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Rapid review of public health guidance on protective measures for vulnerable groups in the context of COVID-19

29 July 2020

Version history

Version	Date	Specific updates
V1.0	23 March 2020	Date of first rapid review
V2.0	24 March 2020	Review updated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated guidance from Norway, Scotland, and Switzerland included 'Live' table of protective measures in each setting added.
V3.0	25 March 2020	Review updated to reflect change in guidance for vulnerable groups in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia New Zealand Switzerland.
V4.0	26 March 2020	Review updated to include new guidance for vulnerable groups in Singapore.
V5.0	02 April 2020	Review updated to include latest guidance for vulnerable groups from Ireland. Review updated to reflect change in the definition of high risk groups in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia Norway US.
V6.0	06 April 2020	Review updated to reflect change in the definition of high risk groups in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Scotland. Additional measures/support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK. Change in advice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norway. Additional information on vulnerable social groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada.
V7.0	09 April 2020	Minor text added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada. Review updated to reflect change in the definition of high risk groups in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDC. Additional country profiles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweden Germany.
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V11.0	27 April 2020	Review updated to reflect change in the definition of high risk groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sweden. Minor additional advice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Norway ▪ New Zealand.
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V15.0	14 May 2020	Review updated to include additional detail on conditions of high risk groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scotland ▪ UK. Updated Advice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New Zealand. Additional advice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Switzerland.
V16.0	18 May 2020	Review updated to include additional detail on conditions of high risk groups:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New Zealand. <p>Updated advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ireland.
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V21.0	15 June 2020	<p>Updated advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Northern Ireland ▪ Wales ▪ Sweden ▪ Switzerland.
V22.0	22 June 2020	<p>Updated advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scotland ▪ Canada.
V23.0	29 June 2020	<p>Updated to reflect change in the definition of high risk groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ US. <p>Updated advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ England ▪ Ireland ▪ Northern Ireland

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V24.0	6 July 2020	Minor update in the wording in the definition of high risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scotland. Updated advice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ England ▪ Scotland ▪ Northern Ireland ▪ Wales ▪ Finland.
V25.0	10 July 2020	Updated advice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ England ▪ Scotland ▪ Australia.
V26.0	17 July 2020	Updated advice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scotland ▪ Switzerland.
V27.0	24 July 2020	Updated to reflect change in high risk groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ US Updated advice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wales ▪ Scotland
V28.0	29 July 2020	Review will be updated every two weeks. Updated advice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scotland

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Key points

- A variety of protective measures are being taken to protect vulnerable groups who are at high risk of severe illness from COVID-19 in all countries included in this review.
- In general, people included in the vulnerable group categories are those of older age, those with chronic conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure and respiratory conditions and those in receipt of therapies that weaken the immune system.
- Canada, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, and Wales have a single grouping for vulnerable people, while Australia, England, Northern Ireland, Norway, Scotland, and the US distinguish between those considered at 'highest risk' and those at 'increased risk'.
- Some countries have published additional risk factors that increase risk, although these do not always necessitate inclusion in the vulnerable group category. These risk factors include ethnicity, smoking, high BMI and pregnancy in conjunction with another condition.
- Advice for vulnerable groups typically includes stay at home, practice hand hygiene, physical distancing and avoid all contact with others.
- For the countries that distinguished high risk from highest risk, proportionate advice is given. This usually means those at highest risk are advised to not leave the house, while those that are an increased risk can leave the house but are strongly advised to practice physical distancing and not meet others.
- As some countries have begun to ease restrictions, the advice for people in the vulnerable group has changed to include the choice to go outside. For some countries this has included meeting people outside of their household, including physical contact with grandchildren. In Australia and Switzerland, people at high risk are no longer being asked to stay at home or avoid contact with others but to observe hygiene and physical distancing guidelines.
- As of 19 June, all four neighbouring countries of Ireland allow those who are cocooning or shielding to go outside and in specific situations to meet with people from other households. If infection rates continue to be low, from 31 July in Northern Ireland, and 1 August in England and Scotland, those at the highest risk will be no longer advised to shield and the shielding programmes will be paused. From 16 August, Wales is also expected to pause shielding. The shielding patient list will continue to be maintained by the NHS.

Background

In Ireland, protective measures are being taken to protect vulnerable groups who may be at risk of severe illness from coronavirus disease (COVID-19), in particular extremely medically vulnerable groups. On 27 March 2020, the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) issued guidance on 'cocooning' for these groups, which is a practice used to protect or shield those who may suffer the most from coming into contact with the virus.⁽¹⁾ The extremely medically vulnerable groups, defined by the HPSC in Ireland, include:

- People aged ≥ 70 years
- Solid organ transplant recipients
- People with specific cancers:
 - people with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy or radical radiotherapy for lung cancer
 - people with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment
 - people having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer
 - people having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors
 - people who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs.
- People with severe respiratory conditions including cystic fibrosis, severe asthma, pulmonary fibrosis/ lung fibrosis/ interstitial lung disease and severe COPD
- People with rare diseases and inborn errors of metabolism that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as SCID, homozygous sickle cell)
- People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection
- Women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired.

On 27 March, the specific advice given to these groups was to stay at home at all times and avoid any face-to-face contact with others. It was announced on 1 May that those cocooning could go outside for a walk, provided they followed strict physical distancing and hygiene guidelines. However, avoidance of shops is still recommended. This was outlined in [guidance](#) by the HPSC and includes meeting people in groups of up to four people outdoors.⁽²⁾

On 5 June, as restrictions were eased for the general population, the advice for those cocooning was updated to include more activities outside the home. These included measures aimed at minimising the risk of acquiring COVID-19 infection, such as leaving the home to go for a drive, visiting shops and public services, when receiving visitors, and for members of the public supporting those who are cocooning when they are outside their home (see Table 1 for all measures). Additional guidance has been provided for people cocooning relating to receiving visitors and making visits to other people's houses,⁽³⁾ and also for any person visiting

a resident in a residential care facility (with effect from 15 June).⁽⁴⁾ As of 26 June, a physical distancing of 1 or 2 metres with others in the same household, as previously stated, is no longer specified for those cocooning. In addition, public transport is advised during off peak only and non-essential care by informal carers, including family carers, can resume.

Similar measures have been implemented in other settings to protect vulnerable groups. We undertook a rapid review of public health guidance on COVID-19, to summarise the range of advice and recommendations that have been issued to protect vulnerable groups who may be at risk of severe illness from the virus.

Methods

The review was first undertaken on 23 March, in line with the '*Protocol for the identification and review of new and updated relevant COVID-19 public health guidance*', available on <https://www.hiqa.ie/areas-we-work/health-technology-assessment/covid-19-publications>. The review was initially updated twice a week and from 25 May this changed to weekly. However, from 29 July, it will be updated every two weeks. A detailed account of the methods used in this review are provided in the protocol.

Results

A number of protective measures have been undertaken in different health care settings to protect vulnerable groups who may be at high risk of severe illness from COVID-19. Table 1 provides a 'live' overview of the protective measures that are being undertaken across different countries. A variety of names have been used to describe the measures which ultimately resemble 'cocooning' and involve strict isolation advice. These include 'shielding' and 'protective self-separation'. The specific measures that have been undertaken in each health care setting to protect vulnerable groups, as identified in this rapid review, are summarised separately below.

The neighbouring countries of Ireland are presented first, including England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, followed by Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

England, Public Health England (PHE)

On 21 March, PHE issued [guidance on 'shielding' and protecting people who are clinically extremely vulnerable](#), including children.⁽⁵⁾ On 23 June, it was announced that unless a significant rise in cases is seen, the shielding programme is likely to be paused and people who are clinically extremely vulnerable will be advised to adopt strict physical distancing rather than full shielding measures (see below).⁽⁶⁾ As per PHE, shielding is a practice used to protect clinically extremely vulnerable people from coming into contact with COVID-19. These people include:

- People who have had an organ transplant
- People with specific cancers:
 - People with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy
 - People with lung cancer who are undergoing radical radiotherapy
 - People with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment
 - People having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer
 - People having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors
 - People who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs.
- People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe chronic obstructive pulmonary (COPD).
- People with rare diseases that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), homozygous sickle cell).
- People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection.
- Women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired.
- Other people have also been classed as clinically extremely vulnerable, based on clinical judgment and an assessment of their needs. GPs and hospital clinicians have been provided with guidance to support these decisions.

On 31 May, the advice was updated to take into account that COVID-19 disease levels for England were substantially lower than when shielding was first introduced. On 19 June, the UK CMOs changed the COVID-19 alert level from level four to level three following a recommendation by the Joint Biosecurity Centre. This means that the virus is considered to be in general circulation but transmission is no longer high or rising exponentially. On 22 June, the government set out a [series of steps](#) for further relaxing shielding guidance, which will come into effect on 6 July and 1 August.⁽⁶⁾ From 6 July, people who are advised to shield may if they wish:

- meet in a group of up to six people outdoors, including people from different households, while maintaining strict physical distancing
- no longer observe physical distancing with other members of their household
- in line with the wider guidance for single adult households (either an adult living alone or with dependent children under 18) in the general population, form a 'support bubble' with one other household. All those in a support bubble will be able to spend time together inside each other's homes, including overnight, without needing to physically distance

All children and young people currently identified as clinically extremely vulnerable, and advised to shield, should continue to do so until 31 July. It is acknowledged that the risk is lower in children, as such it is advised that children and young people up to the age of 18 consult their paediatric specialist or GP to determine the most

appropriate care. Children with conditions including asthma, diabetes, epilepsy and kidney disease, as well as children who receive specialist care in hospitals, may still be considered clinically extremely vulnerable following a consultation with their doctor. This includes those receiving cancer care or those at risk of severe infection due to an immunodeficiency. For a parent or carer who is shielding, it is advised that their child only attends education or childcare settings if physical distancing can be maintained. If this is not possible, they are advised to learn or work at home until 31 July.

From 1 August, the government is advising that shielding will be paused and advice to those previously shielding will move in line with the current advice to those who are clinically vulnerable (see Table 1). From then on the advice will be:

- to go to work, as long as the workplace is COVID-19-secure, but carry on working from home if possible
- children who are clinically extremely vulnerable can go back to school (when the rest of their class goes back)
- to go outside to buy food, to places of worship and for exercise, but to keep 2 metres away from others wherever possible.

PHE states that this guidance is still advisory. People in this group will not be fined or sanctioned if they prefer to follow the guidance on staying alert and safe (physical distancing).

On 6 April, NHS Digital published details on the process for maintaining the [Shielded Patient List](#) (SPL) - a list of people at 'high risk' of complications from COVID-19, who should be shielded. Patients are eligible based on the criteria for extremely vulnerable people (above).⁽⁷⁾ On 2 June it was announced that given the emerging evidence and the improving epidemiology, the Government's Shielding policy is currently under review.⁽⁷⁾ The NHS will maintain the SPL following the pause of the shielding programme on the 31 July.⁽⁶⁾

The 'high risk' list was defined as a subset of a wider group of people who may be 'at risk'. Specific advice is provided for these groups; currently the advice for the 'at risk' group, which is a large group (approximately 19 million people) who are normally at risk from the flu, is to practice strict physical distancing; the advice for the 'at high risk' group, which is a smaller sub-group (approximately 1.5 million people) defined by the Chief Medical Officer (CMO), is to practice complete social 'shielding'. The SPL is generated from NHS Digital data repositories, and additional sources, as directed by NHS England and the CMO for England. These include additional cancer patients and those identified by GP practices and acute hospitals. In the future, hospital specialists and GPs will be able to add or subtract individual patients from this register. As of 29 March, all people on this list were to be contacted by the NHS and extra supports in relation to coronavirus were being made available: SMS Shielding Service, assistance with food and or prescriptions, food and essential supplies deliveries (free). This will cease on 31 July.⁽⁶⁾ However, people can continue to avail of priority supermarket slots.

