

Taiwan's experience in the fight with COVID-19



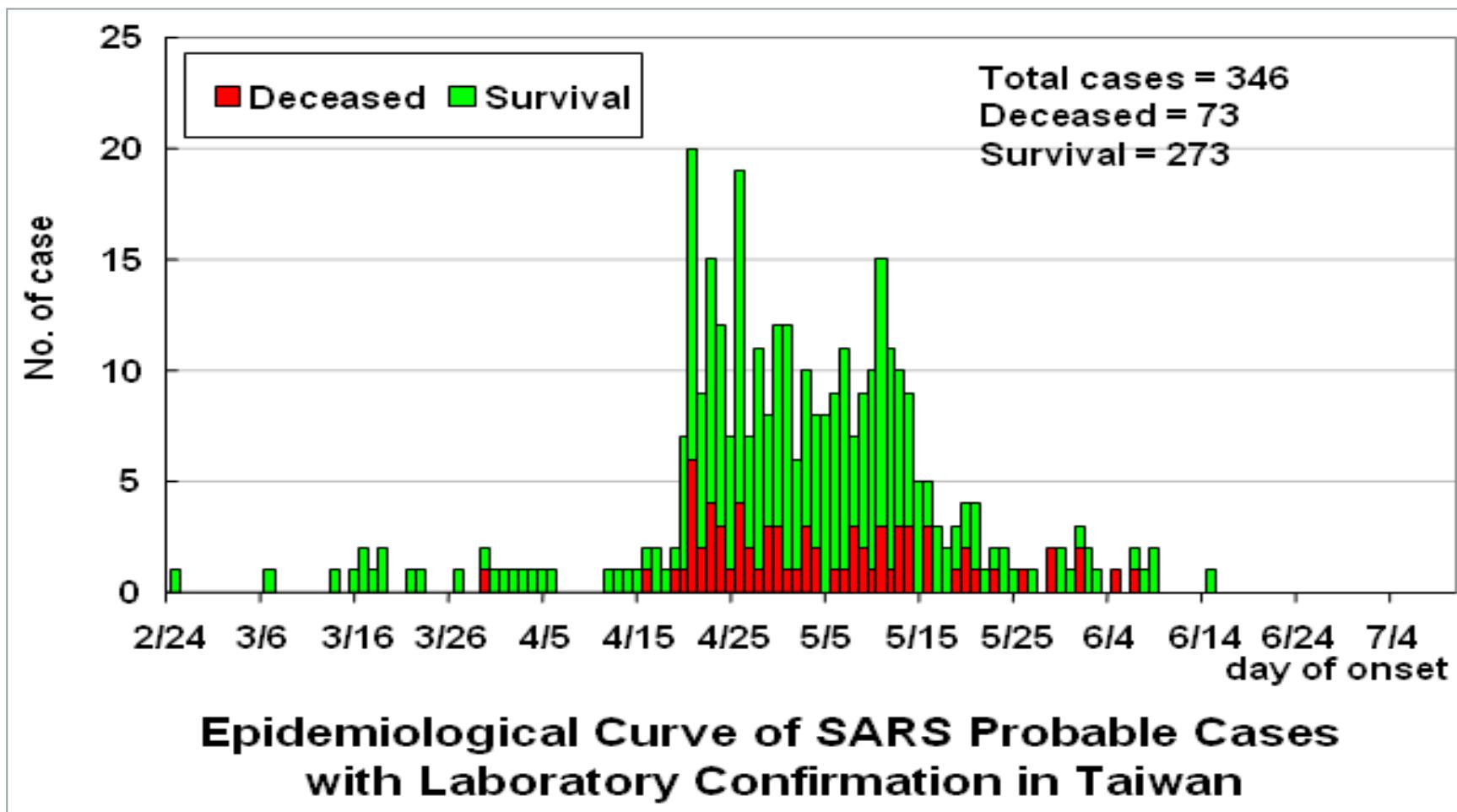
Lessons Learned from COVID-19 Pandemic

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SARS Epidemic in Taiwan (2003)



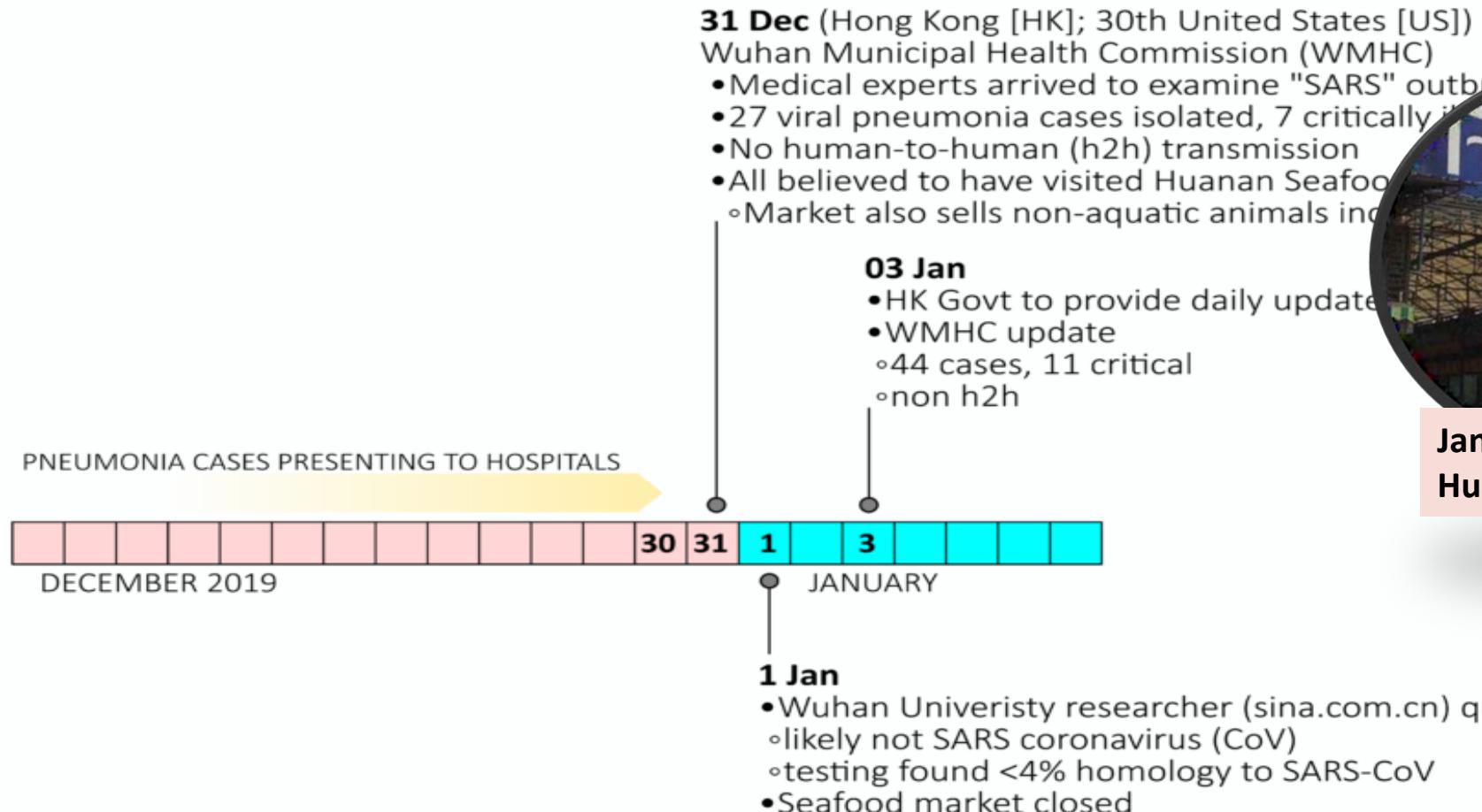
Economic impact → Property lost 800~1300 million US dollars

Lessons from SARS

- Amendment of **Communicable Disease Control Act** as the legal basis for preparedness and response for public health emergency
- Establish **Centralized commanding system**
 - Establish **Central Epidemic Control Center(CECC)** during any public health emergency to promote the cross-department cooperation
- Develop **National Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Plan**
 - Develop guidelines for Nonpharmaceutical public health interventions(NPI)
 - Stockpile of antivirals and personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Set up “**Communicable Disease Control Medical Network**” for health care system preparedness

Wuhan pneumonia cluster, 2019-20

A timeline, dates based on local reports



Jan 1, 2020, Wuhan closed
Huanan Seafood Market



Jan 23, 2020, Wuhan Lockdown

Prepared by Ian M. Mackay, PhD
virologydownunder.com

Dates and information based on WMHC and media reports; not always verified by official sources

My thanks to FluTrackers.com for their excellent tracking of reports

Version 2

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Taiwan's Model: Evolving COVID-19 Response

Interruption of transmission (Vaccine unavailable)

With the goal of preventing the virus from entering the community and spreading, Taiwan has achieved a record of "zero domestic confirmed cases" for 252 days in 2020

Enhanced Immunization (vaccine available)

