

## Commentry

# Scientific Communication in the Storm: the War against the Fakedemic on COVID-19 Vaccines

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### Abstract

'Fake news' may have a strong impact on human behavior, particularly when it is linked to health issues. The flattening of the pandemic curve due to the COVID-19 vaccine is proof of the urgency of convincing the anti-vax people to change their mind. However, why does a fraction of the population, acting against their own interests, become irrational, and why are they reluctant to receive vaccine injection? This paper, tries to find a plausible answer to that question, introducing the 'link a fear' bias. In addition, a method, a more severe version of nudging linked to the introduction of restrictive regulations in the job market, is suggested to convince people to vaccinate.

**Keywords:** Social and behavioral sciences, public health and policy design in the job market, fake-news, COVID-19 and vaccine

### 1. Introduction

The past few years have seen an unprecedented increase in the spread of social media [1 - 6], along with clear advantages and disadvantages. Even though social media represents a step toward the formation of a global digital community, it also introduces a dark aspect, which is the ease of creating and distributing 'fake news'. Although the meaning of 'fake news' is intuitive, it is necessary to be careful, as there is disagreement on its definition. Gelfert (2018) argues that 'fake news' "should be reserved for cases of deliberate presentation of (typically) false or misleading claims as news", while Molina, Sundar, Le, and Lee (2021) consider a broader definition, presenting a

taxonomy of online content that includes “false news, polarized content, satire, misreporting, commentary, persuasive information, and citizen journalism”, which, in their opinion can be defined as ‘fake news’. Unfortunately, ‘fake news’ may have a strong impact on human behavior, particularly when it is linked [8, 9] to health issues. A striking example of how harmful misinformation can be on human behavior is given by the myriad of 'fake news' (Burki 2020) that gravitates around the COVID-19 vaccination campaign; pushing a fraction of the population in many countries to not want to be vaccinated. Currently, anti-vax groups are demonstrating in various countries, including in Italy. There is a growing consensus in the scientific community, supported by empirical evidence, that increases in COVID infections and ICU admissions occur predominantly in the unvaccinated part of the population.

Italy is one of the first European countries hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, so it can be considered an experimental laboratory. From the empirical data of the Italian National Bureau of Statistics and the task force of the Italian Health Ministry, it is possible to ascertain that the anti-vax population consists of more than 6 million individuals, representing a significant portion of the overall population of 59.2 million people, who need to be convinced to vaccinate in a short period of time. Furthermore, within the anti-vax population, it is necessary to distinguish, between those who are hesitant/reluctant to vaccinate for a variety of reasons (for example, because they prefer to wait and see what happens to those who have already been vaccinated), but who might change their mind, and those who are anti-vaccine regardless of any other consideration, and who would never change their mind [11]. (For more information, see the review study by [10] and the guide of European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control [11]). For Italy and other European countries, convincing their anti-vax populations is an urgent matter, just like another issue: helping African countries vaccinate their population. The urgency of convincing those who are hesitant/reluctant to vaccinate in Italy can be easily seen from the data provided by the Italian Superior Institute of Public Health, summarized in the following table.

**Table 1:** Relative risk for anti-vax people compared to that of pro - vaccine people with two doses taken within five months - (Source: <https://www.epicentro.iss.it/coronavirus/sars-cov-2-sorveglianza-dati>)

Italy - Relative Risk	
(for the ANTI - VAX people compared to VAX people with two doses taken within five months)	
Hospitalization	10.40%
ICU admission	16.30%
Death	9.40%

Based on Table 1, it is possible to observe that for the ANTI-VAX people, the relative risk of

- hospitalization (h) is 10.4% higher
- ICU admission (icu) is 16.3% higher
- death (d) is 9.4% higher

than the relative risks (h), (icu) and (d) of the VAX people with two doses carried out within five months. This is also true for vaccine-hesitant and anti-vaccine people. The question is why, despite evidence, a fraction of the population, particularly those who are hesitant, decides not to get vaccinated. Moreover, is there anything governments can do to get them to change their minds, at least for the hesitant/reluctant subgroup of the anti-vax people?

## 2. The ‘link a fear’ bias and the war against the ‘fakedemic’ on the COVID – 19 vaccine

Answering the previous questions is not easy, and it is closely linked to the ability to ensure an effective public health communication strategy [12]. In a recent report OECD [17] experts noticed that

“...an outbreak of disinformation (i.e., false or misleading information, deliberately circulated to cause harm) about COVID-19 has spread quickly, widely and inexpensively across the internet, endangering lives and hampering the recovery”.