On 11 May, PHE guidance on social distancing⁽⁸⁾ was superseded by [Staying alert and safe \(social distancing\)](#).⁽⁹⁾ Within this guidance, the specific advice for clinically vulnerable people, as listed below, remained unchanged (that is, to stay at home as much as possible and, when outside, to take particular care to minimise contact with others). Clinically vulnerable people are those who are:

- Aged 70 or older (regardless of medical conditions)
- Under 70 with an underlying health condition listed below (that is, anyone instructed to get a flu jab on medical grounds):
 - Chronic (long-term) mild to moderate respiratory diseases, such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema or bronchitis
 - Chronic heart disease, such as heart failure
 - Chronic kidney disease
 - Chronic liver disease, such as hepatitis
 - Chronic neurological conditions, such as Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis (MS), or cerebral palsy
 - Diabetes
 - A weakened immune system as the result of conditions or medicines they are taking (such as steroid tablets)
 - Being seriously overweight (a body mass index (BMI) of 40 or above).
- Pregnant women.

Since 11 May, the guidance for physical distancing measures has been included in the [Staying safe outside your home guidance](#).⁽¹⁰⁾ Since 11 May, PHE has advised that those who want to go out to help a clinically vulnerable person can do so provided physical distancing and hand hygiene is maintained, unless they have coronavirus symptoms, even if these symptoms are mild.

From 4 July, as the UK government continues to ease restrictions, people identified as clinically vulnerable can meet people indoors (see Table 1). The guidance [Staying alert and safe \(social distancing\)](#) is now stated to apply to England only, and for an area that is experiencing a local COVID-19 outbreak and where local lockdown measures have been imposed, different guidance and legislation will apply.⁽⁹⁾

Northern Ireland, Public Health Agency (PHA)

From 23 March, the PHA in Northern Ireland was following PHE's guidance on shielding for people who are extremely vulnerable. On 23 April, upon advice from Northern Ireland's CMO, two additional conditions were added to the list of extremely vulnerable groups. These included those undergoing renal dialysis and those with Motor Neurone Disease. On 15 May, in addition to PHE criteria, people who have had a splenectomy were added to the list (see Table 1).

People in this risk group are advised to stay at home at all times and avoid all face-to-face contact for at least 12 weeks. On 8 June, the advice was updated to allow those shielding to go outside with members of their household or, if they live alone, to meet one other person from a different household and preferably the same

person each time. On 6 July, the advice was updated to allow those shielding to meet with up to six people outside of their home, with physical distancing, and if shielding alone to form a support bubble exclusively with another household, which includes staying overnight at that household, without the need for physical distancing measures.⁽¹¹⁾ However, it is still not advised that people in this group should attend any gatherings, including gatherings of friends and families in private spaces, for example, parties, weddings and religious services. From 31 July, it is anticipated that those who are extremely vulnerable will no longer need to shield and the shielding programme will pause.⁽¹²⁾

Similarly, for older people and people with an underlying health condition, PHA was following PHE's guidance on physical distancing.⁽⁸⁾ A link to the [criteria](#) is listed on the NI Direct website,⁽¹³⁾ which appears to be based on the criteria used by PHE for identifying those who are at an increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19 and those that should practice physical distancing measures. This includes people over the age of 70, people who are pregnant, and others who have certain conditions (see Table 1). On 22 March, it was estimated that 40,000 people meet these criteria in Northern Ireland. On 6 June, people who have motor neurone disease and people who have problems with the spleen were removed from the vulnerable person criteria, but remain on the extremely vulnerable criteria. As of 30 June, people in this group are allowed to meet with others outside the home, or have visitors indoors, while adhering to physical distancing guidelines.

Scotland, Health Protection Scotland (HPS)

On 23 March, HPS was following PHE's guidance on social distancing.⁽⁸⁾ The protective measures announced by PHE (on shielding) have also been included in relevant guidance issued by HPS. On 28 April, there was an estimated 150,000 clinically vulnerable people shielding in Scotland ([link](#)).⁽¹⁴⁾

On 3 April, [detailed criteria](#) were provided by the Scottish government for identifying people considered to be at the highest risk of severe illness:⁽¹⁵⁾

- Solid organ transplant recipients - includes people who have had a transplant of heart, lung, stomach or other part of intestine, liver and kidney. People will be in this group because they need to take medications to prevent rejection of the transplanted organ.
- People with specific cancers - made up of five sub-groups:
 - People with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy or have had radical radiotherapy for lung cancer
 - People with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment
 - People having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer
 - People having other specialised, targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors

- People who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last six months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs.
- People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), severe bronchiectasis and pulmonary hypertension. People in this group include:
 - All patients with cystic fibrosis
 - People with severe asthma, having severe asthma and on regular inhalers AND long-term oral steroid tablets, e.g. prednisolone, OR regular injections to control their asthma
 - People with severe COPD, this means being too breathless to walk 100 yards, having two or more lung infections per year or requiring oxygen to help with their breathing. This usually means anyone who has been on several different inhaler medications in the last year. This must include two long acting preventers (Long Acting Beta Agonists and Long Acting Anti-Muscarinic Antagonists) and a steroid inhaler
 - People on home oxygen for a lung condition.
- People with rare diseases including all forms of interstitial lung disease/sarcoidosis. Also, includes inborn errors of metabolism that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as SCID, homozygous sickle cell disease)
 - There are many conditions classed as a rare disease. Not everyone with a rare disease will be at a higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
- People on immunosuppression therapies that significantly increase risk of infection. Or who have had their spleens removed.
 - Immunosuppressive therapy may be used to keep a person from rejecting a bone marrow or organ transplant. It may also be used to treat conditions in which the immune system is overactive, such as autoimmune diseases and allergies
 - In some cases these treatments may put people at a higher risk should they contract Covid-19 infection. The following situations put people into the highest risk group:
 - patients on high dose corticosteroid treatment (equivalent to Prednisolone 20mg or more) for 4 weeks or more
 - patients on specific single therapies, for example Cyclophosphamide. These medications are usually prescribed by specialists in hospitals and clinical judgement is needed to determine if medications indicate highest risk
 - patients on lower dose of corticosteroids (equivalent to Prednisolone 5mg per day for 4 weeks or more), in combination with other disease modifying medication
 - patients on several different disease modifying medications taking into account their other chronic medical conditions (Patients on a single Disease Modifying medications (DMARD) or Biologic such as Methotrexate, Azathioprine, Cyclosporin, Leflunomide plus others, would not automatically be considered in the

highest risk group if they are otherwise healthy, but should be decided upon by a specialist or GP if unsure.)

- People who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired
 - If you are being followed up by a specialist heart clinic during your pregnancy then you fall within this group
- People who are receiving renal dialysis treatment
 - People receiving and those starting renal dialysis.

[Specific advice](#) is provided for those with specific medical conditions, including: cancer; diabetes; heart disease; IBD; chronic kidney and liver disease; dermatological; neurological; (specific) ophthalmic respiratory and rheumatic conditions; chronic pain, and rare diseases.⁽¹⁶⁾

[From 1 August](#), if infection rates remain low, those who are currently advised to shield can follow the general guidance. This means they can return to work or school; return to university or college as part of the phased return to campus; go inside pubs and restaurants; or attend places of worship for congregational services, communal prayer and contemplation.⁽¹⁷⁾ The current advice, since 24 July, allows those shielding to:

- meet indoors with up to eight people from two other households with physical distancing. This can include overnight stays, although advised not to share food and drink
- meet outdoors with up to 15 people from four other households outdoors with physical distancing
- use public transport wearing a face covering
- go to pubs and restaurants with outdoor spaces
- use formal childcare providers – this does not apply to children who are shielding
- go to shops and other indoor venues wearing a face covering, including hairdressers and other personal services.

This is in addition to previous advice from 17 July which included:

- stop physically distancing from the people they live with or who are in their extended household.
- use indoor toilets in other people's houses when visiting them outdoors
- meet up to eight people outdoors, from two other households, in a single day
- travel as far as they want from their house
- book all types of holiday accommodation or travel to a second home - staying over with people they live with or who are in their extended household
- go to outdoor markets
- visit outdoor public gardens.

Adults who live alone, adults who live only with children under 18, and non-cohabiting couples and any children living with them are advised they can form an [extended bubble](#) exclusively with one other household. The person who is shielding

can be in either household. They do not need to be the person living alone. They can visit each other and stay over, without physical distancing. This includes staying in holiday accommodation and second homes.

Children aged 11 and under can play outdoors, without physical distancing, in groups of up to eight, from no more than two other households. This includes children aged 11 and under who live with someone who is shielding, but does not currently include children that are themselves shielding. Since 23 July, the limit of two households has been removed.

Children who have been shielding were advised not to attend school. On 2 June, the advice to children and young people who are shielding is to contact their GP or clinician to discuss whether they need to continue to shield. This is informed by [updated guidance](#) published by the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health which suggests that many children and young people do not need to shield.⁽¹⁸⁾ From 23 July, all children shielding can return to school and from August, children shielding will be able to attend formal childcare settings.⁽¹⁹⁾

On 11 May, the HPS updated their [methods](#) for identifying patients that meet the shield criteria.⁽²⁰⁾ The document sets out details of the groups, as defined by the criteria listed above. It serves the same function as the NHS Digital Shielded Patient List (see England, Public Health England (PHE)).

Wales, Welsh Government

Since 24 March, the Welsh government has been following PHE advice on shielding and protecting people defined on medical grounds as extremely vulnerable from COVID-19. The criteria for identifying people in this group are identical to the PHE criteria with the addition of children up to the age of 18 with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired (see Table 1 for full criteria).

An [update](#) was made on 1 June to allow those shielding to leave home, to exercise or meet outside with people from another household. This is reportedly due to fewer people infected with COVID-19 and as a result, the risk of catching COVID-19 has reduced. In addition, it is acknowledged that the risk of catching COVID-19 when outside is low, providing physical distancing and good hygiene measures are strictly followed. On 4 June this advice was updated to allow those shielding to leave home to exercise or meet outside with people from another household locally and continue to avoid gatherings indoors including going shopping.⁽²¹⁾ On the 12 June, children who are at high risk were advised not to attend school but should continue to learn from home. As of 29 June, this advice remains unchanged. On 6 July, those shielding can now form an extended bubble exclusively with another household, while maintaining physical distancing where possible.⁽²²⁾ Currently, those shielding are not advised to go back to their normal place of work.⁽²³⁾ On 16 July, it was announced that shielding will be paused from 16 August if infection rates continue to fall.⁽²⁴⁾ The advice then will be to:

- go to work, as long as the workplace is COVID-secure – but carry on working from home if possible
- go outside to buy food, – keeping 2 metres (or 3 steps) away wherever possible. (Those who are receiving food boxes will continue to receive them until 16 August after which date they will cease but priority shopping slots will continue to be available).
- children and young people can go back to school or college/university.