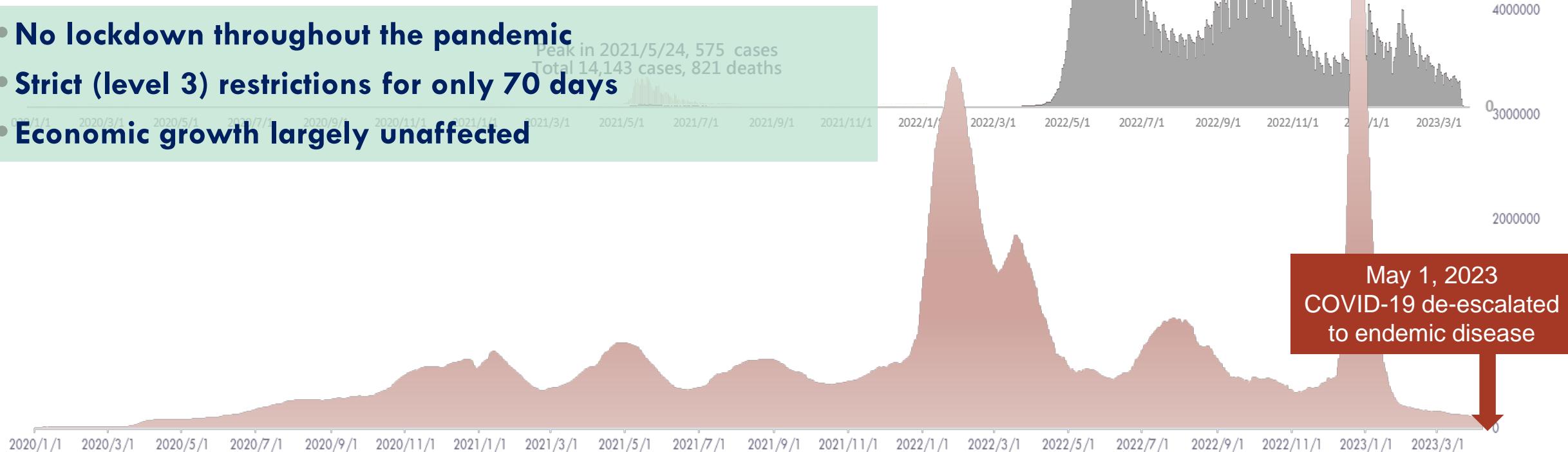
With the goal of improving "herd immunity" and maintaining limited local transmission, Taiwan once experienced a wave of local epidemic in May 2021. We reach a high vaccine coverage rate by the end of 2021.

Coexistence with Virus (low fatality and mostly asymptomatic)

The Omicron strain appeared. With the goal of reducing severe illness and death, Taiwan entered the second wave of the pandemic in April 2022, and reopened the border in Oct. 2022.

- No lockdown throughout the pandemic
- Strict (level 3) restrictions for only 70 days
- Economic growth largely unaffected

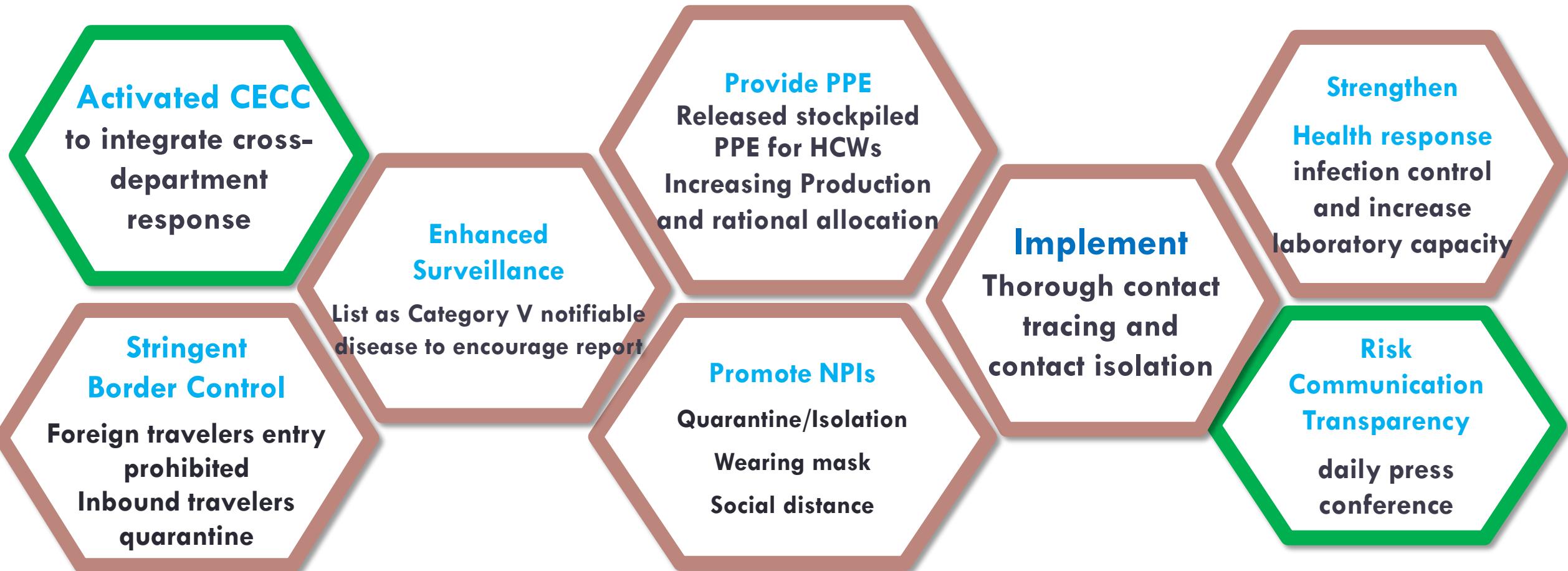
Peak in 2021/5/24, 575 cases
Total 14,143 cases, 821 deaths





Crucial Strategies for Combating Pandemic in Taiwan

Lessons from SARS: allow us to response quickly

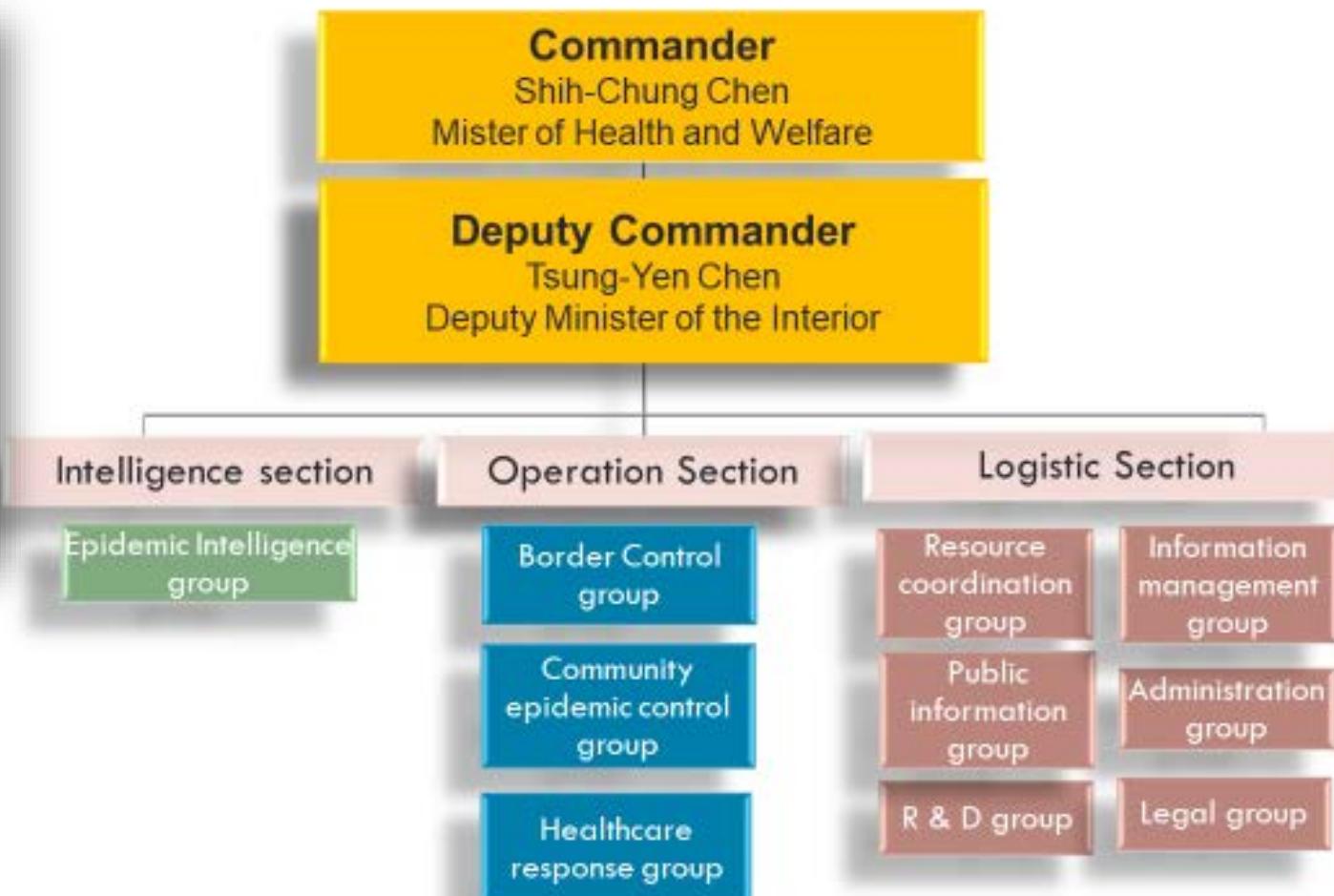


TAIWAN MODEL

CECC: Central Epidemic Control Center; NPI : Nonpharmaceutical public health interventions; PPE: personal protective equipment

