Non-pharmaceutical public health measures for mitigating the risk and impact of epidemic and pandemic

influenza Publication date: October 2019

https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/329438/9789241516839-eng.pdf

Hand Hygiene

Quality of evidence: There is a moderate overall quality of evidence that hand hygiene does not have a substantial effect on transmission of laboratory-confirmed influenza.

Respiratory Etiquette

Quality of evidence The quality of evidence could not be judged because no study was identified.

Face Masks

Quality of evidence There is a moderate overall quality of evidence that face masks do not have a substantial effect on transmission of influenza.

Surface And Object Cleaning Measures

Quality of evidence There is a low overall quality of evidence that cleaning of surfaces and objects does not have a substantial effect on transmission of respiratory disease.

Contact Tracing

Quality of evidence There is a very low overall quality of evidence that contact tracing has an unknown effect on the transmission of influenza.

Isolation Of Sick Individuals

Quality of evidence: There is a very low overall quality of evidence that isolation of sick individuals has a substantial effect on transmission of influenza except in closed settings.

Quarantine Of Exposed Individuals

Quality of evidence: There is a very low overall quality of evidence that quarantine of exposed individuals has an effect on transmission of influenza; the studies identified in the review reported or predicted variable effectiveness.

School Measures And Closures

Quality of evidence There is a very low overall quality of evidence, and the studies that have been published reported or predicted that school measures and closures have a variable effect on transmission of influenza.

Workplace Measures And Closures

Quality of evidence There is a very low overall quality of evidence that workplace measures and closures reduce influenza transmission.

Avoiding Crowding

Quality of evidence: There is a very low overall quality of evidence on whether avoiding crowding can reduce transmission of influenza.

Travel Advice

Quality of evidence The quality of evidence cannot be judged because no study was identified.

Entry And Exit Screening

Quality of evidence There is a very low overall quality of evidence that entry and exit screening can delay the introduction of infection to a country and local transmission.

Internal Travel Restrictions

Quality of evidence There is a very low overall quality of evidence that internal travel restrictions can reduce influenza transmission.

Border Closure

Quality of evidence There is a very low overall quality of evidence that border closure has an effect on transmission of influenza, and studies in the literature reported or predicted variable effectiveness.