Australia, Department of Health

On 24 March, further measures to limit the spread of COVID-19 were introduced in Australia. This moved the country away from a policy of physical distancing to one of a more restrictive nature, such as protective self-separation. The updated advice was for everyone to stay at home, including those at highest risk of severe illness. On the 23 April specific examples of haematologic neoplasm and additional details for disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs were included in the criteria for those at high risk. On 6 July, Australia published a [two category risk system](#) of higher risk and increased risk.⁽²⁵⁾ People at higher risk include:

- people aged 70 years and over
- people aged 65 years and over with chronic medical conditions
- people with compromised immune systems (for example, cancer)
- aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 years and over with one or more medical conditions.

Having two or more conditions increases risk, regardless of age. If the condition is severe or poorly controlled, this might also increase the risk of serious illness from COVID-19.

Chronic conditions that indicate high risk include:

- have had an organ transplant and on immune suppressive therapy
- have had a bone marrow transplant in the past two years
- on immune suppressive therapy for graft versus host disease
- have had blood cancer, in the past five years, including leukaemia, lymphoma or myelodysplastic syndrome
- are having chemotherapy or radiotherapy.

Chronic conditions that indicate moderate risk include:

- chronic kidney (renal) failure
- heart disease (coronary heart disease or failure)
- chronic lung disease, excluding mild or moderate asthma
- a non-haematological cancer (diagnosed in the last 12 months)
- diabetes
- severe obesity with a body mass index of 40 kg/m² or more
- chronic liver disease
- some neurological conditions such as stroke or dementia
- some chronic inflammatory conditions and treatments
- other primary or acquired immunodeficiency
- poorly controlled hypertension (may increase risk).

Other factors might also increase the risk of moderate or severe illness if COVID-19 is contracted, including:

- age - risk increases with age, even for those under 70
- being male
- poverty
- smoking.

Since 10 May, Australia has initiated a [3-step framework](#) for easing restrictive measures.⁽²⁶⁾ Those at the highest risk of severe illness were advised to stay at home and work from home if possible, avoid non-essential travel, avoid contact with others and avoid public gatherings. Since 6 July, further relaxing of the advice is to include considerations such as avoiding large public gatherings while maintaining physical distance and staying away from other people who are sick or in isolation.⁽²⁷⁾

Canada, Government in Canada

In Canada, the Public Health Agency has advised those considered at [high risk of severe illness](#) from COVID-19 to practice 'protective self-separation', which involves avoiding unnecessary face-to-face social interaction and physical contact with others.⁽²⁸⁾ These groups, as defined by the WHO, include:

- older adults (age not specified)
- those with underlying medical conditions (such as heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, cancer)
- those who are immunocompromised as a result of a medical condition or treatment (for example, chemotherapy).

In addition to the advice to stay at home as much as possible, people who fall into these categories are advised to avoid contact with others, especially those who have travelled or been exposed to the virus, keep at least 2 metres physical distance, avoid crowds and large gatherings, avoid cruises and non-essential travel outside of Canada.

Additional social groups that may be vulnerable to severe illness were defined as anyone who has:

- Difficulty reading, speaking, understanding or communicating
- Difficulty accessing medical care or health advice
- Difficulty doing preventive activities, like frequent hand washing and covering coughs and sneezes
- Ongoing specialised medical care or groups that need specific medical supplies
- Ongoing supervision needs or support for maintaining independence
- Difficulty accessing transportation
- Economic barriers
- Unstable employment or inflexible working conditions
- Social or geographic isolation, like in remote and isolated communities
- Insecure, inadequate, or non-existent housing conditions.

Finland, Finish Institute of Health and Wellness (THL)

On 2 April, it was estimated that 200,000 people aged 18 to 69 are at high risk due to illness and 870,000 people are at higher risk due to advanced age, compared to the rest of the population. People over 70 years of age are more susceptible to severe coronavirus infections.

In addition, the risk of developing a severe coronavirus infection may be increased by pre-existing conditions that significantly impair the functioning of the lungs, heart, or immune system. These include:

- Severe heart disease
- Lung disease that is not clinically stabilised
- Diabetes that involves organ damage
- Chronic liver or kidney failure
- Diseases that weaken the immune system, such as leukaemia or lymphoma that is currently undergoing cytostatic treatment (not maintenance therapy)
- Medication which significantly weakens the immune system (e.g. high-dosage cortisone therapy).

Other factors that generally impair lung functioning and may increase the health risk of a coronavirus infection include morbid obesity (BMI over 40) and daily smoking.

Since 16 March 2020, the Finnish Government [imposed an obligation](#) on those over 70 years of age to avoid close contact with other people as far as possible. This means that they can go out provided they practice physical distancing. Shopping is permitted if crowds can be avoided. As of 23 June, the Government of Finland no longer issues an age-based recommendation to avoid physical contact. However, in close contacts, it is advisable to take a cautious approach using individual discretion and taking the overall situation and the individual risk factors into account.⁽²⁹⁾

When visiting a person in this risk group, it is currently advised to avoid handshakes, hugging and other close contact unless essential for care or treatment reasons, in the case of staff, for instance. Cover mouth and nose with a disposable tissue if no mask is available. Informal carers and personal assistants are advised to avoid close contact with other people where possible and if necessary to keep it as short as possible and protect their self as well as possible.

On 16 June, the THL published a [press release](#) relating to risk groups and the health hazards of hot weather. People within this group are advised to avoid using a fan in common areas with more than one person present or confined spaces with poor ventilation.⁽³⁰⁾

Germany, Robert Koch Institute (RKI)

On 21 May, an assessment by the RKI found the risk level to the health of the German population overall was high and very high for the following [risk groups](#):

- older people (with a steadily increasing risk of severe course from around 50 to 60 years; 86% of those who died from COVID-19 in Germany were 70 years old or older [median age: 82 years])

- smokers
- very obese people
- people with certain medical conditions:
 - of the cardiovascular system (for example, coronary heart disease and high blood pressure)
 - chronic diseases of the lungs (for example, COPD)
 - patients with chronic liver disease
 - patients with diabetes mellitus
 - patients with cancer
 - patients with a weakened immune system (for example, due to a disease that is associated with an immunodeficiency or by taking medication that can influence and reduce the immune defence, such as cortisone, on a regular basis).

The [current advice](#) for these groups is to only receive a small number of visitors and, if possible, always meet with the same people, while maintaining a 1.5 metre physical distance and wear a face-covering when this is difficult to achieve. It is advised to limit the length of visits and meet outside where possible. If meetings occur indoors, ensure rooms have good air circulation. Families can visit their grandparents and other family members. Face coverings (community masks) are required when travelling on public transport and when shopping, however, rules on wearing mouth and nose masks differ from region to region.

On 7 May, a summary of current evidence on pregnancy and associated risk was published by the RKI. This is presented below with references to relevant studies where cited:

For pregnant women:

Acquisition of infection - There is currently no data on susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnant women. Due to the physiological adaptation and immunological changes during pregnancy, an increased susceptibility to infections by SARS-CoV-2 cannot be excluded.

Clinical presentation- Pregnant patients seem to develop symptoms less frequently, corresponding to a low manifestation index. In a screening study of 215 women in the third trimester, 33 women (15%) tested positive, but only 4 (12%) of the 33 women tested positive had symptoms.⁽³¹⁾ Another study showed that pregnant women had fewer fevers than the control group. The indication for examination for SARS-COV-2 can therefore be made generously in pregnant patients.

Severity of the course of the disease in pregnant women - There are only a few studies to date, in which pregnant women with COVID-19 were examined.⁽³¹⁻³⁴⁾ These available studies and the results of the report of the "WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease 2019"⁽³⁵⁾ provide no indication of a more severe course of COVID-19 in pregnant women compared to non-pregnant women. Deaths seem to occur very rarely, individual cases

have so far been reported.⁽³⁶⁾ It is possible that an increased risk of a severe course can only be reliably examined in population-based studies.

Since COVID-19 can be associated with hypercoagulability and there is also physiological hypercoagulability during pregnancy, the indication for thromboprophylaxis should be carefully examined.⁽³⁷⁾

For unborn children:

There is little data on this question, especially no long-term data, so no valid statements can be made about this question. Basically, high fever during the first trimester of pregnancy can increase the risk of complications and malformations.

New Zealand, Ministry of Health

On 25 March, New Zealand moved to Level 4 of its four-level alert system. The advice to everyone in New Zealand was to stay at home, except for those providing essential services. In particular people over 70 or people with existing underlying medical conditions were advised to follow the advice.⁽³⁸⁾ Since 7 July, the [New Zealand Government](#) directs readers to the [Ministry of Health](#) guidance. The criteria previously listed largely overlaps with the New Zealand Government criteria.

On 15 May, the Ministry published an [updated list](#) of medical conditions and treatments that are risk factors for severe illness from COVID-19 and other factors contributing to a higher risk (see below).⁽³⁹⁾ This was last updated on 11 June.

Relevant medical conditions include:

- chronic lung disease such as cystic fibrosis, bronchiectasis, chronic obstructive respiratory disease and emphysema, severe asthma that needs multiple medications and medical care
- serious heart conditions such as congestive heart failure
- hypertension that is not well controlled
- diabetes that is not well controlled
- chronic kidney disease
- liver disease.

Conditions and treatments that weaken the immune system include:

- having chemotherapy or radiotherapy
- bone marrow or organ transplantation
- some blood cancers
- immune deficiencies including HIV infection
- immunity weakening medications such as high-dose corticosteroids and disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs that treat inflammatory forms of arthritis
- older people (updated 15 May)
- people in aged care facilities (updated 15 May).

Other factors contributing to risk (updated 15 May):

- ethnicity
- smoking
- obesity (BMI of 40 or higher)
- pregnancy (pregnant women in their third trimester).

New guidance was issued when New Zealand transitioned from Alert Level 4 to Alert Level 3 on 28 April. For those in the at-risk groups, the advice focused on creating a safe “bubble”, as detailed in Table 1. On 2 May, the Ministry [published advice](#) for these groups on how to manage their “bubble”, which stated that they can leave their house for activities when previously they were advised not to. If people share their bubble with someone who is more vulnerable to COVID-19, then the risks of extending their bubble needs to be considered.

On 29 April, the dedicated government website covid19.gov.nz advised pregnant women to take extra precautions during the third trimester as a growing baby puts increased oxygen demands on the woman. Pregnant women working in areas where there is high risk of exposure to COVID-19, for example, some healthcare settings, were advised to discuss and agree with their employer an assessment of the risk and options for working differently if needed.

On 13 May, New Zealand moved to Alert Level 2 and allowed those at risk to meet friends and family outside of the home. On 8 June, New Zealand has moved to Alert Level 1. At Level 1, everyone can return without restriction to work (following a risk assessment), school, sports and domestic travel, and can get together with as many people as they want.⁽⁴⁰⁾ For people at higher risk of COVID-19, the following advice has been issued for Alert Level 1:

- keep a 2 metre distance from people you don't know in public places and take extra care with hygiene practices
- avoid touching surfaces and wash your hands before and after you leave home
- wipe keys, handrails and regularly touched surfaces
- avoid passing around your mobile phone to other people.

