

Experts blast early pandemic failures as India deaths top 250,000

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An expert panel on Wednesday blamed bad coordination as well as dithering by national governments and international organisations for the failure to tackle COVID-19 before it became a full-blown pandemic, as

India's death toll topped 250,000.

India added a record 4,205 deaths to its COVID-19 toll in the past 24 hours, with the variant stoking the country's surge now present in dozens of other countries across the globe.

Looking back to the earliest days of the pandemic, the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (IPPPR) blamed a "toxic cocktail" of dithering and poor coordination for the more than 3.3 million deaths so far and untold economic damage.

Latest figures gathered by AFP from official sources showed almost 160 million confirmed cases worldwide by 1600 GMT Wednesday.

Early responses to the outbreak detected in Wuhan, China in December 2019 "lacked urgency", with February 2020 a costly "lost month" as countries failed to heed the alarm, said the panel.

The IPPPR insisted that rich countries should provide one billion vaccines to the world's poorest nations by September 1.

UK inquiry

Vaccinations have helped to ease the pandemic crisis in the United States and Europe.

The European Commission on Wednesday upgraded its economic growth forecast for this year and 2022, to 4.2 and 4.4 percent, in part thanks to faster inoculations.

Vaccine frontrunner Britain reported a 2.1-percent jump in GDP in March as it gradually emerges from lockdown.

London will nevertheless launch an inquiry next year into the handling of the pandemic by Prime Minister Boris Johnson's government, after the UK suffered the world's fifth-highest official toll so far at 127,000 deaths.

As governments eye a return to mass travel, Spain said it was hoping to welcome 45 million tourists this year and Germany said it would relax quarantine rules for holidaymakers returning from some EU neighbours.

Meanwhile many less well-off countries remain starved of vaccine doses, especially as major manufacturer India has for now frozen exports.

Bangladesh on Wednesday took delivery of half a million doses from China.

"A friend in time of need is a friend indeed," Bangladesh's health minister Zahid Maleque said.

As China's vaccine diplomacy push continues, Senegal also announced it would receive 300,000 doses from Beijing.

Pointing to "unwillingness to tackle inequalities" as a key factor worsening the pandemic, the IPPPR said intellectual property rights for vaccines should be waived if doses are not delivered to poorer countries by September.

But hesitancy is also limiting vaccinations in some parts of the world, with a poll showing that most people in vaccine-sceptical Russia do not want the jab.

Undercounted deaths

For now India is struggling even to count the dead, with many experts

saying official figures—254,197 killed so far—may be an underestimate by several times.

India's underfunded health system has left hospitals and crematoriums overwhelmed, and many COVID-19 deaths are not properly recorded.

There are fears that the virus is now raging in India's vast rural hinterland where two-thirds of the population live, and where health care is patchy.

The swift spread has been blamed on huge political rallies and religious events that attracted millions of people over recent months, as well as the new B.1.617 variant first detected in India in October.

The European Medicines Agency said Wednesday that there is "promising evidence" that mRNA-based vaccines like those developed by Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech can "neutralise" the new variant—although it is still monitoring data.

Many nations have shut their borders to travellers from India in a bid to stop the variant from reaching their shores.

But it has spread to at least 44 nations, the WHO said Tuesday, with Britain detecting the most cases of the variant outside India.

The organisation this week declared the strain a "variant of concern", alongside three others first detected in Britain, Brazil and South Africa.

Olympic doubts

In contrast to the supply problems in Europe, the tiny Pacific nation of Nauru announced it had become the first country to have vaccinated its entire adult population of fewer than 8,000 people.

It used AstraZeneca doses supplied as part of the global Covax programme aimed at boosting immunisation in poorer nations.

But the Anglo-Swedish pharma company continues to grapple with concerns over reports of rare but serious side effects in people who have received its jab.

Norway on Wednesday said it was dropping AstraZeneca from its vaccination programme, while keeping Johnson & Johnson's jab suspended over similar concerns.

Meanwhile Japan said it would vaccinate all its Olympic athletes ahead of the Tokyo Games, leapfrogging the general population, in a reverse of earlier promises.

As the nationwide vaccine rollout remains confined to medical workers and the elderly, golf star Hideki Matsuyama became the latest high-level sportsman to express doubts.

"If it can really be held safely, I'd like to aim for the gold medal," he said. "But when you look at the situation Japan is in, I have mixed feelings."

Polls show a majority in Japan oppose holding the Games this year.

In France, organisers of the Roland Garros tennis Grand Slam said would-be spectators will have to prove they are free of COVID-19 or vaccinated before attending.

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