(n=440) attend while infectious. Of 24279 contacts investigated, most (93.2%; 22627/24279) were tested and 912 secondary cases identified. The secondary attack rate (SAR) was 5.6% in 139 ECECs and 3.5% in 312 schools. The risk of becoming a secondary case was higher in unvaccinated school staff (OR 5.7; 95%CI: 2.0–16.0), particularly ECEC staff (OR 11.3; 95%CI: 4.5–28.4) and unvaccinated school students than in vaccinated school staff. SARs were similar for delta (4.6%) and omicron BA.1 (5.0%) in the unvaccinated and higher compared with vaccinated contacts (1.3% and 2.2%, respectively). Increasing school attendance rates raised case incursions and secondary case numbers, but not community-wide infection rates.
Interpretation: Vaccination reduced SARS-CoV-2 transmission rates in schools, although less so for omicron than delta variants. Despite higher community-based transmission rates, in-school transmission remained low and stable with high attendance, suggesting that community restrictions, rather than school closures, best mitigated COVID-19 impacts.
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Quality of National Disease Surveillance Reporting before and during COVID-19

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Background: Global COVID-19 outbreaks in early 2020 have burdened health workers, among them surveillance workers who have the responsibility to undertake routine disease surveillance activities. The aim of this study was to describe the quality of the implementation of Indonesia's Early Warning and Response Alert System (EWARS) for disease surveillance and to measure the burden of disease surveillance reporting quality before and during the COVID-19 epidemic in Indonesia. Methods: A mixed-method approach was used. A total of 38 informants from regional health offices participated in Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and In-Depth Interview (IDI) for informants from Ministry of Health. The FGD and IDI were conducted using online video communication. Yearly completeness and timeliness of reporting of 34 provinces were collected from the application. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically, and quantitative data were analyzed descriptively.
Results: Major implementation gaps were found in poorly distributed human resources and regional infrastructure inequity. National reporting from 2017–2019 showed an increasing trend of completeness (55%, 64%, and 75%, respectively) and timeliness (55%, 64%, and 75%, respectively). However, the quality of the reporting dropped to 53% and 34% in 2020 concomitant with the SARS-CoV2 epidemic.
Conclusions: Report completeness and timeliness are likely related to regional infrastructure inequity and the COVID-19 epidemic. It is recommended to increase report capacities with an automatic EWARS application linked systems in hospitals and laboratories.
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High coverage and equitable distribution: status and correlates of COVID-19 vaccine uptake in two vulnerable sites in Bangladesh

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Bangladesh has fully vaccinated 76 per 100 population against COVID-19. However, ensuring higher coverage in vulnerable sites is subject to various challenges. We report the COVID-19 vaccine uptake and its correlates among the adults residing in two vulnerable sites in Bangladesh.
We conducted a cross-sectional study between August and September 2022 in two sites with a high prevalence of in- and out-migration. Duaripara, a slum in northeast Dhaka, was selected as the in-migration site. Tala, a disaster-prone sub-district located in southwest Satkhira, was selected as the out-migration site. We surveyed 2502 adults (1239 from Duaripara; 1263 from Tala) from 1211 randomly selected households. We reported coverage and examined associations between the uptake and background characteristics using Poisson, and Two-part regression models. Additionally, we checked for spatial autocorrelation to assess equitable distribution geographically.
The coverage for the first and second doses of the COVID-19 vaccine were about 91% and 80.3% in Duaripara, and 96.6% and 92.2% in Tala, respectively. For the third dose, it was about 14% in Duaripara and 52.4% in Tala. For Tala, the uptake was significantly associated with age, education, and occupation. Interestingly, it was associated positively with television access (Incidence rate ratio: 1.04, p-value = 0.01) and negatively with smart-phone access (IRR: 0.96, p-value = 0.04). Respondents who temporarily migrated were more likely to remain unvaccinated (IRR: 0.90, p-value <0.001). For Duaripara, age and occupation were associated with the uptake. For both sites, the uptake was neither associated with income or wealth, nor correlated with geographical location, indicating equitable distribution. The credit for high COVID-19 vaccine coverage in Bangladesh dates back to its long history of implementing immunization programs through community mobilization and creating demand through health education. However, full vaccination is essential to reduce COVID-19-related deaths. Health authorities need to pay special attention to vulnerable sites.
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Roles of health professionals in infodemic management related with the novel coronavirusl disease