Norway, Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH)

On 17 April, the NIPH amended its [criteria for high-risk groups](#),⁽⁴¹⁾ moving the majority of conditions into a category for “those that may be at risk of severe COVID-19 disease”. These groups included those aged over 65 years, cardiovascular disease (including high blood pressure), and diabetes. On 21 May, the criteria for [two new risk groups](#) replaced the previous criteria. The risk groups describe those that are considered to be at ‘moderate to high risk’ and ‘slightly increased risk’ of severe illness from COVID-19. For each risk group, specific advice is provided, which depends on the rate of transmission in the community of the applicable person (low-level spread and widespread community transmission). Currently, NIPH reports that

the transmission of the virus is low in all counties in Norway, but there may be local clusters of transmission, for example in workplaces, regions, or municipalities.⁽⁴²⁾

People at moderate (clinically vulnerable) and or high risk (clinically extremely vulnerable) include:

- Those over 80 years of age
- Residents of nursing homes
- Those aged 66 to 80 years with one of the following chronic diseases, OR aged 50 to 65 years with two or more of the following chronic diseases:
 - cardiovascular disease (other than well-regulated high blood pressure)
 - morbid obesity (BMI \geq 30 kg/m² in combination with weight-related diseases or BMI \geq 40 kg/m²)
 - diabetes
 - chronic kidney disease and kidney failure
 - chronic lung disease (other than well-regulated asthma)
 - chronic liver disease
 - in immunosuppressive therapy such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy and immunosuppressive therapy in autoimmune diseases.
- Those with severe health condition, regardless of age*:
 - people with active cancer, ongoing or recently discontinued treatment for cancer (especially immunosuppressive therapy, radiation therapy to the lungs or chemotherapy). Leukaemia has a higher risk than other types of cancer
 - neurological or muscular disease with impaired coughing strength or lung function (e.g. ALS)
 - congenital immunodeficiency in an unstable phase that carries the risk of severe respiratory tract infections
 - blood disorders that include cells or organs that are important for the immune system
 - bone marrow transplant or organ transplant
 - HIV infection with low CD4 counts
 - significant renal impairment or significantly impaired liver function
 - other, assessed by a physician.

**Some serious health conditions in this list are included due to a precautionary principle, although at present there are no studies indicating a higher risk of severe progression for the diseases.*

The advice for people in this group (that is, 'moderate to high risk') depends on whether transmission is low or widespread in their communities:

Low-level spread (current situation):

Increase physical distancing

- You can be with your closest circle as normal, and travel and socialise with others as long as:
 - you and your closest circle are particularly careful to follow general advice, keeping a safe distance and good hand hygiene and cough etiquette
 - you limit your number of close contacts

- you avoid crowded places (e.g. public transport, shopping malls) or only go to such places when they are quieter.
 - Workplace planning and adjustment may be appropriate.

Widespread transmission or community outbreaks:

Social shielding

- To avoid infection, you should withdraw during this period. You can go outside and maintain normal contact with your closest circle as long you:
 - keep a greater distance from others (preferably 2 metres) than your closest circle
 - ask others to help you with necessary purchases
 - your closest circle should also limit their social contact. If not, you should keep a safe distance to them. If this is not possible, it might be necessary to consider other temporary housing arrangements.
- If workplace adjustments or remote working is impossible, sick leave should be considered.

People at slightly increased risk include those:

- Aged 65–80 years (especially over 70)
- Aged 50–65 years with one of the following chronic diseases:
 - cardiovascular disease (other than well-regulated high blood pressure)
 - morbid obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²) in combination with weight-related diseases or BMI ≥ 40 kg/m²)
 - diabetes
 - chronic kidney disease and kidney failure
 - chronic lung disease (other than well-regulated asthma)
 - chronic liver disease
 - in immunosuppressive therapy such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy and immunosuppressive therapy in autoimmune diseases.
- People under 50 years of age have a lower risk of developing severe COVID-19 disease. However, some people with poorly-regulated chronic conditions or a combination of several chronic diseases might be at increased risk.

The advice for people in this group also depends on whether transmission is low or widespread in their communities:

Low-level spread (current situation):

Live like others

- You can generally live like the rest of the population, travel, work and attend events, but be particularly careful to follow the general advice:
 - keep the recommended distance to people, apart from your closest circle
 - remember hand hygiene and cough etiquette
 - stay home when you are ill
 - avoid being with people who are sick.
- Consider whether you will be able to follow these measures before travelling or participating in social activities.

Widespread transmission or community outbreaks:

Increase social distancing

- You can be in normal contact with your closest circle, and travel and socialise with others as long as:
 - you and your closest circle are particularly careful to follow general advice, keeping a safe distance and follow good hand hygiene and cough etiquette.
 - you limit your number of close contacts
 - you avoid crowded places (for example, public transport, shopping malls) or only go to such places when they are less busy
- Workplace planning and adjustment may be appropriate.

These protective measures could be described as 'protective self-separation', although the Norwegian Institute of Public Health does not use any label to describe the advice issued.

On 17 April, advice is offered on a method of assessment for risk groups at work, which is based on age and underlying chronic conditions. Employees in risk groups are advised to talk to their employer about the possibility of remote working and videoconference facilities. Sick leave is not recommended unless workplace adjustment or remote working is not possible. The advice for the specific groups is as follows:

- Aged over 65 years - It is particularly important to shield this group from infection. The need for shielding applies especially to people with underlying chronic conditions.
- Aged 50-65 years - This group has a lower risk of severe disease than people over the age of 65. People with chronic conditions may be at increased risk of severe disease, but the risk is expected to be limited if their condition is well regulated. The need for shielding for COVID-19 infection should therefore be considered on an individual basis.
- Aged under 50 years - The risk of severe COVID-19 disease is low in this group. Further shielding is usually not necessary but may be appropriate for people with chronic conditions that are poorly regulated or with multiple chronic conditions.

Advice is also provided to someone who has developed symptoms and lives with a person who is at higher risk. This includes:

- If you live with someone who is at risk, and you have symptoms of a respiratory tract infection or do not feel well, then you should limit time spent together.
- If possible, stay and sleep in separate rooms and have your own bathroom or toilet.
- If this is not possible, try to keep your distance and have a separate towel in the bathroom or toilet and your own toiletries.

Singapore, Ministry of Health

On 24 March, the Multi-Ministry Taskforce in Singapore introduced tighter measures to minimise the further spread of COVID-19. Included in the measures was specific advice for older adults [age not specified] and anyone with underlying medical conditions. On 5 June, an advisory issued by the Ministry of Health provided further

indications for risk of poorer clinical outcomes in the event of infection.⁽⁴³⁾ These include:

- Persons who are aged 60 and above
- Patients who are immunocompromised or have concurrent medical conditions such as obesity (BMI > 31), hypertension, diabetes, chronic heart and lung diseases, kidney diseases on dialysis, hypercoagulable states, cancer, or patients on drugs that cause immunosuppression.

The advice to these groups was to avoid social gatherings and crowded places as far as possible, and only go out for essential purposes, such as to work or buy food.⁽⁴⁴⁾ The advice is similar to the advice issued in Ireland, and could be described as 'protective self-separation'. On 21 April, it was announced that the emergency measures would be extended for another four weeks, until 1 June, with no specific reference to vulnerable groups. A [press release](#) published by the Ministry on 19 May, suggested that the advice for vulnerable groups was likely to remain the same after 1 June.⁽⁴⁵⁾ Since 2 June, families may visit their parents or grandparents, capped at two persons per household per day.⁽⁴⁶⁾ On 19 June, Singapore moved to Phase Two where the majority of activities were said to have resumed.⁽⁴⁷⁾ The advice in Phase Two for those at high risk is to continue to exercise extra caution and stay at home as much as possible. Grandparents can now provide childcare on a daily basis but parents are advised to take the necessary safe distancing precautions to protect these grandparents. Observe personal hygiene, reduce interaction time as far as possible when visiting their home and do not visit if unwell.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Sweden, Public Health Agency of Sweden

On 1 April, the Public Health Agency advised all those with symptoms of COVID-19 to avoid social contact, in order to reduce the risk of spreading the virus. The Agency also advised those aged 70 years or over to limit their contacts with other people and not to travel by public transport, (for example, by train, bus, tram or subway), or visit supermarkets or other venues where a large group of people may be gathered at the same time. From 1 April, all private visits to nursing homes were prohibited by the government. On 15 June, this was extended until 31 August.⁽⁴⁹⁾

There is an increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19 among those of old age, along with those with pre-existing medical conditions such as:

- High blood pressure
- Cardiovascular disease
- Pulmonary disease
- Diabetes.

The Public Health Agency of Sweden also advised that people with asthma, allergies, or kidney disease may be at high risk of severe illness from COVID-19, but the evidence is unclear. In addition, it advised that people with conditions that make them vulnerable to infectious diseases, for example, due to problems with the

immune system, should seek advice from their doctor about how to manage their condition and how to decrease the risks associated with COVID-19.

On 5 June, this was replaced with [a more detailed list of conditions](#) relating to those at high risk (see below).⁽⁵⁰⁾ This is said to be informed by a [recent preprint publication](#) of a study conducted using a dataset of 17 million adult NHS patients collected since the beginning of February.⁽⁵¹⁾

70 years and older: The older you are, the greater the risk of becoming seriously ill from COVID-19. The following diseases can further increase the risk:

- organ transplantation
- blood cancer diseases, existing and past
- neurological diseases (for example, MS, Parkinson's, myasthenia gravis)
- obesity (increased risk with increased levels of obesity)
- diabetes (less risk if well treated)
- ongoing cancer treatment
- chronic pulmonary disease (including asthma, but very marginal if well controlled)
- stroke / dementia
- other immunosuppressive disease or treatment
- liver disease
- impaired kidney function
- cardiovascular disease.

High blood pressure alone does not appear to increase the risk, and is therefore no longer on the list.

Under 70 years of age: Those under 70 years of age may also be at increased risk of serious illness if they have:

- any of the above health conditions; or
- any other health condition that increases the risk of serious illness due to respiratory infection.

The following groups are not counted as risk groups:

- children even those who have any of the conditions or illnesses that increase the risk for adults and the elderly
- people who smoke are not a risk group but tobacco smoking increases the risk of serious symptoms of respiratory infections.

The Agency states that according to current knowledge, pregnant women do not appear to be at higher risk than others of being affected by severe illness from COVID-19, but acknowledged that there have been some instances where pregnant women have needed intensive care in Sweden. The Agency advised that pregnant women should be extra careful, especially at the end of their pregnancy and before giving birth. This is because a respiratory infection during late stages of pregnancy can pose a risk for the woman. Pregnant women with risk factors such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and obesity should be extra careful, consult with the midwife or physician, and limit close contact with people outside the household.

Currently, people considered at risk are [advised](#) to:

- Try to stay at home, but there is no obstacle to, for example, taking a walk and being outdoors in settings with only a few people at a safe distance.
- Avoid crowds in shops and public premises, on public transport, etc.
- Keep their distance from others both indoors and outdoors.
- Ask for assistance with food shopping, collecting medicines and performing other errands that may involve close contact with other people.
- Wash their hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

On 20 April, a report ([link](#) – in Swedish) from the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare ('Socialstyrelsen') identified the groups most at risk of being severely affected if they contract COVID-19. The criteria are listed in Table 1.