Prudent Action, Rapid Response and Early Implementation

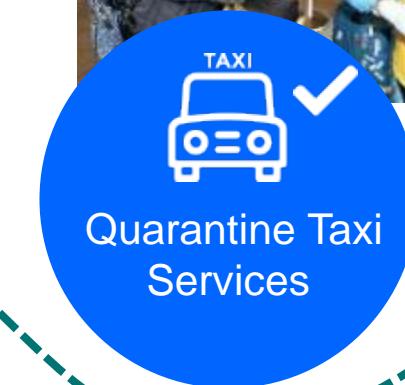
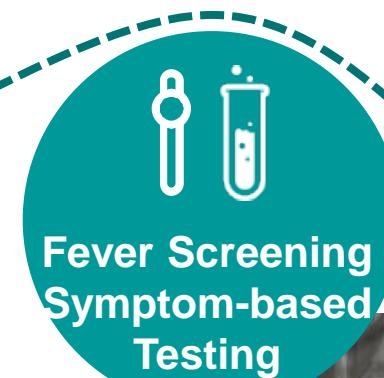
Framework of Level 1 COVID-19 Central Epidemic Command Center



From gate to home/hotel, a journey to 14d-Quarantine



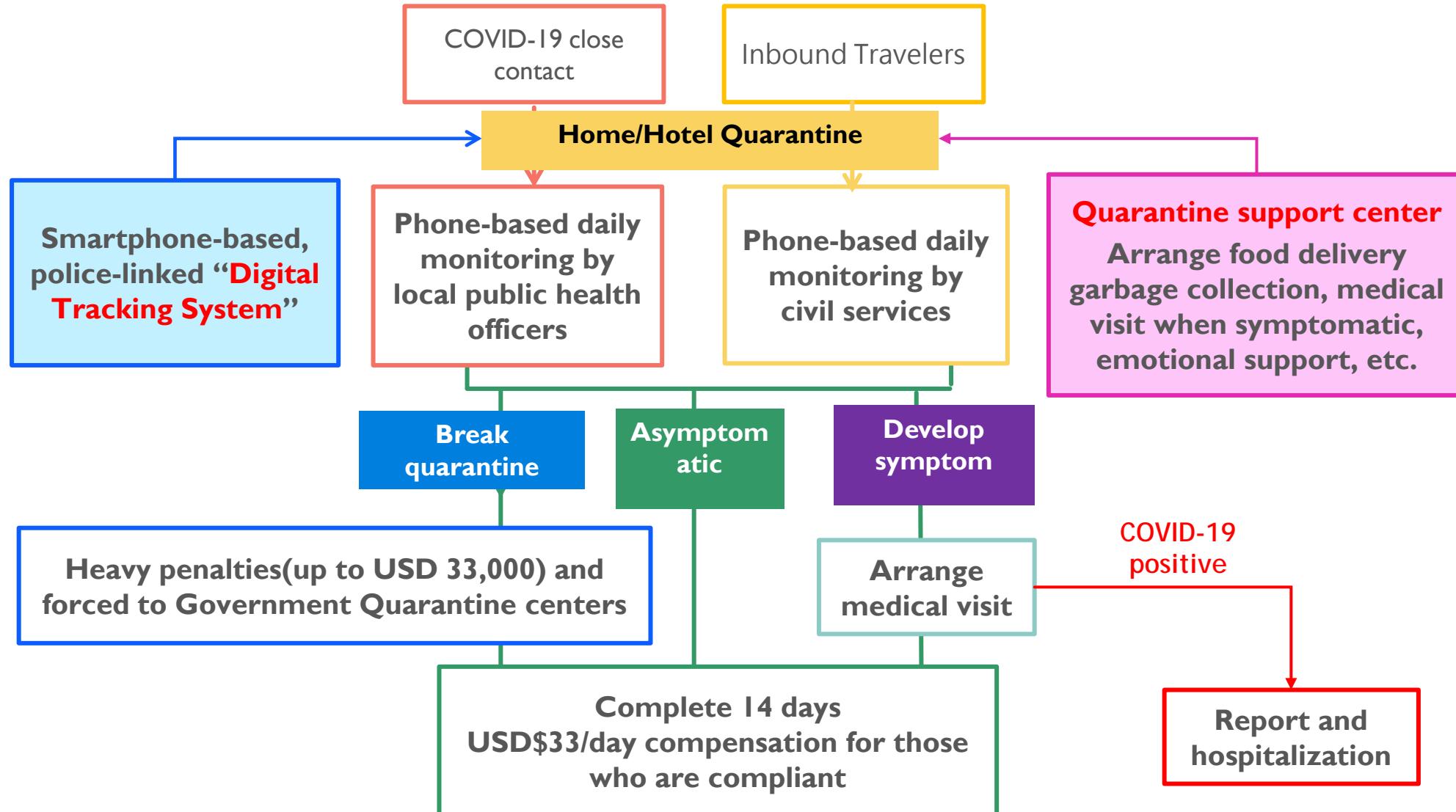
Smartphone-based
Quarantine System
for passengers



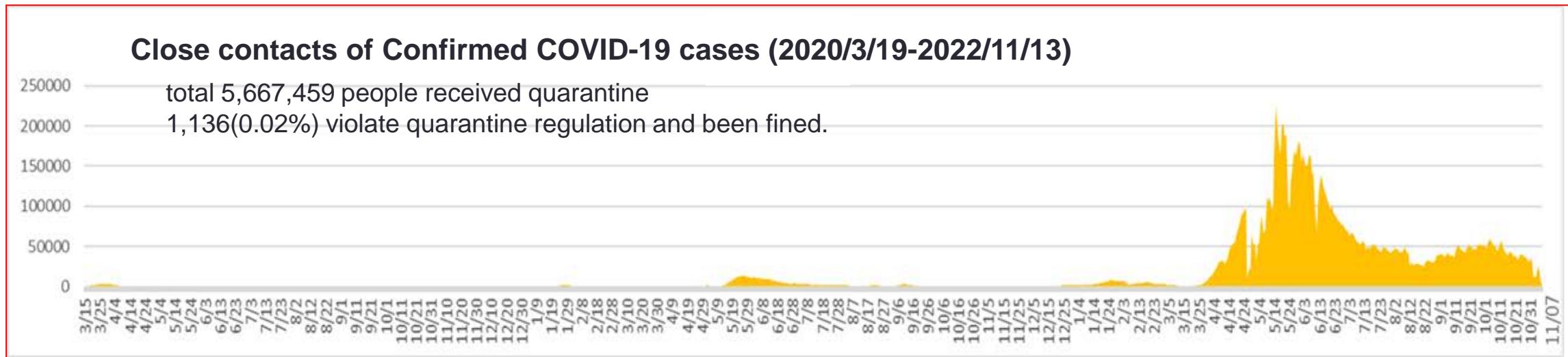
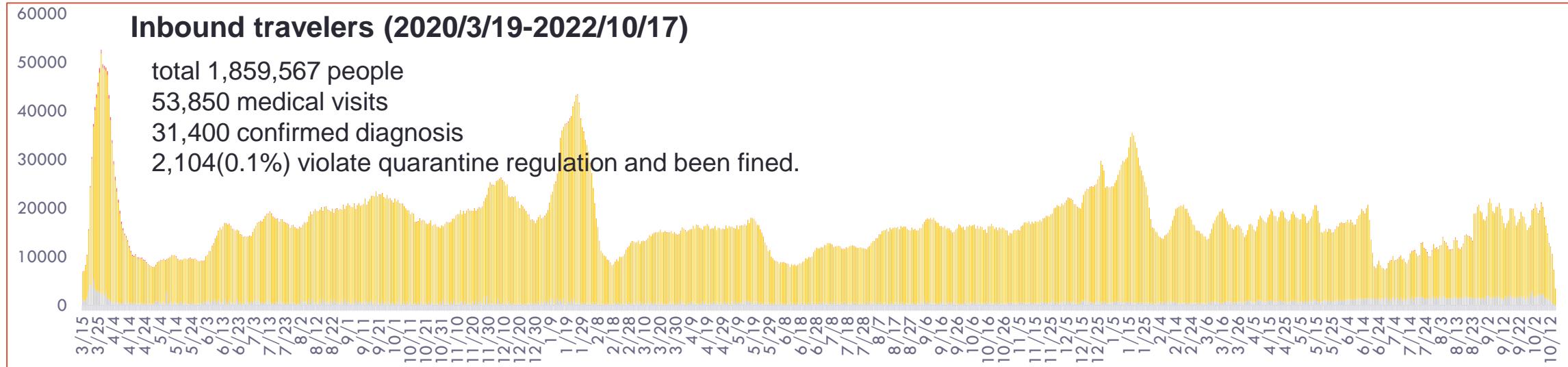
Home Quarantine Care Package
Smartphone tracking system

Taiwan's Home/hotel Quarantine System

Implemented from Mar 2020 to Oct 2022



Results of Home Quarantine Management



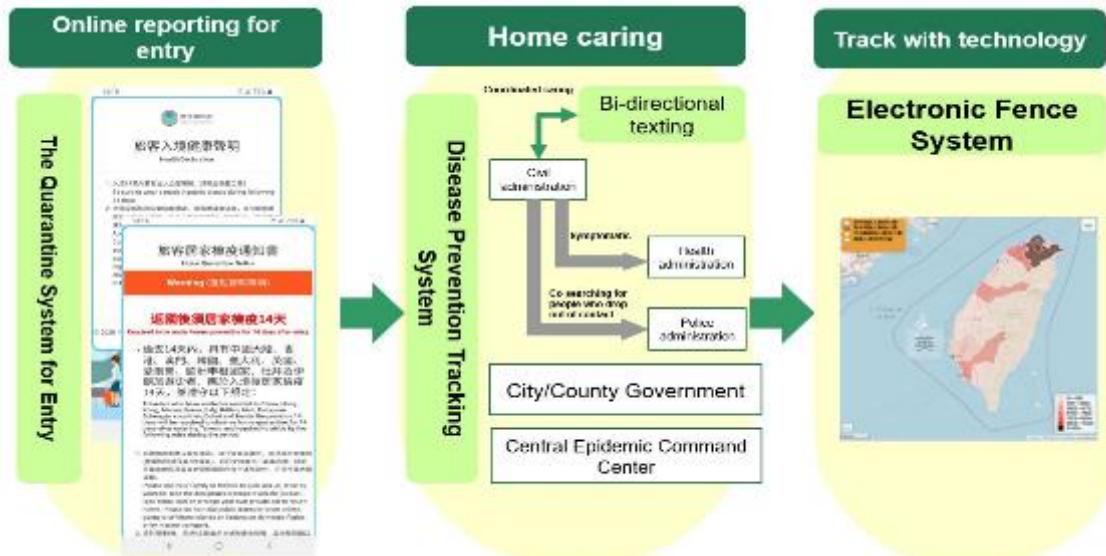
Quarantine/Isolation policy and multisectoral support

- **Quarantine** separate and restrict the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick.
- **Isolation** separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.
 - Taiwan had relevant **legislation** in place after SARS, it's the key for effective implementation
 - **Places :**
 - Single room with private bathroom is the best quarantine/isolation places, but is not easy to achieve during pandemic.
 - Taiwan government recruits dormitories from public units to establish group quarantine places, and further cooperated with the hotel industry to establish **quarantine hotels**. **Unfortunately, several outbreaks occurred in quarantine hotels due to poor ventilation.**
 - **Monitoring and support** : Access to **essential needs**, supportive living environments, emotional support, and community engagement were required to adhere to restrictions.



