



Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review
17 November 2018
Center for Vaccine Ethics & Policy (CVEP)

This weekly digest targets news, events, announcements, articles and research in the vaccine and global health ethics and policy space and is aggregated from key governmental, NGO, international organization and industry sources, key peer-reviewed journals, and other media channels. This summary proceeds from the broad base of themes and issues monitored by the Center for Vaccine Ethics & Policy in its work: it is not intended to be exhaustive in its coverage.

*Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review is also **posted in pdf form** and as a set of blog posts at <https://centerforvaccineethicsandpolicy.net>. This blog allows full-text searching of over 8,000 entries.*

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Request an email version: *Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review is published as a single email summary, scheduled for release each Saturday evening at midnight (EST/U.S.). If you would like to receive the email version, please send your request to david.r.curry@centerforvaccineethicsandpolicy.org.*

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Milestones :: Perspectives

Editor's Note:

In last week's edition, we presented highlights of the latest annual assessment of the "Decade of Vaccines" available here: [2018 Assessment Report of the Global Vaccine Action Plan – IMMUNIZATION TODAY AND IN THE NEXT DECADE SAGE/WHO | November 2018 :: 36 pages](#)

[Looking beyond the Decade of Vaccines](#)

Editorial

The Lancet

Nov 17, 2018 Volume 392 Number 10160

When in 2010 the global health community declared the so-called Decade of Vaccines, it marked a path towards an ambitious vision for 2020: a world in which all individuals and communities enjoy lives free from vaccine-preventable diseases. [The Global Vaccine Action Plan \(GVAP\) 2011–2020](#), a multisectoral effort led by WHO, set highly challenging targets, progress towards which would be assessed by the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunisation (SAGE). With the publication of the penultimate assessment report of the GVAP, and as the turn of the decade looms, it is time to take stock and look beyond 2020.

Over the past 8 years, it is clear that gains have been made for some of the GVAP's key indicators, but these are fragile. The research and development pipeline for vaccines has been strong; although HIV/AIDS and universal flu vaccines remain distant prospects, malaria vaccines and a new vaccine against tuberculosis show potential. Vaccines against diseases for which vaccines are considered to be highly desirable by the GVAP (such as dengue, cytomegalovirus, and respiratory syncytial virus) are currently in phase 3 clinical trials.

Between 2011 and 2017, an additional 20 million children were vaccinated. By 2017, 123 countries reached at least 90% national coverage of the three-dose diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis vaccine (DTP3). Although coverage in Africa has plateaued at 72%, maintenance at this level since 2010 is seen as an achievement in light of the rapid population growth in the region. Nonetheless, globally, 19·9 million children remain unprotected by DTP3, with major local disparities: 60% of these children live in just ten countries, a third of whom live in Nigeria where DTP3 coverage is only 42%. In the past 8 years, coverage of first dose measles-containing vaccine has stagnated at around 85% globally, with major local discrepancies in coverage. However, coverage with the second dose of this vaccine has risen from 39% in 2010 to 67% in 2017.

Although vaccine coverage for these diseases has improved, outbreaks that have marred 2017–18 illustrate brutally how these gains can be so quickly lost. The incidence of measles had indeed decreased from 50 cases per million in 2010 to 19 in 2016. But in just one year, it has risen to 25 cases per million globally. Over the course of the year, four of the six WHO regions had substantial measles outbreaks, and measles was once again endemic in every region of the world after the Americas lost their measles-free status. Humanitarian crises and violence catalysed many of these setbacks. With the complex political situation in Venezuela came the re-emergence of measles, and, after 24 years without the disease, 1600 suspected cases of diphtheria were recorded between 2016 and 2018. Two other major diphtheria outbreaks

affecting Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazaar in Bangladesh and conflict-ravaged Yemen occurred in 2017–18, illustrating how vulnerable populations in areas of conflict can be. Maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination remains particularly elusive in countries affected by conflict such as Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Nigeria, and Yemen.

Vaccine hesitancy has been another major barrier to progress towards the 2020 targets. In 2017, of the 159 countries that provided information about vaccine hesitancy, only seven countries reported its complete absence. Although the reasons for hesitancy are complex, evidence indicates that hesitancy due to lack of awareness or knowledge is decreasing and is now substantially surpassed by concerns about the risk versus benefit of vaccination. SAGE experts also note the particularly worrisome politicisation of immunisation, with some political leaders exploiting this wedge issue to garner support—one example being Italy's radical turn on mandatory vaccination for measles, tetanus, and polio in August this year, and another being the discovery that Russian bots and trolls were creating fake online debate about vaccines on Twitter.

The Decade of Vaccines has indeed been formidable, fostering partnerships and accelerating progress. But in the current social and political climate, perhaps it is time to re-evaluate. A systems-driven approach putting more power in the hands of the countries will allow for the design of vaccination programmes tailored to the cultural specificities of their populations. A stronger involvement of the social sciences in programmes could help strengthen the collective understanding of vaccine hesitancy. Vaccine development must be accelerated and greater impetus should be put behind better use of existing vaccines. Moving forward, the global health community will need to shift its focus: after the Decade of Vaccines, more muscular efforts must be made to integrate investments in immunisation services into programmes for universal health coverage.



[330,000 Rohingyas and host community to get cholera vaccine in Cox's Bazar](#)

SEAR/PR/1702

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, 17 November 2018

Nearly 330,000 Rohingyas refugees and Bangladesh host community will be vaccinated against cholera in a month-long campaign beginning today in the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar and its nearby areas, to protect vulnerable population against the deadly disease amidst increased risk of flooding in the ongoing cyclone season.

Led by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with support of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and partners such as Gavi, the vaccine alliance, the campaign aims to reach people who missed some or all previous cholera vaccination opportunities.

"Despite the progress and efforts made by humanitarian agencies to improve water and sanitation conditions in Rohingya camps, cholera remain a concern. Oral cholera vaccination is the most effective way to protect such a large section and reduce the risk of disease outbreak," says Dr Bardan Jung Rana, WHO Representative in Bangladesh.

Nearly 2.2 million doses of oral cholera vaccines have been dispensed among Rohingya refugees and their host population through three massive vaccination campaigns since November 2017.

