate that action was taken before the first case came. For example, Chile declared a state of alert on February 8, which is 24 days before the first case.
## Table 2. Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions for the control of COVID-19 infection

| No-Pharmaceutical Intervention                                                                 | Impact               | # of studies addressing the intervention | Type of study                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Combination of interventions                                                                  | High                 | 7                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 2 cohort studies                        |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 rapid systematic review               |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 time series study                     |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 2 simulations                          |
| Isolation of cases                                                                            | High                 | 3                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 2 simulations                          |
| Early detection of cases                                                                       | High                 | 2                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 simulation                           |
| Contact tracing                                                                               | High                 | 1                                        | 1 simulation                           |
| Quarantine of contacts                                                                         | High                 | 2                                        | 1 cohort study                         |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 policy guidance                       |
| Suspension of public transportation                                                            | High                 | 2                                        | 1 rapid systematic review               |
| 1 cohort study                                                                                 |                      |                                          | 1 cohort study                         |
| Canceling of large events                                                                      | High                 | 2                                        | 1 rapid systematic review               |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 cross-sectional study                 |
| Maintaining social distancing interventions for at least 6 months after the outbreak           | High                 | 2                                        | 2 simulations                          |
| Self-isolation of symptomatic people                                                           | Moderately high      | 2                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 simulation                           |
| Isolation of people older than 70 years                                                        | Moderate             | 1                                        | 1 simulation                           |
| Work at home strategies                                                                        | Moderate             | 1                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
| Social distancing                                                                             | Moderately low       | 3                                        | 2 simulations                          |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 rapid systematic review               |
| Inner-city travel restrictions                                                                  | Moderately low       | 2                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 simulation                           |
| Inter-city travel restrictions                                                                 | Moderately low       | 3                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 cohort study                         |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 cross-sectional study                 |
| Closure of schools and daycares                                                                 | Moderately low       | 2                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
|                                                                                               |                      |                                          | 1 simulation                           |
| Quarantine of people traveling from territories affected                                       | Low                  | 1                                        | 1 cohort study                         |
| Contact reduction                                                                             | Low                  | 1                                        | 1 simulation                           |
| Closure of borders                                                                             | Low                  | 1                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
| Procedures for detecting cases in the airports                                                | Low                  | 1                                        | 1 policy guidance                       |
Non-pharmaceutical interventions for containment, mitigation and suppression of COVID-19 infection

Regarding the pace for implementing the strategies, some countries such as Argentina, Chile, and Colombia, which reported the first case in March, implemented interventions in the early fifteen days after the detection of the first case (Table 1 for further details), or even before the notification of the first case, as it is the case of Chile. Argentina, Chile, and Colombia have had the opportunity to anticipate and learn from the policy decision made in other countries, such as China and South Korea, affected as early as December 2019 and January 2020 (Figure 1 that exhibits a heat map of the time to implement the interventions). Countries such as Italy, Spain, and the United States, took more than 30 days to implement drastic measures of social distancing, and they are displaying an extreme situation of the collapse of their health systems. These experiences have served to apprentice countries to making decisions early after the first case is reported (Figure 2 for information about the moment in which some countries have implemented some decisions and the number of new cases they had at that time).

Other Non-pharmaceutical interventions implemented by the countries analyzed include interventions to improve the infrastructure of the health system and strength the human resources capacity (e.g., expand the capacity of beds, enable the use of stadiums and other spaces), strategies aimed at populations at risk (e.g., special measures for the people deprived of liberty), social support interventions (e.g., tax relieves), strategies to support the production of goods and services (e.g., facilitate loans to companies), and strategies for accurate information, timely communication, and support for social distancing (Appendix 2).

Impact of Non-pharmaceutical interventions

In exploring the effectiveness of non-pharmaceutical interventions on containment, suppression, and mitigation of COVID-19 infection, we included nine over 34 studies identified (one policy guidance, one rapid systematic review, two cohort studies, one time series study, and four simulations) \(^{4,6,11,13,21,22}\). Appendix 3 summarizes the findings of these studies.