On 11 May, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs published an [article](#) for older people, people with health conditions, and health care and social services staff. The article outlined measures, advice, and restrictions specific to these populations.⁽⁵²⁾

In addition to avoiding close contact with others, as from 13 June, the [PHA advises](#) people 70 years of age and older that travel is now possible but that they should avoid public transport if they cannot book a seat in advance, and to avoid busy venues.⁽⁵³⁾

Switzerland, Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH)

In Switzerland, the following groups have been [identified](#) as at high risk:

- Those over the age of 65
- Those who have one of the following conditions:
 - High blood pressure.
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Diabetes
 - Chronic respiratory diseases
 - Cancer
 - Conditions and therapies that weaken the immune system
 - Obesity class III (morbid, BMI greater than or equal to 40 kg/m²).

People who are at high risk are no longer being advised to stay at home but are being asked to observe rules on hygiene and social (that is, physical) distancing. For example, those at high risk should strictly follow hygiene and physical distancing guidelines and avoid places frequented by large numbers of people, such as railway stations, public transport or shopping centres during peak times,⁽⁵⁴⁾ and keep their distance from other people (at least 1.5 metres). Although the guidance issued in Switzerland has not been labelled, the previous advice was consistent with 'protective self-separation', whereas the updated advice is based on the principle of physical distancing. The updated advice is detailed in Table 1.

Additional conditions, listed in Table 1, are detailed in the [Ordinance on Measures to Combat the Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#), last updated on 24 June ([short version](#)). According to this document, persons at high risk may not be involved in providing

services at schools, higher education institutions and other education and training institutions. The first phase of measures to protect the public have been eased, but the advice still applies.

The [FOPH advises](#) that adults should only visit their parents if they need assistance that they cannot get elsewhere. Since 20 May, visiting old people's and nursing homes are allowed in principle, but the rules are set at canton level (member states of the Swiss Confederation).⁽⁵⁵⁾ As of 22 June, people at especially high risk can resume work.⁽⁵⁶⁾ Children who share a home with someone at especially high risk should be allowed to go to school.

On 11 May schools resumed in Switzerland and advice was issued to grandparents over the age of 65 or with an underlying medical condition, instructing them not to look after their grandchildren.⁽⁵⁵⁾ This advice has been updated to allow grandparents to look after grandchildren, except when either person is ill. They are advised, however, to keep their distance from the parents.

US, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

In the US, those aged 65 years and older are considered at high risk for severe illness from COVID-19. These people are being asked to stay at home if possible and maintain physical distancing when outside the home (6 feet).⁽⁵⁷⁾ The groups listed below have also been identified as high risk,⁽⁵⁸⁾ but no guidance has been issued for these groups. An update on 2 April included additional conditions associated with being immunocompromised. As of 7 April, people who are pregnant are no longer listed as high risk, this was said to be based on available information: 'we do not currently know if pregnant people have a greater chance of getting sick from COVID-19 than the general public nor whether they are more likely to have serious illness as a result'. On 5 May, additional information was provided for people with chronic liver disease, including hepatitis B and hepatitis C.

On 25 June, the CDC updated their guidance to provide more details on how [age](#) and [underlying conditions](#) contribute to the risk of severe illness from COVID-19. This is reported to be based on a [review of the evidence](#) available up to the 29 May.⁽⁵⁹⁾ People aged 65 or older were previously included as high risk, whereas now it is advised that risk increases with age but no specific cut off age point is provided. Underlying conditions are listed in two risk groups - increased risk *or* might be at increased risk (see below). Severe asthma and some of the conditions previously listed that can cause immunocompromised states are no longer considered to belong to the increased risk category. On 17 July, two changes occurred to these groups: people with cancer are now considered at an increased risk, while children who have medical complexity are no longer considered at increased risk, instead they *might* be at increased risk category (see below).⁽⁶⁰⁾

People of any age with the following conditions are at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19:

- Cancer

- Chronic kidney disease
- COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)
- Immunocompromised state (weakened immune system) from solid organ transplant
- Obesity (BMI of 30 or higher)
- Serious heart conditions, such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathies
- Sickle cell disease
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus.

People with the following conditions might be at an increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19:

- Asthma (moderate-to-severe)
- Cerebrovascular disease (affects blood vessels and blood supply to the brain)
- Cystic fibrosis
- Hypertension or high blood pressure
- Immunocompromised state (weakened immune system) from blood or bone marrow transplant, immune deficiencies, HIV, use of corticosteroids, or use of other immune weakening medicines
- Neurologic conditions, such as dementia
- Liver disease
- Pregnancy
- Pulmonary fibrosis (having damaged or scarred lung tissues)
- Smoking
- Thalassemia (a type of blood disorder)
- Type 1 diabetes mellitus
- Children who have medical complexity, who have neurologic, genetic, metabolic conditions, or who have congenital heart disease.

[Advice](#) for those at increased risk is to limit interactions with other people as much as possible and to take precautions to prevent getting COVID-19 when interacting with others. This includes wearing a mask when it is difficult to stay at least six feet apart from others outside their household, and avoiding others who are not wearing a mask or asking those in close proximity to wear a mask.

A [breakdown](#) in terms of risk level for different types of events is provided to assist those at increased risk when considering attending an event or gathering.⁽⁵⁹⁾ This is as follows:

- Lowest risk: Virtual-only activities, events, and gatherings.
- More risk: Smaller outdoor and in-person gatherings in which individuals from different households remain spaced at least 6 feet apart, wear cloth face coverings, do not share objects, and come from the same local area (e.g., community, town, city, or county).
- Higher risk: Medium-sized in-person gatherings that are adapted to allow individuals to remain spaced at least 6 feet apart and with attendees coming from outside the local area.

- Highest risk: Large in-person gatherings where it is difficult for individuals to remain spaced at least 6 feet apart and attendees travel from outside the local area.

Conclusion

A variety of protective measures are being taken to protect vulnerable groups who are at a high risk of severe illness from COVID-19. These broadly involve social or physical distancing and protective self-separation. However, highly protective measures are also being taken to shield, or cocoon, those who are considered extremely medically vulnerable to severe illness from COVID-19, as evidenced in Ireland and the UK.^(1, 5)

All 14 countries included in the review have published inclusion criteria for 'vulnerable groups'. Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, US and Wales have a single grouping, while England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Norway distinguish between those considered at 'highest risk' and those at 'increased risk'.

In general, people who are considered vulnerable to more severe illness are those that are older aged, those with chronic conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure and respiratory conditions and those in receipt of therapies that weaken the immune system. Some countries have published additional risk factors that increase risk, although these do not always require inclusion in the vulnerable group category. These risk factors include ethnicity, smoking, high BMI and pregnancy in conjunction with another condition.

Specific advice is provided by all countries for people who are vulnerable. This typically includes advice to stay at home, practice hand hygiene, physical distancing and avoid all contact with others. For the countries that distinguished high risk from highest risk, proportionate advice is given. This usually means those at highest risk are advised to not leave the house, while those that are a high risk could leave the house but were strongly advised to practice physical distancing and not to meet others. For Norway, the advice is further stratified according to local transmission levels, with higher restrictions in place where community case numbers are high.

As some countries have begun easing restrictions, the advice for people at higher risk has changed to include the choice to go outside and for some countries this has also included meeting people outside of their household, including physical contact with grandchildren.

As of 19 June, all four neighbouring countries of Ireland allow those who are shielding or cocooning to go outside and in specific situations to meet with people from other households. England (1 August), Northern Ireland (31 July) and Wales (16 August) have announced that, if transmission levels remain low, they will no longer advise those at the highest risk to shield and the shielding programmes will be paused. On 24 July, Scotland announced that from 1 August those who are

currently advised to shield can follow the general guidance if infection rates continue to remain low.

Although some of the measures may seem stringent, research by Ferguson et al.⁽⁶¹⁾ in March 2020 suggested that physical distancing of the elderly and others most at risk of severe disease, in combination with home isolation of suspected cases and home quarantine of those living in the same household as suspected cases, could considerably reduce hospital demand and mortality.

Protective measures for vulnerable groups may also be in place in other settings that were not identified in this rapid review.

The findings from this rapid review were accurate as of 24 July 12.00 GMT; however, it is important to note that the protective measures identified above may change as the situation and response to COVID-19 evolves.

Table 1 Overview of protective measures for vulnerable groups from COVID-19 [UPDATED 24/07/2020 12.00 GMT]

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
Australia Guidance provided by: Department of Health	Protective self-separation	<p>People at higher risk include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ people aged ≥ 70 years ▪ people aged ≥ 65 years with chronic medical conditions ▪ people with compromised immune systems (e.g. cancer) ▪ aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged ≥ 50 years with one or more medical conditions. <p>Having 2 or more conditions increases risk, regardless of age. If the condition is severe or poorly controlled, it might also increase the risk of serious illness from COVID-19.</p> <p>Considered high risk if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ had an organ transplant and are on immune suppressive therapy ▪ had a bone marrow transplant in the past 2 years ▪ on immune suppressive therapy for graft versus host disease ▪ had blood cancer, in the past 5 years, including leukaemia, lymphoma or myelodysplastic syndrome ▪ having chemotherapy or radiotherapy. <p>Considered moderate risk if had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ chronic kidney (renal) failure ▪ heart disease (coronary heart disease or failure) ▪ chronic lung disease, excluding mild or moderate asthma ▪ a non-haematological cancer (diagnosed in the last 12 months) ▪ diabetes ▪ severe obesity with a body mass index of 40 kg/m² or more ▪ chronic liver disease ▪ some neurological conditions such as stroke or dementia ▪ some chronic inflammatory conditions and treatments ▪ other primary or acquired immunodeficiency ▪ poorly controlled hypertension (may increase risk) <p>Other factors might also increase the risk of moderate or severe illness if COVID-19 is contracted include:</p>	<p>People with chronic conditions are advised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ maintain good hygiene ▪ practise physical distancing ▪ avoid large public gatherings ▪ stay home and get tested if sick ▪ stay away from other people who are sick or in isolation. <p>Older people are advised to continue to stay at home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ stay 1.5 metres away — 2 arms length from other people. ▪ continue to stay at home and avoid contact with others ▪ continue to avoid non-essential travel.

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ age - risk increases with age, even for those under 70 ▪ being male ▪ poverty ▪ smoking 	
<p>Canada</p> <p>Guidance provided by: Government of Canada</p>	<p>Protective self-separation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Older adults [age not specified] ▪ Those with chronic underlying medical conditions (such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, cancer or diabetes) ▪ Those who are immunocompromised as a result of a medical condition or treatment (e.g. chemotherapy). <p>Social groups that may be vulnerable including anyone who has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty reading, speaking, understanding or communicating ▪ Difficulty accessing medical care or health advice ▪ Difficulty doing preventive activities, like frequent hand washing and covering coughs and sneezes ▪ Ongoing specialized medical care or needs specific medical supplies ▪ Ongoing supervision needs or support for maintaining independence ▪ Difficulty accessing transportation ▪ Economic barriers ▪ Unstable employment or inflexible working conditions ▪ Social or geographic isolation, like in remote and isolated communities ▪ Insecure, inadequate, or non-existent housing conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If possible, only leave your home for medically necessary appointments ▪ Stay away from people who are sick ▪ Avoid contact with others, especially those who have travelled or been exposed to the virus ▪ If contact cannot be avoided, take the following precautions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ keep at least 2 m between yourself and the other people ○ give a friendly wave instead of a handshake, kiss or hug ○ keep interactions brief ▪ Remind others who are sick, or may have been exposed to the virus, to stay away ▪ Avoid crowds and large gatherings ▪ Avoid cruises and non-essential travel outside of Canada.