Adoption of Digital Technology

➤ Integration of quarantine and isolation platforms

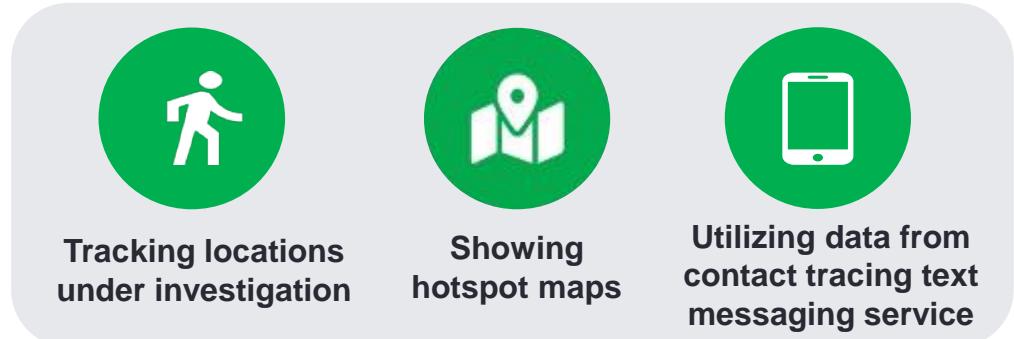


➤ Application of NHI platform

- Notification of Quarantine Status & TOCC
- Name-Based Mask Distribution System
- Zero-Contact Telemedicine



➤ Epidemiological Investigation Assistance Platform



- LINE chatbot Disease Control Butler
- Contact tracing text messaging service
- Taiwan Social Distancing App
- Digital COVID-19 Certificate



All agencies are required to comply with regulations on the collection, processing, and use of personal data for epidemic prevention

Multiple Surveillance Platforms



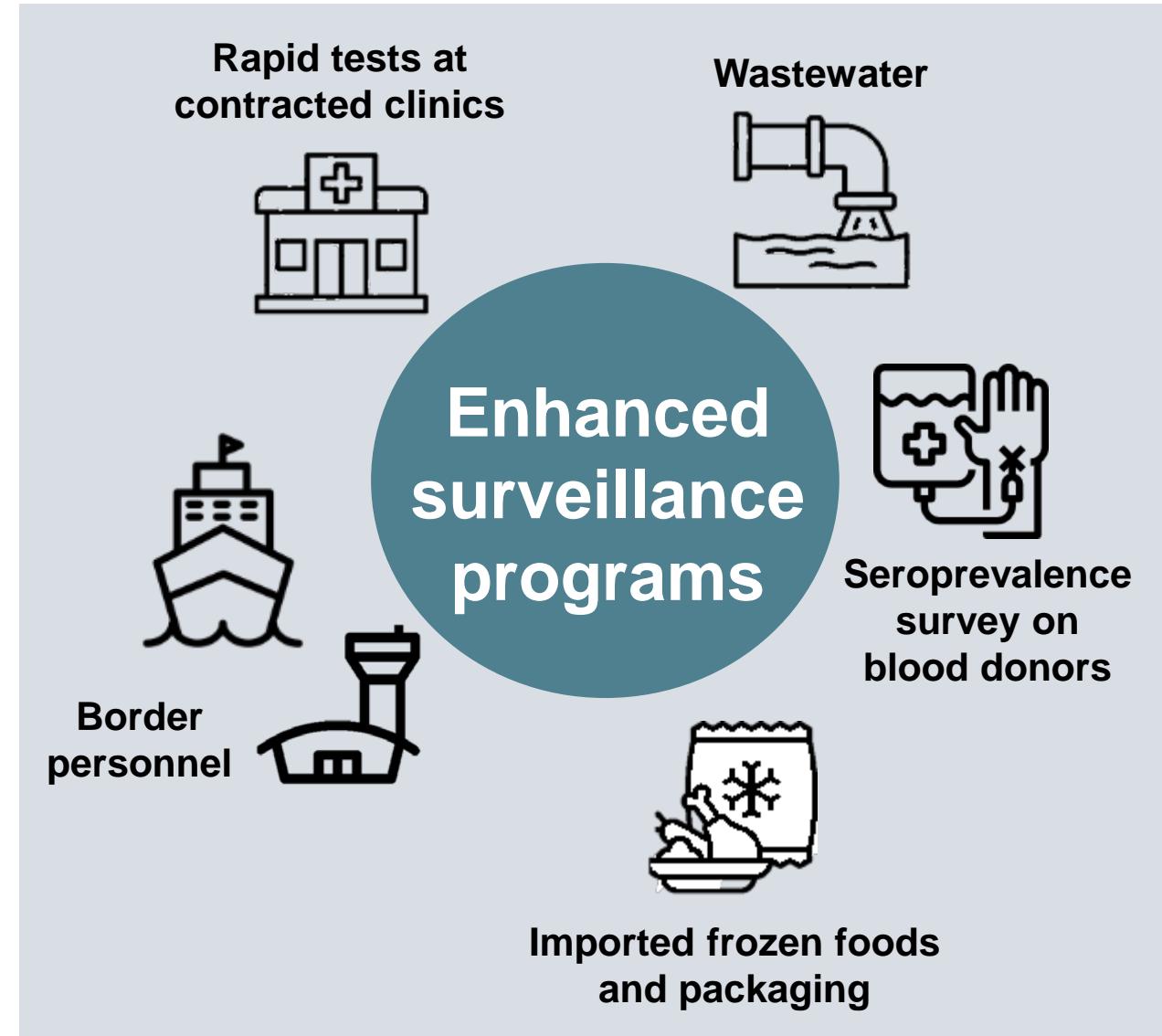
Established Nationwide Testing Network



Set up Community Hotspot Screening Sites



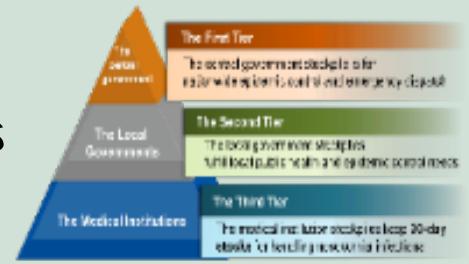
Adopted visitor testing at hospitals and long-term care facilities



PPE Allocation and Increasing Production

Release Stockpile

- Taiwan CDC
- Local health authorities
- Hospitals



Increased Production

- Ban on export of medical masks **from January 24 to May 31**
- The government also requisitioned all domestically manufactured medical face masks and helped manufacturers expand production capacity: **1.9 million/day in January to 19 million/day in May**



Rational Distribution

- Priority: healthcare workers, public health workers
- Name-based distribution system for general public to purchase masks.

Nonpharmaceutical public health interventions

■ Social Distancing measures

- Decrease occupancy limits
- Advance collection of event participants' contact information
- **Keeping physical distance:** 1.5m indoors, 1m outdoors
- **Wearing masks while taking public transportations or in crowded/enclosed areas.**

■ Entryway temperature screening

■ Hand sanitizer and disinfectants widely placed in public spaces

■ Frequent disinfection at public facilities and high touched surfaces



Lengthening the distance between people waiting in line.



COVID-19 in Taiwan — Week 1, 2020 – Week 20, 2021 (n = 6,205)



CECC raises epidemic warning to **Level 2** and implements related restrictions effective from **May 11** to June 8, in response to increased risk of community transmission

1. Members of the public should avoid crowded venues and to wear a mask at places where they are unable to maintain social distancing to reduce the risk of infection and transmission. **Those who do not wear face masks may be fined.**
2. In principle, organizers should **cancel outdoor activities of more than 500 people and indoor activities of more than 100 people.**

Organizers of such events must also require participants to wear a mask and maintain social distancing. Those failing to do so will be fined. The government has asked the public to adopt the following measures to help curb the spread of the virus:

Business operators should encourage members of the public to wear a mask when entering their premises. Entertainment venues should limit the number of visitors and require staff to wear a mask.

Food and beverage vendors should only offer takeout services. Supermarkets and hypermarkets should bolster crowd control measures. Members of the public are urged to reduce the frequency of visiting supermarkets/hypermarkets and buy more groceries at one go.

Consumers should avoid crowded places and wear a mask when entering them.