The effectiveness of any isolated Non-pharmaceutical interventions may be limited, but...
combined interventions have shown to be effective and have a high impact in reducing the transmissibility of the disease, the collapse of health care services, and mortality. Seven of nine studies included explicitly suggest the early implementation of combined and strict interventions; mainly, quarantine, social distancing, suspension of public transportation, early detection of cases and home isolation of mild cases. Combined Non-pharmaceutical interventions might reduce the maximum demand for medical care and mortality by half or even two thirds. A simulation study for the United Kingdom and the United States shows that, in an uncontrolled epidemic, demand for intensive care beds is predicted to exceed as early as the second week of April, with peak demand for care beds of more than 30 times the maximum supply in both countries.

After the peak of the disease, and when the number of new cases has been controlled, it is necessary to maintain social distancing measures, control of public transportation, work-at-home strategies, case detection and isolation, and contact tracing. Contact tracing and case isolation are suggested to be highly effective in controlling a new COVID-19 outbreak. However, the probability of control decreases with 1) long delays from onset of symptoms until deciding isolation, 2) few contacts tracked per case, and 3) when the transmission before symptoms increases. In most of the simulation scenarios and from the public health experience of previous epidemics, it is identified that, if the social contact resumes to normal levels, the contagions could increase again. Therefore several Non-pharmaceutical interventions, including social distancing, should be continued for several months; it is even proposed that restrictive measures should be maintained until a vaccine is available (potentially 18 months or more) since it is predicted that transmission will recover quickly if interventions are relaxed.

When the number of new cases demonstrates the control of the disease, evidence suggests that measures that can be lifted first are border closures, case detection procedures at airports, and the closings of schools and daycares. The evidence also suggests that both the establishment and removal of Non-pharmaceutical interventions depend on several political, social, and cultural factors, not only on the behavior of the disease.

**Discussion**

**Summary of the main findings**

We consulted eight web pages of transnational organizations, 17 of international media, 99 of government institutions in the 19 countries included, and besides, we included nine studies (out of 34 identified) that met inclusion criteria. We found that some countries are mainly focused on establishing travel restrictions, isolation of identified cases, and high-risk people. Others have a more intense combination of mandatory quarantine for the entire population, closure of all educational centers, and suspension of public transportation for all those who do not perform essential work. Some of the countries have implemented interventions in the first fifteen days after detecting the first case, while others have taken more than 30 days to implement drastic measures of social distancing. The effectiveness of isolated Non-pharmaceutical interventions may be limited, but combined interventions have shown to be effective and have a high impact in reducing the transmissibility of the disease, the collapse of health care services, and mortality. When the number of new cases has been controlled, it is necessary to maintain social distancing measures, public transportation control, work at home strategies, case detection, self-isolation, and contact tracing for several months.
Comparison with other studies

A modeling study made in Colombia to predict the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic according to mitigation measures that have been implemented in the country resonates with our findings that combined interventions could be effective and have a high impact on reducing the transmissibility of the disease. The study of González-Jaramillo et al.,\textsuperscript{(23)} concludes that the combination of mitigation strategies taken by the Colombian government could reduce the number of patients that would require intensive care units from 36,782 in the scenario of no intervention to 1,176 in the scenario that combines case isolation, home quarantine, and social distancing of people over 70 years old.

Our finding of the need to maintain social distancing measures, control of public transportation, work-at-home strategies, case detection and isolation, and contact tracing has also been supported in the literature. The model developed by Prem et al.,\textsuperscript{(14)} suggests that the sudden lifting of interventions could lead to an earlier secondary peak, which could be prevented by relaxing the interventions gradually. In this regard, Colburn suggests that testing, contact tracing, and quarantine of suspected cases could be the main strategies after the relaxation of drastic social distancing Non-pharmaceutical interventions to prevent healthcare system overload. Colburn calls for the incorporation of these strategies into models to allow countries to have a better picture of the testing capacity they will need and to decide if such policies could be successful in suppressing COVID-19 spread in a given country \textsuperscript{(24)}.

Non-pharmaceutical interventions also have adverse effects on individuals, communities, and the national economy. A recent rapid review reported that quarantine could have harmful psychological effects such as post-traumatic stress symptoms, confusion, and anger, which can lead to adverse long-term psychological effects.\textsuperscript{(21,25)} Many articles have highlighted the economic implications that quarantine interventions might have over the economy in 2020; however, the goal at this moment is saving as many lives as our resources allowed\textsuperscript{(4,5,8,9,12,13,21,26)}.

