

# THE BEST OF THE WEEK (10 ott – 16 ott 2022)

R.L. Miller et al.

## **Impact of SARS-CoV-2 lockdown on expansion of HIV transmission clusters among key populations: a retrospective phylogenetic analysis**

The Lancet Regional Health – Americas, September 2022; doi.org/10.1016/j.lana.2022.100369

### **Abstract**

Public health measures designed to reduce SARS-CoV-2 transmission led to reduced access to care and prevention services for people living with or at risk of acquiring HIV, particularly during the initial introduction of extensive restrictions. This reduction in access may have contributed to increases in HIV transmission not out-weighed by decreases in transmission occurring as a result of reduced contact rates promoted by the same public health measures.

S. M. Hosseini-Moghaddam et al.

## **Association of influenza vaccination with SARS-CoV-2 infection and associated hospitalization and mortality among patients aged 66 years or older.**

JAMA Network Open, September 2022; doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.33730

### **Abstract**

Vaccine effectiveness studies have rarely implemented strategies to reduce the healthy vaccinee bias arising from differences in health care-seeking behavior between vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals. Although previous observational studies suggest that influenza vaccination is associated with a reduced risk of SARS-CoV-2-associated outcomes, the healthy vaccinee bias may have led to overestimating the vaccination effect.

M. E. Curlin et al.

## **Omicron neutralizing antibody response following booster vaccination compared with breakthrough infection.**

Med, October 2022; doi.org/10.1016/j.medj.2022.09.001

### **Abstract**

The immunity provided by standard vaccine regimens, boosted regimens, and immune responses elicited by vaccination plus natural infection remain incompletely understood. The magnitude, quality, and durability of serological responses, and the likelihood of protection against future SARS-CoV-2 variants following these modes of exposure, are poorly characterized but are essential to the future trajectory of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