“Cholera is an extremely virulent disease that can cause severe acute watery diarrhea. It takes between 12 hours and five days for a person to show symptoms after ingesting contaminated food or water. Cholera affects both children and adults and can kill within hours if untreated. It is extremely important to ensure that those who missed their first or second dose during previous campaigns are now covered,” says Edouard Beigbeder, UNICEF Representative in Bangladesh.

Over 100 mobile and fixed-site vaccination teams, comprising of over 700 vaccinators and volunteers, and supported by 4,000 health workers and mobilisers, are part of the massive immunization effort...

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Sudan kicks off November subnational polio immunization campaign to vaccinate 4.5 million children

Khartoum, 14 November 2018 – Sudan’s Federal Ministry of Health, with support from the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has launched a three-day subnational immunization days campaign (SNIDs), taking place on 12–14 November 2018, to maintain the country’s polio-free status.

The campaign aimed to administer the oral polio vaccine (OPV) to 4.5 million children under five years of age in addition to 2 million doses of vitamin A to children of 6–59 months of age to strengthen their immune system and prevent blindness in the long term. The campaign covered 133 localities in 16 out of Sudan’s 18 states.

“Keeping Sudan polio-free has been a major strategic priority for WHO, the Government, and health partners,” said Dr. Naeema Al Gasseer, WHO Representative in Sudan. “Our biggest challenge now, in addition to sustaining sensitivity of the surveillance system, is the sub-optimal immunity among children moving across the borders, particularly given the outbreaks in the Horn of Africa. So far, with the committed leadership of the Government, support from donors and strong collaboration among partners, we have been able to consistently reach over 90% of targeted children annually since 2009”, Dr Naeema added...

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Asian Development Bank [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.adb.org/news/releases>

9 Nov 2018

ADB Assistance to Help Prevent Cervical Cancer, Other Infectious Diseases in Pacific

ADB's Board of Directors has approved a total financing package of \$29.7 million to support the introduction of new vaccines in Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu...ADB's assistance will

finance the pooled procurement of HPV, rotavirus, and pneumococcus conjugate vaccines through an established UNICEF supply facility.

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Ebola - Democratic Republic of the Congo

15: Situation report on the Ebola outbreak in North Kivu

13 November 2018

[Excerpts]

Case management

ETCs continue to provide therapeutics under the monitored emergency use of unregistered and experimental interventions (MEURI) protocol, in collaboration with the MoH and the Institut National de Recherche Biomédicale (INRB) together with supportive care measures. WHO is providing technical clinical expertise on-site and is assisting with the creation of a data safety management board.

New patients continue to be treated in ETCs. As of 11 November 2018, 145 patients have been treated with a therapeutic under the MEURI framework after evaluation by clinical expert committee. All hospitalized patients received food and psychological support...

Implementation of ring vaccination protocol

As of 10 November 2018, 424 new contacts were vaccinated in 13 rings in affected health zones, bringing the cumulative number of people vaccinated to 28,727. Two new vaccination teams were trained in Butembo, with support from Médecins Sans Frontières, and vaccination teams were supervised in Beni, Vuhovi, Mutwanga, Kalunguta and Kyondo. The current stock of vaccine in Beni is 5870 doses.

Preparedness activities for vaccination and therapeutic readiness continue in four high risk neighbouring countries, including arrangement of the necessary supplies, human resources and regulatory approvals. Plans are in place to initiate health worker vaccination activities in Uganda at six priority health facilities starting 8 November 2018...

Conclusion

The EVD outbreak continues to be of grave concern: over the past two weeks the disease has spread to three new health zones around Beni and Butembo, and the number of confirmed cases is increasing. Among the persons affected by the EVD outbreak are pregnant and breastfeeding women, newborn and infants. The response, particularly the case management, is being adapted to these vulnerable groups of the population...

DONs Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo

15 November 2018

[Excerpt]

WHO risk assessment

...This outbreak of EVD is affecting north-eastern provinces of the country, which border Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan. Potential risk factors for transmission of EVD at the national and regional levels include: transportation links between the affected areas, the rest of the country, and neighbouring countries; the internal displacement of populations; and the displacement of Congolese refugees to neighbouring countries. The country is concurrently experiencing other epidemics (e.g. cholera, vaccine-derived poliomyelitis, malaria), and a long-

term humanitarian crisis. Additionally, the security situation in North Kivu and Ituri at times limits the implementation of response activities. WHO's risk assessment for the outbreak is currently very high at the national and regional levels; the global risk level remains low. WHO continues to advise against any restriction of travel to, and trade with, the Democratic Republic of the Congo...

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Emergencies

POLIO

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

[Polio this week as of 13 November 2018](#) [GPEI]

Summary of new viruses this week:

Afghanistan – one wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) positive environmental sample.

Pakistan – four WPV1 positive environmental samples.

Papua New Guinea – one case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1).

Nigeria – two cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) and seven cVDPV2 positive environmental samples.

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Editor's Note:

WHO has posted a [refreshed emergencies page](#) which presents an updated listing of Grade 3,2,1 emergencies as below.

[WHO Grade 3 Emergencies](#) [to 17 Nov 2018]

Democratic Republic of the Congo

:: [15: Situation report on the Ebola outbreak in North Kivu](#) 13 November 2018

:: DONs [Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) 15 November 2018

[See Milestones above for more detail]

Bangladesh - Rohingya crisis

:: [Weekly Situation Report 50 - 8 November 2018 pdf, 346kb](#)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

:: *Acute respiratory infection (ARI), Acute watery diarrhea (AWD), Unexplained fever (UF) and suspected malaria were the diseases with highest proportional morbidity.*

:: *The next round of Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign is set to commence on 17 November running up to 13 December 2018.*

:: *A Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Gender-based Violence (GBV) workshop was held on 4-5 November 2018 in Cox's Bazar with 45 people participating.*

SITUATION OVERVIEW

:: There are an estimated 921,000 Rohingya refugees (215,796 families) in Cox's Bazar, according to the latest Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) round 12 exercise. The Rohingya refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh, though the overall influx has slowed since

the onset of the crisis in late August 2017. From 1 January-15 September 2018, UNHCR has recorded 13,764 new arrivals to Bangladesh.

