Contact tracing for COVID-19
Forwards and backwards: an introduction

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Outline

What does contact tracing do?

Forward and backward contact tracing

Case study

Expected impact

Discussion

What does contact tracing do?

Basic reproduction number

$$R_0 = \beta \ c \ D$$

Transmissibility (β)
Isolation
Masks
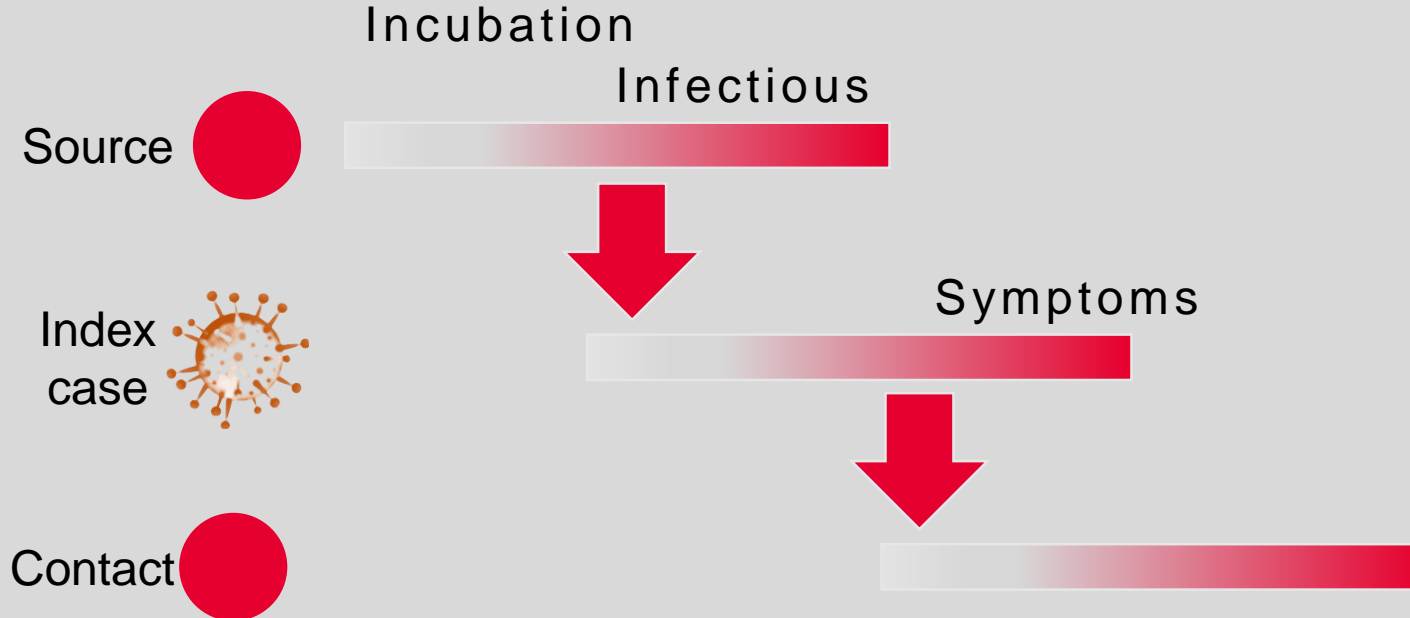Hand hygiene
Vaccine

