regularly tested population and the untested remainder. The untested population can be monitored by testing population samples and by NHS number linkage to hospital diagnoses and general practitioner records. Complementary strategies, including contact tracing and telephone applications, will be crucial in the unscreened population and might enable testing to be done less frequently, as prevalence falls. Testing would be voluntary, but penalties for breaching quarantine after a positive test in a household could be considered. Help lines would be provided to support quarantined households with access to income compensation, mental health support, and food delivery.

National roll-out of this SARS-CoV-2 testing strategy would entail mobilisation of community assets. Public advisory groups and citizens supporting these efforts would be indispensable. A voluntary Dunkirk spirit would be the only way for 10 million tests to be done daily by collaborating university and commercial laboratories with the necessary quality-checked equipment (PCR machines). PCR reagents should be obtained from manufacturers, rather than clinical test companies, and exempt from regulatory requirements on medical testing to limit costs and ensure supplies. This might require emergency legislation.

A more detailed version of this Correspondence was sent to the UK Government on April 10, 2020, with 34 signatories. The full letter is available online, and the signatories are listed in the appendix. KMG has received reimbursement for speaking at Nestle Nutrition Institute conferences and research funding from Nestec. All other authors declare no competing interests.

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Ethnicity is a complex entity composed of genetic make-up, social constructs, cultural identity, and behavioural patterns. Ethnic classification systems have limitations but have been used to explore genetic and other population differences. Individuals from different ethnic backgrounds vary in behaviours, comorbidities, immune profiles, and risk of infection, as exemplified by the increased morbidity and mortality in black and minority ethnic (BME) communities in previous pandemics.

As COVID-19 spreads to areas with large cosmopolitan populations, understanding how ethnicity affects COVID-19 outcomes is essential. We therefore reviewed published papers and national surveillance reports on notifications and outcomes of COVID-19 to ascertain ethnicity data reporting patterns, associations, and outcomes.

Only two (7%) of 29 publications reported ethnicity disaggregated data (both were case series without outcomes specific to ethnicity). We found that none of the ten highest COVID-19 case-notifying countries reported data related to ethnicity; UK mortality reporting, for example, does not require information on ethnicity. This omission seems stark given the disproportionate number of deaths...
among health-care workers from BME backgrounds.\textsuperscript{4,5} Recent UK data from intensive care units indicate that over a third of patients are from BME backgrounds.\textsuperscript{6}

Given previous pandemic experience, it is imperative that policy makers urgently ensure ethnicity forms part of a minimum dataset. More importantly, ethnicity-disaggregated data must occur to permit identification of potential outcome risk factors through adjustment for recognised confounders.

BME communities might be at increased risk of acquisition, disease severity, and poor outcomes in COVID-19 for several reasons (figure). Specific ethnic groups, such as south Asians, have higher rates of some comorbidities, such as diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases, which have been associated with severe disease and mortality in COVID-19.\textsuperscript{7} Ethnicity could interplay with virus spread through cultural, behavioural, and societal differences including lower socioeconomic status, health-seeking behaviour, and intergenerational cohabitation. Disentangling the relative importance of these factors requires both prospective studies, focusing on quantifying absolute risks and outcomes, and qualitative studies of behaviours and responses to pandemic control messages.

If ethnicity is found to be associated with adverse COVID-19 outcomes, this must directly, and urgently, inform public health interventions globally.

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Chen S, Zhang Z, Yang J, et al. Fangcang shelter hospitals: a novel concept for responding to public health emergencies. Lancet 2020; 395: 1305–14—In this Health Policy, in the fourth paragraph of the section describing five essential functions of Fangcang shelter hospitals, two of the clinical criteria for admission were incorrect. The second and third criteria should have been blood oxygen saturation of 93% or lower and a partial pressure of arterial oxygen to fraction of inspired oxygen ratio of 300 mm Hg or less, respectively. These corrections have been made to the online version as of April 17, 2020.

Black JRM, Bailey C, Przewocka J, Dijkstra KK, Swanton C. COVID-19: the case for health-care worker screening to prevent hospital transmission. Lancet 2020; 395: 1418–20—In this Correspondence, two authors, Joanna Przewocka and Krijn K Dijkstra, were erroneously left out of the author byline. This correction has been made to the online version as of April 17, 2020, and the printed version is correct.

Zakhah F, Vapaalalti O, Lashuel HA. Education and research are essential for lasting peace in Yemen. Lancet 2020; 395: 1144—In this Correspondence, the spelling of Hild A Lashuel’s name was incorrect. The correction has been made to the online version as of April 22, 2020.