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
<p>England</p> <p>Guidance provided by: PHE</p>	<p>Shielding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid organ transplant recipients. ▪ People with specific cancers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ people with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy ○ people with lung cancer who are undergoing radical radiotherapy ○ people with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment ○ people having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer ○ people having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors ○ people who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs. ▪ People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe COPD ▪ People with rare diseases that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as SCID, homozygous sickle cell) ▪ People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection ▪ Women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired. <p>All children and young people currently identified as clinically extremely vulnerable, and advised to shield, should continue to do so until 31 July, when the government will pause shielding for everyone. It is acknowledged that the risk is lower in children so it is advised that children and young people up to the age of 18, consult their paediatric specialist or GP to determine the most appropriate care. Children with conditions including asthma,</p>	<p>Guidance is to stay at home as much as possible and shield until 31 July. It also advised that this is a personal choice. If for example, a person is terminally ill or has a prognosis of less than 6 months to live, or has some other special circumstances, that person may decide not to stay at home. Other advice includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no longer observe physical distancing with other members of their household ▪ meet in a group of up to 6 people outdoors, including people from different households, while maintaining strict physical distancing ▪ in line with the wider guidance for single adult households (either an adult living alone or with dependent children under 18) in the general population, form a 'support bubble' with one other household. All those in a support bubble will be able to spend time together inside each other's homes, including overnight, without needing to physically distance. <p>Advice when spending time with people outside the household:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ stay 2 m away from people from other households (except if they're in your support bubble) ▪ wash hands regularly with soap and water or hand sanitiser ▪ minimise contact with others not in your household or support bubble ▪ do not share or exchange personal belongings (such as cups and water bottles) with others outside your household or support bubble

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
		<p>diabetes, epilepsy and kidney disease, as well as children who receive specialist care in hospitals may still be considered clinically extremely vulnerable following a consultation with their doctor. This includes those receiving cancer care or those at risk of severe infection due to an immunodeficiency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ avoid going into enclosed spaces and other shops, buildings and households (except the home of the other household in your support bubble). <p>Carers should follow advice on good hygiene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds on arrival to your house and often while they are there (or use hand sanitiser) ▪ avoid touching their face, particularly their eyes, nose and mouth ▪ catch any coughs or sneezes in a tissue or their sleeve and put used tissues immediately in the bin and wash their hands afterwards(included since last review).
<p>England</p> <p>Guidance provided by: PHE</p>	<p>Social distancing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aged 70 or older (regardless of medical conditions) ▪ Under 70 with an underlying health condition listed below (that is, anyone instructed to get a flu jab each year on medical grounds): ▪ Chronic (long-term) mild to moderate respiratory diseases, such as asthma, COPD, emphysema or bronchitis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chronic heart disease, such as heart failure ○ Chronic kidney disease ○ Chronic liver disease, such as hepatitis ○ Chronic neurological conditions, such as Parkinson’s disease, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis (MS) or cerebral palsy ○ Diabetes ○ A weakened immune system as the result of certain conditions or medicines they are taking (such as steroid tablets) ○ Being seriously overweight (BMI of 40 or above). ▪ Those who are pregnant. 	<p>Advice people in this group is to strictly follow advice aimed at the general public, which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ you can meet in groups of up to 2 households (anyone in your support bubble counts as 1 household) in any location - public or private, indoors or outdoors. You do not always have to meet with the same household - you can meet with different households at different times. However, you should physically distance from anyone not in your household or bubble. This change also does not affect the support you received from carers ▪ when you are outside you can continue to meet in groups of up to 6 people from different households, following physical distancing guidelines ▪ those who have been able to form a support bubble (i.e. those in single adult households)

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
			<p>can continue to have close contact as if they live with the other people in the bubble, but you should not change who you have formed a support bubble with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • you can stay overnight from your home with your own household or support bubble, or with members of one other household (where you need to keep physical distancing). <p>Those who want to go out to help a vulnerable person, can do so unless they have coronavirus symptoms, however mild and whenever possible to ensure social distancing and hand hygiene is maintained.</p>
<p>Finland</p> <p>Guidance provided by: Finish Institute for Health and Welfare</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons over 70 years of age. ▪ The risk of severe coronavirus infection may be increased by those underlying diseases that significantly impair lung or heart function or the body's resistance, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Severe heart disease ○ Lung disease that is not clinically stabilised ▪ Diabetes that involves organ damage ▪ Chronic liver or kidney failure ▪ Diseases that weaken the immune system, such as leukaemia or lymphoma that is currently undergoing cytostatic treatment (not maintenance therapy) ▪ Medication which significantly weakens the immune system (e.g. high-dosage cortisone therapy). <p>Other factors that generally impair lung functioning and may increase the health risk of a coronavirus infection include morbid obesity (BMI over 40) and daily smoking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid close contact with other people as far as possible. This means that they can go out, provided they practice social distancing. Shopping is permitted if crowds can be avoided. ▪ If a visit to someone in this risk group is essential, handshakes, hugging and other close contact should be avoided unless essential for care or treatment reasons. It is important that all visitors use a scarf or other protection for their nose and mouth. People close to those over 70 and in risk groups have been urged to consider the potential risk of infection via their other contacts. <p>Risk groups should protect themselves from the health hazards of hot weather:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider installing a portable air conditioner or air source heat pump. ▪ Avoid using a fan in common areas where more than one person is present. It is particularly important to avoid using a fan in confined spaces with poor ventilation. If using a fan, it is

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
			<p>a good idea to make sure that the ventilation in the space works efficiently and set the fan so that it does not blow air from one person to another.</p> <p>For older people and in particular those over 70, advice is to follow the general guidelines to reduce the risk of infection, keep in touch with family and friends but avoid contact with others and when shopping to avoid peak hours and do not spend more time in stores than necessary.</p>
<p>Germany</p> <p>Guidance provided by: Robert Koch Institut and the Federal Ministry of Health</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Older people (with a steadily increasing risk of severe course from around 50–60 years) ▪ Very obese ▪ Smokers ▪ People with certain medical conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ of the cardiovascular system (e.g. coronary heart disease and high blood pressure) ○ chronic diseases of the lungs (e.g. COPD) ○ Patients with chronic liver disease) ○ Patients with diabetes mellitus ○ Patients with cancer. <p>Patients with a weakened immune system (e.g. due to a disease that is associated with an immunodeficiency or by taking medication that can influence and reduce the immune defence, such as cortisone, on a regular basis).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stay at home wherever possible ▪ Have family or neighbours take care of supplies ▪ Reduce personal contact to the bare minimum and, if you do have to see people, keep your distance (1.5 metres) ▪ It is also recommended to wear a mask in public spaces.
<p>Ireland</p> <p>Guidance provided by: Health Protection Surveillance Centre and</p>	<p>'Cocooning'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People aged ≥ 70 years ▪ Solid organ transplant recipients ▪ People with specific cancers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ people with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy or radical radiotherapy for lung cancer ○ people with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment 	<p>If you choose to go for outside for exercise you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strictly adhere to 2m social distancing measures ▪ avoid close face-to-face contact ▪ avoid touching people or surfaces ▪ wash your hands on returning home.

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
Department of Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ people having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer ○ people having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors ○ people who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs. ▪ People with severe respiratory conditions including cystic fibrosis, severe asthma, pulmonary fibrosis/ lung fibrosis/ interstitial lung disease and severe COPD ▪ People with rare diseases and inborn errors of metabolism that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as SCID, homozygous sickle cell) ▪ People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection ▪ Women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired. 	<p>If you choose to go for a drive, you should adhere to the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ don't share the journey with anyone who is not cocooning with you ▪ strictly adhere to the 2m social distancing measures when out ▪ wash your hands on returning home <p>The use of public transport is to be avoided if possible, should only be used in non-peak times and where a physical distance of 2m can be maintained. Face coverings should be used, and wash your hands on returning home.</p> <p>If you need to attend essential services for example healthcare appointments and have no other means of attending other than getting a taxi, the following measures can be taken to minimise risk of spread:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ indicate to the driver in advance that you are cocooning ▪ maintain strict hand hygiene ▪ the use of face coverings for both passenger and driver ▪ keeping as much distance as is practical. <p>If you choose to go shopping, it is best to adhere to the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ attend shops that provide dedicated hours for those who are cocooning which will enable you to do your shopping in a safer way ▪ ideally wear a face covering ▪ strictly adhere to the 2m social distancing measures when out

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ wash your hands on returning home. <p>You can also have a small number of visitors to your home (outdoors as much as possible), ideally from a core group of family or friend who are aware of your circumstances and willing to adhere to protective measures while you cocoon. In addition, visitors must not visit you if they are unwell, should keep at least 2m away from you, wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds on arrival to your house and should wear face coverings.</p> <p>If you choose to visit other people’s homes, tell them in advance that you are coming, make sure that no one in the household is unwell with COVID-19, ideally wear a face covering, strictly adhere to the 2m social distancing measures and wash your hands on returning home. Make the visits outdoors as much as possible.</p> <p>You may also attend a funeral of a close relative or friend, but as with any gathering of people, it is important that you maintain strict physical distancing, strictly adhere to 2m social distancing measures, wear a face covering, avoid close face-to-face contact, avoid touching people and wash your hands on returning home.</p> <p>In general, group activities or group sports should be avoided at this time.</p> <p>Those who are working remotely should continue to do so and only return to the workplace if appropriate safety measures are in place.</p>

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
New Zealand Guidance provided by Ministry of Health and Government of New Zealand	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People over 70 ▪ People with underlying medical conditions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ serious respiratory disease such as chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma ○ serious heart conditions ○ immunocompromised conditions* ○ severe obesity — a BMI of 40 or higher ○ diabetes ○ chronic kidney disease ○ people undergoing dialysis ○ liver disease. <p>*Many conditions can cause a person to be immunocompromised, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ cancer treatment ○ smoking related illness ○ bone marrow or organ transplantation ○ haematologic neoplasms ○ immune deficiencies ○ poorly controlled HIV or AIDS ○ prolonged use of corticosteroids and other immune weakening medications such as disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs ○ people in aged care facilities (updated 15 May). ▪ Other factors contributing to risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ethnicity ○ smoking ○ obesity (BMI of 40 or higher) ○ pregnancy (pregnant women in their 3rd trimester). 	<p>At Level 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stay vigilant when out and about ▪ Maintain physical distance from others if you possible ▪ Keep up good hygiene practices
Northern Ireland Guidance provided by:	Shielding	<p>Extremely vulnerable people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid organ transplant recipients ▪ People with specific cancers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People with cancer and are having chemotherapy ○ People with lung cancer and are having radical radiotherapy 	<p>Subject to the community transmission rate continuing to be low, from 31 July there will be no need for anyone who is extremely vulnerable to have to shield to manage the risk.</p>

