



Milano, 06 febbraio 2024

CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI, PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 1 POSTO DI DIRIGENTE MEDICO – DISCIPLINA IGIENE, EPIDEMIOLOGIA E SANITA' PUBBLICA – AREA DI SANITÀ PUBBLICA CON CONTRATTO DI LAVORO A TEMPO INDETERMINATO.

PROVE D'ESAME E CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE

PROVA SCRITTA:

La Commissione, all'unanimità e collegialmente, predispone n. 3 distinte prove, "Prova scritta n. 1", "Prova scritta n. 2" e "Prova scritta n. 3", fra le quali viene sorteggiata la prova oggetto d'esame (**estratta la prova n. 2) - Allegato A.**

PARAMETRI DI VALUTAZIONE:

- chiarezza espositiva
- congruità con la domanda
- completezza elaborato

Punteggio: da 0 a 30 punti

PROVA PRATICA:

La Commissione, all'unanimità e collegialmente, predispone n. 3 distinte prove, "PROVA PRATICA N. 1", "PROVA PRATICA N. 2" e "PROVA PRATICA N. 3", fra le quali viene sorteggiata la prova oggetto d'esame (**estratta la prova n. 1) - Allegato B.**

PARAMETRI DI VALUTAZIONE:

- chiarezza espositiva
- competenza diagnostico-terapeutica.

Punteggio: da 0 a 30 punti .

PROVA ORALE:

La Commissione, all'unanimità e collegialmente, predispone n. 3 distinte prove, "PROVA ORALE N. 1", "PROVA ORALE N. 2" e "PROVA ORALE N. 3", fra le quali viene sorteggiata la prova oggetto d'esame (**estratta la prova n. 3) - Allegato C.**

Per la prova di inglese è stato dato da leggere e tradurre un paragrafo di un articolo scientifico - **Allegato D** - e per la prova d'informatica e' stato posto il quesito uguale per tutti: **"Cos'è Power Point?"**.

PARAMETRI DI VALUTAZIONE:

- conoscenza del quesito posto;
- chiarezza espositiva.

Punteggio: da 0 a 20 punti .

IL SEGRETARIO
DELLA COMMISSIONE ESAMINATRICE

dott.ssa Laura Merloni

PROVA SCRITTA N. 1

IL PNPV (PIANO NAZIONALE DI PREVENZIONE VACCINALE) 2023/25: IL CANDIDATO ILLUSTR I PUNTI FONDAMENTALI CHE DEFINISCONO I CRITERI DELL'OFFERTA VACCINALE EVIDENZIANDONE LE NOVITA'RISPETTO AL PRECEDENTE PIANO.

PROVA SCRITTA N. 2

IL DM 77/2022 DEFINISCE I MODELLI E STANDARD PER LO SVILUPPO DELL'ASSISTENZA TERRITORIALE DEL SSN. IL CANDIDATO SI FOCALIZZI SULLA CASA DI COMUNITA' DESCRIVENDONE LA FUNZIONE, LE ATTIVITA' E SERVIZI IN ESSA CONTENUTI.

PROVA SCRITTA N. 3

MODALITA' DI PREVENZIONE E CONTROLLO DELLE INFEZIONI DA LEGIONELLA IN UNA STRUTTURA OSPEDALIERA.

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PROVA PRATICA N. 1

CASO CLINICO:

SI PRESENTA IN UN CENTRO VACCINALE UN PAZIENTE CHE HA RICEVUTO UN TRAPIANTO DI ORGANO SOLIDO TRE MESI PRIMA. QUALI VACCINAZIONI SONO INDICATE E CON QUALE TEMPISTICA

PROVA PRATICA N. 2

IL CANDIDATO ILLUSTR I CRITERI E TEMPI DI CONSERVAZIONE DEI PRINCIPALI DOCUMENTI SANITARI PRODOTTI IN AMBITO OSPEDALIERO.

PROVA PRATICA N. 3

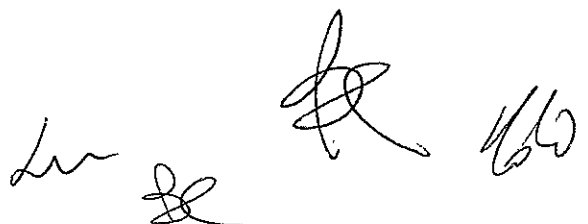
IL CANDIDATO RIPORTI IN MODO SINTETICO GLI ASPETTI PRINCIPALI DA INVESTIGARE NELL'AMBITO DEL COUNSELING DEL VIAGGIATORE INTERNAZIONALE.

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PROVA ORALE N. 1
CALENDARIO VACCINALE PER LA VITA

PROVA ORALE N. 2
MODELLI DI RISPOSTA AD UNA PANDEMIA
INFLUENZALE (PANFLU)

PROVA ORALE N. 3
GESTIONE TERRITORIALE DI UN CASO DI
MENINGITE DI UN BAMBINO
RICOVERATO IN TERAPIA INTENSIVA

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom right of the page, including a large stylized signature and the initials '16/0'.