Clearly, scientific communication [16] and related information campaigns on COVID-19 vaccines carried out in various countries do not seem to affect the beliefs of the anti-vax people, while colliding with the large amounts of fake news circulating on the internet and in particular on social media, such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter [13]. The Italian SISC (Social Investment Studies Center – known in Italy as Censis [28]) has drawn up a list (table 2) of the most common fake news that circulate among the anti-vax population through social media [14, 15] as summarized in the following table with the percentage of diffusion within the population.

**Table 2:** List of most common fake news on COVID-19 vaccines within the anti-vax population and percentage of diffusion. Source: CENSIS - 55th Report on the social situation of the country (Dec. 2021)

<b>The vaccine is an experimental drug and Italians are acting as guinea pigs</b>	31.40%
<b>Science creates more harm than good</b>	12.70%
<b>Vaccines are useless and ineffective</b>	10.90%
<b>Covid-19 does not exist</b>	5.90%

The problem is that, in the comparison between scientific communication and fake news, part of the population, whose beliefs are represented by the anti-vax movements in Italy and in other countries such as the UK and Ireland [19], tends to give greater credibility to the latter rather than to the former [18]. There are different reasons for this belief. On the one hand, many people, and particularly those that associate with the anti-vax movements, question the reliability of science. Because these people “fueled mainly by conspiracy theories, false beliefs, lack of confidence in the approval process of the vaccines and others” [17] think as follows:

- “Science creates more harm than good”; as indicated in the survey by the Italian SISC on the most common fake news.
- Science is conditioned by power; this vision seems to be the result of an erroneous simplification of the complex mosaic that relates scientific research to politics [19].

On the other hand, there are a myriad of personal beliefs sometimes linked to superstitions. Faced with the irrationality of the choice of not getting vaccinated, it is difficult to draw rational conclusions on the reasons for the aforementioned choice. However, in this article, I argue that one of the reasons for the decision to not receive the vaccine can be the ‘fear of the unknown’. In this case, the unknown being a new vaccine to treat a lethal virus that caused the pandemic. As a result, people with extreme fear may have a distorted view of the world and consequently can make equally distorted decisions (i.e., not to get vaccinated). This has to do with many different aspects, such as concerns about the Covid-19 vaccine, cultural preparation, trust in institutions, family education, personal beliefs, the possibility of accessing correct scientific information, misreading correct scientific information, or exposure to incorrect scientific information. There is a long tradition in the literature of assessing the existence of a link between perceptual biases, related biased decisions, and extreme fear. As Teachman, Stefanucci, Clerkin, Cody & Proffitt 2008 [29] noticed in their 2008 study, there is:

“...initial evidence that perceptual biases are associated with extreme fear. This suggests fearful persons are not just interpreting the world in a threatening way, but may actually see it differently.”

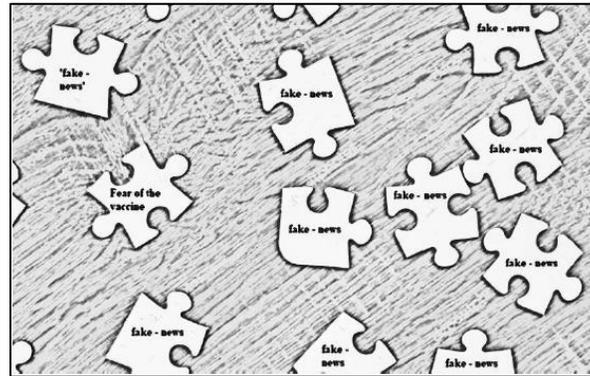
Additional evidence of such a strong relationship between extreme fear, inaccurate and false information [20], and irrational behavior, which might have had a bad epidemiological impact on the population during health emergencies, can be found in the recent West African Ebola Epidemic [23] between 2014 – 2016. As Ornell et al. (2016) noted:

“ease of access to communication technologies and the transmission of sensational, inaccurate or false information can increase harmful social reactions.”