Limitations of this review

Given the time constraints imposed by the ongoing coronavirus outbreak, we made some critical methodological decisions that need to be considered. The inclusion criteria and the extraction of information of the studies included in this synthesis were applied by one reviewer. In addition, simulation studies were not formally quality assessed.

Conclusion

The policy decision-making in this time should be aimed to optimize the opportunities of saving lives, reducing the collapse of health services, and minimizing the economic and social impact over the general population, but principally over the most vulnerable. The timing of implementing and lifting interventions is likely to have a substantial effect on those objectives.

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### Appendix 2.

#### Non-pharmaceutical interventions and number of days in which they were implemented (as March 28, 2020)

| Country/First case date | Hubei | China | Japan | South Korea | United States | Australia | Canada | Germany | Spain | Italy | Russia | United Kingdom | Iran | Brazil | Norway | Monaco | Chile | Argentina | Colombia | Cuba |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|----------------|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 31/12/2019              | 23    | 24    | 23    | 23          | 23            | 25        | 24     | 44      | 24    | 48    | 48     | 61              | 31   | 31     | 31     | 31      | 31    | 31        | 31       | 31    |

#### Strategies

| Non-pharmaceutical interventions for containment, mitigation and suppression of COVID-19 infection |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country/First case date | Hubei | China | Japan | South Korea | United States | Australia | Canada | Germany | Spain | Italy | Russia | United Kingdom | Iran | Brazil | Norway | Monaco | Chile | Argentina | Colombia | Cuba |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|----------------|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 31/12/2019              | 23    | 24    | 23    | 23          | 23            | 25        | 24     | 44      | 24    | 48    | 48     | 61              | 31   | 31     | 31     | 31      | 31    | 31        | 31       | 31    |

#### Prohibition of mobility in public or private means of transport

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Social distancing of cases or contacts

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Isolation because of coming from another country

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Isolation because of being a person at high risk of contracting the virus

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Isolation because of coming from China

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Isolation because of being a positive case

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Isolation because of presenting symptoms or being a positive case

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Travel restrictions

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Use of technology to detect cases, track contacts, and notify (e.g., thermometers, drive-through, apps)

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Case tracking and detection

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Intensive care units (in part of entry and in all territorial entities/provinces)

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Contact tracing

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Use of technology to detect cases, track contacts, and notify (e.g., thermometers, drive-through, apps)

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Labs or additional capabilities

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Infrastructure of the health and human resource system

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Health care staff

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Training for doctors

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Incentives (monetary) for care staff

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

#### Strategies for population at risk

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

| Days from 1st case |
|--------------------|
| 31/12/2019         | 23    |

### Non-pharmaceutical interventions

- *Labor or tenant protection measures (in order to avoid layoffs and evictions)*
- *Food support or other supplies for vulnerable people*
- *Tax or credit relief*
- *Direct support with financial resources (bonds or other measures)*
- *Suspension of face-to-face classes in kindergartens, schools or universities*
- *Limiting access to care facilities or hospitals for the elderly*
- *Isolation because of coming from another country*
- *Increasing supplies (masks, ventilators)*
- *Investment in vaccines and research*
- *Suspension of gatherings*
- *Restricted entry for foreigners (China)*
- *Strategies for population at risk*
- *Prohibition of mobility in public or private means of transport*
## Appendix 2. (Continuación)