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Background and objective: Infodemic is a global threat. This study is carried out with one of the qualitative research methods, in-depth interview, aimed determining the views and roles of healthcare professionals on the widespread "infodemic" during the COVID-19 pandemic. Secondary aim is to develop possible solution proposals regarding the roles of healthcare professionals in the fight against infodemic.
Methods: Within the scope of the research, in-depth interviews were held with 23 academic staff from the field of health at Hacettepe University (Health) Campus in the 2021-2022 period. Eight physicians, 5 pharmacists, 3 nurses, 3 dieticians, 2 dentists, 1 physiotherapist and 1 child development specialist participated. Due to the pandemic conditions, various online meeting platforms were used for the interviews. The interviews were transcribed by the researchers. Themes categories and codes were determined for content analysis. In the end, categories and codes compatible with 6 themes were determined. The Project was funded by Hacettepe University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit (Nb. 19340).
Results: In the interviews, participants stated that infodemic was a problem before COVID-19. Thus, its frequency became more visible with the pandemic. The infodemic, in general, has made life difficult in many ways. All participants think that health workers have a significant role in the fight against infodemic. Although being a health worker is the common ground in the stated roles, different occupational groups also underlined their expertise-specific roles. Besides they declared that the fight against infodemic was stated as a multidisciplinary field of study and an institutional approach must be developed.Conducting future studies with an interdisciplinary approach, development of individual and community education, professionalism and strengthening of healthcare and other systems were emphasized.
Conclusion: Planning sustainable programs will be helpful to respond to the actual needs in infodemic management.
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One size does not fit all! barriers and drivers towards COVID-19 prevention measures in the Netherlands

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Background and Objective: Identifying barriers and drivers towards health protective behaviours is an important step when designing interventions because a one-size-fits-all approach may not reach the whole population. The objective of this project is developing, testing and evaluating targeted interventions for underserved groups during pandemics in the Netherlands. We did so by using the Tailoring Immunization Programmes (TIP) approach developed by the World Health Organization (WHO). We now present the findings of the situation analysis. The aim was to get an overview of existing barriers and drivers to COVID-19 vaccination, testing and adherence to measures, and the interventions initiated in the Netherlands.
Methods: We conducted a literature scan followed by semi-structured interviews with 23 experts. The data were discussed and enriched during a national expert meeting facilitated by the Pandemic and Disaster Preparedness Center (PDPC) and the WHO regional office for Europe.
Results: The findings revealed that underserved groups are heterogeneous, with different and multifactorial barriers (e.g. mistrust in the government, mis- and

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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The International Congress Council (ICC) consisted of the Congress Management Committee and international public health experts representing various regions of the WFPHA, international health organisations, European health non-governmental organisations and Italian universities and institutes. The ICC in particular develops, in consultation with the CMC, the scientific programme including subthemes and plenary programme of the WCPH and identify speakers/panellists/moderators of the plenary sessions.

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The International Scientific Committee (ISC) consists of experienced public health experts from around the world nominated by WFPHA, SItI and Aspher. It mainly advises the ICC on scientific matters of the conference and contributes to the scientific evaluation of the conference. We would like to thank the ISC for their support.

Aim & Scope

Population Medicine is an open-access double-blind peer-reviewed scientific journal that encompasses all aspects of population, preventive, and public health research including health care systems and health care delivery. Its broader goal is to address major and diverse health issues, to provide evidence-based information to professionals at all levels of the health care system, and to inform policymakers who are responsible for the formation of health policies that can lead to evidence-based actions.

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