Nigeria - *No new announcements identified*
Somalia - *No new announcements identified*
South Sudan - *No new announcements identified*
Syrian Arab Republic - *No new announcements identified*
Yemen - *No new announcements identified*

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WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 17 Nov 2018]

Myanmar

:: Weekly Situation Report 50 - 8 November 2018 pdf, 346kb
[See Bangladesh - Rohingya crisis above]

Brazil (in Portuguese) - *No new announcements identified*
Cameroon - *No new announcements identified*
Central African Republic - *No new announcements identified*
Ethiopia - *No new announcements identified*
Hurricane Irma and Maria in the Caribbean - *No new announcements identified*
Iraq - *No new announcements identified*
occupied Palestinian territory - *No new announcements identified*
Libya - *No new announcements identified*
MERS-CoV - *No new announcements identified*
Niger - *No new announcements identified*
Sao Tome and Principe Necrotizing Cellulitis (2017) - *No new announcements identified*
Sudan - *No new announcements identified*
Ukraine - *No new announcements identified*
Zimbabwe - *No new announcements identified*

WHO-AFRO: Outbreaks and Emergencies Bulletin, Week 45: 03-09 November 2018

The WHO Health Emergencies Programme is currently monitoring 55 events in the region. This week's edition covers key ongoing events, including:

:: Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
:: Dengue fever in Mauritania

:: Dengue fever in Senegal
:: Humanitarian crisis in Cameroon.

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WHO Grade 1 Emergencies [to 17 Nov 2018]

Afghanistan
Angola (in Portuguese)
Chad
Kenya

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Mali
Namibia - viral hepatitis
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines - Typhoon Mangkhut
Tanzania

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UN OCHA – L3 Emergencies

The UN and its humanitarian partners are currently responding to three 'L3' emergencies. This is the global humanitarian system's classification for the response to the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crises.

Yemen

:: Yemen: Al Hudaydah Update Situation Report No. 14, Reporting period: 16 October - 13 November 2018

Syrian Arab Republic - *No new announcements identified.*

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UN OCHA – Corporate Emergencies

When the USG/ERC declares a Corporate Emergency Response, all OCHA offices, branches and sections provide their full support to response activities both at HQ and in the field.

Ethiopia - *No new announcements identified.*

Somalia - *No new announcements identified.*

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"Other Emergencies"

Indonesia: Central Sulawesi Earthquake - *No new announcements identified.*

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Editor's Note:

We will cluster these recent emergencies as below and continue to monitor the WHO webpages for updates and key developments.

EBOLA/EVD [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.who.int/ebola/en/>

:: 15: Situation report on the Ebola outbreak in North Kivu 13 November 2018

:: DONs Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo 15 November 2018

[See Milestones above for more detail]

MERS-CoV [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://who.int/emergencies/mers-cov/en/>
- No new announcements identified.

Yellow Fever [to 17 Nov 2018]
<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/yellowfev/en/>
- No new announcements identified.

Zika virus [to 17 Nov 2018]
<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/zika/en/>
- No new announcements identified.

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WHO & Regional Offices [to 17 Nov 2018]
16 November 2018

[Preventing mother-to-child transmission of Chagas disease: from control to elimination](#)

Geneva | Murcia (Spain) -- The World Health Organization (WHO) is shifting its focus towards active screening of girls and women of childbearing age to detect the presence of *Trypanosoma cruzi*, the causative parasite of Chagas disease. Recent evidence^{1,2} demonstrates that diagnosing and treating women of this age group before pregnancy can effectively prevent congenital transmission...

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[Weekly Epidemiological Record, 16 November 2018, vol. 93, 46 \(pp. 617–632\)](#)

:: Progress towards poliomyelitis eradication – Pakistan, January 2017–September 2018
:: Global routine vaccination coverage, 2017
:: Fact sheet on taeniasis/cysticercosis (updated February 2018)

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2 November 2018
[GIN October 2018 pdf, 3.17Mb](#)

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WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

[WHO African Region AFRO](#)

Selected Featured News

:: [Ethiopia to vaccinate more than 1 million people against yellow fever](#) 16 November 2018
:: [Federal Government, WHO and partners strategize to tackle antibiotic abuse in Nigeria](#)
16 November 2018
:: [Rwanda celebrated National Polio Day 2018](#) 15 November 2018
:: [Qatar Fund for Development announces USD 3 million funding for work towards elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases](#) 15 November 2018

:: Ministry of Health Trains Psychosocial Teams as it Prepares for a Possible Ebola Outbreak [Uganda] 14 November 2018

:: The Minister of Health, Honourable Dr Riek Gai Kok and his entourage visited the Ebola Treatment Unit constructed by WHO in Juba, South Sudan 13 November 2018

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

:: New PAHO manual guides management of antimicrobial resistance in the Americas 11/16/2018)

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

:: 330,000 Rohingyas and host community to get cholera vaccine in Cox's Bazar 17 November 2018

WHO European Region EURO

:: Reliable surveillance helps combat antimicrobial resistance: CAESAR report shows progress 15-11-2018

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

:: Sudan kicks off November subnational polio immunization campaign to vaccinate 4.5 million children 14 November 2018

WHO Western Pacific Region

- *No new announcement identified*

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CDC/ACIP [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/index.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/index.html>

Wednesday, November 14, 2018

[Transcript for CDC Telebriefing: Update on Acute Flaccid Myelitis \(AFM\) in the U.S. \(11/13/2018\)](#)

MMWR News Synopsis for November 16, 2018

Global Routine Vaccination Coverage — 2017

Global coverage with the third dose of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP3); third dose of polio vaccine (Pol3); and first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) has remained steady over the past several years. To improve immunization coverage globally, it is important to improve access to and increase demand for high-quality vaccination services among communities with suboptimal vaccination coverage. Rapid population growth is one contributing factor to the challenges in maintaining or increasing coverage in countries where DTP3 coverage has declined or remained steady. National immunization programs must improve their reach and sustain high vaccination coverage to eliminate preventable disease and death of children. Substantial progress in global routine vaccination coverage has been made since the establishment of the World Health Organization (WHO) Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. In 2017, global coverage with the third dose of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP3) and the first dose of measles-containing vaccine

(MCV1) was 85 percent, increasing from 79 percent in 2007. In 2017, 62 percent of children who did not receive DTP3 lived in 10 countries; trends in vaccination coverage (2007–2017) improved in 7 of these 10 countries. Improvements in national immunization program performance are necessary to reach and sustain high vaccination coverage and increase protection from vaccine-preventable disease for all children. To have the largest impact on vaccination coverage globally, it is key to prioritize countries with the highest number of unvaccinated children.

