Item 9. Fast-track report - Assessing and managing long COVID-19 across OECD Countries and Annex

Evidence to date suggests that the prevalence of 'long COVID' is significant, with an important proportion of people reporting symptoms weeks, months or even more than a year after their initial COVID-19 infection. This fast-track report offers an overview of the evidence around the characteristics and prevalence of long COVID and its impacts on health, well-being and productivity. It further outlines policy measures and actions that countries have taken to improve the health systems response to long COVID.

Action(s): Delegates are invited to **discuss** the findings of the report, **share** information on how their countries are approaching long COVID, and **propose** further areas of research related to long COVID that would be of interest to their countries.

Comment

- When is the publication due
- Why the range between the countries. Does this not measure

Note

- 10 30% prevalence
- 7 million Qaly's lost across OECD countries
- Primary care focal point for long-covid in the NL too
- Quite a few countries set up of for specialized long-covid clinics
- Waiting times high because of increasing demand and low supply
- Setting up the multisectoral buy-in to also get the information back into the system

UK

- UK a frontrunner on longcovid
- They find similar results as the OECD report
- Corona survey longitudinal survey they undertake
- NHS plan and funds to set up specialised clinics
- Online recovery COVID platform

Sweden

- Decentralised responses some specialised long-covid clinics
- These clinics seemed to have worked
- Analyse the side-effects
- Specific focus on the treatment on children

Croatia

- The ambiguity around the symptoms of long-covid and diseases that get worse due to long-covid should get more noticed and registered as postcovid
- They have primary care services who treat long-covid specifically (not solely)

Germany

- Build towards an international definition
- Several programs set up to study, and provide treatments
- Cohort study
- Structured patient care pathway needed

Australia

- Interested in how other countries define longcovid
- Specifically interested in categorising sex/gender division

Belgium

- Cohort study
- Extending care pathway multidisplinairy
 - o The take-up is very low of this pathway
- More guidance on the monitoring

Canada

- Longcovid survey and research effort
- WHO definition
- Patients involvement

Chili

- Longcovid rehabilitation treatments and made a specific reimbursement scheme for this
- Ask for an evanluation of the different strategies

Costa Rica

- They hihglithg to understand the occupational risk and to understand how many people could ask for funding on those occupational risk

US

- Recently published reports on the plans on COVID.
- Would be interesting to understand the research of the longcovid that oecd quote. The outcomes depend highly on the type of methodology, e.g., which population has been taken studied and how large the sample is.

Finland

- Categorise and distinguish the patients with longcovid that are severe and from those are very different

Ireland

- Heterogeneity between the findings
- Monitoring the demand of the services they are rolling out
- Epidement survey on

Israel

Primary care services have received information on post/long covid patients

Poland

- Phsyiother important keyplayer
- Guide to various healthcare providers (eg hospitals)

EU cie

- Different projects on longcovid
- Invested in cohort studies
- Organise a conference in the begin of sept on this topic

OECD

- Conceptualisation and definition. Collaborate with other international organisations. It may also be a topic to put forward to the working group on health outcomes
- Question whether all the cases are covered under the ICD code for longcovid
- Finding the connection with the workforce and impact on that

Written comments

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- → Send the survey again
- Provide the information on the NL