Persistence of protection against SARS-CoV-2 clinical outcomes up to 9 months since vaccine completion: a retrospective observational analysis in Lombardy, Italy



Giovanni Corrao, Matteo Franchi, Danilo Cereda, Francesco Bortolan, Alberto Zoli, Olivia Leoni, Catia Rosanna Borriello, Giulia Petra Della Valle, Marcello Tirani, Giovanni Pavesi, Antonio Barone, Michele Ercolanoni, Jose Jara, Massimo Galli, Guido Bertolaso, Giuseppe Mancina

Summary

Background Scarce information is available on the duration of the protective effect of COVID-19 vaccination against the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection and its severe clinical consequences. We investigated the effect of time since vaccine completion on the SARS-CoV-2 infection and its severe forms.

Methods In this retrospective observational analysis using the vaccination campaign integrated platform of the Italian region of Lombardy, 5 351 085 individuals aged 12 years or older who received complete vaccination from Jan 17 to July 31, 2021, were followed up from 14 days after vaccine completion until Oct 20, 2021. Changes over time in outcome rates (ie, SARS-CoV-2 infection and severe illness among vaccinated individuals) were analysed with age-period-cohort models. Trends in vaccine effectiveness (ie, outcomes comparison in vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals) were also measured.

Findings Overall, 14 140 infections and 2450 severe illnesses were documented, corresponding to incidence rates of 6.7 (95% CI 6.6–6.8) and 1.2 (1.1–1.2) cases per 10 000 person-months, respectively. From the first to the ninth month since vaccine completion, rates increased from 4.6 to 10.2 infections, and from 1.0 to 1.7 severe illnesses every 10 000 person-months. These figures correspond to relative reduction of vaccine effectiveness of 54.9% (95% CI 48.3–60.6) for infection and of 40.0% (16.2–57.0) for severe illness. The increasing infection rate was greater for individuals aged 60 years or older who received adenovirus-vectored vaccines (from 4.0 to 23.5 cases every 10 000 person-months). The increasing severe illness rates were similar for individuals receiving mRNA-based vaccines (from 1.1 to 1.5 every 10 000 person-months) and adenovirus-vectored vaccines (from 0.5 to 0.9 every 10 000 person-months).

Interpretation Although the risk of infection after vaccination, and even more of severe illness, remains low, the gradual increase in clinical outcomes related to SARS-CoV-2 infection suggests that the booster campaign should be accelerated and that social and individual protection measures against COVID-19 spread should not be abandoned.

Funding None.

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Introduction

Evidence is available that vaccination against the SARS-CoV-2 virus protects from the infection,¹ and that this is the case also for the most common variants of the virus.² It has also been shown that both the mRNA-based and the adenovirus-vectored vaccines are protective and that the protection is greatest against the severe and lethal manifestations of the disease.^{3–5} However, although several studies investigated the trend exhibited by virus neutralising antibodies after vaccine inoculation,^{6–11} the relationship of these antibodies with patient protection is largely unknown. Furthermore, few studies of limited duration have investigated the persistence of vaccine-dependent protection by a direct approach—ie, by assessing the rate of post-vaccination infection and severe illness over time.^{12–15}

We used the integrated platform of the vaccination campaign of Lombardy, an Italian region which includes

almost 9 million candidates to vaccination, for evaluating the effect of the time since receiving complete vaccination on incidence rates of SARS-CoV-2 infection and severe illness.⁷

Methods

Study design and participants

Our retrospective observational analysis included 5 353 005 beneficiaries of the Lombardy Regional Health Service (RHS) aged 12 years or older who completed vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 from Jan 17 to July 31, 2021. All individuals were inoculated with two doses of a vaccine manufactured by Pfizer-BioNTech (approved by the Italian Drug Agency on Dec 22, 2020), Moderna (Jan 7, 2021), or Oxford-AstraZeneca (Jan 30, 2021), or one dose of a vaccine manufactured by Janssen (March 12, 2021). The two doses of vaccine were separated by an interval of 21 days (extended to 35 days after the first 2 months of the

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National Centre for Healthcare Research and Pharmacoepidemiology (Prof G Corrao PhD, M Franchi PhD), and Unit of Biostatistics, Epidemiology and Public Health, Department of Statistics and Quantitative Methods (Prof G Corrao, M Franchi), University of Milano-Bicocca (Prof G Mancina MD), Milan, Italy; Directorate General for Health, Lombardy Region, Milan, Italy (D Cereda MD, F Bortolan MSc, O Leoni PhD, C R Borriello MD, G P Della Valle MD, M Tirani MD, G Pavesi MSc); Regional Agency of Emergency and Urgency, Milan, Italy (A Barone MSc, M Ercolanoni MSc, J Jara MSc); Infectious Diseases Unit, Luigi Sacco Hospital, Milan, Italy (Prof M Galli MD); Department of Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, University of Milan, Milan, Italy (Prof M Galli); Chief of the Regional staff for the management of the vaccination campaign, Lombardy Region, Italy (G Bertolaso MD)

Correspondence to:
Dr Matteo Franchi, Dipartimento di Statistica e Metodi Quantitativi, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, 20126 Milano, Italy
matteo.franchi@unimib.it