Progress Toward Global Eradication of Dracunculiasis — January 2017–June 2018

With only 30 dracunculiasis cases in humans reported in 2017, the goal of eradicating Guinea worm disease appears to be on the horizon. However, infections in dogs and insecurity in Mali and South Sudan remain challenges to eradication efforts. Dracunculiasis, or Guinea worm disease, is a parasitic infection targeted for eradication. Annual human cases have declined from about 3.5 million cases in 20 countries in 1986 to 30 cases in Chad and Ethiopia in 2017. During January–June 2018, only seven cases total were reported, from Angola, Chad, and South Sudan. In Chad, Guinea worm disease infections also are present in dogs and have far outnumbered human cases in the country since 2012. These infections declined 35 percent between 2016 and 2017, but increased 30 percent during January–June 2018 compared to the same period in 2017. Mali and Ethiopia also have small numbers of animal infections. While the world is closer than ever to Guinea worm disease eradication, dog infections and insecurity in Mali and South Sudan continue to be challenges for the last countries seeking Guinea worm disease eradication.

Updated Framework for Development of Evidence-Based Recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices

The Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices (ACIP) adopted an updated process for developing evidence-based recommendations at its February 2018 meeting that is consistent with current Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology. This report summarizes an update to the ACIP process for developing evidence-based recommendations. The ACIP adopted the GRADE approach for developing evidence-based recommendations in 2010. GRADE methodology has continued to evolve since that time, particularly the use of Evidence to Decision or Recommendation (EtD or EtR) frameworks to support the process of moving from evidence to decision and provide transparency regarding the impact of additional factors on recommendation deliberations. ACIP has developed a modified EtR framework tailored to the needs of ACIP consistent with these advances in the GRADE approach, which was formally adopted at the February 2018 ACIP meeting. This standardized and more explicit process for developing ACIP recommendations is expected to enhance transparency, consistency, and communication.

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Africa CDC [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://au.int/en/africacdc>

November 16, 2018

[Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and partners launch the Africa Collaborative Initiative to Advance Diagnostics - AFCAD to address existing barriers towards advancing the diagnostic agenda in Africa](#)

...The Initiative

Recognizing the urgent need to address existing barriers towards advancing the diagnostic agenda in Africa, the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), in partnership with the African Society for Laboratory Medicine, Institut de Recherche, de Surveillance Epidémiologique et de Formation, WHO-AFRO, Clinton Health Access Initiative, African Field Epidemiology Network, UNITAID, and other partners have launched the Africa Collaborative Initiative to Advance Diagnostics (AFCAD), to promote the diagnostic agenda in the African region through better coordinated and synergized efforts that align with the priorities of Ministries of Health.

The role of AFCAD

The role of AFCAD is to support efforts that will enable all Member States to achieve equitable access of up to 80 percent coverage to the essential package of health including essential diagnostics as defined by WHO , taking advantage of technological innovations delivered through optimized integrated laboratory networks. This is expected to support achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as improved adherence to International Health Regulations (2015)...

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China CDC

<http://www.chinacdc.cn/en/>

New website launched...no "news" or "announcements" page identified.

National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China

<http://en.nhfpc.gov.cn/>

Selected Updates/Press Releases

[Editor's Note: We observe that this government website carries the story below from the general media. We did not identify on the site the referenced official statement]

[Vaccine makers may face harsh penalties for legal violations](#)

(China Daily)

Updated: 2018-11-13

Vaccine producers could be given harsh penalties for a range of violations, with substantial fines possible, under a new draft law from China's top market regulator after a major quality control scandal earlier this year.

Serious violators could have profits confiscated, certificates revoked, production suspended and face fines of up to 10 times the value of the products in question.

Violations under scrutiny include falsifying manufacturing records and failing to recall products sold after quality issues or other potential safety risks were discovered, according to the draft.

Senior executives and other employees at key posts within offending companies will have their salaries recalled during periods of infraction, and may be required to pay an additional fine of between 50 and 100 percent of their pay. They may be banned from engaging in pharmaceutical activities for life, according to the draft.

The draft was released by the State Administration for Market Regulation on its website and is soliciting public opinion and feedback until Nov 25.

Almost all existing laws were drafted by government departments before they were submitted to legislators for consideration.

Producers of substandard drugs could have their illegal gains confiscated and pay fines of up to three times the value of the products involved, according to the existing Drug Management Law, which covers vaccines and is now undergoing revision.

The draft, once made into law, will prioritize the Drug Management Law and other related laws in the management of vaccines, according to the administration.

Vaccine producers could have their illegal gains confiscated and production suspended, and they would face fines of up to 1 million yuan (\$143,000) for violations such as refusing to take effective measures to recall problematical products sold on the market, the draft said.

Vaccine producers must purchase insurance in case they are faced with compensation for substandard products, it said.

"Vaccines relate to people's life and health, public health and national security," the administration said in a statement...

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Announcements

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Media-Center/Press-Releases>

No new digest content identified.

Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.gatesmri.org/>

The Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute is a non-profit biotech organization. Our mission is to develop products to fight malaria, tuberculosis, and diarrheal diseases—three major causes of mortality, poverty, and inequality in developing countries. The world has unprecedented scientific tools at its disposal; now is the time to use them to save the lives of the world's poorest people

No new digest content identified.

CARB-X [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://carb-x.org/>

CARB-X is a non-profit public-private partnership dedicated to accelerating antibacterial research to tackle the global rising threat of drug-resistant bacteria.

No new digest content identified.

CEPI – Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://cepi.net/>

No new digest content identified.

EDCTP [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.edctp.org/>

The European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) aims to accelerate the development of new or improved drugs, vaccines, microbicides and diagnostics against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as well as other poverty-related and neglected infectious diseases in sub-Saharan Africa, with a focus on phase II and III clinical trials

15 November 2018

[PredART trial shows TB-IRIS can be prevented in patients with HIV-TB co-infection](#)

The results of the PredART clinical trial co-funded by EDCTP were published in the New England Journal of Medicine on 14 November 2018. Prof. Graeme Meintjes (University of Cape Town) and his team showed that a moderate dose of prednisone...

Emory Vaccine Center [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.vaccines.emory.edu/>

No new digest content identified.