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
Public Health Agency and Government of Northern Ireland (NI Direct)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment ○ People having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer ○ People having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors ○ People who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs. ▪ People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe COPD ▪ People with rare diseases and inborn errors of metabolism that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as SCID, homozygous sickle cell) ▪ People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection ▪ Women who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired ▪ People with Motor Neurone Disease ▪ People undergoing renal dialysis ▪ People who have had a splenectomy. <p>Other relevant conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A person's immunity remains compromised for some time after finishing chemotherapy. If you have completed chemotherapy in the last 3 months, please contact your care team to discuss your circumstances. ▪ People with metastatic cancer in the lungs could also be more vulnerable and therefore at highest clinical risk from COVID-19. ▪ Those who are currently on targeted therapies for lung cancer are also classed as the highest clinical risk. 	<p>Until then the advice is:</p> <p>People who are following the shielding advice are able to meet up to 6 people outside of their home, as long as physical distancing is strictly observed.</p> <p>If you are shielding alone, you can also form a support bubble with 1 other household. Where you form a bubble:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ physical distancing is not required with the other household in your bubble; this will allow you to visit, stay over and spend more time with the second household ▪ the second household can be of any size ▪ both households should not be part of more than 1 bubble and should continue to physically distance outside the bubble. <p>When outside:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ should take extra care to minimise contact with others by keeping 2 m apart, when spending time outdoors (i.e. not in other buildings, households or enclosed spaces). ▪ should remain with members of your own household. If you live alone, you can spend time outdoors with one person from another household (ideally the same person each time). ▪ should remain vigilant when leaving home: washing your hands regularly, maintaining social distance and avoiding gatherings of any size. ▪ should not attend any gatherings, including gatherings of friends and families in private spaces, for example, parties, weddings and religious services. ▪ should strictly avoid contact with anyone who is displaying symptoms of COVID-19 (a new

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
			continuous cough, a high temperature, or a loss of, or change in, sense of taste or smell).
Northern Ireland Guidance provided by: Public Health Agency and Government of Northern Ireland (NI Direct)	Self-isolate	<p>Vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over the age of 70 ▪ Under 70 with an underlying health condition listed below (i.e. for adults this usually is anyone instructed to get a flu jab as an adult each year on medical grounds): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chronic (long-term) mild to moderate respiratory diseases, such as asthma, COPD, emphysema or bronchitis ○ Chronic heart disease, such as heart failure ○ Chronic kidney disease ○ Chronic liver disease, such as hepatitis ○ Chronic neurological conditions, such as Parkinson’s disease, multiple sclerosis (MS), a learning disability or cerebral palsy ○ Diabetes ○ A weakened immune system as the result of conditions such as HIV and AIDS or medicines such as steroid tablets or chemotherapy ○ Being seriously overweight (BMI of 40 or above). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Everyone should be staying at home and following social distancing measures. ▪ Older people and vulnerable people, including those with underlying health conditions and pregnant women should be particularly strict when following them.
Norway Guidance provided by: Norwegian Institute of Public Health	Protective self-separation	<p>People at moderate (clinically vulnerable) / high risk (clinically extremely vulnerable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over 80 years of age ▪ Residents of nursing homes ▪ Age 66–80 years with 1 of the following chronic diseases, OR age 50–65 years with 2 or more of the following chronic diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ cardiovascular disease (other than well-regulated high blood pressure) ○ morbid obesity (BMI \geq 30 kg/m² in combination with weight-related diseases or BMI \geq 40 kg/m²) ○ diabetes ○ chronic kidney disease and kidney failure 	<p>Advice for people in this group depends on whether transmission is low or widespread in their communities.</p> <p>Low-level spread (current situation):</p> <p><i>Increase social distancing</i></p> <p>You can be with your closest circle as normal, and travel and socialise with others as long as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ You and your closest circle are particularly careful to follow general advice, keeping a safe distance and follow good hand hygiene and cough etiquette. ▪ You limit your number of close contacts.

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ chronic lung disease (other than well-regulated asthma) ○ chronic liver disease ○ in immunosuppressive therapy such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy and immunosuppressive therapy in autoimmune diseases. ▪ Severe health condition, regardless of age*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ people with active cancer, ongoing or recently discontinued treatment for cancer (especially immunosuppressive therapy, radiation therapy to the lungs or chemotherapy). Leukaemia has a higher risk than other types of cancer ○ neurological or muscular disease with impaired coughing strength or lung function (e.g. ALS) ○ congenital immunodeficiency in an unstable phase that carries the risk of severe respiratory tract infections ○ blood disorders that include cells or organs that are important for the immune system ○ bone marrow transplant or organ transplant ○ HIV infection with low CD4 counts ○ significant renal impairment or significantly impaired liver function ○ other, assessed by a physician. <p><i>*Some serious health conditions in this list based on a precautionary principle, although at present there are no studies indicating a higher risk of severe progression for the diseases.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ You avoid crowded places (e.g. public transport, shopping malls) or only go to such places when they are less busy. <p>Workplace planning and adjustment may be appropriate.</p> <p>Widespread transmission or outbreaks in your community:</p> <p><i>Social shielding</i></p> <p>To avoid infection, you should withdraw during this period. You can go outside and maintain normal contact with your closest circle as long if you follow the advice in the yellow box and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep a greater distance from others (preferably 2m) than your closest circle. ▪ Ask others to help you with necessary purchases. ▪ Your closest circle should also limit their social contact. If not, you should keep a safe distance to them. If this is not possible, it might be necessary to consider other temporary housing arrangements. <p>If workplace adjustment or remote working is impossible, sick leave should be considered.</p>
<p>Norway</p> <p>Guidance provided by: Norwegian Institute of</p>	<p>Protective self-separation</p>	<p>People at slightly increased risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ age 65–80 years (especially over 70) ▪ age 50–65 years with one of the following chronic diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ cardiovascular disease (other than well-regulated high blood pressure) 	<p>Advice for people in this group depends on whether transmission is low or widespread in their communities.</p> <p>Low-level spread (current situation):</p> <p><i>Live like others</i></p>

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
Public Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ morbid obesity (BMI \geq 30 kg/m²) in combination with weight-related diseases or BMI \geq 40 kg/m²) ○ diabetes ○ chronic kidney disease and kidney failure ○ chronic lung disease (other than well-regulated asthma) ○ chronic liver disease ○ in immunosuppressive therapy such as chemotherapy, radiation therapy and immunosuppressive therapy in autoimmune diseases <p>People under 50 years of age have a lower risk of developing severe COVID-19 disease. However, some people with poorly-regulated chronic conditions or a combination of several chronic diseases might be at increased risk.</p>	<p>You can generally live like the rest of the population, travel, work and attend events, but be particularly careful to follow the general advice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep the recommended distance to people, apart from your closest family and friends ▪ Remember hand hygiene and cough etiquette ▪ Stay home when you are ill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid being with people who are sick. <p>Consider whether you will be able to follow these measures before travelling or participating in social activities.</p> <p>Widespread transmission or outbreaks in your community:</p> <p><i>Increase social distancing</i></p> <p>You can be in normal contact with your closest circle, and travel and socialise with others as long as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ You and your closest circle are particularly careful to follow general advice, keeping a safe distance and follow good hand hygiene and cough etiquette. ▪ You limit your number of close contacts ▪ You avoid crowded places (e.g. public transport, shopping malls) or only go to such places when they are less busy. <p>Workplace planning and adjustment may be appropriate.</p>
Scotland Guidance provided by:	'Shielding'	Highest risk group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid organ transplant recipients. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Includes people who have had a transplant of heart, lung, stomach or other part of intestine, liver and kidney. 	From 1 August, shielding is expected to stop for vulnerable groups and they they can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ return to work or school

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
Health Protection Scotland and Scottish Government		<p>People will be in this group because they need to take medications to prevent rejection of the transplanted organ.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People with specific cancers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy or have had radical radiotherapy for lung cancer ○ People with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment ○ People having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer ○ People having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors ○ People who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months. Or people who are still taking immunosuppression drugs. ▪ People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe COPD, severe bronchiectasis and pulmonary hypertension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All patients with cystic fibrosis ○ Severe asthma means being on regular inhalers AND long term steroid tablets, e.g. prednisolone, OR regular injections to control your asthma ○ Severe COPD - means being too breathless to walk 100 yards, having 2 or more lung infections per year or requiring oxygen to help with breathing. This is usually anyone who has been on several different inhaled medications in the last year. This must include 2 long acting preventers (Long Acting Beta Agonists and Long Acting Anti-Muscarinic Antagonists) and a steroid inhaler ○ On home oxygen for your lung condition. ▪ People with rare diseases including all forms of interstitial lung disease/sarcoidosis. Also, includes inborn errors of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ return to university or college as part of the phased return to campus ▪ go inside pubs and restaurants ▪ attend places of worship for congregational services, communal prayer and contemplation <p>Until then the current advice remains as listed below.</p> <p>At home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physically distancing with those of the same household is no longer required. <p>From 24 July, people who are shielding can choose to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ meet indoors with up to 8 people from 2 other households with physical distancing. This can include overnight stays, advised not to share food and drink ▪ meet outdoors with up to 15 people from 4 other households outdoors with physical distancing ▪ use public transport wearing a face covering ▪ go to pubs and restaurants with outdoor spaces ▪ use formal childcare providers – this does not apply to children who are shielding ▪ go to shops and other indoor venues wearing a face covering, including hairdressers and other personal services <p>This is in addition to previous advice from 17 July which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ use indoor toilets in other people’s houses when visiting them outdoors ▪ meet up to 8 people outdoors, from 2 other households, in a single day

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
		<p>metabolism that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as SCID, homozygous sickle cell disease)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are many conditions classed as a rare disease. Not everyone with a rare disease will be at a higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19. ○ Your clinician will know if you should be in the highest risk group and will make sure that you are added. If you are added to this group you will receive a letter telling you what to do. ▪ People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection or who have had their spleens removed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Patients on high dose corticosteroids (equivalent to Prednisolone 20mg or more) for 4 weeks or more ○ Patients on specific single therapies, for example Cyclophosphamide, however, clinical judgement is needed to determine if medications would indicate highest risk. ○ Patients on lower dose of corticosteroids (equivalent to Prednisolone 5mg per day for 4 weeks or more), in combination with other disease modifying medication ○ Patients on several different disease modifying medications taking into account their other chronic medical conditions (Patients on a single Disease Modifying medications (DMARD) or Biologic such as Methotrexate, Azathioprine, Ciclosporin, Leflunomide plus others, would not be considered automatically in the highest risk group if they are otherwise healthy, but should be decided by a specialist or GP if not sure). • People who are pregnant with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired • People who are receiving renal dialysis treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travel as far as they want from their house ▪ book all types of holiday accommodation or travel to a second home - staying over with people they live with or who are in their extended household ▪ go to outdoor markets ▪ visit outdoor public gardens. <p>Children aged 11 and under who live with someone who is shielding can play with other children aged 11 or under, without physical distancing. All children living with someone shielding can attend school.</p> <p>Children and young people who have been advised to shield have now been asked to speak with their GP or clinician to assess whether they need to continue to shield.</p>
Scotland	Social distancing	High risk group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific advice besides follow general advice.