Contact rate (c)
Size of gatherings

Duration of infection (D)
Contact tracing
Drugs

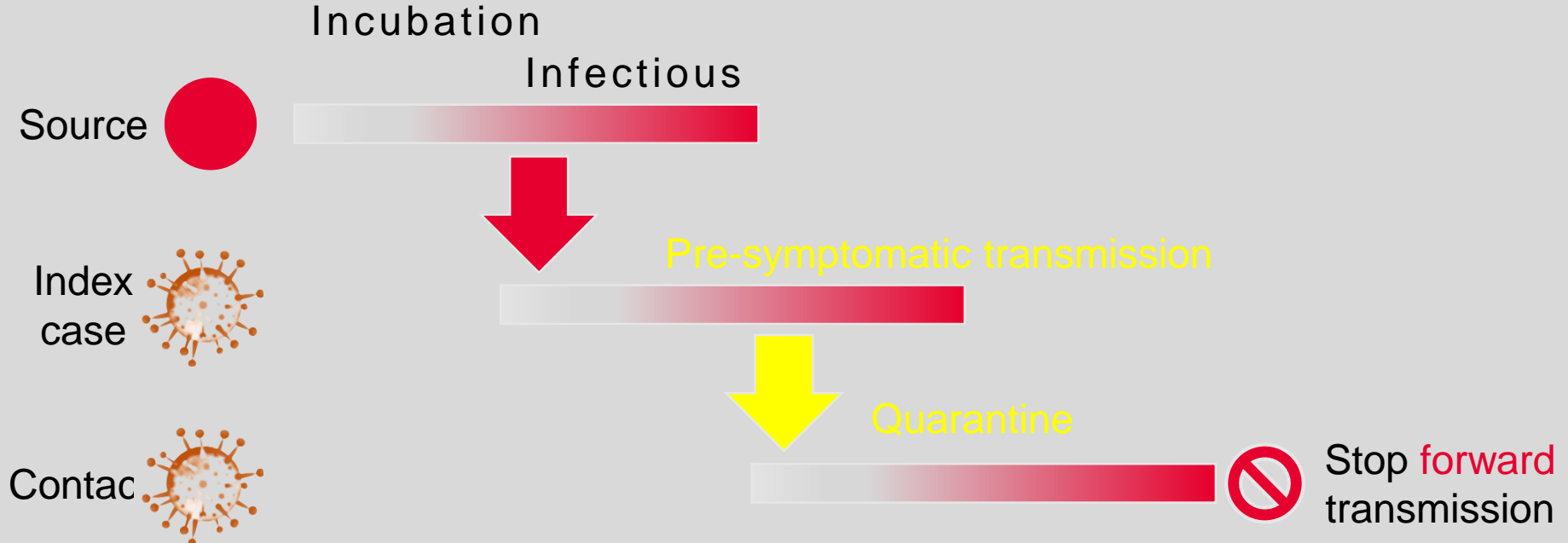## Why do we say 'forwards' and 'backwards'?

Contact tracing

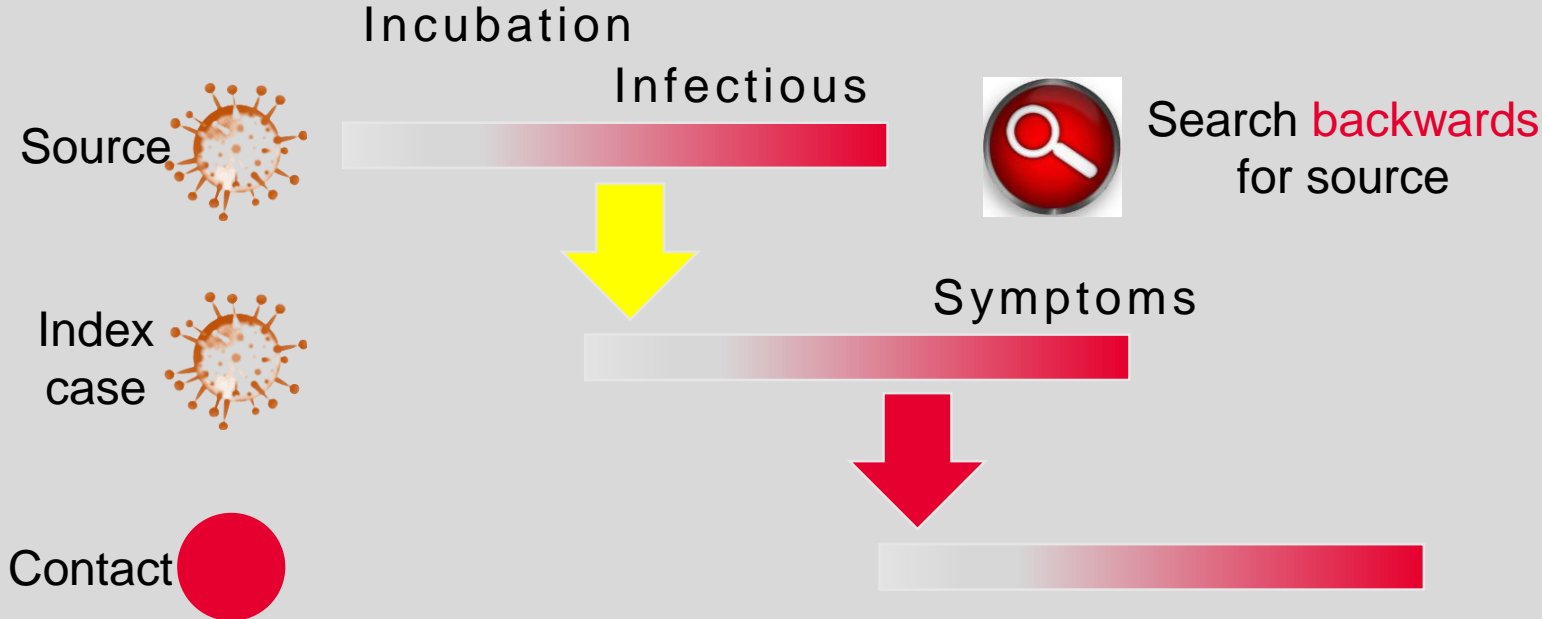## Why do we say 'forwards'?