European Medicines Agency [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/>

News and press releases

16/11/2018

[News: Meeting highlights from the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use \(CHMP\) 12-15 November 2018](#)

13/11/2018

[News: EMA gives guidance on safety monitoring of medicines used in children](#)

EMA has published the new good pharmacovigilance practice (GVP) chapter IV on specific considerations for the paediatric population. It offers a holistic view of paediatric pharmacovigilance and provides guidance on how to make best use of existing tools and processes to address the specific needs and challenges of safety monitoring of medicines used in children. In addition it advises on how to adapt regulatory requirements to the paediatric population in the European Union.

The new GVP chapter covers approved medicines with a paediatric indication or with an ongoing paediatric development, but also medicines only approved for adults when they are used off-label to treat children, i.e. for a medical purpose not in accordance with the terms of the marketing authorisation.

A dedicated approach to pharmacovigilance in children is especially important given that paediatric clinical trials are often limited in size and duration, and adverse reactions in children may substantially differ - in terms of frequency, nature, severity and presentation - from those occurring in adults.

The guidance focuses on aspects of pharmacovigilance of particular relevance to the use of medicines in children, such as off-label use and medication errors, and contains paediatric-specific guidance on all major pharmacovigilance tools and processes, including risk management plans, periodic safety update reports, post-authorisation safety studies, signal management and safety communication.

It also highlights the need to include comprehensive information in adverse drug reaction reports, such as the child's age, weight and height, as well as, the indication or intention of use of the medicine, including its strength, dose and pharmaceutical form. This is important for all actors involved in safety reporting of medicines in children, including pharmaceutical

companies, sponsors of clinical studies and regulatory authorities, but also parents/carers, healthcare professionals, patient and healthcare professional organisations, and organisations of national healthcare systems.

The new GVP chapter was finalised after careful consideration of the extensive feedback received during a public consultation, and replaces EMA's human medicines committee's (CHMP) 2007 guideline on conduct of pharmacovigilance for medicines used by the paediatric population.

European Vaccine Initiative [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.euvaccine.eu/news-events>

18 November 2018

[Report on experimental animal models for universal influenza vaccines published](#)

Meeting report summarising the outcome of the EDUFLUVAC workshop on "Experimental animal models for universal influenza..."

FDA [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/default.htm>

November 16, 2018 –

[Statement by FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., on the FDA's efforts to hold industry accountable for fulfilling critical post-marketing studies of the benefits, safety of new drugs](#)

November 16, 2018 –

[Statement by FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., on the FDA's efforts to hold industry accountable for fulfilling critical post-marketing studies of the benefits, safety of new drugs](#)

Fondation Merieux [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.fondation-merieux.org/>

Publication

[Scientists warn of potential typhoid crisis after discovering new highly drug-resistant strains](#)

November 13, 2018 - Lyon (France)

Two new highly drug-resistant forms of Salmonella Typhi have been discovered in Bangladesh. The bacteria are responsible for typhoid fever, a life-threatening disease that is highly endemic in parts of Asia and Africa. A new lineage of S. Typhi that is highly resistant to first-line antibiotics in the fluoroquinolone family has been described for the first time, along with a new strain that is highly resistant to ceftriaxone, a third-generation cephalosporin that is the most commonly prescribed treatment for typhoid fever...

Mérieux Foundation co-organized event

[10th International Global Virus Network Meeting: Eradication and Control of \(Re-\)Emerging Viruses](#)

November 28 - 30, 2018 - Les Pensieres Center for Global Health, Veyrier du Lac (France)

Mérieux Foundation co-organized event

[OCV working group / Global Task Force on Cholera Control \(GTFCC\)](#)

December 5 - 6, 2018 - Les Pensieres Center for Global Health, Veyrier-du-Lac (France)

Mérieux Foundation co-organized event

[Dengue pre-vaccination screening based on serostatus: rapid tests and implementation strategies](#)

January 14 - 16, 2019 - Les Pensières Center for Global Helath, Veyrier du Lac (France)

Gavi [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.gavi.org/>

No new digest content identified.

GHIT Fund [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.ghitfund.org/newsroom/press>

GHIT was set up in 2012 with the aim of developing new tools to tackle infectious diseases that devastate the world's poorest people. Other funders include six Japanese pharmaceutical

No new digest content identified.

Global Fund [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/>

15 November 2018

[Global Fund Strengthens Efforts toward Ending Epidemics](#)

GENEVA – The Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria embraced collective action toward ending epidemics, strengthening health systems and achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3 by 2030.

At the Board's 40th meeting, partners discussed the Global Fund's main priority for 2019: its next Replenishment, to be hosted by France in October 2019. The Board reviewed essential elements in making the case for greater investment in health, as well as mobilization campaign plans, to be discussed at greater detail at a Preparatory Replenishment meeting in New Delhi, India, in February 2019.

Peter Sands, Executive Director of the Global Fund, pointed to five foundational factors: The Global Fund plays a vital and irreplaceable role in delivering the Sustainable Development Goal agenda; enables greater global health security; is a powerful partner in tackling some of the worst aspects of gender inequality; plays a unique role in addressing health inequalities including human rights barriers to health; and has a consistent record of delivering results – saving lives and making progress toward the ultimate goal of ending the epidemics...

Hilleman Laboratories [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.hillemanlabs.org/>

Date: 11/09/2018

[Hilleman Labs announces publication of original research on Heat Stable Rotavirus Vaccines](#)

Hilleman Laboratories today announced the publication of original research as well as expert commentary on development of Heat Stable Rotavirus Vaccine (HSRV). In two peer-reviewed

papers published in Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics, Hilleman Laboratories scientists describe rational design of heat stable Rotavirus vaccine formulations, as well as Rotavirus vaccine efficacy, its status and areas for improvement...

Human Vaccines Project [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.humanvaccinesproject.org/media/press-releases/>

No new digest content identified.

IAVI [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.iavi.org/newsroom>

No new digest content identified.

IFFIm

<http://www.iffim.org/library/news/press-releases/>

No new digest content identified.

IVAC [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/ivac/index.html>

No new digest content identified.

IVI [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.ivi.int/>

No new digest content identified.

JEE Alliance [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.jeealliance.org/>

14.11.2018

[The Alliance adopts a workplan with a focus on thematic dialogues and information sharing](#)

The JEE Alliance meeting, co-chaired by Australia and Finland, addressed the integration of One Health into national health security capacity building with panelists representing Senegal, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, FAO, OIE, CEPI, as well as the upcoming Global Conference on Health Security. Participants also discussed the new workplan of the Alliance, which will focus the work of the multi-sectoral platform on thematic dialogues and information sharing in support of decision-making.

