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Preparing for uncertainty: endemic paediatric viral illnesses after COVID-19 pandemic disruption



Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) and societal behavioural changes during the COVID-19 pandemic altered not only the spread of SARS-CoV-2, but also the predictable seasonal circulation patterns of many endemic viral illnesses in children.¹ Before 2020, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) and non-pandemic influenza viruses peaked in the winter in northern and southern hemispheres outside of tropical areas.² In temperate climates, non-polio enteroviruses circulated in the summer to autumn³ in cyclical patterns.⁴ The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a departure from these patterns and, in many locations, usual circulation of these viruses was absent for more than a year only to resurge in unexpected ways. Past and present pandemic disruptions make it essential to prepare for further uncertainty in future endemic virus circulation among children.

After the relaxation of the major NPI measures in many settings, upper respiratory tract illnesses due to human rhinoviruses were first to re-emerge in many areas and persist^{5,6} (appendix). There was no typical winter surge in hospitalisations related to RSV among children in 2020. As NPI measures were further relaxed, interseasonal RSV outbreaks began the following spring,⁷ with waves of disease affecting older than the typical median age for childhood RSV-associated respiratory infections.⁸ After global influenza circulation plummeted in early 2020, non-seasonal outbreaks of influenza A extended into the summer of 2022 in the northern hemisphere,⁹ while the Yamagata strain of influenza B remained absent.¹⁰ Expected seasonal non-polio enterovirus activity, including a predicted outbreak of enterovirus D68-associated acute flaccid myelitis,¹¹ did not occur in 2020,¹² with enterovirus D68 re-emerging in the autumn of 2021 in Europe outside established biennial cycles.¹³ Crucially, the patterns of these returning viral outbreaks have been heterogeneous across locations, populations, and pathogens, making predictions and preparations challenging.

Although many infections and their associated morbidity and mortality were prevented by NPIs, decreased exposure to endemic viruses created an immunity gap—a group of susceptible individuals who avoided infection and therefore lack pathogen-specific

immunity to protect against future infection. Decreases in childhood vaccinations with pandemic disruptions to health-care delivery contribute to this immunity gap for vaccine-preventable diseases, such as influenza, measles, and polio.¹⁴ The cumulative effect of new susceptible birth cohorts, waning immunity over time with decreased exposures to usual endemic viruses, and lagging vaccination rates in some settings widens this immunity gap and increases the potential for future outbreaks of endemic viruses (figure).

Health systems must prepare for the potential of larger-than-typical non-seasonal outbreaks in the future due to larger susceptible populations of children being simultaneously exposed to endemic viruses. The size and timing of impending outbreaks of specific pathogens are difficult to predict because they depend on many dynamic factors, including the strength and duration of NPIs and pathogen seasonality and transmissibility. Despite moves to reduce or eliminate NPIs, the footprint of COVID-19 on societal behaviours, including ongoing mask wearing in public, increased work-from-home practices, and COVID-19 mitigation strategies in schools,