Source

Incubation
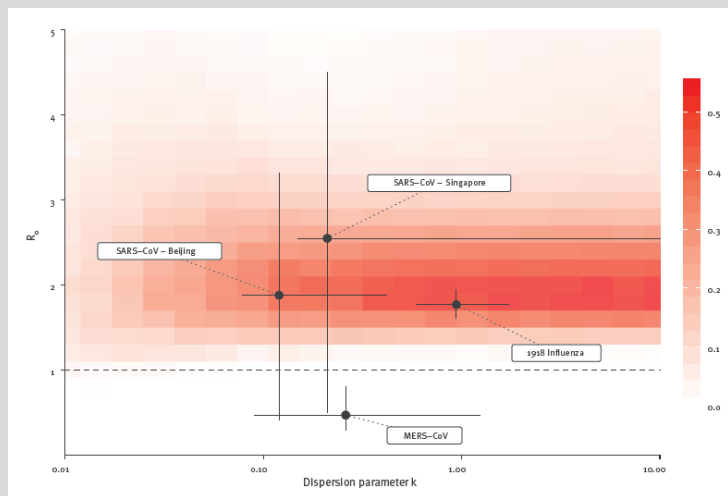
Infectious

Index case

Pre-symptomatic transmission

Contact

Quarantine

Stop forward transmission

Contact tracing

Why do we say 'backwards'?