After the first biennium, the Advisory Group of the network is now open for expressions of interest. The JEE Alliance also seeks to find a name to better reflect its focus on sustainable health security capacity building. Dialogue between different actors and initiatives is important in moving forward with a joint strategic approach for global health security...

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.msf.org/>

Selected News; Project Updates, Reports

Project Update 16 November 2018

El Salvador

[Additional ambulances increase access to healthcare](#)

Project Update 14 November 2018

Central African Republic

[More than 5,000 people sheltering in MSF-supported Batangafo hospital after violent clashes](#)

Press Release 13 November 2018

Access to medicines

[HIV and TB treatment at risk as countries gradually lose Global Fund support](#)

:: Low- and middle-income countries receive donor support for HIV and TB drugs from the Global Fund, but are gradually losing this support

:: Global Fund policies on countries that are losing, or 'transitioning' from support are increasing the risk of drugs being unavailable or of sub-standard quality

:: MSF urges the Global Fund to make immediate changes to these policies that puts lives in danger

NIH [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases>

No new digest content identified.

PATH [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.path.org/media-center/>

No new digest content identified.

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.sabin.org/updates/pressreleases>

No new digest content identified.

UNAIDS [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.unaids.org/en>

No new digest content identified.

UNICEF [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases>

Selected Press Releases/Reports/Statements

Statement

[Growing calls for ceasefire in Yemen a welcome sign, but country's children need an end to war](#)

Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore
16/11/2018

Press release

[Number of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition across the Sahel reaches 10-year high](#)

More than 1.3 million children to receive emergency treatment in 2018, but more investment in prevention measures needed to influence trends in 2019 and beyond
16/11/2018

Press release

[Geneva Palais briefing note: Rohingya refugee repatriation and the situation in Rakhine State, Myanmar](#)

16/11/2018

Vaccine Confidence Project [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.vaccineconfidence.org/>

Posted on 12 Nov, 2018

Confidence Commentary:

[BBC investigation on dangers of fake news echo risks to vaccine confidence](#)

A new BBC investigation into fake news in Africa and India shows the viral power of misinformation on public sentiment and behaviours. These dynamics are equally dangerous in their power to undermine vaccine confidence and trigger vaccine ...

Vaccine Education Center – Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center>

No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://wellcome.ac.uk/news>

News 14 November 2018

[New Wellcome Data Re-use Prizes to help unlock the value of research](#)

Data re-use can generate new insights that in turn lead to vital health benefits. To stimulate and celebrate the innovative re-use of data, today we’re launching the Wellcome Data Re-use Prizes.

News | 12 November 2018

[Expert consultation accelerates advances in nutrition science](#)

Wellcome and the World Health Organization (WHO) hosted an expert meeting in October 2018 that brought together leading scientists and promising early-career researchers to invigorate nutrition science.

News | 12 November 2018

[Four pioneering ways to stop superbugs](#)

bbbFrom India to Latin America, efforts are being made to reduce the rise and spread of antibiotic-resistant superbugs.

The Wistar Institute [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.wistar.org/news/press-releases>

Press Release Nov. 13, 2018

Synthetic DNA-delivered Antibodies Protect Against Ebola in Preclinical Studies Representing a Novel Platform for Antibody Therapies for Outbreak Infections

DNA-encoded monoclonal antibodies represent a simple, rapid and reproducible approach for immunization and evaluation of antibody efficacy.

PHILADELPHIA — (Nov. 13, 2018) — Scientists at The Wistar Institute and collaborators have successfully engineered novel DNA-encoded monoclonal antibodies (DMABs) targeting Zaire Ebolavirus that were effective in preclinical models. Study results, published online in Cell Reports, showed that DMABs were expressed over a wide window of time and offered complete and long-term protection against lethal virus challenges. DMABs may also provide a novel powerful platform for rapid screening of monoclonal antibodies enhancing preclinical development...

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/press-releases/2018/>

14/11/18

WE NEED YOU TO HANDLE ANTIMICROBIALS WITH CARE

The World Organisation for Animal Health kicks off World Antibiotics Awareness Week 2018 with a call to action for all animal health stakeholders: "We all have a role to play to protect these invaluable medicines". To support these efforts, the OIE has developed the WE NEED YOU communication campaign to help stakeholders protect the efficacy and availability of antimicrobials by promoting the actions to be implemented by each player. The complete toolkit, built on the basis of the OIE international Standards, is now available on the WE NEED YOU campaign website at www.oie-antimicrobial.com.

.....

BIO [to 17 Nov 2018]

<https://www.bio.org/insights/press-release>

Nov 15 2018

BIO Releases Third Report in a Series on the State of Innovation in Highly Prevalent Chronic Diseases

Washington, DC (October 26, 2018) – Today, the Biotechnology Innovation Organization (BIO) released a new report, The State of Innovation in Highly Prevalent Chronic Diseases: Volume III Type 2 Diabetes and Obesity Therapeutics, the third in a series on the current funding and R&D landscape for drugs to treat highly prevalent, chronic diseases..

DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.dcvmn.org/>

No new digest content identified.

IFPMA [to 17 Nov 2018]

<http://www.ifpma.org/resources/news-releases/>

16 November 2018

Pharma industry launches call for coalition of countries to pilot new incentives for antibiotic R&D

16 November, Geneva – The International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA) draws attention on the urgent need for governments across the world to put in place a suite of incentives to reinvigorate the antimicrobial pipeline. Adoption by governments of sustainable and substantial measures to fund or reward research inputs and outputs incentives must be achieved if the R&D-based biopharmaceutical industry is to continue to invest and take on the risk in research, development, and commercialization for new medicines and vaccines to address AMR.

IFPMA recommends three action areas: continue to support incentives that help “de-risk” early stage R&D (“push incentives”), increased support novel mechanisms that help companies ensure a predictable return for new medicines (“pull incentives”), and adapt reimbursement procedures to better capture the value novel antibiotics bring to patients, healthcare systems and society...

13 November 2018

The largest private sector coalition to provide sustainable solutions to curb antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has

:: The AMR Industry Alliance has made major strides in 2018 taking action across four different areas to tackle the public health threat of AMR: research and science, access, appropriate use, and manufacturing and the environment.