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See Online for appendix

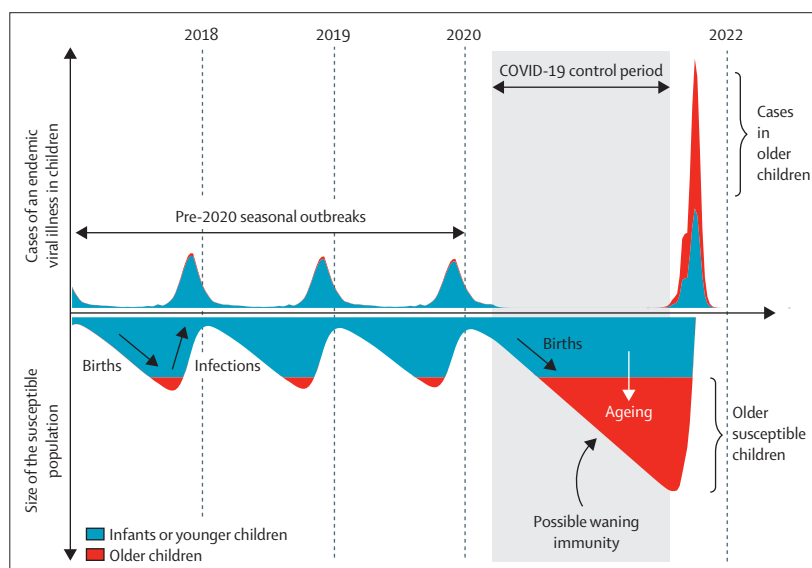


Figure: Modelling of endemic virus circulation in children following COVID-19 pandemic disruption
 Schemata depicts the possible trajectory of seasonal outbreaks of cases of an endemic viral illness in children pre-2020 and post-2020 following COVID-19 control period with non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) and alterations in societal behaviours due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Model is based on data from Baker and colleagues' study² and age categorisations are illustrative. COVID-19 NPIs dampen transmission of endemic viruses leading to an immunity gap in a larger, older population of susceptible children that might change the age structure of return outbreaks.

is likely to remain to varying degrees for some time. Changes in NPIs or societal behaviours leading to even moderate alterations in future viral transmission rates could greatly impact the magnitude of future outbreaks of endemic viral illnesses in children.

Despite this dynamic variability, mathematical models allow qualitative predictions of ranges of possible future outbreak patterns. The ongoing natural experiment after unprecedented disruption during the COVID-19 pandemic provides a unique window of insight into understanding pathogen dynamics. Observed differences between pathogens, such as the relative impact of NPIs and the timing of re-emergence, might help elucidate the role of behavioural factors, climate, and immunity in driving the transmission of endemic viral illnesses among children. Narrowing the uncertainty in these epidemiological variables will be crucial to the precision and accuracy of future outbreak predictions.

Another likely effect of delayed circulation and the resultant immunity gap will be a temporary shift in the age distribution of endemic viral infections. Susceptible children might be exposed for the first time at older ages (figure). Decreased maternal exposures and immunity to usual endemic viruses,¹⁵ leading to a lack of transferred transplacental antibodies, might also leave young infants more vulnerable to viral infections. Age-related differences in disease presentations are likely to vary by pathogen. For example, the risk of severe RSV disease is higher in younger children,¹⁶ therefore delayed exposure might reduce the disease burden in children infected at older ages, whereas young infants unprotected by maternal antibodies might be more likely to develop severe disease. It remains to be seen whether delayed exposure to enterovirus D68 during the COVID-19 pandemic could lead to the increased risk of severe paralytic disease that was observed with increased age at primary infection with poliovirus.¹⁷

As the immunity gap closes with reduced use of NPIs leading to resumed viral circulation, many infections are likely to eventually return to pre-pandemic endemic patterns dictated by climate-driven seasonal forcing of transmission rates, thereby preventing out-of-season epidemics. With the re-emergence of these endemic viruses, further study is warranted to determine potential interactions with SARS-CoV-2, whether synergistic or antagonistic, and potential impacts on the severity of clinical presentations or circulation patterns.^{18,19} Ongoing

phylodynamic studies²⁰ are needed to determine whether the bottlenecks of reduced genetic diversity being observed during the COVID-19 pandemic^{7,10} will lead to persistent alterations in viral evolution, including elimination of certain strains, and the impact these evolutionary dynamics could have on future outbreaks.

Epidemiological modelling of the disrupted circulation of endemic viruses in children and the resulting immunity gap suggests that health-care systems must prepare for further uncertainty, including the possibility of larger outbreaks occurring out of season among older children and with atypical presentations. Preparedness depends on improved real-time pathogen and syndromic surveillance²¹ to provide early warnings to health-care systems of unexpected disease patterns. Seroepidemiological studies²² and host immunological surveillance²³ should be used to assist public health authorities in anticipating outbreaks²⁴ and researchers in developing countermeasures.²⁵ Crucially, strengthened implementation of routine childhood immunisation programmes globally is needed to close the immunity gap in the safest way possible and prevent impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic from making children vulnerable to future epidemics of vaccine-preventable diseases.

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