| Country/First case date | Hubei | China | Japan | South Korea | United States | Australia | Canada | Germany | Spain | Italy | Russia | United Kingdom | Iran | Brazil | Norway | Mexico | Chile | Argentina | Colombia | Cuba |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|------|--------|----------------|------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|------|
| Improving payment conditions due to sickness or disability | 50    | 41    | 32    | 18          | 10            | 3         |        |         |       |      |        |                 |      |        |         |        |       |           |         |      |
| Coordination of donations | 49    | 41    |       |             |               |           |        |         |       |      |        |                 |      |        |         |        |       |           |         |      |
| ONG participation | 41    |       |       |             |               |           |        |         |       |      |        |                 |      |        |         |        |       |           |         |      |
| Interventions to endorse goods and services production | 55    | 63    | 53    | 51          | 46            | 49        | 40     | 40      | 18    | 15   | 21     |                 | 18   | 15     | 21     | 15     | 14    |           |         |      |
| Direct support with financial resources for companies | 55    | 50    | 53    | 51          | 46            | 47        | 40     | 40      | 18    | 15   | 21     |                 | 18   | 15     | 21     | 15     | 14    |           |         |      |
| Tax and credit reliefs and facilitating loans to companies | 55    | 50    | 53    | 51          | 46            | 47        | 40     | 40      | 18    | 15   | 21     |                 | 18   | 15     | 21     | 15     | 14    |           |         |      |
| Economic plans | 55    | 50    | 53    | 51          | 46            | 47        | 40     | 40      | 18    | 15   | 21     |                 | 18   | 15     | 21     | 15     | 14    |           |         |      |
| Food and drug supply plans | 40    | 47    | 45    |             |               |           |        |         |       |      |        |                 |      |        |         |        |       |           |         |      |
| Regulation of medicine retail price | 41    |       |       |             |               |           |        |         |       |      |        |                 |      |        |         |        |       |           |         |      |
| Information, communication, and endorsement to social distancing |       | 30    | 16    |             | 6             |           |        |         |       |      |        |                 | 16   | 20     | 4       | -15    |       |           |         |      |
| Daily media reports | 6     | 53    | 49    | 43          | 43            | 43        | 32     | 14      | 28    | 17   | 8      |                 | -24  | -32    | -7      | -41    | -32   | -7        |         |      |
| Educational campaigns | 21    | 42    | 48    | 44          | 40            | 32        | 14     | 28      | 17    | 8    | 5      |                 | -24  | -32    | -7      | -41    | -32   | -7        |         |      |
| Publication of plans, decrees, recommendations on specific | 53    | 43    | 38    | 28          | 28            | 28        | 28     | 28      | 28    | 28   | 28     |                 | 28   | 28     | 28      | 28     | 28    | 28        |         |      |
| National increase in internet speed for all users | 55    | 42    | 38    |             |               |           |        |         |       |      |        |                 |      |        |         |        |       |           |         |      |
| Enabling free call lines for nationals abroad |       |       |       |             |               |           |        |         |       |      |        |                 |      |        |         |        |       |           |         |      |
| Promoting remote working or telemedicine |       |       |       |             |               |           |        |         |       |      |        |                 |      |        |         |        |       |           |         |      |

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### Appendix 3.

**Key findings of studies that addressed the impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions**

| Non-pharmacological interventions | Impact | Findings |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Combination of measures           | High   | Two modeling studies (SIR) of COVID-19 infection established that strict prevention and early control measures, such as quarantine, social distancing or detention of public transportation service, reduce the infection’s contact rate and efficiency, and therefore, are the key on the outbreak. (11) Non-pharmacological measures such as restriction of travels between cities, social distancing and contact reduction, as well as early detection and isolation, have made a substantial reduction of the COVID-19’s transmission in China. It is estimated that early detection and isolation of the positive cases prevent more infection than restriction in traveling and contact reduction (5.5 versus 2.6 times), but non-pharmacological measures all integrates made the strongest and fastest effect. (12) Without the implementation of non-pharmacological measures, case numbers of COVID-19 would have increased rapidly in China, 51 times in Wuhan, 92 times in other cities from Hubei and 125 times in other provinces. (12) Implementation times of intervention are also critical. Case's numbers can be drastically reduced in 66%, 86% and 95%, respectively, if NPI could be driven in a week, two week and three weeks before the real time in which they were implemented on the whole country. Also, geographic range of affected areas can be reduced from 308 to 192, 130 and 61 cities, respectively. (12) On most scenarios, tracking of contacts is highly effective and the isolation of positive cases it's enough to control new outbreaks for COVID-19 in three months. Control probability decreases with long delays from the beginning of symptoms to isolation, can determined less cases from contact tracking and increases the transmission before symptoms. (13) The effectiveness of any isolated intervention can be limited, which requires combination of multiple interventions to have a substantial impact on transmission. (15) Optimal mitigation policies (which combine home isolation of suspicious cases, home quarantine of the people who live in the same place as the suspicious case and social distancing of elderly and people at higher risk of severe illness) may reduce the maximum demand of medical care and mortality between 2/3 and a half However, resulting mitigated pandemic probably would lead to hundreds of thousands of deaths and collapsed health services. (10) In total, on a non-mitigated pandemic, we can predict approximately 510,000 deaths in UK and 2.2 million in USA, without taking into account the possible negative effects of a collapsed health system. (10) For a non-controlled epidemic, we can predict that the demand of ICU beds will be exceeded from the second week of April, with a peak in demand 30 times higher than de maximum offer in both countries. (10) |
### Non-pharmacological interventions

