

New Covid variants have changed the game, and vaccines will not be enough. We need global 'maximum suppression'

At the end of 2020, there was a strong hope that high levels of vaccination would see humanity finally gain the upper hand over SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes Covid-19. In an ideal scenario, the virus would then be contained at very low levels without further societal disruption or significant numbers of deaths.

By [Salim Abdool Karim](#) 6 Apr 2021



Daniel Cole/AP

But since then, new “[variants of concern](#)” have emerged and spread worldwide, putting current pandemic control efforts, including vaccination, at risk of being derailed.

Put simply, the game has changed, and a successful global rollout of current vaccines by itself is no longer a guarantee of victory.

No one is truly safe from Covid-19 until everyone is safe. We are in a race against time to get global transmission rates low enough to prevent the emergence and spread of new variants. The danger is that variants will arise that can overcome the immunity conferred by vaccinations or prior infection.

What’s more, many countries lack the capacity to track emerging variants via genomic surveillance. This means the situation may be even more serious than it appears.

As members of the [Lancet Covid-19 Commission Taskforce on Public Health](#), we [call](#) for urgent action in response to the new variants. These new variants mean we cannot rely on the vaccines alone to provide protection but must maintain strong public health measures to reduce the risk from these variants. At the same time, we need to accelerate the vaccine program in all countries in an equitable way.

Together, these strategies will deliver “maximum suppression” of the virus.

What are ‘variants of concern’?

Genetic mutations of viruses like SARS-CoV-2 emerge frequently, but some variants are labelled “[variants of concern](#)”, because they can reinfect people who have had a previous infection or vaccination, or are [more transmissible](#) or can lead to [more severe disease](#).

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There are currently at least three documented SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern:

- B.1.351, first reported in South Africa in December 2020
- B.1.1.7, first reported in the United Kingdom in December 2020
- P.1, first identified in Japan among travellers from Brazil in January 2021.

Similar mutations are arising in different countries simultaneously, meaning not even border controls and high vaccination rates can necessarily protect countries from home-grown variants, including variants of concern, where there is substantial community transmission.

If there are high transmission levels, and hence extensive replication of SARS-CoV-2, anywhere in the world, more variants of concern will inevitably arise and the more infectious variants will dominate. With international mobility, these variants will spread.

South Africa’s experience suggests that past infection with SARS-CoV-2 offers [only partial protection](#) against the B.1.351 variant, and it is about [50% more transmissible](#) than pre-existing variants. The B.1.351 variant has already been detected in at least [48 countries](#) as of March 2021.

The impact of the new variants on the effectiveness of vaccines is still not clear. Recent [real-world evidence](#) from the UK suggests both the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines provide significant protection against [severe disease](#) and [hospitalisations](#) from the B.1.1.7 variant.

On the other hand, the B.1.351 variant seems to [reduce the efficacy](#) of the AstraZeneca vaccine against mild to moderate illness. We do not yet have clear evidence on whether it also reduces effectiveness against severe disease.

For these reasons, reducing community transmission is vital. No single action is sufficient to prevent the virus’s spread; we must maintain strong public health measures in tandem with vaccination programs in every country.

Why we need maximum suppression

Each time the virus replicates, there is an opportunity for a mutation to occur. And as we are already seeing around the world, some of the resulting variants risk eroding the effectiveness of vaccines.

That's why we have [called](#) for a global strategy of "maximum suppression".

Public health leaders should focus on efforts that maximally suppress viral infection rates, thus helping to prevent the emergence of mutations that can become new variants of concern.

Prompt vaccine rollouts alone will not be enough to achieve this; continued public health measures, such as face masks and physical distancing, will be vital too. Ventilation of indoor spaces is important, some of which is under people's control, some of which will require adjustments to buildings.

Fair access to vaccines

[Global equity in vaccine access](#) is vital too. High-income countries should support multilateral mechanisms such as the Covax facility, donate excess vaccines to low- and middle- income countries, and support increased vaccine production.

However, to prevent the emergence of viral variants of concern, it may be necessary to prioritise countries regions with the highest disease prevalence and transmission levels, where the risk of such variants emerging is greatest.

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Those with control over healthcare resources, services and systems should ensure support is available for health professionals to manage increased hospitalisations over shorter periods during surges without reducing care for non-Covid-19 patients.

Health systems must be better prepared against future variants. Suppression efforts should be accompanied by:

- genomic surveillance programs to identify and quickly characterise emerging variants in as many countries as possible around the world
 - rapid large-scale "second-generation" vaccine programmes and increased production capacity that can support equity in vaccine distribution
 - studies of vaccine effectiveness on existing and new variants of concern
 - adapting public health measures (such as double masking) and re-committing to health system arrangements (such as ensuring personal protective equipment for health staff)
 - behavioural, environmental, social and [systems interventions](#), such as enabling ventilation, distancing between people, and an effective find, test, trace, isolate and support system.
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Covid-19 variants of concern have changed the game. We need to recognise and act on this if we as a global society are to avoid future waves of infections, yet more lockdowns and restrictions, and avoidable illness and death.

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