Source

Incubation

Infectious

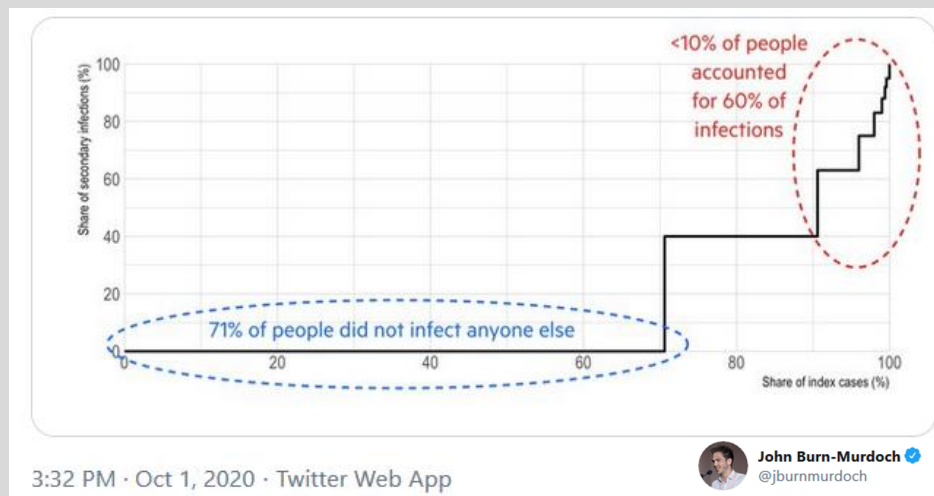Search backwards for source

Index case

Symptoms

Contact

SARS-CoV-2 transmission
The role of overdispersion

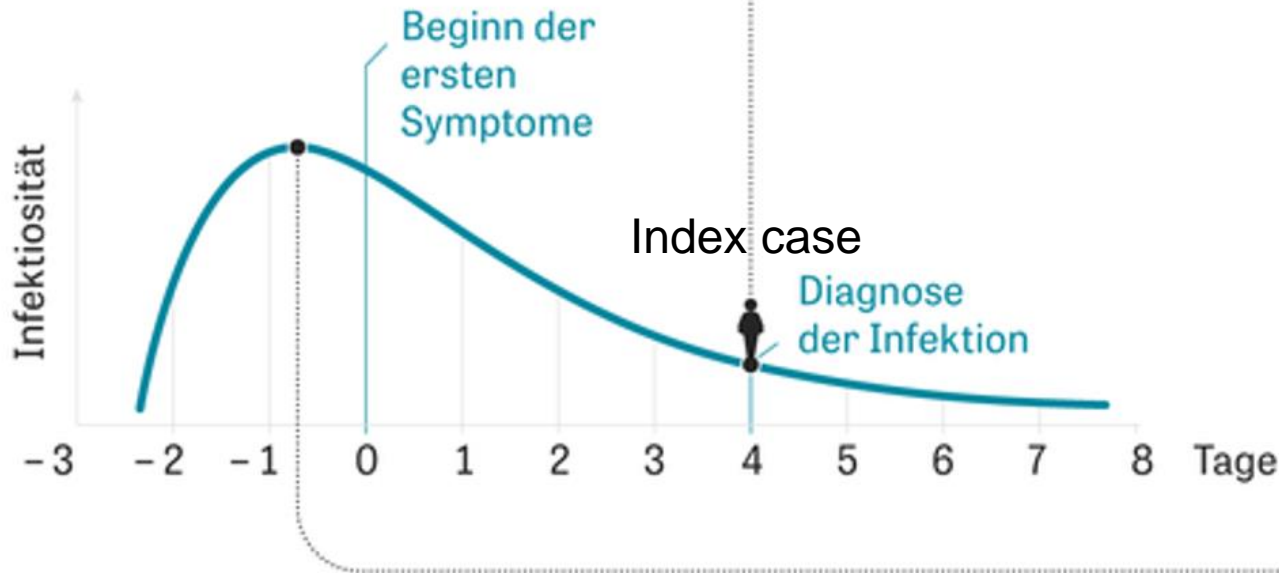Riou J and Althaus CL. Eurosurveillance. Jan. 2020

Based on Laxminarayan R, et al. Science. Sept. 2020

Overdispersion and contact tracing

Index case is disproportionately likely to have been infected by a source who also infected others in a cluster

Beginn der ersten Symptome

Index case

Diagnose der Infektion

Infektiosität

−3 −2 −1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Tage

Index case might infect few contacts

Case study: COVID-19 outbreak

Forward and backward contact tracing

Day 1

- A 74 year old man has a mild fever, cough and fatigue
- He has a nasopharyngeal swab taken for a SARS-CoV-2 rapid antigen test, which is positive
- He has a second swab taken for RT-PCR, which is positive
- The index case is isolated at home and the case is notified

Disclaimer: All references to real persons or events are entirely coincidental

Photo credits: www.theguardian.com 02.10.20

Case study: COVID-19 outbreak

Forward contact tracing

Day 2

- A contact tracer asks the index case about his contacts in the two days before his symptoms started
- The index case was in close contact with his wife and children. He travelled to an event on a helicopter with his wife and an aide
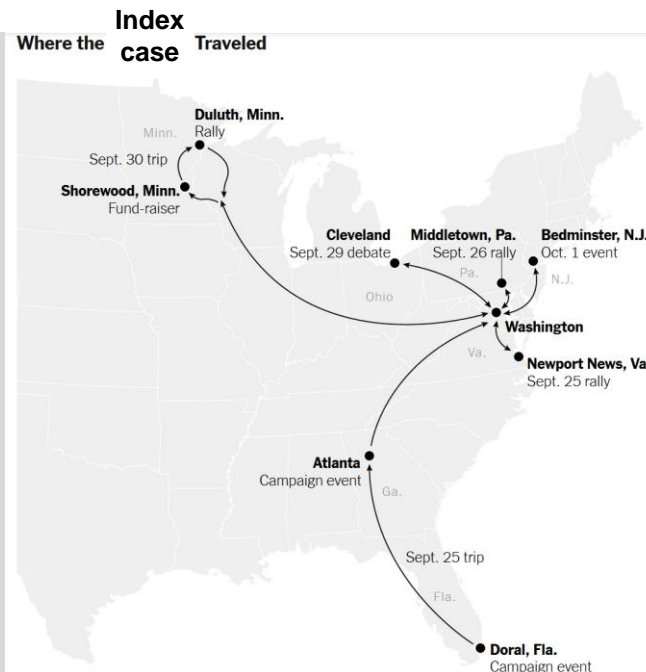- All go into quarantine and are tested

Photo credits: www.nytimes.com and www.theguardian.com 02.10.20

Case study: COVID-19 outbreak
Backward contact tracing

Day 2

- The contact tracer asks the index case about his activities in the two weeks before his symptoms started
- Did he go to any events where he was in contact with people for more than 15 minutes, without masks and without a distance of 1.5m or more?
- They make an activity map

