

# Lesson not learned: Europe unprepared as 2nd virus wave hits

October 10 2020, by Nicole Winfield

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In this Oct. 9, 2020, file photo, a medical team treats a patient infected with COVID-19 in one of the intensive care units (ICU) at the Severo Ochoa hospital in Leganes, outskirts of Madrid, Spain. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. Intensive care wards are filling up again and bars are shutting down. (AP Photo/Bernat Armangue, File)

Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started, with intensive care wards filling up again and bars shutting down. Making matters worse, authorities say, is a widespread case of "COVID-fatigue."

Record high daily infections in several eastern European countries and sharp rebounds in the hard-hit west have made clear that Europe never really crushed the COVID-19 curve as hoped, after springtime lockdowns.

Spain this week declared a state of emergency for Madrid amid increasing tensions between local and national authorities over virus containment measures. Germany offered up soldiers to help with contact tracing in newly flaring hotspots. Italy mandated masks outdoors and warned that for the first time since the country became the European epicenter of the pandemic, the [health system](#) was facing "significant critical issues" as hospitals fill up.

The Czech Republic's "Farewell COVID" party in June, when thousands of Prague residents dined outdoors at a 500-meter (yard) long table across the Charles Bridge to celebrate their victory over the virus, seems painfully naive now that the country has the highest per-capita infection rate on the continent, at 398 per 100,000 residents.

"I have to say clearly that the situation is not good," the Czech interior minister, Jan Hamacek, acknowledged this week.



In this June 30, 2020, file photo, residents sit to dine on a 500 meter long table set on the medieval Charles Bridge, after restrictions were eased following the coronavirus pandemic in Prague, Czech Republic. The Czech Republic's "Farewell Covid" party in June, when thousands of Prague residents dined outdoors at a 500-meter (yard) long table across the Charles Bridge to celebrate their victory over the virus, seems painfully naive now that the country has the highest per-capita infection rate on the continent. (AP Photo/Petr David Jousek, File)

Epidemiologists and residents alike are pointing the finger at governments for having failed to seize on the summertime lull in cases to prepare adequately for the expected autumn onslaught, with testing and ICU staffing still critically short. In Rome this week, people waited in line for 8-10 hours to get tested, while front-line medics from Kiev to



Paris found themselves once again pulling long, short-staffed shifts in overcrowded wards.

"When the state of alarm was abandoned, it was time to invest in prevention, but that hasn't been done," lamented Margarita del Val, viral immunology expert with the Severo Ochoa Molecular Biology Center, part of Spain's top research body, CSIC.

"We are in the fall wave without having resolved the summer wave," she told an online forum this week.

Tensions are rising in cities where new restrictions have been re-imposed, with hundreds of Romanian hospitality workers protesting this week after Bucharest once again shut down the capital's indoor restaurants, theaters and dance venues.



In this Oct. 9, 2020, file photo, a medical team member is disinfected before leaving the COVID-19 ward at the Severo Ochoa hospital in Leganes, outskirts of Madrid, Spain. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. Intensive care wards are filling up again and bars are shutting down. (AP Photo/Bernat Armangue, File)

"We were closed for six months, the restaurants didn't work and yet the number of cases still rose," said Moaghin Marius Ciprian, owner of the popular Grivita Pub n Grill who took part in the protest. "I'm not a specialist but I'm not stupid either. But from my point of view it's not us that have the responsibility for this pandemic."

As infections rise in many European countries, some—including Belgium, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Spain and France—are diagnosing more new cases every day per capita than the United States, according to the seven-day rolling averages of data kept by Johns Hopkins University. On Friday, France, with a population of about 70 million, reported a record 20,300 new infections.

Experts say Europe's high infection rate is due in large part to expanded testing that is turning up far more asymptomatic positives than during the first wave, when only the sick could get a test.



In this Oct. 9, 2020, file photo, a staff member walks inside a closed bar in Prague, Czech Republic. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. Intensive care wards are filling up again and bars are shutting down. (AP Photo/Petr David Josek, File)

But the trend is nevertheless alarming, given the flu season hasn't even begun, schools are open for in-person learning and the cold weather hasn't yet driven Europeans indoors, where infection can spread more easily.

"We're seeing 98,000 cases reported in the last 24 hours. That's a new regional record. That's very alarming," said Robb Butler, executive director of the WHO's Europe regional office. While part of that is due to increased testing, "It's also worrisome in terms of virus resurgence."



It's also worrisome given many countries still lack the testing, tracing and treating capacity to deal with a second wave of pandemic when the first wave never really ended, said Dr. Martin McKee, professor of European public health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

"They should have been using the time to put in place really robust 'find, test, trace, isolate' support systems. Not everybody did," McKee said. "Had they done that, then they could have identified outbreaks as they were emerging and really gone for the sources."



