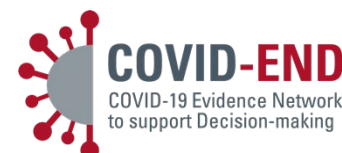


## Global spotlight 19.2: Key additions for the second half of July 2022



There are three newly added evidence syntheses and one update to a living evidence synthesis that is already included in the public-health measures part of the COVID-END inventory of ‘best’ evidence syntheses\*, one update to a living evidence synthesis that is already included in the clinical management part of the inventory, and two newly added syntheses in the health-system arrangements part of the inventory.

*\*COVID-END assigns ‘best’ status to evidence syntheses based on an assessment of how up-to-date they are (i.e., the date of the last search, with priority given to living reviews), quality (using the AMSTAR tool), and whether there is an evidence profile available (e.g., GRADE).*

Taxonomy section	Title	Type of synthesis	Criteria for best evidence synthesis		
			Date of last search	Quality (AMSTAR) rating	Evidence profile (e.g., GRADE) available
Public-health measures	<a href="#">Evidence suggests that, naturally acquired antibodies against COVID-19 could reduce the risk of reinfection, and it is higher against symptomatic than asymptomatic infection; naturally acquired antibodies provided less protection in healthcare workers and in those over the age of 60 compared to the general population [Review of studies of mainly moderate quality with important heterogeneity for some of the outcomes]</a>	Newly added full review	2022-02-07	8/11	No
Public-health measures	<a href="#">While COVID-19 vaccination is associated with seroconversion in patients with inflammatory bowel disease, evidence suggests that the seroconversion rates after receiving two doses of a COVID-19 vaccine may be slightly lower in patients with these conditions [Review of studies with important heterogeneity among its findings]</a>	Newly added full review	2022-01-19	8/11	No
Public-health measures	<a href="#">Hand hygiene compliance among healthcare providers was found to substantially increase during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in fever clinics, ICUs and designated COVID-19 wards</a>	Newly added rapid review	2021-10-01	8/11	No
Public-health measures	<a href="#">Low- to moderate-quality evidence showed that wearing masks in community settings might be effective in reducing COVID-19 transmission (using either surgical or N95 masks) and the effects of compliance are uncertain; in healthcare settings, the evidence about the use of N95 versus no masks remains insufficient</a>	Update to living rapid review	2022-06-02	7/10	No
Clinical management of COVID-19 and pandemic-related health issues	<a href="#">[Bamlanivimab + etesevimab vs casirivimab/imdevimab] The effects of using bamlanivimab + etesevimab compared to casirivimab/imdevimab are currently uncertain</a>	Update to living review	2022-07-22	10/11	Yes
Health-system arrangements	<a href="#">A moderate proportion of parents were found to be willing to vaccinate their children against COVID-19, which is lower than the whole population’s intention of getting vaccinated; mothers and younger parents, Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, and those with concerns</a>	Newly added full review	2021-12-12	9/11	No

	<a href="#">regarding vaccine side effects and effectiveness were found to be more likely to report vaccine hesitancy [Review of studies with important heterogeneity among its findings]</a>				
Health-system arrangements	<a href="#">Practicing good COVID-19 preventive measures, having received the influenza vaccine, holding positive views about the SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, being older than 35 years, having sufficient information, having higher levels of education, and being in the third trimester are the most important factors for increasing the willingness to receive a COVID-19 vaccination among pregnant women [Review of studies with important heterogeneity among some of the outcomes]</a>	Newly added full review	2021-12-01	7/11	No