CECC raises epidemic warning to **Level 3 nationwide from May 11 to June 8** and implements related restrictions effective from **May 11 to June 8**, in response to increased risk of community transmission

- A. **Members of the public must wear a mask all the time when outdoors.** If a violation of the rule is found, penalties will be imposed without prior notice.
- B. **Leisure and entertainment venues that have been ordered to close must remain closed.** Strict inspections will be conducted. For those failing to abide by the order, the owner, staff, customers and participants of the gathering will face a fine.
- C. **Food and beverage vendors should only offer takeout services.** Supermarkets and hypermarkets should bolster crowd control measures. Members of the public are urged to reduce the frequency of visiting supermarkets/hypermarkets and buy more groceries at one go.
- D. Suspension of wedding receptions and public memorial ceremonies.
- E. A halt to all religious gatherings or events; places of worship are temporarily not open to the public.



Taipei city is now empty. Screen capture from CTS Live News

去照來

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COVID-19: Schools suspend in-person teaching

ONLINE LEARNING! Parents who need to care for a child under the age of 12 or with a disability can apply for 'disease prevention childcare leave,' the Ministry of Education said

By Sherry Hsiao / Staff reporter

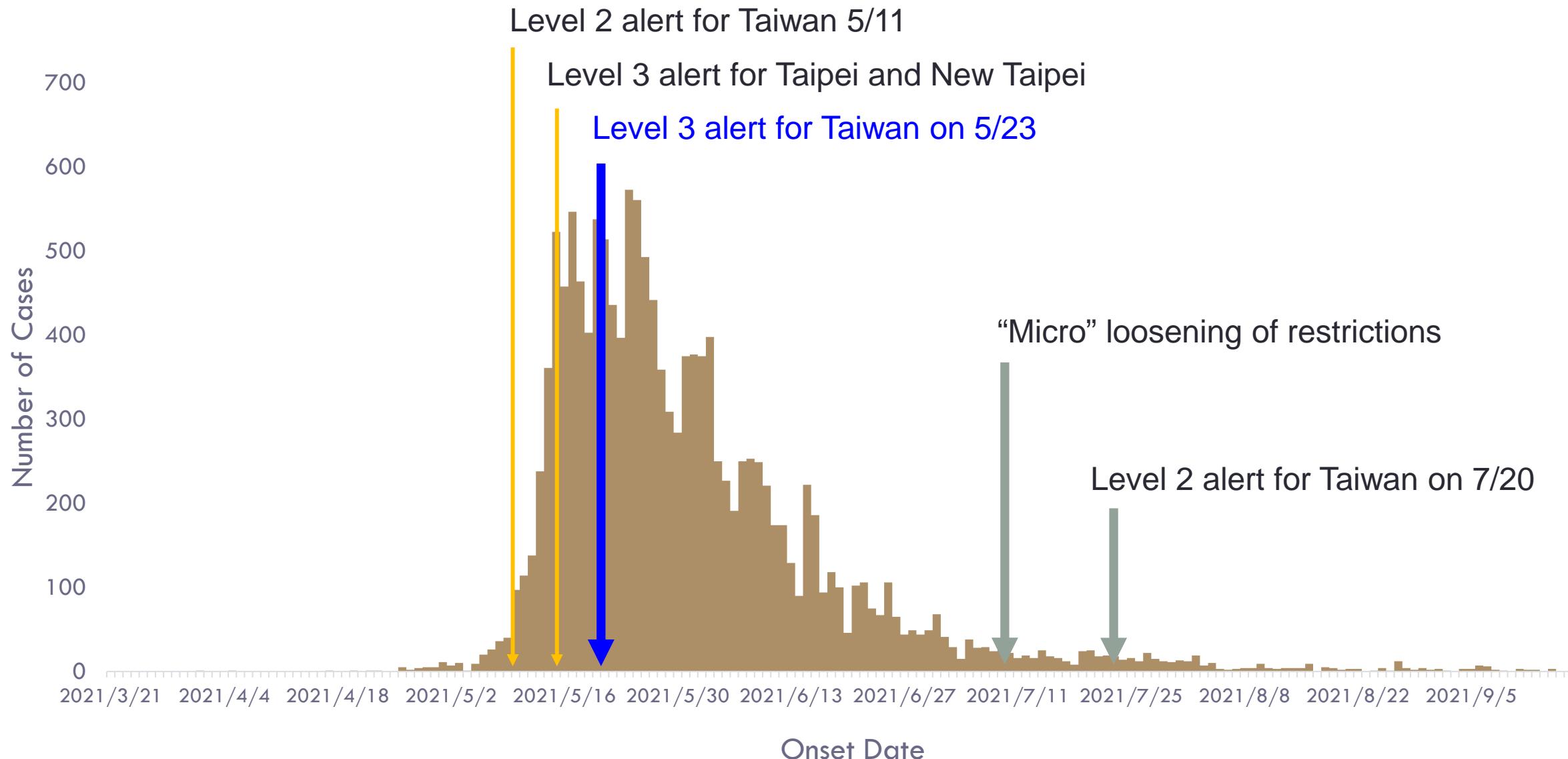


All schools nationwide, including public and private kindergartens, are to suspend in-person instruction from today until Friday next week, the Ministry of Education announced yesterday.

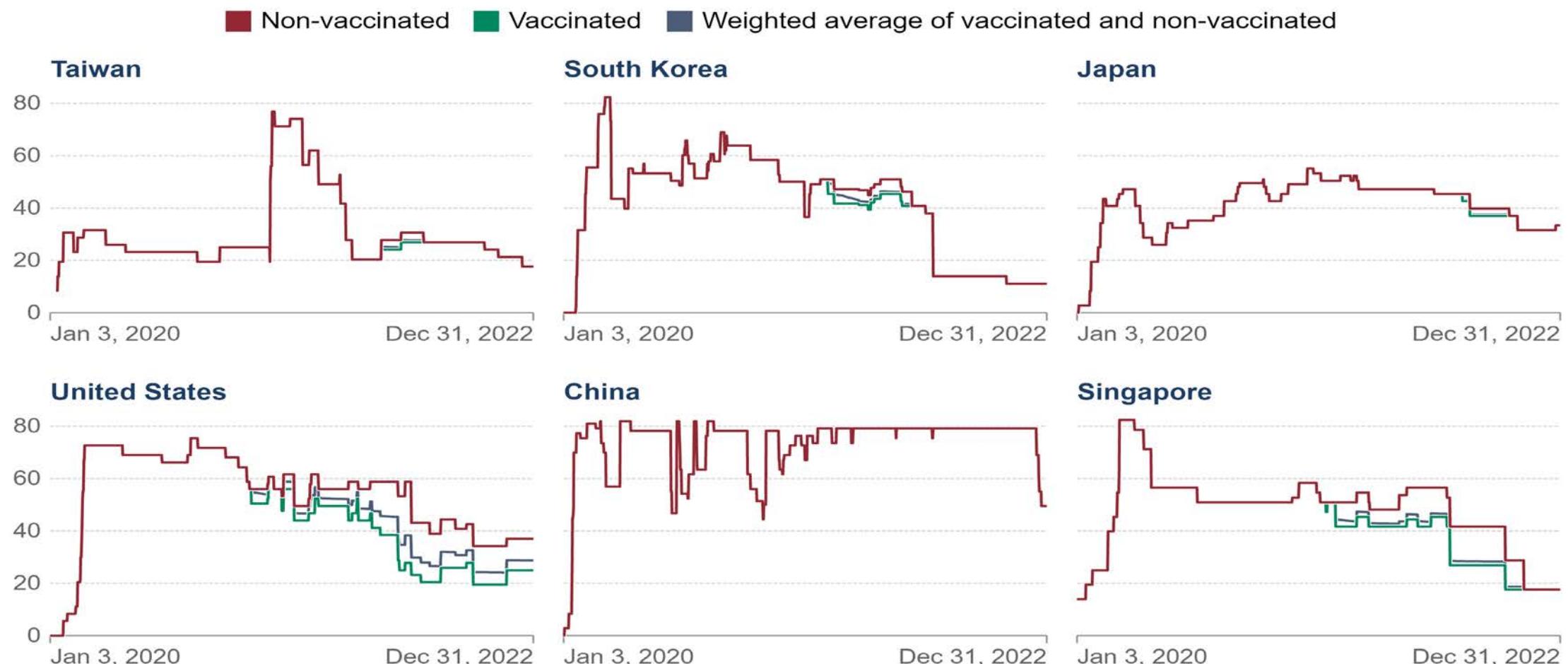
The measure is being taken to reduce the risk of COVID-19 cluster infections, the ministry said in a statement.

Centers providing after-school childcare services, cram schools and other educational institutions must also suspend classes during that period, it said.

Locally-acquired cases — Mar 21–Sep 17, 2021 (n = 14,498)



Less stringent controls used for a shorter period



Our World Data, Source from The [Oxford Coronavirus Government Response Tracker \(OxCGRT\)](#) project.
 The Stringency Index is a composite measure of nine of the response including school closures, workplace closures, international travel controls, etc. The index on any given day is calculated as the mean score of the nine metrics, each taking a value between 0 and 100.

Human tolerance for lifestyle changes is limited

Incentives can change behavior. Social norms can enforce it.

