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A future vaccination campaign against COVID-19 at risk of vaccine hesitancy and politicisation

Patrick Peretti-Watel, Valérie Seror, Sébastien Cortaredona, Odile Launay, Jocelyn Raude, Pierre Verger, Lisa Fressard, François G. E. Beck, Stéphane Legleye, Olivier L'Haridon, et al.

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*Colin R Simpson, Benjamin D Thomas, Kirsty Challen, Daniela De Angelis, Ellen Fragaszy, Steve Goodacre, Andrew Hayward, Wei Shen Lim, G James Rubin, Malcolm G Semple, Marian Knight, on behalf of the NIHR hibernated pandemic studies collaborative group
colin.simpson@vuw.ac.nz

School of Health, Wellington Faculty of Health, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand (CRS); Usher Institute, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, EH89AG, UK (CRS); Clinical Trials Research Unit (BDT) and Centre for

Urgent and Emergency Care Research (KC, SG), School of Health and Related Research, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK; MRC Biostatistics Unit, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK (DDA); Centre for Public Health Data Science, Institute of Health Informatics (EF, AH) and Institute of Epidemiology and Health Care (AH), University College London, London, UK; Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK (EF); Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust, Nottingham, UK (WSL); Department of Psychological Medicine, Weston Education Centre, King's College London, London, UK (GJR); Health Protection Research Unit in Emerging and Zoonotic Infections, Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK (MGS); and National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK (MK)

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A future vaccination campaign against COVID-19 at risk of vaccine hesitancy and politicisation



Just a few weeks ago, more than half of the world's population was on lockdown to limit the spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Scientists are racing against time to provide a proven treatment. Beyond the current outbreak, in the longer term, the development of vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 and their global access are a priority to end the pandemic.¹ However, the success of this strategy relies on people's acceptability of immunisation: what if people do not want the shot? This question is not rhetorical; many experts have warned against a worldwide decline in public trust in immunisation and the rise of vaccine hesitancy during the past decade, especially in whole Europe and in France.^{2,3} Early results from a survey done in late March in France suggests that this distrust is likely to become an issue when the vaccine will be made available.

We did an online survey in a representative sample of the French population aged 18 years and older 10 days after the nationwide lockdown was introduced (March 27-29). We found that 26% of respondents stated that, if a vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 becomes available, they would not use it. It might come as a surprise given the situation a few weeks ago: the whole population was confined as the outbreak had not yet reached its peak, and media were flooded with

daily death tolls and the saturation of intensive care wards. The social profile of reluctant responders is even more worrying: this attitude was more prevalent among low-income people (37%), who are generally more exposed to infectious diseases,⁴ among young women (aged 18-35 years; 36%), who play a crucial role regarding childhood vaccination,⁵ and among people aged older than 75 years (22%), who are probably at an increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19. Our data also suggest that the political views of respondents play an important part in their attitude. Participants' acceptance of a vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 strongly

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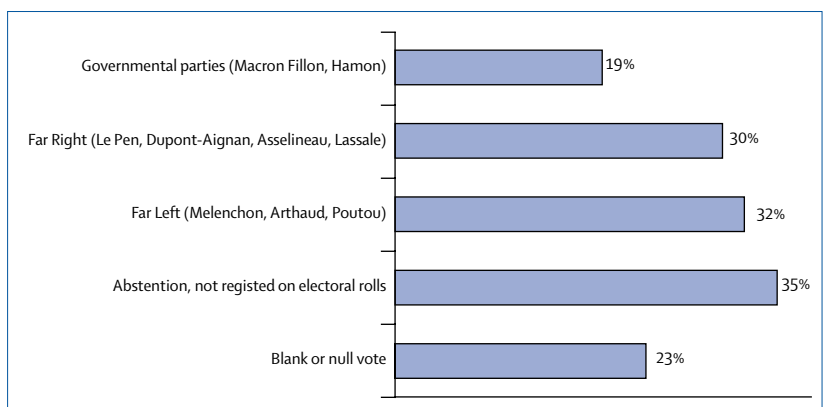


Figure: The French public's intention to refuse vaccination against COVID-19 according to their vote at the first round of the 2017 presidential election, March 27-29, COCONEL Survey (n=1012)

depended on their vote at the first round of the 2017 presidential election (figure): those who had voted for a far left or far right candidate were much more likely to state that they would refuse the vaccine, as well as those who abstained from voting.

These early results are not entirely surprising. When this dimension has been studied, researchers have often found a connection between political beliefs and attitudes to vaccines.⁶ They highlight a crucial issue for public health interventions: how can we assure the public that recommendations reflect the state of scientific knowledge rather than political interests? This problem is exacerbated in times of crisis, during which there is considerable scientific uncertainty, available measures have a limited effect, and politicians—rather than experts—are the public face of crisis management. This is one of the lessons that can be drawn from the H1N1 influenza pandemic of 2009 in France. As the pandemic unfolded, the apparent national unity of the early phase broke apart. Criticism of the government's strategy was voiced by prominent members of nearly all of the opposition parties.⁷ A public debate around the safety of the vaccine arose, with prominent politicians and activists claiming that it had been produced too hastily and not been tested enough. This was crucial in the failure of the vaccination campaign (only 8% of the population was vaccinated).⁸ It also ushered in an era of perpetual debate over vaccination in France.⁹ One of the crucial mistakes made at the time by French authorities was to refuse to communicate early on the measures taken to ensure the safety of the vaccine for fear that the mere evocation of risk might provoke irrational reactions.¹⁰ This approach let critics set the agenda on this issue, condemning public authorities to a defensive position.

Public authorities are setting up fast-track approval processes for a putative vaccine against SARS-CoV-2.⁹ It is crucial to communicate early and transparently on these processes to avoid vaccines becoming part of political debates.

We declare no competing interests.

The COCONEL Group
patrick.peretti-watel@inserm.fr

The COCONEL Group includes: Patrick Peretti-Watel (scientific coordinator), Valérie Seror, Sébastien Cortaredona, Odile Launay, Jocelyn Raude, Pierre Verger (research consortium), François Beck, Stéphane Legleye, Olivier L'Haridon, Jeremy Ward (steering committee)

Aix Marseille Université, IRD, AP-HM, SSA, VITROME, Marseille, France (PP-W, VS, SC, JW); Southeastern Health Regional Observatory (ORS Paca), Marseille, France (PP-W, PV); Inserm CIC 1417, Université Paris, Faculté de Médecine Paris Descartes, AP-HP, Hôpital Cochin, Paris, France (OL); EHESP School of Public Health, Rennes, France (JR); CESP, Université Paris Sud, Faculté de Médecine UVSQ, Inserm, Université Paris-Saclay, Villejuif, France (FB, SL); Université Rennes, CNRS, CREM UMR 6211, Rennes, France (OL'H); and GEMASS, CNRS, Université Paris Sorbonne, Paris, France (JW)

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Global outbreak research: harmony not hegemony

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To make clinical and biological observations within a timeframe that is likely to benefit patients during disease outbreaks, coordination of global research must match the speed of spread of novel pathogens. Time is short. Circumstances call for international collaboration to understand, treat, and prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

During previous infectious disease outbreaks, clinical research has often been established on an ad-hoc basis and done in silos, using different methodologies and designs. This approach limits opportunities to compare results, or to combine smaller studies to obtain answers quickly. Thus, perhaps it is self-evident that harmonisation of clinical investigation during