Modes of transmission of influenza and SARS-CoV-2 are very similar, as are the interventions for reducing transmission. Guidance related to transmission and treatment, developed prior to the next respiratory pathogen pandemic, such as that recommended below, will likely need to be refined to reflect ongoing research and characteristics of the future pathogen.

**Respiratory Pathogens Pandemic Preparedness Planning**

1. WHO, Global Influenza Programme, materials under development:  

**Understanding Respiratory Transmission**

   [https://www.bmj.com/content/370/bmj.m3223](https://www.bmj.com/content/370/bmj.m3223)

**Reducing respiratory transmission between individuals**

3. US CDC, Aug. 11, 2022: Understanding Exposure Risks:  

**Reducing respiratory transmission in communities**

These measures, including community mitigation, non-pharmaceutical interventions, and social distancing measures, can be important for reducing respiratory transmission, but some of these may also involve substantial negative consequences, as noted in COVID-19 responses involving “lock downs” and school closure. Planning in advance about which measures to implement, at which time, under which epidemiologic conditions, and when to relax these measures, may be important for maximizing positive impacts while minimizing the negative consequences.

4. WHO, 14 June 2021: Considerations for implementing and adjusting public health and social measures in the context of COVID-19, Interim guidance (this guidance is complicated):  

5. European CDC, 24 September 2020: Guidelines for the implementation of non-pharmaceutical interventions against COVID-19 (less complicated):  
Reducing respiratory transmission at work & in schools


Reducing respiratory transmission in health facilities


Case Management


Behavior change communications in outbreaks


Additional Resources

10. READY initiative: strengthening the capacity of NGOs to respond to major infectious disease outbreaks: https://www.ready-initiative.org/