Epidemiological changes in infectious diseases during the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic in Korea: a systematic review

Jong Gyun Ahn, MD, PhD

1Department of Pediatrics, Severance Children’s Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; 2Institute for Immunology and Immunological Diseases, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

In the era of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, countries worldwide have implemented several nonpharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to contain its spread before vaccines and treatments were developed. NPIs included social distancing, mask wearing, intensive contact tracing and isolation, and sanitization. In addition to their effectiveness at preventing the rapid spread of COVID-19, NPIs have caused secondary changes in the epidemiology of other infectious diseases. In Korea, various NPI stages have been implemented since the first confirmed case of COVID-19 on January 20, 2020. This review, based on a PubMed database search, shows the impact of NPIs on several infectious diseases other than severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 in the COVID-19 pandemic era in Korea.

Key words: COVID-19, Nonpharmaceutical interventions, Infectious diseases, South Korea

Key message
- Nonpharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) have had a major impact on the epidemiology of various infectious diseases in Korea.
- Respiratory diseases and gastrointestinal viral diseases were significantly reduced during the NPI period.
- The decrease in Kawasaki disease after the introduction of NPI is an unintended result.
- Infectious diseases that decreased during NPI use may re-emerge.
- We must continuously monitor the epidemiology of various infectious diseases during the coronavirus era.

Introduction

Since the declaration of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, many countries worldwide, including Korea, have implemented strong quarantine measures based on nonpharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to suppress its spread.1) NPIs, also called community mitigation strategies, are a set of measures separate from vaccination and medication that help individuals and communities slow the spread of an epidemic. NPIs include social distancing, mask wearing, intensive contact tracing and isolation, and sanitization. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes COVID-19, is a new virus to which humans do not have immunity. Thus, SARS-CoV-2 spread rapidly worldwide and caused a global pandemic. NPIs are one of the best ways to control such pandemics when a vaccine is not yet available.2-4)

On February 23, 2020, the Korean government raised the infectious disease crisis level to severe and operated the Central Disaster and Safety Countermeasures Headquarters to focus on pan-government quarantine. Three T (testing, tracking, treatment) strategies and social distancing adjustments have been made to continuously suppress the incidence of disease and minimize damage in the event of a large-scale outbreak. As of September 2021, the Central Disease Control Headquarters calculates the infection reproduction number (R) to analyze and predict the spread of COVID-19 and applied the quarantine policy in 4 stages according to the R value.5)

Since the main transmission routes of SARS-CoV-2 are droplet transmission and direct contact, the NPI policy implemented to suppress its transmission may affect the epidemiologic characteristics of other respiratory and nonrespiratory diseases that are prevalent in the community. In the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to understand trends in current infectious disease epidemiology and predict the postpandemic epidemiology of infectious diseases. This is because the pediatric population is susceptible to various infectious diseases, and in the current epidemiological situation, a temporary reduction of any infectious disease may lead to a large-scale future outbreak due to the accumulation of susceptible persons.

Therefore, this review discusses epidemiological changes in
Infectious diseases during the COVID-19 pandemic in Korea based on searches of the PubMed database. In particular, this review focuses on epidemiologic changes in respiratory and nonrespiratory diseases due to NPIs.

### Study selection and characteristics

PubMed was searched by combining the terms (COVID-19 pandemic, COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019, SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, Wuhan coronavirus) and (nonpharmaceutical, social distancing, social distance, cohort grouping, community containment, isolation strategy, isolation, physical contact, physical distancing, quarantine, quarantining, banning, distancing, lockdown, stay at home, contact, mask) and (Korea) to identify studies that reported on epidemiological changes in infectious diseases during the COVID-19 pandemic in Korea. The search was performed on September 24, 2021. The search revealed 699 results; after the removal of duplicates and exclusion of studies based on title and abstract screening, 15 relevant studies were subjected to full-text review. Of them, one was excluded because it was irrelevant to the main topic. Therefore, 14 articles were included in this systematic review (Fig. 1). A summary of the included articles is outlined in Table 1.6-19

### Changes in respiratory disease epidemiology

#### 1. Respiratory viral infections

There were a total of 10 studies on respiratory viruses.6-15 Among them, 9 studies were analyzed using data from the surveillance system operated by the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA), and one study used data obtained from the National Health Insurance Service (NHIS) database. Most studies analyzed the epidemiology of respiratory viral infections during the pandemic compared to the 5 years prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Four studies analyzed all viruses (adenovirus [ADV], parainfluenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, influenza virus [IFV], human coronavirus, human rhinovirus [HRV], human bocavirus [HBoV], and human metapneumovirus) reported in the surveillance system data, while the other 6 studies analyzed some of the viruses. Of those 6 studies, 4 were of IFV.6,7,11,12 The results differed among studies due to differences in analytical methods and study periods, but all showed that respiratory virus infections after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic had decreasing trends. This is thought to be due to the effectiveness of NPIs used to control COVID-19 infections.