| Impact   | Findings                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cities that implement any combination of control measures preventively, before any case of COVID-19, informed 33.3% (IC 95%: 11.1 - 44.4%) less cases confirmed by laboratory during the first week of (13.0, IC 95%: 7.1 - 18.8, n = 125), compared with cities who started control measures later (20.6 cases, IC 95%: 14.5 - 26.8, n = 171; difference between groups, U = 8197 z = -3.4, P <0.01). | Inside the specific control measures, cities who suspended public transportation within the city and/or closed entertaining places and forbidden public reunions, and made it before, informed less cases during the first week of outbreak. |

#### Appendix 3. (Continuación)

| Non-pharmacological interventions       | Impact | Findings                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Case isolation                          | High   | It is estimated that early detection and isolation of cases prevent more infection than traveling restriction and contact reduction (5 vs 2.6 times), but non-pharmacological measurements all together have a stronger and faster impact. |
| Early detection of cases                | High   | It is estimated that early detection and isolation of cases prevent more infection than traveling restriction and contact reduction (5 vs 2.6 times), but non-pharmacological measurements all together have a stronger and faster impact. |
| Contact tracking                        | High   | On most scenarios, tracking of contacts is highly effective and the isolation of positive cases is enough to control new outbreaks for COVID-19 in three months. Control probability decreases with long delays from the beginning of symptoms to isolation, can determine less cases from contact tracking and increases the transmission before symptoms. |
| Quarantine of contacts                  | High   | Four cohort studies and 15 modeling studies of SARS (Severe acute respiratory syndrome) and MERS (Middle east respiratory syndrome) confirmed the effectiveness of quarantine on individuals that have had close contact with confirmed cases. Only three studies considered the effectiveness of quarantine on hypothetical examples that also modeled the pre-symptomatic infectiousness. The studies are consistent on identifying that quarantine effectiveness depends on a critical way from the biological dynamics of the infectious disease (for example, latent periods and infectious periods) and transmissibility. When the transmissibility is relatively low (basic reproductive number <2.5), the quarantine may control a disease, even when the infectiousness precedes the symptoms for several days. When transmissibility is high and symptoms come many days after infectiousness, quarantine may be enough. The related evidence with flu pandemics indicates that quarantine of exposed people may delay the peak on local epidemics during the first stages of it, which helps reducing the disease load and also delays the propagation. ECDC. |
| Public transportation suspension        | High   | A 14 days quarantine is considered enough to control contact cases of COVID-19, quick identification of cases increases the effectiveness of quarantine measurement. In Wuhan, if they haven't established any traveling restriction on January 23th, cases may have been increased in 118% (91% - 172%), which leads to 13,857 more cases (10,920 - 20,574), if the prohibition haven't been decreed three days before, it may have reduced cases in 47% (26% - 58%), which involves 3,103 less cases (1,732 - 3,820), cases would have been reduced on a 83% (78% - 89%) if this measure would have been taken a week before. |
## Appendix 3. (Continuación)