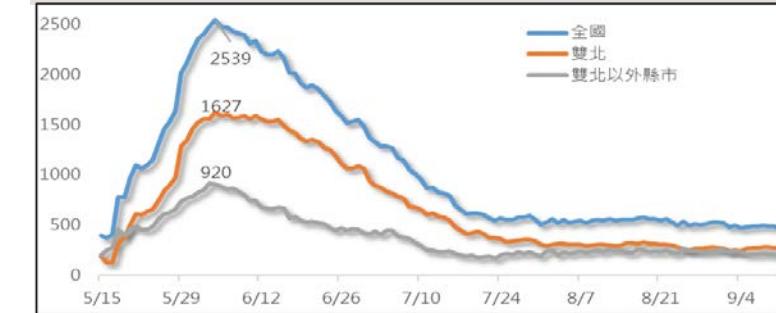
- Most people endured restrictions in daily life and social interactions, including taking extra precautions like wearing masks, minimizing interactions and modifying lifestyles. But **patience ran out gradually** and policymakers need to recognize the limitation of human perseverance and prepare accordingly.
- Clear messages on public health and social measures are important** for sustaining and enhancing adherence at the community level through engagement of the community and the highest-level leadership.



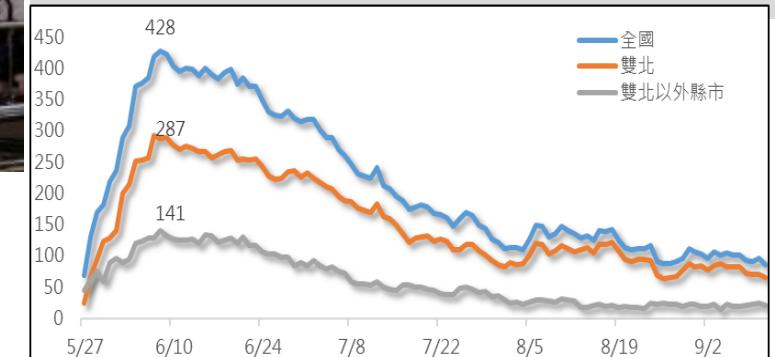
During the first wave of outbreak in the community in May 2021, COVID cases crush strains Health care system.



Trend of hospitalization of COVID-19 cases

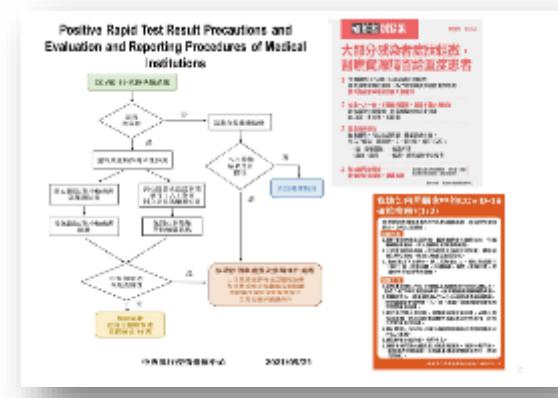


Trend of ICU hospitalization of COVID-19 cases



Strategy to Maintain Medical Resources

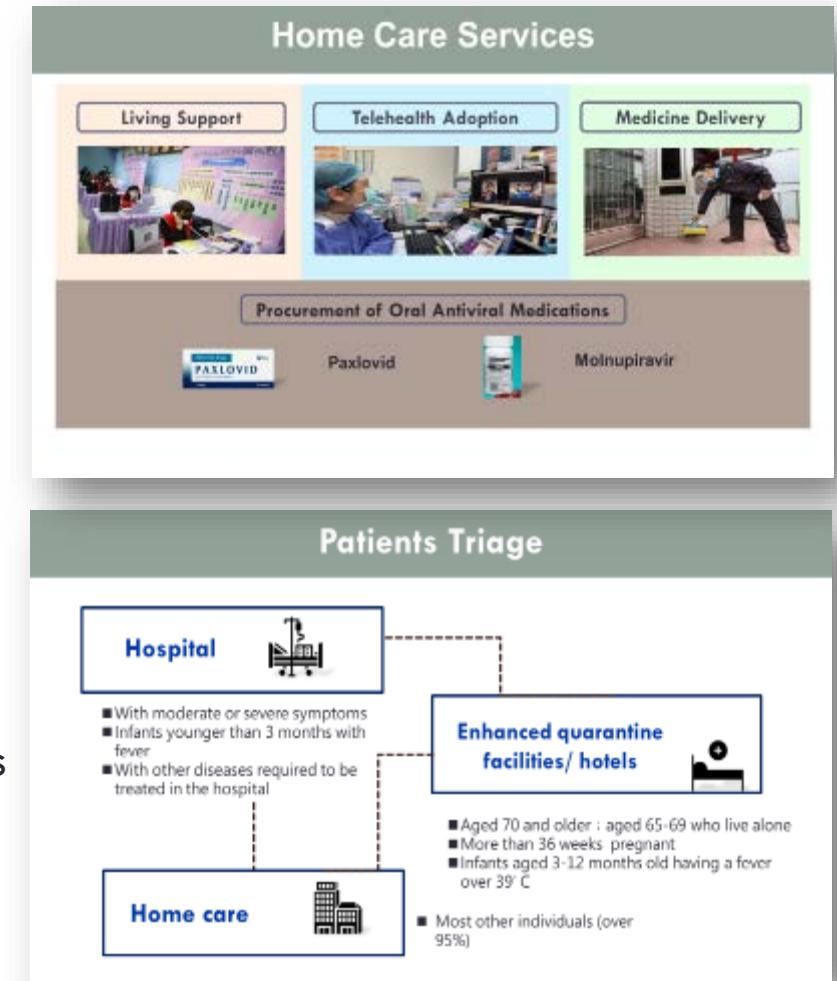
- Establish more centralized quarantine station to ease the medical burden
 - A total of 48 centralized quarantine sites were requisitioned, totaling 5,674 rooms was established to treat quarantine/isolation individuals, and treat mild cases if necessary
 - Educate the public about **patient triage** and how to manage COVID-19 symptoms at home
 - encourage individuals using home testing kit when symptomatic
 - Issue “Positive Rapid Test Result Precautions and Evaluation and Reporting Procedures of Medical Institutions” and transfer high risk cases for hospitalization
 - Develop “Guideline for home care of COVID-19 cases”
 - Purchase and prepare medications and equipment to reduce disease severity and mortality
 - Purchase Remdesivir, monoclonal antibodies, Paxlovid, etc.
 - Simplifying prescription process and enhance antiviral agent accessibility (e.g. Increasing medication pickup sites, home delivery service for medications)



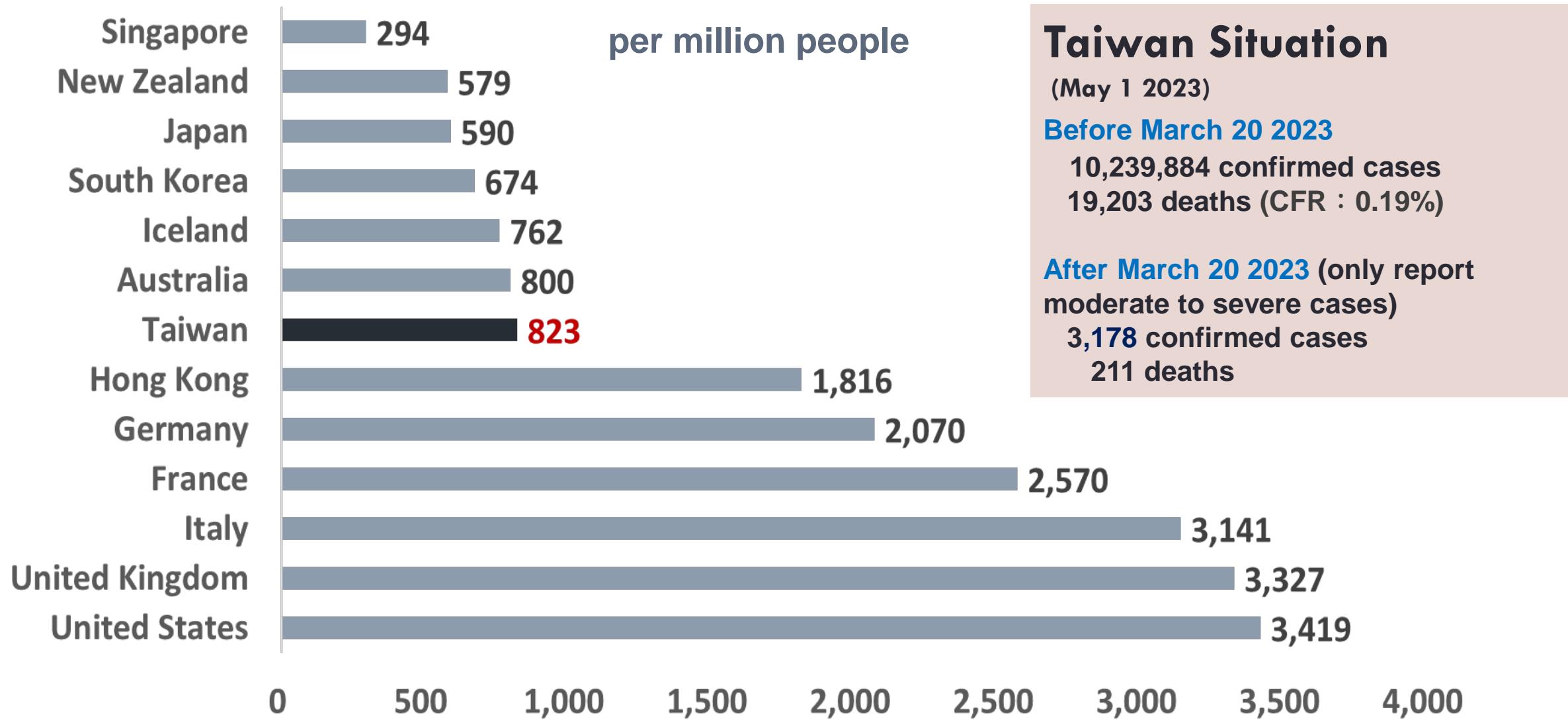
Adaptable health-care system is important for pandemic

Community-based and home-based care models supported by primary care providers and telemedicine made important contribution.