:: In 2018, it has published its first progress report that provides unique insights into the practical steps its members are taking to respond to AMR. The findings of the report illustrate both the challenges the healthcare sector faces in tackling AMR and how the industry is essential to winning this battle.

:: The Alliance generic and research-based pharmaceutical companies have also agreed on a framework that promotes responsible antibiotic manufacturing. In September 2018, these companies took a further step by publishing the first list of discharge targets to guide environmental risk assessments for the manufacture of antibiotics.

:: On World Antibiotic Awareness Week, the Alliance calls for a coordinated and multi-pronged response from all stakeholders and to move beyond statements of intent and take concrete action to address AMR.

12 November 2018, Geneva The Alliance is the largest private sector coalition to provide sustainable solutions to curb AMR, with over 100 biotech, diagnostics, generics and research-based pharmaceutical companies and associations joining forces to drive and measure the life-science industry's progress in the fight against AMR. On the occasion of the [World Antibiotic Awareness Week](#) the Alliance repeats its pledge to address the threat of AMR and acknowledges that these global milestones keep the momentum going on raising awareness among policy-makers, healthcare professionals and the general public on what actions and solutions are needed to keep effective antibiotics in the medicines toolbox. It hopes that more will join the Alliance in moving beyond statements of intent and take concrete action to address AMR...

PhRMA [to 17 Nov 2018]
<http://www.phrma.org/press-room>
No new digest content identified.

Industry Watch [to 17 Nov 2018]
:: Nov 16, 2018 [Seqirus Announces U.S. \\$140 Million Manufacturing Expansion to Meet Growing Demand for Innovative Cell-Based Influenza Vaccines](#)

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Reports/Research/Analysis/Commentary/Conferences/Meetings/Book Watch/Tenders

Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review has expanded its coverage of new reports, books, research and analysis published independent of the journal channel covered in Journal Watch below. Our interests span immunization and vaccines, as well as global public health, health governance, and associated themes. If you would like to suggest content to be included in this service, please contact David Curry at: david.r.curry@centerforvaccineethicsandpolicy.org

No digest content identified.

* * * *

Journal Watch

Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review continues its weekly scanning of key peer-reviewed journals to identify and cite articles, commentary and editorials, books reviews and other content supporting our focus on vaccine ethics and policy. Journal Watch is not intended to be exhaustive, but indicative of themes and issues the Center is actively tracking. We selectively provide full text of some editorial and comment articles that are specifically relevant to our work. Successful access to some of the links provided may require subscription or other access arrangement unique to the publisher.

If you would like to suggest other journal titles to include in this service, please contact David Curry at: david.r.curry@centerforvaccineethicsandpolicy.org

American Journal of Infection Control
November 2018 Volume 46, Issue 11, p1201-1318
<http://www.ajicjournal.org/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine
November 2018 Volume 55, Issue 5, p583-758
<http://www.ajpmonline.org/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Public Health

November 2018 108(11)

<http://ajph.aphapublications.org/toc/ajph/current>

INFLUENZA PANDEMICS, 1918–2018

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 99, Issue 5, 2018

<http://www.ajtmh.org/content/journals/14761645/99/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

Annals of Internal Medicine

6 November 2018 Vol: 169, Issue 9

<http://annals.org/aim/issue>

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

<http://resource-allocation.biomedcentral.com/>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Global Health

November 2018 - Volume 3 - Suppl 5

<https://gh.bmj.com/content/3/5>

Empowering frontline providers to deliver universal primary healthcare using the Practical Approach to Care Kit

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Health Services Research

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmchealthservres/content>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

Research article

[Tactics employed by healthcare providers in Denmark to determine the vaccination needs of asylum-seeking children: a qualitative study](#)

Many asylum-seekers to Denmark come from war-torn countries where conflict and insufficient health care infrastructures disrupt vaccine programmes and result in very few children and their families presenting documentation of vaccinations on their arrival in asylum-centers. There is a need to explore how healthcare providers, in the absence of vaccine documentation, determine the vaccination needs of newly arrived refugee children.

Authors: Cathrine S. Nakken, Marie Norredam and Morten Skovdal

Citation: BMC Health Services Research 2018 18:859

Published on: 14 November 2018

Research article

Motivators and barriers to vaccination of health professionals against seasonal influenza in primary healthcare

Over the last decade, the vaccination rates amongst the general population in Slovenia were declining. According to the World Health Organisation, the vaccination rates amongst healthcare workers are also low ...

Authors: Davorina Petek and Kristina Kamnik-Jug

Citation: BMC Health Services Research 2018 18:853

Published on: 14 November 2018

BMC Infectious Diseases

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcinfectdis/content>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

Research article

Pandemic influenza preparedness in the WHO African region: are we ready yet?

Prior to the 2009 pandemic H1N1, and the unprecedented outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) caused by the H5N1 virus, the World Health Organization (WHO) called upon its Member States to develo...

Authors: Evanson Z. Sambala, Tiwonge Kanyenda, Chinwe Juliana Iwu, Chidozie Declan Iwu, Anelisa Jaca and Charles S. Wiysonge

Citation: BMC Infectious Diseases 2018 18:567

Published on: 14 November 2018

BMC Medical Ethics

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcmedethics/content>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medicine

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcmed/content>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

Guideline

Development process of a consensus-driven CONSORT extension for randomised trials using an adaptive design

Adequate reporting of adaptive designs (ADs) maximises their potential benefits in the conduct of clinical trials. Transparent reporting can help address some obstacles and concerns relating to the use of ADs. Currently, there are deficiencies in the reporting of AD trials. To overcome this, we have developed a consensus-driven extension to the CONSORT statement for randomised trials using an AD. This paper describes the processes and methods used to develop this extension rather than detailed explanation of the guideline.

Authors: Munyaradzi Dimairo, Elizabeth Coates, Philip Pallmann, Susan Todd, Steven A. Julious, Thomas Jaki, James Wason, Adrian P. Mander, Christopher J. Weir, Franz Koenig, Marc K. Walton, Katie Biggs, Jon Nicholl, Toshimitsu Hamasaki, Michael A. Proschan, John A. Scott...