In this way, 'fake news' and its diffusion on the internet can cause a chain reaction in some people and determine their decision not to get vaccinated (Special issue on the role of internet use in the decision to get vaccinated, *Journal Vaccine*, 2012). When the amount of 'fake news' becomes exorbitant, in other words, when there is a real pandemic of 'fake news', that is a 'fakedemic', it becomes difficult to govern. How can we fight against this other pandemic, the 'fakedemic', and the harmful effects it has on the decision to get vaccinated? If we accept the idea that one of the reasons for choosing not to vaccinate is the fear of an unknown vaccine, a possible strategy could be to use a greater fear to convince the anti-vax population to vaccinate. In other words, we could try to reduce a bias with a counter bias. Fearful people try to convince themselves that not to get vaccinated was the right choice, based on a psychological mechanism, as follows.

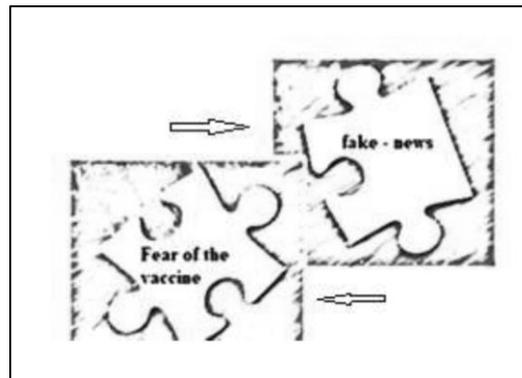
- First, they try to rationalize their choice by associating their decision with information they consider reliable. Unfortunately, most of the time, such information consists of false beliefs, incorrect scientific communication or an incorrect interpretation.

- Second, they try to find consensus in groups of people who share their opinion.  
In this setting, “fake news”, such as those enlisted in Table 2, fuel fears and the decision not to get vaccinated.



**Figure 1.a:** Fear of the vaccine and ‘fake news’

The mechanism that I define and introduce in this article is illustrated in Figures 1.a and 1.b. The ‘link a fear’ bias is in fact a counter-bias that might be used to counter the biased decision of not getting vaccinated. The ‘link a fear bias’ can be seen as the result of the encounter between two elements: on the one side the fear of the vaccine (i.e. the fear of the unknown) and on the other side the ‘fake news on the vaccine’ (i.e. ‘fake news’ about the unknown). The result of this encounter is the decision not to get vaccinated and the construction of a ‘comfort zone’ within which the anti-vax people meet. In Figure 1.a, where the ‘fear of the vaccine’ and ‘fake news’ are represented by the pieces of a puzzle, the fear of the unknown (i.e., fear of the new anti-Covid vaccine) finds fertile soil in the ‘fake news’ setting.



**Figure 1.b:** The ‘link a fear’ bias

In Figure 1.b, the ‘link a fear bias’ is represented by the interlocking pieces of the puzzle, ‘fear of the vaccine’ and ‘fake news’. For example, an individual’s irrational fear of the vaccine finds solace in the ‘fake news’ about the capability of the vaccine to change an individual’s genetic profile. Those who are afraid of the vaccine can, even unconsciously, conclude that their fears and therefore their decision not to get vaccinated are supported by evidence, without examining whether the evidence is factual or not.

Other people may confuse the notions of correlation and causality and think that some accidents (i.e. deaths of individuals after vaccinations) were caused by the vaccine and therefore decide not to get vaccinated. As the phrase goes, "correlation is not causation." That is, just because two events happened close in time to each other (e.g., death after getting vaccinated), it does not necessarily mean that one event (vaccination) causes the other event (death). Correlations between two things can be caused by a third factor (for example, an allergy to the vaccine) that affects both factors. In statistics, such a factor is called a confounder (a variable that affects both the independent and the dependent variables, but in reality, the association is spurious). The fact that there are several reasons for not getting vaccinated makes it difficult to find a single solution to the problem.

### **3. Can the 'link a fear biases be pacified?**

Professor Richard Thaler [30], was awarded the Nobel price in Economics in 2017. He has explained to us some of the biases that get in the way of good decision-making and why individuals sometimes act against their own interests. [31] Have shown to the world that governments can use 'nudges' [31] to subtly change "how choices are offered" [25] and to design new policy lines aimed at modifying the behavior of individuals for a good purpose (for example, following a healthy diet). The grave global health crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic necessitated a large-scale change in behavior. In this setting, behavioral sciences can be utilized to align individual behaviors with recommendations from health experts. An example of the effective use of 'nudging' to motivate a healthier behavior was placing hand sanitizer dispensers in accessible places and indicating their presence with visual signals. Sunstein (2020) [1] underlines the importance of investing resources in 'nudging', noticing that the Behavioral Insights Team in the UK has studied what worked more effectively to convince people to wear the mask (during the time when masks were not mandatory) and to remind people of the importance of social distancing.