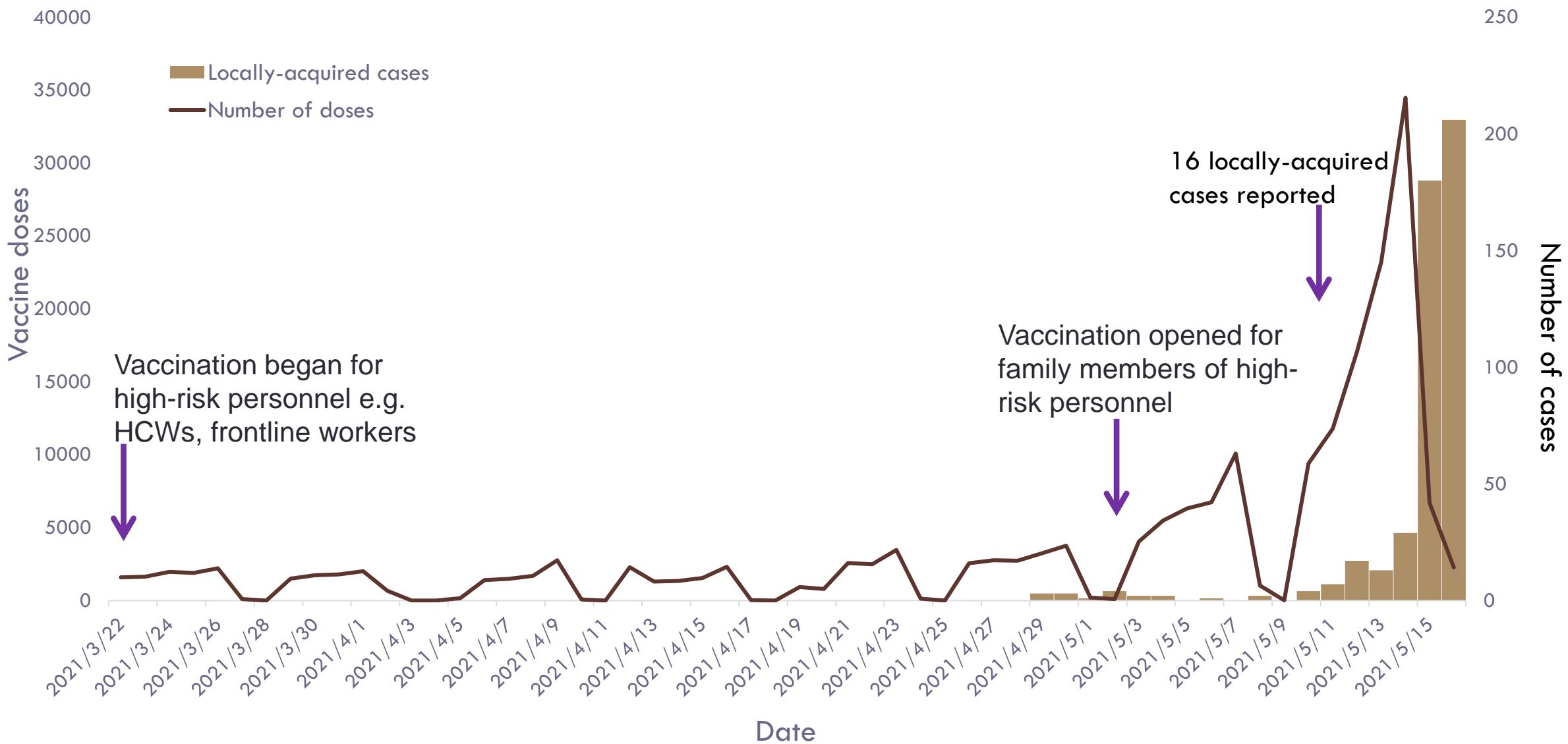
- **Home-based care model** of COVID-19 cases, supported by telemedicine consultations and medicine delivery system can be applied in responding to a major surge of patients.
- Effective primary care pathways, **including triage and referral systems** that can guide which patients can be treated at home, which patients need to be admitted for oxygen therapy and which patients need to be put on community treat-and-care facilities (e.g. hotels converted into makeshift hospitals), were critical for clinical management.
- Hospital administration should have flexible approaches to **identifying isolation spaces** in case of a surge in cases of COVID-19 while continuing the essential health services. In addition, **plan for rapidly scale up** isolation spaces is necessary.



Cumulative Confirmed COVID-19 Deaths



Locally-acquired cases and vaccines given — Taiwan, March 22–May 17, 2021



Strategies For Promoting COVID-19 Vaccines

1



Expansion of vaccination sites

2



Setting up vaccination stations
& Providing outreach services

3



To increase vaccines availability & accessibility

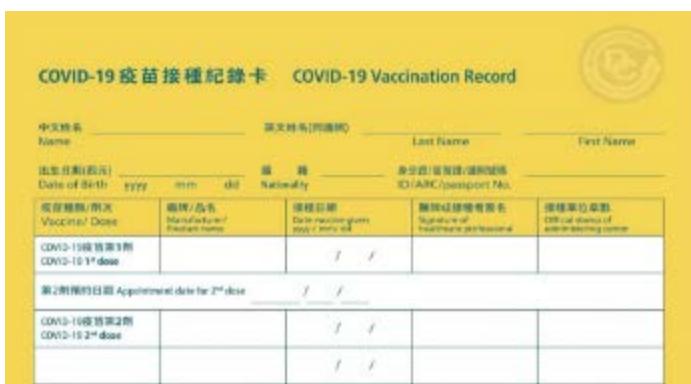
4



Voucher for COVID-19 vaccinee



Taiwan V-Watch System



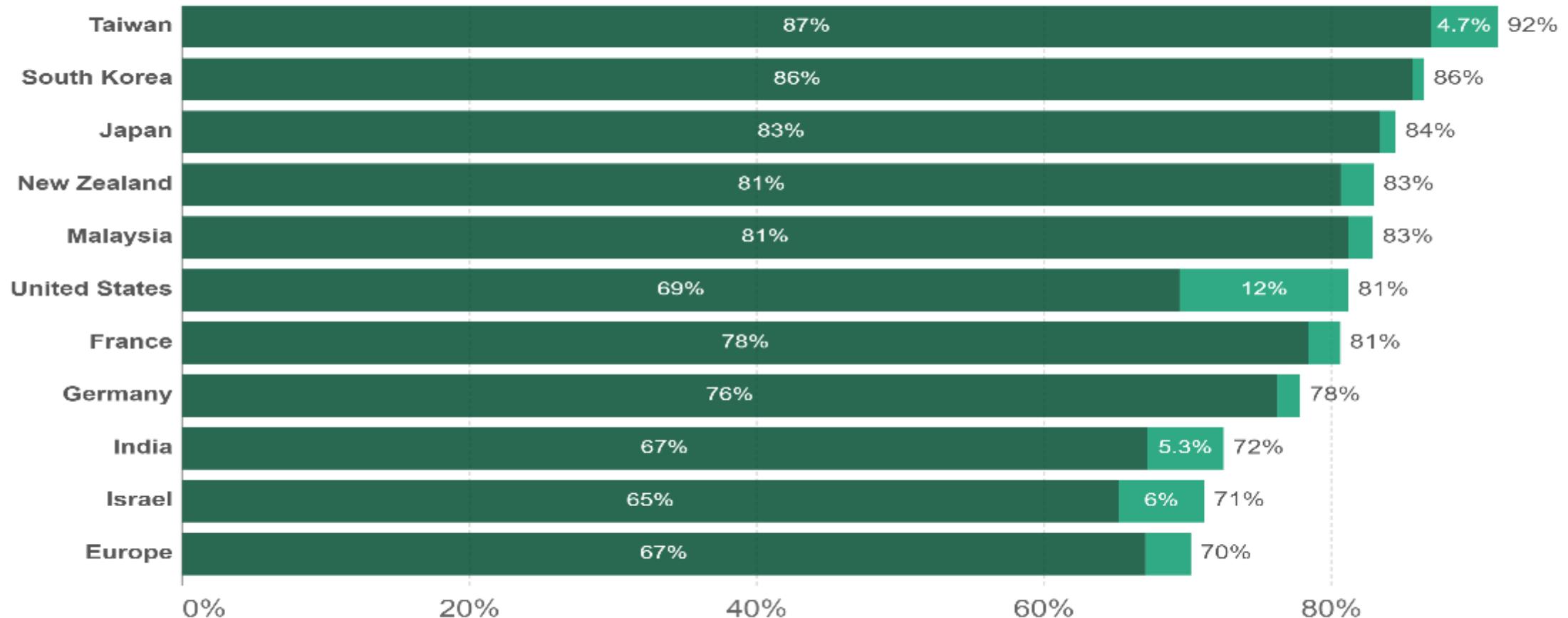
COVID-19 vaccination Record

Taiwan COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage

Share of people vaccinated against COVID-19, May 3, 2023

Our World
in Data

■ Share of people with a complete initial protocol ■ Share of people only partly vaccinated



