



# "Let us take care of the new generations who are our future"

### Sara Gandini

Epidemiologist and biostatistician, Professor in medical statistics at University 'Statale' of Milan



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#### **Interview of the EuCARE partners**



Q01

**Interviewer:** So, you are the Principal Investigator (PI) of the Molecular and Pharmaco-Epidemiology Unit of the European Institute of Oncology (IEO). Tell us a little about yourself, why are you involved with the IEO and why is the IEO involved in this project.

Sara Gandini: I'm an epidemiologist and biostatistician, director of the molecular and pharmacoepidemiology unit. I've been working as group leader in many projects and recently the University of Stanford listed me among the world's top 2% scientists. As part of the global response to stop the spread of SARS-CoV-2, primary and secondary schools were closed to onsite teaching in many countries. This choice, during the first wave, was made on the basis of data extrapolated from influenza transmission models, which suggested that closing schools was a useful strategy to reduce the baseline reproductive numbers of respiratory viral infections. However, results were mixed when it came to assessing the effectiveness of these public health measures in stopping the spread of SARS-CoV-2. Several studies found conflicting results on community transmission due to the opening of schools. Furthermore, distance learning has been a major concern because it has caused limited access to education for millions of children and adolescents. It has also caused profound negative consequences for mental health and general well-being. In light of these negative results and the low risk of severe COVID-19 in these age groups, the effectiveness of school closures is questionable. Therefore, we conducted a study in Italy published in Lancet R-H which found no evidence that opening schools caused the second wave and that closing schools is a useful measure to reduce SARS-CoV-2 infections in the population. The EuCARE projects were created to find solutions to support the safe opening of schools during pandemic periods, based on solid scientific evidence that takes into account the harms and benefits of all preventive measures.





## **Q02**

Interviewer: Besides yourself, who else participates in this project from the IEO? Sara Gandini: In order to answer all the multiple complex questions involved in these studies an interdisciplinary group of high-level scientists is involved in several parts of the projects. With in IEO working Raimondi, me are Sara epidemiologist/biostatistician, Federica Bellerba, biostatistician and data scientist, and Elisa Tomezzoli, psychologist.





## Q03

**Interviewer:** The final question, the EuCARE project is divided into eight workpackages (WP). In which ones is the IEO involved and what has been done already?

Sara Gandini: We are involved in more WP but the main one we are responsible for is the WP4. We have designed two epidemiological studies. The first is an interventional study to evaluate the effectiveness of a saliva-based methodology, the 'Lolli-Methode'. We want to evaluate the evidence of this cheap, reliable and safe surveillance system to reduce attack rates and SARS-CoV-2 clusters in schools. The second is an observational study that aims to evaluate the effectiveness of other containment measures. We are enrolling subjects in both studies and are also evaluating the psychological impact of preventive measures and the learning loss associated with preventive measures. Finally, we are conducting an international study with the aim of investigating the relationship between the reopening of schools in Autumn 2022 and the transmission rates of SARS-CoV-2 in the young and adult populations. To this end, we analysed daily and weekly data on new cases in three European countries - Italy, Germany and Portugal - during a period when no major preventive measures were taken. This approach allowed us to assess the net effect of school opening on transmission rates, while the highly transmissible Omicron variant was dominant in all countries.

Interviewer: Thank you, Sara. Sara Gandini: Thank you very much!



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