| Non-pharmacological interventions | Impact | Findings |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Cancelling public meetings       | High   | Data from seasonal influenza models and pandemic influenza models indicates that, during mitigation stage, cancelling public massive meetings before the epidemic peak may reduce virus transmission. \((15)\) A systematic review from 24 studies found little but consistent evidence on the fact that influenza transmission occurs among pilgrims on main religious events. Main sports events such as Olympic Games and World Football Cup, detected a marginal increase in incidence of all the infectious diseases, including the flu, with infections limited to competitors and the staff, instead of the crowds or the general community. \((17)\) |
| Maintenance of social distancing measures, (at least six months after outbreak) | High   | If the contact with the population resume to normal levels observed on previous years, the suspension on traveling restriction may produce an increasing on the epidemic. Thus, the social distancing may continue during several months. \((12)\) The main challenge in the suppression is that the package of intensive intervention, or something equivalent, effective to reduce the transmission, may be maintained until a vaccine is available (potentially 18 months or so), because it has been predicted that transmission may recover fast if we relax the measures. \((10)\) |
| Self-isolation of symptomatic patients | Moderate-High | Self-isolation of individuals with respiratory infection symptoms in one of the most important measures to reduce transmission of diseases and limit the spread of virus on the community during an epidemic. \((15)\) |
| Social distancing of people older than 70 years | Moderate | Studies have always considered the contact reduction along with other non-pharmacological measures. \((12)\) |
| Working areas measurements | Moderate | Measures on workplaces (flexible work schedules/shifts for employees, telecommuting, physical distancing) are recommended on people with acute respiratory diseases. \((13)\) |
| Social distancing | Low- Moderate | Studies have always considered social distancing along with other non-pharmacological measurements. \((10-12)\) |Warnings to not travel during epidemics have the goal of reducing the number of infected people during the trip to areas or countries where community transmission is in progress; reducing import risk from affected countries and reducing the transmission among travelers (for example, the line on airport and on airplanes) \((15)\) General restrictions of domestic travels can have a small positive impact on delaying an epidemic, only if they are implemented on early stages. Such restrictions may be considered only during contention stage of a high severity epidemic. \((15)\) While we couldn’t contain a higher propagation f COVID-19, attributed measures to Hubei blocking helped reduced the infection speed and reduce the correlation of national air traffic with COVID-19 cases within China, while interpreting changes observed in time of duplication, may be considered all measures imposed at Wuhan. Data cannot make difference between which strict measures succeeded the most, because the analysis only evaluated the effectiveness of the whole measures. All measures were partially successful and have resulted on delayed propagation of COVID-19 in China. \((10)\) Travel ban from Wuhan delayed the arrival time of COVID-19 to other cities in an average of 2.91 days (IC 95%: 2.54-3.29 days). More than 130 cities, covering more than half of China's geographic area and population, benefited from the delay. This delay provided additional time to prepare for the arrival of COVID-19 in China but would not have stopped transmission after the infection was exported to new locations from Wuhan. \((14)\) |
| Restriction of travels between cities | Low- Moderate | |
| Restriction of domestic flights | Low- Moderate | |
## Appendix 3. (Continuación)

| Non-pharmacological interventions                          | Impact                  | Findings                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Closing day-cares and schools (low impact)                  | Low-Moderate            | Proactive school and daycare closing may be associated with significant cost to society and economy. During contention stage, school closing is not justified. There is no data that back up decision making on proactive school closing in terms of anticipated effectiveness to mitigate COVID-19 epidemic, due to the unknown transmission level of this virus on children. (15) |
| Quarantine of travelers from affected areas                 | Low                     | Infection and death numbers avoided with quarantine of travelers from countries with declared outbreaks is substantially lower than quarantine of suspicions or contact cases. (11)                                                                 |
| Contact reduction                                           | Low                     | Studies always considered the reduction of contact along with other non-pharmacological. (12)                                                                                                                |
| Border closure                                              | Low                     | According to evidence from modeling studies, mainly related with influenza pandemic, border closure may delay the introduction of virus to a country only if they are full and quickly implemented during early stages, which is only plausible on specific contexts (for example, on small nations, isolated and islands). Therefore, available evidence does not back up the border closure measure that may cause important secondary effects social and economic disorders. (15) |
| Airport case detection procedures                           | Low                     | Even though some imported cases of COVID-19 have been detected through airport detection procedures, available evidence from all the reviewed publications and the unpublished modeled work made on the ECDC suggests that border control measures are not effective to delay or mitigate a pandemic. This due to the low sensitivity of used systems to detect infections lowly symptomatic and its inability to detect cases during incubation stage. (15) |