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data

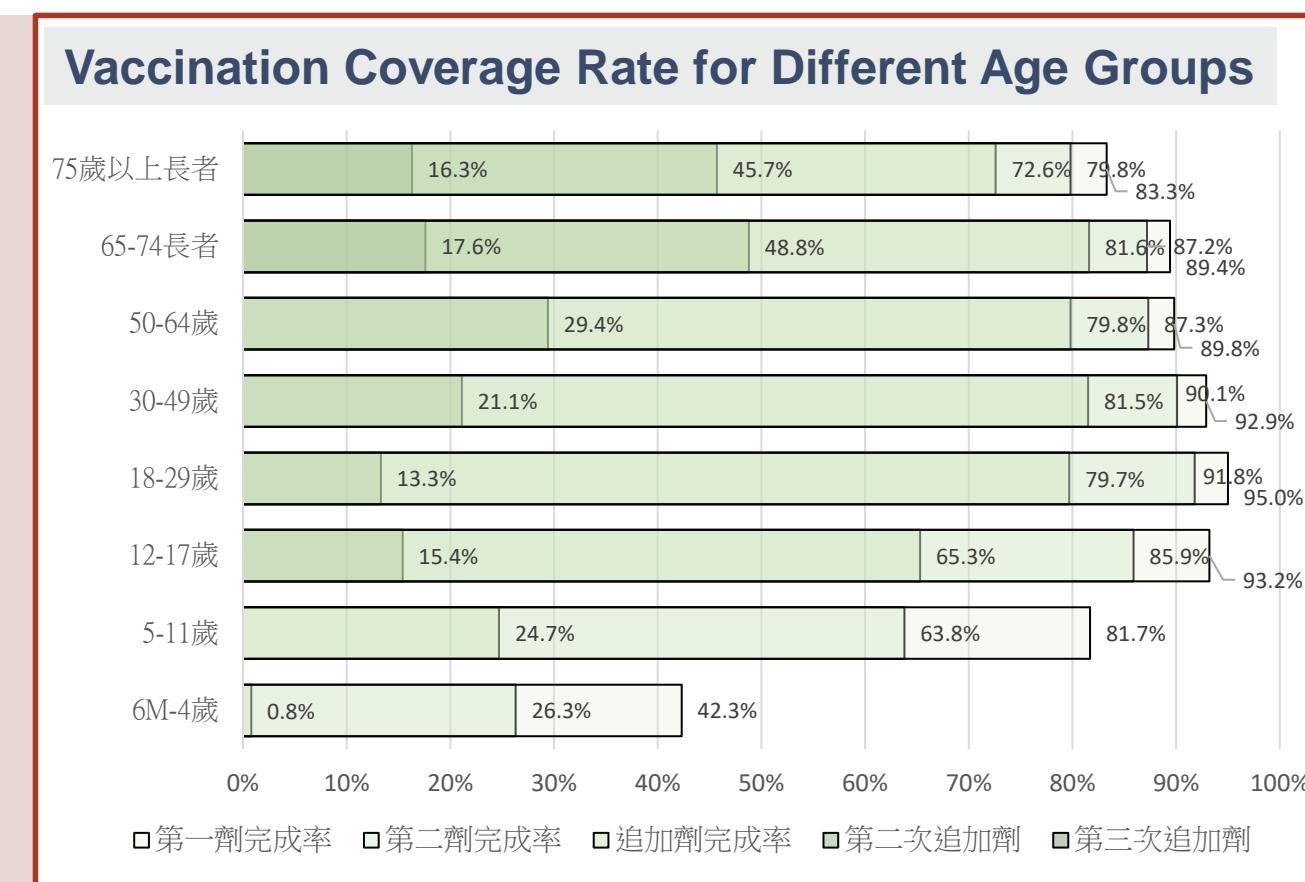
Note: Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.

CC BY

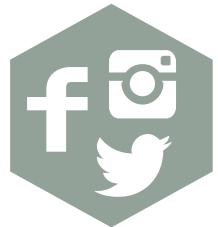
Lessons learned from COVID vaccination

- The journey from vaccine discovery to global herd immunity against COVID-19 continues to present significant challenges revolving around its development, distribution, affordability, accessibility, and acceptability.

- Vaccine allocation :** priority group, essential workers
- Vaccine delivery:** multi-dose vial, extreme low temperature cold chain
- Vaccine hesitancy :** mistrust, fake information, political issue
- Vaccine mandates:** HCWs, air-crew members, etc.
- Increase access:** Vaccination Leave, vouchers for vaccinee



Information Transparency



Social Media



International Media



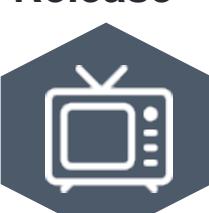
Press Conference



Letter to Medical Facility



Press Release



Television



Taiwan CDC Website



1922 Hotline



Countering Disinformation

Health Education

Risk Communication



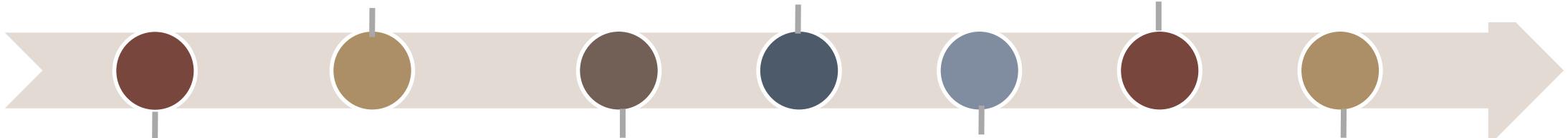


Preparation for the Next Pandemic: Taiwan and Global Perspectives

A Return to Normal



2022/11/14
**Isolation period shortened
to 5 days for confirmed
cases**



2022/10/13
Border restrictions loosened

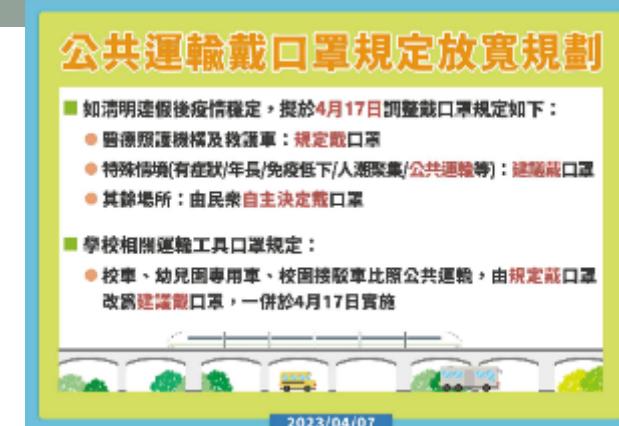


2023/2/20 indoor
masking wearing
requirements eased



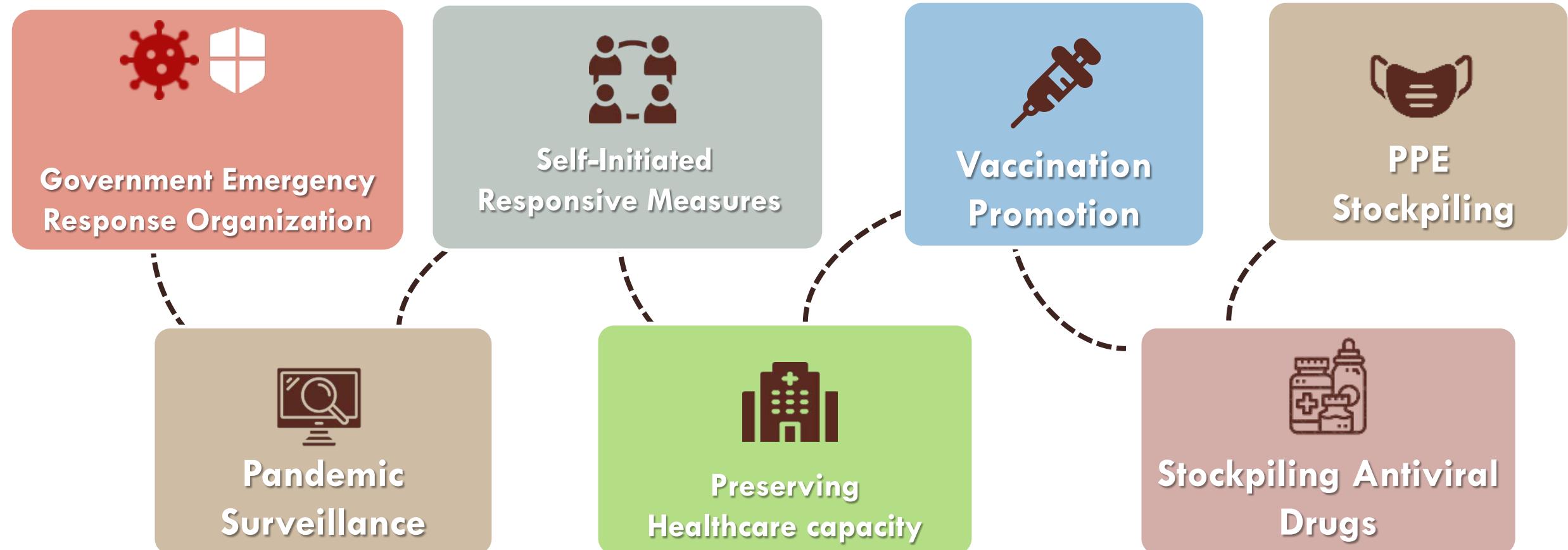
2023/3/20 No reporting
and isolation for confirmed COVID-19 downgraded to
cases with mild symptoms

2023/4/17 No mandatory mask
wearing in public transportation



2023/5/1
**COVID-19 downgraded to
a lower emergency level
and CECC dissolved**

Preparation for the Next Pandemic



Coexisting with the Virus in the Future

Objectives

- Prevent severe cases and deaths
- Maintain medical capacities
- Protect vulnerable groups
- Streamline screening and medical treatment processes
- Return to normal life and ensure economic growth

Strategies

- Multiple surveillance systems and regular release of results
- Continued provision of government-funded vaccines and development of an annual immunization program
- Continued antiviral treatment to prevent disease severity and care services for confirmed cases
- Sufficient stockpiles of medical supplies for rapid response

THANK YOU



Taiwan Can Help ! Taiwan is Helping !