associations were found for being a case and having had a contact with COVID-19 positive person or with influenza like (ILI) symptoms (aOR: 6.51, 95%CI 3.48-12.18), attending clubs (aOR: 4.07, 95%CI:1.52-10.90), and having only the primary vaccine cycle (aOR: 2.94, 95%CI 1.24-6.96). Instead, attending lectures at the campus (aOR: 0.34 95%CI 0.15-0.77) was a negative predictor. No association was found with other predictors. The second model showed that exposure to a COVID-19 case or someone with ILI symptoms increased the likelihood of SARS-CoV-2 infection, while being female seemed to be less associated with acquiring the infection.

Conclusions: The results highlight how students who attend lectures in-person adhering to non-pharmacological preventive measures seem less exposed to SARS-CoV-2 infection. This finding suggests that the university environment appears to be safe.

COVID-19's lessons learned from Primary Care and General Practice: enduring rafts against Pandemic Waves

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Background: The Pandemic heavily hit northern Italy. Since most infections have mild to moderate symptoms thus Primary Care(PC) had to quickly adapt and reorganize to contribute to reducing hospital overload end ensure continuity of care. Italian literature on COVID-19 outpatient management is scarce, and little is known about overall management strategies. The study aims to describe the overall reorganization in pharmacological and monitoring strategies adopted by Italian general practitioners(GPs) to care for SARS-CoV-2 infected outpatients during the pandemic's first waves and to evaluate their effectiveness in COVID-19 hospitalisation.

Methods: This is a retrospective cohort study of SARS-CoV-2 infected adult outpatients managed by their GPs from March 2020 to April 2021 in the province of Modena(Italy). Using electronic medical records, we extracted data on pharmacological and management strategies (home visits and remote monitoring), patient characteristics, and hospitalizations. We stratified data for disease severity and multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to assess the probability of hospitalization.

Results: Of 5340 patients, 56%(83% with pneumonia) were actively monitored by 46 GPs and specifically created continuity-of-care-units. A significant reduction in paracetamol, antibiotics and hydroxychloroquine prescriptions was observed over time in concordance with newly released guidelines. FANS for moderate patients(OR=0.50 95%CI:0.25-0.99), and steroids(OR=0.52 95%CI:0.32-0.84), antibiotics(OR=0.42 95%CI:0.25-0.70) and heparin(OR=0.63 95%CI:0.38-1.04) for severe-critical patients were effective in reducing the probability of hospitalisation, yet none as much as GPs' active monitoring(OR up to 0.32 95%CI:0.14-0.70) or home visits(OR up to 0.42 95%CI:0.20-0.88).

Conclusion: Italian Primary Care showed to be resilient and prone to adapt management and pharmacological strategies effective in reducing hospitalization overload. Considering a new potential pandemic and given that the ending of the current one is still proceeding at a slow pace, strengthening and investing in territorial health systems is a key strategy for controlling hospital overload and its consequences on patients health.

The spread of sars-cov-2 and vaccination coverage: Results of health surveillance in schools of modena province, Italy

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Background and Objective: In Italy, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused over 4.6 million cases in individuals aged between 0 and 19. This study aims to evaluate the role of vaccination against COVID-19 in order to reduce the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus within schools in Modena province.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was performed in the period 1 September-15 December 2021 among teachers and students aged 0-19 years, screened for SARS-CoV-2 infection by nasopharyngeal swab following the detection of an index case within classroom.

Results: In the study period, 13934 subjects were tested, of which 12534 (90%) students and 1400 (10%) teachers, from 594 different classes. A total of 1373 cases were identified, 594 index cases and 779 secondary cases, respectively. In detail, 9.8% (1225 cases) of students tested were positive for SARS-CoV-2 and 10.6% (148 cases) of teachers. Out of entire population 32.7% (4562) of participants (64.9% of teachers and 29.2% of students) were vaccinated with at least one dose of the anti-SARS-CoV-2 vaccine at the test time. Among 779 secondary cases, only 7.7% (60) were vaccinated compared to 35.1% (4408) of negative tested subjects. Most of the subjects who tested positive attended primary school (50.8%) with the highest ratio of secondary cases on index cases rate (2.19), followed by middle (24%), high school (15.2%), infant (7.2%) and nursery school (2.7%).

Conclusion: The results of this study show the differential spread of SARS-CoV-2 within various age groups and indicate that the vaccination, available in the study period only for the population aged ≥12, may have mitigated virus spread in middle and high schools. Conversely, infant and nursery schools seemed to benefit from organization in small classes.

Prevention and control of covid-19: A multicentric study of the Brazilian population in the territories covered by primary health care

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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of Primary Health Care (PHC) functions in Brazil, a privileged locus for health teams to carry out educational, social, and assistance actions in the prevention and control of the disease.

Objective: This study aims to analyze the information sources and daily-life practices of the strategies for COVID-19 prevention and control in the individual, family, and collective spheres of the population in the territories covered by the PHC.

Methods: Clipping of a multicenter, national study. Cross-sectional, descriptive design, with a quantitative approach, involving 128 health units, 88 municipalities, and 5 regions of the country. Selected for convenience, with a minimum sample calculation of 6,290 families, a structured online questionnaire was used for data collection, which took place between January and September 2021. Descriptive statistics were generated for the analyses.

Results: 6,775 families were included, 41.9% stated that one or more family members had been diagnosed with COVID-19. As for self-perception about the coronavirus, 55.2% say they are very confident in preventive methods; 92.9% considered social isolation as an important preventive measure; a 95.4% reported that COVID-19 is serious and a 67.1% reported low possibility of contagion by COVID-19. As for the perception of information about COVID-19 through social networks, a 57.2% of respondents reported feeling poorly informed; a 42% reported that a health and education action was carried out to prevent COVID-19 by the team of professionals from the health unit in the territory, a 78.8% reported feeling well informed about the coronavirus by health professionals.

Conclusion: Health teams contribute to the informational universe of their users through medical-scientific guidelines. Knowing the practices of coping with the COVID-19 pandemic by the Brazilian population contributes to teams