During the worst periods of the second and third waves of the pandemic in the U.S.A., Mullainathan and Thaler (2020) [33] suggested that to ramp up hospitals' patient capacity, policy-makers should relax "some regulations that may be limiting the supply of health-care personnel and equipment". We all know that, however, the gravity of the situation due to the pandemic has prompted various governments to issue regulations and laws aimed at imposing behavioral mandates on the population that suited the pandemic emergency. For instance, introduction of the so-called lockdown and curfews were among the most striking behavioral restrictions.

Now that the pandemic curve has flattened in many countries due to widespread vaccination, the next major step is to convince the fraction of the population who do not want to get vaccinated. The fourth wave of the pandemic is proving that the countries with the lowest percentage of vaccination suffer the most. Thaler (2021) [27] observes that governments have "a broad range of responses" at their disposal. For example, an extreme government mandate is for people to get vaccinated or "face severe punishment". At the other extreme, governments may use 'nudges,' such as "informing people about the benefits of vaccinations and making it as easy as possible to get a shot", or "gently guide people without requirements or economic incentives". At this stage, it is clear that "information campaigns" can be a valid tool to "stress the safety and efficacy of the vaccines" and "it is important to target the messages at the most hesitant groups." However, it seems also clear that 'nudging' may not be enough to convince

unvaccinated individuals. The delicate and urgent matter is to balance the health urgency with the economic urgency, considering the uncertainty that still characterizes the world situation as well as the possible and unpredictable emergence of new variants of the virus or of the possible aggravation or attrition of the pandemic.

### 3. The Italian experiment

A solution to the fear of getting vaccinated that seems to have an impact on the anti-vax people in Italy so far is the mixed strategy consisting of:

- Nudging, or a toolkit given by “choice architecture” to gently convince people to behave virtuously (for example, visual cues in restaurants and public places that people can enter only if they’re vaccinated).
- Introduction of a more restrictive regulation through the so-called Green Pass [34] (i.e., a sort of digital passport on COVID-19 vaccination with a QR code that can be easily scanned) that is now mandatory in the job market for people working in both the private and public sectors.

The Italian government introduced an even stronger version of the Green Pass for the winter holidays, namely, the Super Green Pass. To be able to go to work and have a social, cultural and sports life, Italians now have two options:

- The Basic Green Pass, issued upon a negative COVID-19 test result.
- The Super Green Pass, which cannot be obtained via a negative COVID-19 test result but only with vaccination, which has significant repercussions for people who are unvaccinated.

The following table lists the range of activities (from work to social) that can be carried out according to the type of green pass.

**Table 3:** Activities allowed in Italy with the green pass in the different zones [35] - Source: Ministry of Health

Activities allowed with the green pass (in the different zones)	Basic green pass	White zone	Yellow zone	Orange zone	Red zone	Super green pass	White zone	Yellow zone	Orange zone	Red zone
<i>Cinema</i>		NO	NO	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Restaurants (indoors)</i>		NO	NO	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Indoor sports, gyms, swimming pools</i>		YES	YES	YES	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Theaters, concert halls</i>		NO	NO	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Discos</i>		NO	NO	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Parties and public ceremonies</i>		NO	NO	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Amusement parks</i>		YES	YES	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Museums</i>		YES	YES	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Congresses and fairs</i>		YES	YES	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Ski resorts</i>		YES	YES	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Stadiums</i>		NO	NO	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO
<i>Public transport</i>		YES	YES	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	YES
<i>Workplaces</i>		YES	YES	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	YES
<i>Hotels</i>		YES	YES	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES

It is evident from Table 3 that people who are not vaccinated can perform only a very limited number of activities both in the workplace and in the social, cultural and sport settings of their workplaces.

In Italy, legislation, without formally providing for the mandatory nature of the vaccine, implicitly obliges those who are not vaccinated to be vaccinated to carry out their work and social activities.