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
<p>Guidance provided by: Health Protection Scotland and Scottish Government</p>		<p>People over the age of 70 are considered vulnerable, even if they do not have an underlying health condition. This also applies to those who are pregnant.</p> <p>Others considered vulnerable include people who have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chronic (long-term) respiratory diseases, such as asthma, COPD, emphysema or bronchitis ▪ Chronic heart disease, such as heart failure ▪ Chronic kidney disease ▪ Chronic liver disease, such as hepatitis ▪ Chronic neurological conditions, such as Parkinson’s disease, motor neurone disease, MS, a learning disability or cerebral palsy ▪ Diabetes ▪ Problems with your spleen – for example, sickle cell disease or if you have had your spleen removed ▪ A weakened immune system as the result of conditions such as HIV and AIDS, or medicines such as steroid tablets or chemotherapy ▪ Being seriously overweight (BMI of 40 or above) 	
<p>Singapore</p> <p>Guidance provided by: Ministry of Health and Government of Singapore</p>	<p>Protective self-separation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons who are aged 60 and above ▪ Patients who are immunocompromised or have concurrent medical conditions such as obesity (BMI > 31), hypertension, diabetes, chronic heart and lung diseases, kidney diseases on dialysis, hypercoagulable states, cancer, or patients on drugs that cause immunosuppression. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid social gatherings and crowded places as far as possible, and to only go out for essential purposes (e.g. work, purchase food and supplies) ▪ Families may also visit their parents or grandparents, capped at 2 persons per household per day ▪ Grandparents can provide childcare on a daily basis but physical distance to parents must be maintained ▪ Face shields may be worn for people who have health conditions that may result in breathing or other medical difficulties when a mask is worn for a prolonged period of

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<p>Sweden</p> <p>Guidance provided by: The Public Health Agency of Sweden</p>	<p>Social distancing</p>	<p>70 years and older: The older you are, the greater the risk of becoming seriously ill from COVID-19. The following diseases can further increase the risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ organ transplantation ▪ blood cancer diseases, existing and past ▪ neurological diseases (for example, MS, Parkinson’s, myasthenia gravis) ▪ obesity (increased risk with increased levels of obesity) ▪ diabetes (less risk if well treated) ▪ ongoing cancer treatment ▪ chronic pulmonary disease (including asthma, but very marginal if well controlled) ▪ stroke / dementia ▪ other immunosuppressive disease or treatment ▪ liver disease ▪ impaired kidney function ▪ cardiovascular disease. <p>High blood pressure alone does not appear to increase the risk, and is therefore no longer on the list.</p> <p>Under 70 years of age: Those under 70 years of age may also be at increased risk of serious illness if they have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ any of the above health conditions; or ▪ any other health condition that increases the risk of serious illness due to respiratory infection. <p>These groups are not counted as risk groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ children even those who have any of the conditions or illnesses that increase the risk for adults and the elderly ▪ people who smoke are not a risk group but tobacco smoking increases the risk of serious symptoms of respiratory infections 	<p>time. For all others, face masks must be worn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ limit their close physical contact with others and completely avoid public transportation. ▪ stop physically distancing from the people they live with or who are in their extended household ▪ use indoor toilets in other people’s houses when visiting them outdoors ▪ meet up to 8 people outdoors, from 2 other households, in a single day ▪ travel as far as they want from their house ▪ book all types of holiday accommodation or travel to a second home - staying over with people they live with or who are in their extended household ▪ go to outdoor markets ▪ visit outdoor public gardens.

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<p>Switzerland</p> <p>Guidance provided by: Federal Office of Public Health</p>	<p>Social distancing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Those over the age of 65 ▪ Those who have one of the following conditions in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High blood pressure ○ Diabetes ○ Cardiovascular disease ○ Chronic respiratory diseases ○ Conditions and therapies that weaken the immune system. ▪ Cancer ▪ Severe obesity (BMI of 40 or over). <p>An additional list is provided in the COVID ordinance 2 document:</p> <p>High blood pressure (hypertension):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arterial hypertension with end-organ damage ▪ Therapy-resistant arterial hypertension <p>Cardio-vascular diseases:</p> <p><i>General criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Patients with dyspnea of functional class NYHA ≥ II and NT per BNP > 125 pg/ml ○ Patients with 2 cardiovascular risk factors (one of which is diabetes or arterial hypertension) ○ Prior stroke and/or symptomatic vasculopathy ○ Chronic renal insufficiency (Stage 3, GFR <60ml/min) <p><i>Other criteria:</i></p> <p>Coronary heart disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Myocardial infarction (STEMI and NSTEMI) in the past 12 months ○ Symptomatic chronic coronary syndrome despite medical treatment (irrespective of any prior revascularisation) <p>Disease of the heart valves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Moderate or serious stenosis and/or regurgitation in addition to meeting at least one general criterion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wash your hands thoroughly and regularly with soap and water. ▪ Keep your distance from other people (at least 1.5 m). ▪ Observe the requirement to wear a face mask on public transport. ▪ Follow the rules on hygiene and social distancing, even when meeting friends or family, e.g. not using the same cutlery to serve food and not drinking from the same glass, etc. ▪ Avoid places frequented by large numbers of people (e.g. railway stations, public transport) and peak times (e.g. shopping on Saturdays, commuting). If you do find yourself in places frequented by large numbers of people and are unable to keep the necessary distance, we recommend you wear a face mask.

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any surgical or percutaneous valve replacement in addition to meeting at least on general criteria <p>Cardiac insufficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Patient with functional class NYHA ≥ II-IV or NT-Per BNP > 125pg/ml despite medical treatment for any LVEF (HFpEF, HFmrEF, HFrEF) ○ Cardiomyopathy with any cause ○ Pulmonary arterial hypertension <p>Arrhythmia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Auricular fibrillation with a CHA2DS2-VASc score of at least 2 points ○ Prior implant of pacemaker (incl. ICD and/or CRT implantation) in addition to meeting one general criterion <p>Adults with congenital heart disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Congenital heart disease according to the individual assessment of the attending cardiologist <p>Chronic respiratory diseases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chronic obstructive lung diseases GOLD Grade II-IV ▪ Pulmonary emphysema ▪ Unmanaged asthma, in particular serious bronchial asthma ▪ Interstitial lung diseases ▪ Active lung cancer ▪ Pulmonary arterial hypertension ▪ Pulmonary vascular disease ▪ Active sarcoidosis ▪ Cystic fibrosis ▪ Chronic lung infections (atypical mycobacteriosis, bronchiectasis, etc.) ▪ Ventilated patients <p>Diabetes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diabetes mellitus, with long-term complications or a HbA1c von > 8% <p>Diseases/Therapies that weaken the immune system:</p>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Serious immunosuppression (e.g. CD4+ < 200μl) ○ Neutropenia \geq1 week ○ Lymphocytopenia <0.2x10⁹/L ○ Hereditary immunodeficiencies ○ Use of medication that suppresses the immune defences (such as long-term use of glucocorticoids, monoclonal antibodies, cytostatics, etc.) ○ Aggressive lymphomas (all entities) ○ Acute lymphatic leukaemia ○ Acute myeloid leukaemia ○ Acute promyelocytic leukaemia ○ T-cell prolymphocytic leukaemia ○ Primary lymphomas of the central nervous system ○ Stem cell transplantation ○ Amyloidosis (light-chain (AL) amyloidosis) ○ Aplastic anaemia undergoing immunosuppressive treatment ○ Chronic lymphatic leukaemia ○ Asplenia / splenectomy ○ Multiple myeloma ○ Sickle-cell disease <p>Cancer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cancer undergoing medical treatment <p>Obesity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patients with a body-mass index (BMI) of 40 kg/m² or more 	

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United States Guidance provided by: Center for Disease Control	Protective self-separation	At increased risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Older adults (no specific age) ▪ Cancer ▪ Chronic kidney disease ▪ COPD ▪ Immunocompromised state (weakened immune system) from solid organ transplant ▪ Obesity (BMI of 30 or higher) ▪ Serious heart conditions, such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathies ▪ Sickle cell disease ▪ Type 2 diabetes mellitus Might be at an increased risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asthma (moderate-to-severe) ▪ Cerebrovascular disease (affects blood vessels and blood supply to the brain) ▪ Cystic fibrosis ▪ Hypertension or high blood pressure 	Those at increased risk are advised to stay home if possible. Limit interactions with other people as much as possible and to take precautions to prevent getting COVID-19 when interacting with others. This includes wearing a mask when it is difficult to stay at least 6 feet apart from others outside their household, and avoiding others who are not wearing a mask or asking those in close proximity to wear a mask. No specific advice is given for those that might be at an increased risk.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immunocompromised state from blood or bone marrow transplant, immune deficiencies, HIV, use of corticosteroids, or use of other immune weakening medicines ▪ Neurologic conditions, such as dementia ▪ Liver disease ▪ Pregnancy ▪ Pulmonary fibrosis (having damaged or scarred lung tissues) ▪ Smoking ▪ Thalassemia (a type of blood disorder) ▪ Type 1 diabetes mellitus ▪ Children who are medically complex, who have neurologic, genetic, metabolic conditions, or who have congenital heart disease. 	
<p>Wales</p> <p>Guidance provided by: the Welsh Government</p>	Shielding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solid organ transplant recipients ▪ People with specific cancers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People with cancer who are undergoing active chemotherapy or radical radiotherapy for lung cancer ○ People with cancers of the blood or bone marrow such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma who are at any stage of treatment ○ People having immunotherapy or other continuing antibody treatments for cancer ○ People having other targeted cancer treatments which can affect the immune system, such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors 	<p>Things <u>you should</u> be doing to stay safe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ consider whether you wish to form an extended household and speak with your friends and family about how this could work in practice while keeping you safe. ▪ keep 2 m or 3 steps away from other people outside your home and within your home. ▪ leave your home to undertake exercise if you want to. You can leave your home to exercise outside as many times as you want to but stay local and try to avoid busy places so you can keep 2 m or 3 steps away from other people. ▪ meet outside with people from another house locally if you want to but always keep 2 m or 3 steps away.

Country / setting	Protective measure	Vulnerable/high-risk groups	Specific advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People who have had bone marrow or stem cell transplants in the last 6 months, or who are still taking immunosuppression drugs. ▪ People with severe respiratory conditions including all cystic fibrosis, severe asthma and severe COPD ▪ People with severe single organ disease (e.g. Liver, Cardio, Renal, Neurological) ▪ People with rare diseases and inborn errors of metabolism that significantly increase the risk of infections (such as SCID, homozygous sickle cell) ▪ People on immunosuppression therapies sufficient to significantly increase risk of infection ▪ Pregnant women with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired. ▪ Children up to the age of 18 with significant heart disease, congenital or acquired. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ regularly wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds. ▪ ask neighbours, friends and family to bring you food and medicine. ▪ contact your local supermarket for priority online shopping. ▪ keep in touch with people using the phone, Internet and social media. ▪ use telephone or online services to contact your GP, pharmacy or other day-to-day services. ▪ contact your local council if you have no one who can help you. <p>Things you <u>should not</u> be doing to stay safe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not get close to anyone who is showing signs of coronavirus. This could be any or all of the following: high temperature (> 37.8 °C), a new and continuous cough, a loss of/or change to your sense of smell or taste. ▪ Do not attend any gatherings indoors. This includes gatherings of friends and families – e.g. in family homes or weddings and religious services. ▪ Do not go out shopping. When arranging food deliveries, these should be left at the front door. ▪ Do not go to your GP, pharmacy or hospital without phoning first. You should speak to your pharmacy about how you can get your medicine. ▪ Do not go to your place of work if this is outside your home. You should only work if you can work from home. ▪ Do not go to school. You should learn from home. Children who are at high risk are advised not to attend school but should continue to learn from home.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ You should not go to your normal place of work – you will need to work at home until the 16 August 2020, if you can do so.

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