Photo credit: www.nytimes.com 04.10.20

Index case

Where the Traveled

- Duluth, Minn. Rally
- Sept. 30 trip
- Minn.
- Shorewood, Minn. Fund-raiser
- Cleveland Sept. 29 debate
- Middletown, Pa. Sept. 26 rally
- Bedminster, N.J. Oct. 1 event
- Pa.
- N.J.
- Ohio
- Washington
- Va.
- Newport News, Va. Sept. 25 rally
- Atlanta Campaign event
- Ga.
- Sept. 25 trip
- Fla.
- Doral, Fla. Campaign event

Case study: COVID-19 outbreak
Backward contact tracing

Day 3

- The index case had a garden party a week before he developed his symptoms
- The contact tracers cross-checked their records
- Some of the guests had tested positive for SARS-CoV-2


Photo credit: https://www.washingtonpost.com 03.10.20

Case study: COVID-19 outbreak
Backward contact tracing

Day 4-6

- Contact tracers try to identify and contact all the staff at the index case's home and guests across different states
- They send all guests into quarantine and ask them to be tested
- They find 20 additional cases
- The contact tracers carry on to test, trace, isolate and quarantine
- A potential superspreading event is avoided

Photo credit: https://www.washingtonpost.com, 03.10.20

Tested positive

ADMINISTRATION

OTHERS
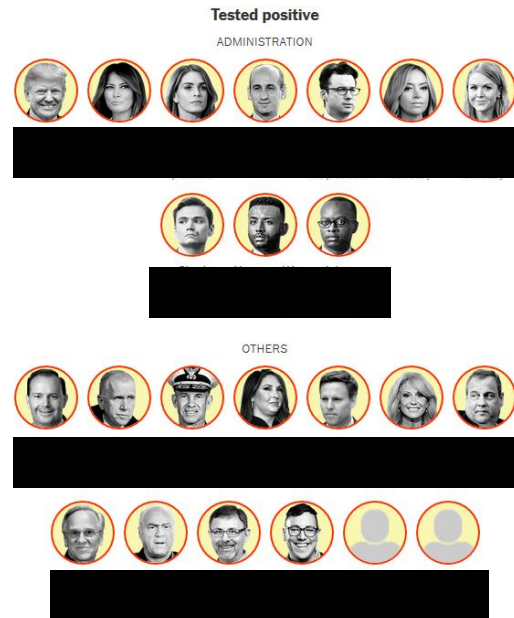
Forward and backward contact tracing
What is the impact?
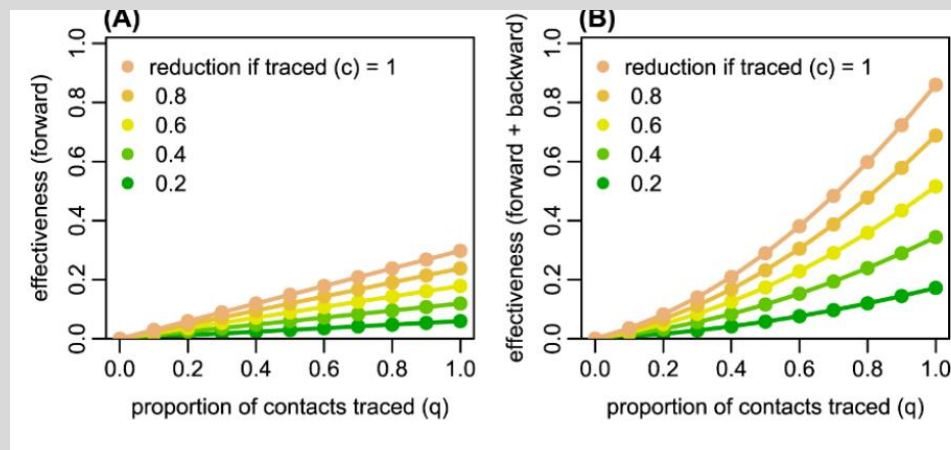
Mathematical model

A. Forward contact tracing only
Identifies, at most, the mean number of secondary infections

B. Forward and backward tracing
Increases cases found by factor 2-3
Identifies high-risk settings

c, reduction in infectiousness due to quarantine

Endo A, et al. medRxiv preprint https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.08.01.20166595

14

Forward and backward contact tracing
Discussion

- Contact tracing effectiveness limited by
  - Pre-symptomatic transmission and overdispersion
- Forward contact tracing stops forward transmission through quarantine of contacts
- Backward contact tracing looks backward for the source

- Backward contact tracing finds clusters and could reduce the size of superspreading events
- Additional prevention measures contribute to effects
- What conditions make backward contact tracing feasible?
- What should the balance be?