The combination of

- this composite strategy (nudging and stricter regulation),
- together with the recent announcement made by the World Health Organization about the new Omicron variant

had a strong impact on the population, causing a considerable increase in overall vaccinations and in first doses in Italy, as illustrated in Table 4:

**Table 4:** Daily number of total inoculations and first doses of the COVID-19 vaccination. November – December 2021 - Source: Ministry of Health (Italian Government) - <https://www.governo.it/it/cscovid19/report-vaccini/> - <https://github.com/italia/covid19-opendata-vaccini>

The Italian Government introduces the so called Super green pass (from Dec. 6th to Jan. 15)	(total inoculation) 315495 Wed. Nov. 24 th, 2021 (the day of the announcement)	(first dose) 22355 Wed. Nov 24 th, 2021	(total inoculation) 519322 Mon. Dec. 9 th, 2021 (after 16 days)	(first dose) 36757 Mon. Dec. 9 th, 2021 (after 16 days)
The World Health Organization announces the new variant Omicron	(total inoculation) 310975 Sat. Nov. 27 th, 2021 (the day after the announcement)	(first dose) 29880 Sat. Nov. 27 th, 2021	(total inoculation) 519322 Mon. Dec. 9 th, 2021 (after 14 days)	(first dose) 36757 Mon. Dec. 9 th, 2021 (after 14 days)

On December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021, i.e., sixteen days after the announcement (Nov. 24<sup>th</sup>, 2021) by the Italian Government regarding the stricter regulation of Basic Green Pass and Super Green Pass, and fourteen days (Nov. 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021) after the announcement of the new variant Omicron by the World Health Organization, the total inoculation and the first doses increased by more than 6%.

Even though it is not possible to make a comparison with the same period of the previous year, (the start of the vaccination campaign was Dec. 27<sup>th</sup>, 2020, the so-called “vaccine day”) and the two events described are too recent to have enough empirical evidence to work with, we can easily notice from Table 5 (spanning from Aug. 16<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to Sept. 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021) that during and after Summer 2021:

- a) The number of total inoculations decreased consistently. The total inoculations on August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2021, were 235,103; while on September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021, total inoculations diminished to 203,997 (i.e., more than a 13% decrease in 45 days).

- b) Similarly, the number of first doses of the vaccine also decreased. The number of first doses on August 16<sup>th</sup>, 2021 was 130,114, while on September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021, it diminished to 87,582 (i.e., more than a 33% decrease in the same time span of 45 days).

**Table 5:** Daily number of total inoculations and first doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. August – September 2021  
Source: Ministry of Health (Italian Government) - <https://www.governo.it/it/cscovid19/report-vaccini/> - <https://github.com/italia/covid19-opendata-vaccini>

From the third week of August 2021	(total inoculation) 235103 Mon. Aug. 16th, 2021	(first dose) 130114 Mon. Aug. 16 th, 2021
To the fourth week of September 2021	(total inoculation) 203997 Thu. Sept. 30th 2021	(first dose) 87582 Thu. Sept. 16th, 2021

However, in Table 6 (spanning from Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021 to Nov. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2021), it is notable that during Autumn 2021:

- a) The number of total inoculations slightly increased. Total inoculations on Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021 were 176,590; while on Nov. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2021 total inoculations increased to 203,997 (i.e. approximately a 15% increase in 53 days).
- b) Similar to Table 4, the number of first doses of the vaccine consistently decreased. The first doses on Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021 were 68,847; while on Nov. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2021 the first doses diminished to 22,579 (i.e., more than a 66% decrease in the same time span of 53 days).

**Table 6:** Daily number of total inoculations and first doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. October – November 2021 -  
Source: Ministry of Health (Italian Government) - <https://www.governo.it/it/cscovid19/report-vaccini/> - <https://github.com/italia/covid19-opendata-vaccini>

From the first week of October 2021	(total inoculation) 176,590 Fri. Oct. 1th, 2021	(first dose) 68,847 Fri. Oct. 1th, 2021
To the third week of November 2021	(total inoculation) 254,462 Mon. Nov. 22nd, 2021	(first dose) 22,579 Mon. Nov. 22nd, 2021

Important evidence emerges from the count of the number of third doses (the so-called boosters), which are particularly relevant to fight against the new variant Omicron. Some experts are already asserting that a new variant of the COVID-19 vaccine is needed for this purpose

