

As Covid-19 Vaccines Raise Hope, Cold Reality Dawns That Illness Is Likely Here to Stay

Ease of transmission, new strains, limits of vaccination programs all mean Covid-19 will be around for years—and a big business



Regular Covid-19 testing is becoming part of the long-term plan at many organizations, a nasal swab test at a temple in Indonesia last week.

PHOTO: TATAN SYUFLANA/ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Feb. 7, 2021 5:30 am ET

Vaccination drives hold out the promise of curbing Covid-19, but governments and businesses are increasingly accepting what epidemiologists have long warned: The pathogen will circulate for years, or even decades, leaving society to coexist with Covid-19 much as it does with other endemic diseases like flu, measles, and HIV.

The ease with which the coronavirus spreads, [the emergence of new strains](#) and [poor access to vaccines](#) in large parts of the world mean Covid-19 could shift from a pandemic disease to an endemic one, implying lasting modifications to personal and societal behavior, epidemiologists say. “Going through the five phases of grief, we need to come to the acceptance phase that our lives are not going to be the same,” said Thomas Frieden, former director of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “I don’t think the world has really absorbed the fact that these are long-term changes.”

Endemic Covid-19 doesn’t necessarily mean continuing coronavirus restrictions, infectious-disease experts said, largely because vaccines are so effective at preventing severe disease and slashing hospitalizations and deaths. Hospitalizations have already fallen 30% in Israel after it vaccinated a third of its population. Deaths there are expected to plummet in weeks ahead.

But some organizations are planning for a long-term future in which prevention methods such as masking, good ventilation and [testing continue in some form](#). Meanwhile, a new and potentially lucrative Covid-19 industry is emerging quickly, as businesses invest in goods and services such as air-quality monitoring, filters, diagnostic kits and new treatments.



A person slept outdoors to save a spot in line for a limited number of oxygen-tank refills during a Covid-19 outbreak in Peru last week.

PHOTO: SEBASTIAN CASTANEDA/REUTERS

The number of gene-detecting PCR tests produced globally is expected to grow this year, with companies like New Jersey's [Quest Diagnostics](#) Inc. predicting that millions of people will need a swab before they attend concerts, basketball games or family functions.

"We assume it would last for years, or be eternal, such as the flu," said Jiwon Lim, spokesman for South Korea's SD Biosensor, Inc., a test maker that is ramping up production of at-home diagnostic kits. Leading drug makers—Switzerland's Novartis International AG and [Eli Lilly & Co.](#)—have invested in potential Covid-19 therapies. More than 300 such products are currently in development.

Airlines like [Lufthansa](#) are restructuring to focus on short-haul flights within Europe, and away from Pacific countries that have said they'll keep borders closed for at least this year. Some airports are planning new vaccine passport systems to allow inoculated passengers to travel. Restaurants are investing in more takeout and delivery offerings. Meatpacking plants from Canada to Europe are buying up robotic arms, to curb the risk of outbreaks by reducing the number of workers on assembly lines.

Diseases are considered endemic when they remain persistently present but manageable, like flu. The extent of the spread varies by disease and location, epidemiologists say. Rabies, malaria, HIV and Zika all are endemic infectious diseases, but their prevalence and human toll vary globally.

Very early on, after countries failed to contain the coronavirus and transmission raged globally, "it was evident to most virologists that the virus would become endemic," said John Mascola, director of the National Institutes of Health's Vaccine Research Center. "When a virus is so easily transmitted among humans, and the population [lacks immunity], it will spread any place it has the opportunity to spread. It's like a leak in a dam."

Immunologists now hope vaccines will prevent transmission, a finding that would drastically reduce the virus's spread. An Oxford University [study published last week](#) found people given the [AstraZeneca](#) vaccine might be less likely to pass on the disease.



A woman got a Covid-19 vaccine from a member of the National Guard on Saturday at a mass vaccination site in Maryland.

PHOTO: SARAH SILBIGER/GETTY IMAGES

Still, there are vast pockets of the human population that will remain beyond the reach of a vaccine for the foreseeable future, giving the virus plenty of room to continue circulating.

There is currently no vaccine authorized for young children, and supply issues will leave most of the developing world without a shot until late next year at the earliest. Meanwhile, Europe has seen [high rates of vaccine refusal](#): Less than half of French people were willing to get a shot when asked in a recent YouGov poll.

As scientists develop new treatments, Covid-19 will further “become an infection that we can live with,” said Rachel Bender Ignacio, an infectious-disease expert at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle. As such, she said, it will be important to develop therapies for the persistent debilitating symptoms that many patients struggle with months after getting sick, like memory fog, loss of smell and digestive and heart problems.

Some countries like Australia and New Zealand have brought their average daily case counts into the low single digits, but neither ever experienced the enormous outbreaks that the Americas and Europe continue to see, and both island nations have watched the virus slip past their strict travel restrictions.

“I don’t believe we should start setting elimination or eradication of this virus as the bar for success,” said Mike Ryan, executive director of the World Health Organization’s emergencies program. “We have to reach a point where we’re in control of the virus, the virus is not in control of us.”



The Tampa, Fla., convention center on the day before Super Bowl LV; demand for Covid-19 tests is expected to explode as millions of people get swabbed before sports, cultural and family events.

PHOTO: SHANNON STAPLETON/REUTERS

Just one human virus has been entirely eradicated in modern history: smallpox. While that disease infected only people, the novel coronavirus can spread among small mammals like mink, then, though less effectively, back into humans, turning the world's fur farms into potential reservoirs for the virus.

Moreover, tens of millions of Covid-19 cases have given the virus ample opportunity to improve its ability to infect other mammals, said Sean Whelan, a virologist at Washington University in St. Louis. A mutation present in the variants from South Africa and the U.K. gave the pathogen the ability to infect mice, he said.

Diseases that spread from people who don't show symptoms—often the case with the coronavirus—are particularly hard to eradicate. Decades of multibillion-dollar global efforts haven't eradicated another such disease, polio, which, while eliminated from the U.S. in the 1970s, was cleared from Europe only in 2002 and still exists in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Respiratory viruses like the novel coronavirus are prone to becoming endemic because they can transmit through usually benign acts, like breathing and talking, and can be particularly good at infecting cells. They include OC43, a coronavirus that researchers now think caused the Russian Flu of the 1890s, a pandemic that killed one million. That virus—still present in the population—is responsible for many common colds, though it has become less virulent likely because people developed immunity.