People line up outside San Giovanni hospital to get tested for COVID-19, in Rome on Oct. 8, 2020. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. People waited in line for 8-10 hours to get tested, while front-line medics from Kiev to Paris found themselves once again pulling long, short-staffed shifts in overcrowded wards. (AP

Photo/Gregorio Borgia)

Even Italy is struggling, after it won international praise for having tamed the virus with a strict 10-week lockdown and instituted a careful, conservative reopening and aggressive screening and contact-tracing effort when summer vacation travelers created new clusters.

Anesthesiologists have warned that without new restrictions, ICUs in Lazio around Rome and Campania around Naples could be saturated within a month.

As it is, Campania has only 671 hospital beds destined for COVID-19, and 530 are already occupied, said Campania Gov. Vincenzo De Luca. Half of Campania's 100 ICU virus beds are now in use.

For now, the situation is manageable. "But if we get to 1,000 infections a day and only 200 people cured, it's lockdown. Clear?" he warned this week.

The ICU alarm has already sounded in France, where Paris public hospital workers staged a protest this week to demand more government investment in staffing ICUs, which they said haven't significantly increased capacity even after France got slammed during the initial outbreak.





People wait in line outside San Giovanni hospital to get tested for COVID-19, in Rome on Oct. 8, 2020. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. People waited in line for 8-10 hours to get tested, while front-line medics from Kiev to Paris found themselves once again pulling long, short-staffed shifts in overcrowded wards. (AP Photo/Gregorio Borgia)

"We did not learn the lessons of the first wave," Dr. Gilles Pialoux, head of infectious diseases at the Tenon Hospital in Paris, told BFM television. "We are running after (the epidemic) instead of getting ahead of it."

There is some good news, however. Dr. Luis Izquierdo, assistant director of emergencies at the Severo Ochoa Hospital in Madrid said at least

now, doctors know what therapies work. During the peak of the epidemic in March and April, doctors in hardest-hit Spain and Italy threw every drug they could think of at patients—hydroxychloroquine, lopinavir, ritonavir—with limited success.

"Now we hardly use those drugs as they hardly have any effect," he said. "So in this sense we have had a victory because we know so much more now."

But treating the virus medically is only half the battle. Public health officials are now dealing with a surge in anti-mask protests, virus negationists and residents who are simply sick and tired of being told to keep their distance and refrain from hugging their loved ones.



In this Oct. 6, 2020, file photo, healthcare workers attend to a COVID-19 patient at one of the intensive care units (ICU) at the University Hospital of Torrejon in Torrejon de Ardoz, Spain. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. Intensive care wards are filling up again and bars are shutting down. (AP Photo/Manu Fernandez, File)



In this Oct. 7, 2020, file photo, hospitality workers hold banners that read "We want to Work" as they protest government's decision to close restaurants, cinemas, theaters and hospitality venues in the capital, for a second time, in Bucharest, Romania. Hundreds of Romanian hospitality workers protested Wednesday evening against what they describe as the national government's failure to protect their industry from the economic fallout of the coronavirus epidemic in the country. (AP Photo/Vadim Ghirda, File)





In this Oct. 8, 2020, file photo, passersby are reflected in a front window of a closed bar in downtown Brussels. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. Intensive care wards are filling up again and bars are shutting down. (AP Photo/Francisco Seco, File)





In this Oct. 6, 2020, file photo, a healthcare worker looks at a patient with COVID-19 at one of the intensive care units (ICU) at the University Hospital of Torrejon in Torrejon de Ardoz, Spain. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. Intensive care wards are filling up again and bars are shutting down. (AP Photo/Manu Fernandez)



In this Oct. 9, 2020, file photo, a customer sits inside of a bar in downtown Madrid, Spain. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. Intensive care wards are filling up again and bars are shutting down. (AP Photo/Manu Fernandez, File)



In this Sept. 15, 2020, file photo, a medical worker tends to a patient affected with COVID-19 at the Nouvel Hospital Civil of Strasbourg, eastern France. Europe's second wave of coronavirus infections has struck well before flu season even started. Intensive care wards are filling up again and bars are shutting down. (AP Photo/Jean-Francois Badias, File)

The WHO this week shifted gears from giving [medical advice](#) to combat infections to giving psychological advice on how to nudge virus-weary Europeans to keep up their guard amid "COVID-fatigue" that is sweeping the continent.

"Fatigue is absolutely natural. It's to be expected where we have these prolonged crises or emergencies," said the WHO's Butler.



The WHO this week put out new advice for governments to consider more social, psychological and emotional factors when deciding on lockdowns, closures or other restrictions—a nod to some in the field who say the mental health toll of lockdowns is worse than the virus itself.

That data, Butler said, "is going to become more important because we have to understand what restrictions we can put in place that will be sustained and adhered to, and acceptable to our populations."

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