However, 2 studies reported that nonenveloped viruses (ADV, ...

### Nonpharmaceutical interventions

- Social distancing
- Wearing a mask
- Intensive contact tracing and isolation
- Sanitization

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**Graphical abstract**

**Nonpharmaceutical interventions**

- Social distancing
- Wearing a mask
- Intensive contact tracing and isolation
- Sanitization

**Changes in the dynamics of infectious diseases in Korea**

- Respiratory disease
  - Respiratory viral infections
  - Notifiable respiratory infectious diseases
  - COPD and asthma
- Gastrointestinal viral infection
- Kawasaki disease

COPD, chronic obstructive lung disease; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.
Respiratory viruses (ADV, PIV, RSV, KDCA data
- Enterovirus
- 7 Respiratory viruses (ADV, PIV, RSV, HCoV, HRV, HBoV, and HMPV)
- 3 Notifiable nonrespiratory infections (hepatitis A, hepatitis C, carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaces)

Kim et al. (2016-2019 vs. 2020)
- 8 Respiratory viruses (ADV, PIV, RSV, IFV, HCoV, HRV, HBoV, and HMPV)

Kim et al. (2016-2016 vs. 2020)
- RSV and IFV

Kim et al. (2016-2016 vs. 2020)
- 10th-41st weeks of 2015-2019 vs. 10th-41st weeks of 2020

Lee et al. (2013-2014 to 2019/2020)
- IFV

Noh et al. (2016-2017 vs. 2019/2020)
- IFV

Park et al. (2016-2019 vs. 2020)
- 8 Respiratory viruses (ADV, PIV, RSV, IFV, HCoV, HRV, HBoV, and HMPV)

Park et al. (2016-2019 vs. 2020)
- 8 Respiratory viruses (ADV, PIV, RSV, IFV, HCoV, HRV, HBoV, and HMPV)

Yun et al. (2015-2019 vs. 2020)
- 6 Vaccine-preventive diseases (hepatitis A, hepatitis B, varicella, mumps, invasive pneumococcal disease, and pertussis)

Ahn et al. (2018-2019 to 2020/2021)
- 5 Enteric viruses (group A rotavirus, norovirus, sapovirus, astrovirus, and enteric adenovirus)
- 5 Enteric bacteria (Campylobacter, Clostridium perfringens, nontyphoidal Salmonella, Shigellllococcus aureus, and enteropathogenic Escherichia coli)

Park et al. (2015-2019 vs. 2020)
- Norovirus, rotavirus, Campylobacter spp., Clostridium perfringens, and Salmonella spp.

Hwangbo et al. (2012-2017 vs. 2020)
- KD

Kang et al. (2016-2019 vs. 2020)
- KD

COPD, chronic obstructive lung disease; NHIS, National Health Insurance Service; NPI, nonpharmaceutical intervention; ADV, adenovirus; PIV, parainfluenza virus; RSV, respiratory syncytial virus; HCoV, human coronavirus; HRV, human rhinovirus; HBoV, human bocavirus; HMPV, human metapneumovirus; KDCA, Korea Disease Control and prevention Agency; IFV, influenza virus; ILI, influenza-like illness; KD, Kawasaki disease; IPD, Invasive pneumococcal disease.
HRV, and HBoV) were continuously detected even after the introduction of NPIs. Why the effectiveness of NPIs differed between respiratory viruses remains unclear, but it may be due to the unique characteristics of the specific viruses, subtle differences in respiratory transmission modes and viral shedding durations, and differences in resistance against environmental conditions.\(^\text{8,14,20-22}\)

2. Notifiable respiratory infectious diseases

In Korea, the mandatory surveillance of group 1–3 infectious diseases is implemented according to communicable disease types. Two studies\(^\text{7,15}\) compared the monthly incidence before versus after NPIs for infectious diseases with respiratory transmission monitored by the KDCA. Both studies included varicella, mumps, invasive pneumococcal disease, and pertussis. In one of the studies, scarlet fever was further analyzed.\(^\text{7}\) The monthly incidence of notifiable respiratory diseases during the NPI period decreased remarkably compared to the pre-NPI period. The largest reductions were observed for mumps and chicken pox.