**Table 7:** Number of third doses (boosters) of the COVID-19 vaccine. November – December 2021 - Source: Ministry of Health (Italian Government) - <https://www.governo.it/it/cscovid19/report-vaccini/> - <https://github.com/italia/covid19-opendata-vaccini>

(third dose) 2,086,000 (approximately 3.5% of the overall population) Thur. Nov. 4th, 2021	(third dose) 2,500,000 (approximately 4.2% of the overall population) Thur. Nov. 11th, 2021
(third dose) 5,400,000 (9.25% of the overall population) Sat. Nov. 27th, 2021	(third dose) 11,605,340 (19.3% of the overall population) Mon. Dec. 13th, 2021

From Table 7, it can be noticed that the number of inoculation of third doses has increased by 3.314.000 units in 23 days, from Nov. 4<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to Nov. 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021. That means an increase of boosters in approximately 5.75% of the overall population (i.e. from 2.086.000 to 5.400.000, or from 3.5% to 9.24% of the overall population). After the Italian Government and the World Health Organization announcements, in sixteen days, from Nov. 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to Dec. 13<sup>th</sup>, 2021, the number of third doses has increased by 10.05% (i.e. from 5.400.000 to 11.605.340, or from 9.25% to 19.3% of the overall population).

In other words, the percentage increase of the number of inoculations of the third doses in approximately two weeks after the two announcements doubled with respect to the number of inoculations of the third doses in the four-week period of time previously considered. Clearly, to draw stronger conclusions more data is needed about the ongoing vaccinations. Still, leaving aside considerations such that:

- people during the summer might be on vacation;
- at the beginning of the cold season (coinciding in Italy with the end of October and the beginning of November), people are more worried about viruses, and therefore vaccinations slightly increase;
- the number of first doses has naturally decreased since an increasing fraction of the population has already been vaccinated;
- the third-dose vaccination campaign has only recently started;

It is clear from the data of Table 4 that there was a positive ‘announcement effect’ on the number of total inoculations and of first doses within 14-16 days; since both the total and first dose vaccine administrations increased by more than 6%. As a result, at first glance, the fear of getting vaccinated (‘link a fear bias’) seems to have been overcome for a growing number of the anti-vax people, at least for the hesitant ones, due to the greater fear of losing their job, the restrictions on their social, cultural, sport life and the announcement about the new variant.

#### 4. Concluding remarks

Fear of vaccination can distort the choices of a fraction of the population, and it has found a fertile soil ('link a fear' bias) in the 'fake - news' pandemic. A possible method to solve the problem may be to counter the biased decision of not getting vaccinated with a combination of 'nudging' and stricter regulation. The regulations could grant access to people in the labor market or in social, cultural and sporting activities only if they are vaccinated, and the regulations could enforce showing digital certificates of vaccination.

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None

#### Data Availability Statement (DAS)

Availability of data	Data Availability Statement	Policy
Data openly available in a public repository that does not issue DOIs	The data that support the findings of this study are openly available at	All
<b>Italian Ministry of Health</b>		
<a href="https://opendatadpc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/b0c68bce2cce478eaac82fe38d4138b1">https://opendatadpc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/b0c68bce2cce478eaac82fe38d4138b1</a>		
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<a href="https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/nuovocoronavirus/dettaglioContenutiNuovoCoronavirus.jsp?lingua=italiano&amp;id=5452&amp;area=nuovoCoronavirus&amp;menu=vuoto">https://www.salute.gov.it/portale/nuovocoronavirus/dettaglioContenutiNuovoCoronavirus.jsp?lingua=italiano&amp;id=5452&amp;area=nuovoCoronavirus&amp;menu=vuoto</a>		
<a href="https://github.com/italia/covid19-opendata-vaccini">https://github.com/italia/covid19-opendata-vaccini</a>		

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<b>Italian Government</b>
<a href="https://www.governo.it/it/cscovid19/report-vaccini/">https://www.governo.it/it/cscovid19/report-vaccini/</a>
<b>Istituto Superiore della Sanità (Italian Ministry of Health)</b>
I vaccini anti COVID-19 (iss.it)
Piano nazionale di vaccinazione COVID-19 (iss.it)
<b>Gimbe Foundation – Evidence for Health</b>
<a href="https://coronavirus.gimbe.org/">https://coronavirus.gimbe.org/</a>

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