3. Other respiratory diseases

One study\(^\text{7}\) compared hospitalization rates before and after NPI for COPD and asthma, which are chronic lung diseases, in addition to pneumonia and influenza. Hospitalization data were collected from the NHIS database. The study results reported that hospitalizations for COPD, asthma, and respiratory infections such as pneumonia and influenza decreased during the NPI era. In this study, the incidence of hospitalization for other acute and chronic diseases, such as diabetic ketoacidosis or hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state, intracranial hemorrhage, myocardial infarction, and cancer, did not decrease after NPI, which demonstrated that these findings were not attributable to changes in healthcare utilization caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Changes in nonrespiratory disease epidemiology

1. Gastrointestinal infection

Two studies\(^\text{16,17}\) analyzed gastrointestinal infections using open data provided by the KDCA. Common analytical subjects of the 2 studies included norovirus and rotavirus for gastrointestinal viruses and *Campylobacter* spp., *Clostridium perfringens*, and nontyphoidal *Salmonella* for gastrointestinal bacteria. In one study, 3 enteric viruses (sapovirus, astrovirus, and enteric ADV) and 2 enteric bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus* and enteropathogenic *Escherichia coli*) were further analyzed.\(^\text{16}\)

In both studies, the incidence of gastrointestinal viral infection significantly decreased after the introduction of NPI, whereas the incidence of gastrointestinal bacterial infections was not significantly reduced. This is thought to be because, in the case of the former, transmission occurs mainly by direct contact infection, whereas in the case of the latter, transmission is food-borne.

2. Kawasaki disease

Kawasaki disease (KD) is an acute febrile vasculitis of childhood with the complication of coronary artery lesions.\(^\text{23}\) The etiology of KD remains unknown, although its symptoms are thought to be related to an excessive immune system reaction triggered by an infectious agent in patients with genetic susceptibility.\(^\text{24}\) Many observational epidemiologic studies have provided evidence of a link between KD and infection. They include clinical similarity of infectious disease in children, geographical and epidemic temporal clusters, seasonal trends, a strong relationship between KD and infection surveillance, and unusual recurrence.\(^\text{25}\) However, no single pathogen has been identified to date.

Two studies\(^\text{18,19}\) analyzed the incidence of KD before and after NPI in Korea using the NHIS claims database. One study\(^\text{19}\) analyzed the overall KD incidence rate, while another\(^\text{18}\) analyzed the KD-related hospitalization rate. The incidence of KD and the KD-related hospitalization rate decreased significantly after the introduction of NPIs. A decrease in KD after NPI has also been reported in the United States, Japan, and Singapore.\(^\text{26}\) These findings emphasize the impact of extrinsic triggers such as common pediatric infections related to NPIs on the occurrence of KD.

3. Other diseases

Two studies\(^\text{7,15}\) analyzed notifiable nonrespiratory infections. Both studies included hepatitis A. Hepatitis B was further analyzed in one study,\(^\text{15}\) while hepatitis C and carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales were further investigated in another study.\(^\text{7}\)

Although the surge in hepatitis A observed in 2019 resulted in a relatively subtle decrease in hepatitis A during the NPI period, the observed cumulative incidence of hepatitis A was within the 95% confidence interval (CI) of the predicted value. The observed incidence of hepatitis C and carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales during the NPI period remained within the 95% CIs of model predictions. There was also no change in the incidence of hepatitis B during the NPI period versus the pre-NPI period (2015–2019).

Conclusions

NPIs launched to contain the spread of COVID-19 have had a major impact on the epidemiology of various infectious diseases in Korea. In particular, respiratory diseases and gastrointestinal viral diseases with respiratory transmission and direct contact transmission, the main transmission modes of SARS-CoV-2, were significantly reduced during the NPI period. In addition, the decrease in KD after the introduction of NPI, which was considered a causative factor of these infectious diseases, is an unintended result.

If the policy of responding to COVID-19 changes due to the
introduction of vaccines and the development of therapeutic agents in the future and Korea transitions to an era “with corona,” it is possible that infectious diseases that were reduced during the NPI period will re-emerge. In particular, one or more may appear in the form of an explosive epidemic in groups, including those of children who are susceptible to these infectious diseases. Therefore, it is very important to continuously monitor the epidemiology of these infectious diseases, predict the outbreak of an epidemic, and establish appropriate management policies. In addition, the study of these epidemiological changes may provide clues to the study of the etiology of various immune diseases induced by infectious diseases that occur as unintended consequences. Future research is needed on the immunological pathogenesis of KD and its relationship to infectious diseases.

Footnotes
Conflicts of interest: No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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ORCID:
Jong Gyun Ahn https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5748-0015

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