Citation: BMC Medicine 2018 16:210

Published on: 16 November 2018

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcpregnancychildbirth/content>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Public Health

<http://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Research Notes

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcresearchnotes/content>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Open

November 2018 - Volume 8 - 11

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 96, Number 11, November 2018, 729-796

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/96/11/en/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Child Care, Health and Development

Volume 44, Issue 6 Pages: 801-929 November 2018

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13652214/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Therapeutics

November 2018 Volume 40, Issue 11, p1789-1956

<http://www.clinicaltherapeutics.com/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Clinical Trials

Volume 15 Issue 6, December 2018

<http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/ctja/15/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

<http://www.conflictandhealth.com/>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

Contemporary Clinical Trials

Volume 74 Pages 1-106 (November 2018)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/contemporary-clinical-trials/vol/74/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

December 2018 - Volume 31 - Issue 6

<https://journals.lww.com/co-infectiousdiseases/pages/currenttoc.aspx>

[Reviewed earlier]

Developing World Bioethics

Volume 18, Issue 3 Pages: 205-306 September 2018

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/14718847/current>

SPECIAL ISSUE: AFRICAN PERSPECTIVES IN GLOBAL BIOETHICS

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 29, Issue 1, 2019

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cdip20/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Disasters

Volume 42, Issue 4 Pages: S159-S327 October 2018

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/14677717/current>

Disasters in Conflict Areas

[Reviewed earlier]

EMBO Reports

Volume 19, Number 10 01 October 2018

<http://embor.embopress.org/content/19/10>

[Reviewed earlier]

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 24, Number 11—November 2018

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemics

Volume 25 Pages 1-112 (December 2018)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/epidemics/vol/25/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 146 - Issue 15 - November 2018

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/epidemiology-and-infection/latest-issue>

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 28, Issue 5, 1 October 2018

<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/28/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health Action

Volume 11, 2018 – Issue 1

<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/zgha20/11/1?nav=toCList>

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

Vol. 6, No. 3 October 03, 2018

<http://www.ghspjournal.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Public Health

Volume 14, 2019 Issue 1

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rqph20/current>

Article

[Ethical responsibilities of health research funders to advance global health justice](#)

Bridget Pratt & Adnan A. Hyder bridget.pratt@unimelb.edu.au

Pages: 80-90

Published online: 04 May 2018

Abstract

Research funders from high-income countries have an ethical obligation to support health research in low and middle-income countries that promotes justice in global health. Conceptual work from bioethics proposes funders should do so through their design of grants programs, investments, and grants management. That work has begun to specify the content of funders' ethical responsibility with regards to health systems research, but it has thus far not been

informed by their practice. As a first step to bridge that gap, this paper focuses on health systems research funders' design of grants programs. It aims to test the content of funders' proposed ethical responsibility against recent empirical work describing how they design their health systems research grants programs to help address global health disparities. Based on that analysis, recommendations are made for how to better articulate the content of health systems research funders' obligation. Such recommendations may be pertinent to funders of other types of international research. The paper also provides an initial picture of how well health systems research grants programs' designs may align with the ideals of global health justice.

Article

[Understanding of for whom, under what conditions and how the compulsory licensing of pharmaceuticals works in Brazil and Thailand: A realist synthesis](#)

Kyung-Bok Son, Chang-yup Kim & Tae-Jin Lee

Pages: 122-134

Published online: 08 May 2018

ABSTRACT

When pharmaceuticals are not fully available mainly due to the high cost of medicines, a government can issue compulsory licensing (CL). It is well documented that Brazil and Thailand have notably attempted CL. A realist review was undertaken to understand the identical social interventions in comparative settings, and to draw practical implications for attempting CL relevant for middle-income countries in the era of high-cost medicines. CL is not only a politically well-devised measure to achieve universal health coverage, but also a tentative commitment, which is determined both at the country level and at the global level.

Article Commentary

[A vision for global health diplomacy in the foreign policy process: using smart power to prevent and resolve international conflict](#)

Sebastian Kevany

Pages: 147-151

Published online: 21 May 2018

Globalization and Health

<http://www.globalizationandhealth.com/>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

Health Affairs

Vol. 37 , No. 11 November 2018

<https://www.healthaffairs.org/toc/hlthaff/current>

Patient Safety

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Health and Human Rights

Volume 20, Issue 1, June 2018

<http://www.hhrjournal.org/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 13 - Special Issue 3-4 - July 2018

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/health-economics-policy-and-law/latest-issue>

SPECIAL ISSUE: Canadian Medicare: Historical Reflections, Future Directions

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Equity

Issue in Progress

<https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/heq/2/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 33, Issue 8, 1 October 2018

<https://academic.oup.com/heapol/issue/33/8>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

<http://www.health-policy-systems.com/content>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

Number 73, October 2018

<https://odihpn.org/magazine/mental-health-and-psychosocial-support-in-humanitarian-crises/>

Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh: the humanitarian response

More than 700,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh since 25 August 2017 fleeing violence and persecution in Rakhine State, Myanmar. Over a million are sheltering in overcrowded camps without adequate assistance or protection. Stateless in Myanmar and denied refugee status in Bangladesh, the Rohingya have few rights or freedoms. Monsoons and cyclones are causing landslides, destroying shelters and infrastructure and disrupting services.

This edition of Humanitarian Exchange focuses on the humanitarian response to the Rohingya crisis. In the lead article, [Mark Bowden](#) outlines the historical, local and national political context in Bangladesh, and its operational implications. [Amal de Chickera](#) highlights the links between statelessness and displacement, and the international community's failure to prioritise human rights in its dealings both with Bangladesh and with Myanmar. [Puttanee Kangkun](#) and [John Quinley](#) document the persistent persecution and denial of rights the Rohingya have faced for decades. [Jeff Crisp](#) reflects on the premature, involuntary and unsafe return of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar in the 1970s and 1990s, and asks whether this could happen again.

Sally Shevach and colleagues explore how the 'localisation' agenda has influenced the operational response, and Kerrie Holloway draws on research by the Humanitarian Policy Group to test the common assumption that local actors necessarily have a better understanding of people's needs. Nasif Rashad Khan and colleagues and Ashish Banik reflect on their experiences of engaging with the international humanitarian response system. Margie Buchanan-Smith and Marian Casey-Maslen discuss evaluation findings relating to communication and community engagement, a theme taken up by Nick Van Praag and Kai Hopkins, who report on a Ground Truth survey on refugees' perceptions of assistance. Julia Brothwell discusses the British Red Cross/Bangladesh Red Crescent involvement in disaster preparedness and risk reduction during the monsoon season, and Gina Bark, Kate White and Amelie Janon outline the consequences of long-term exclusion from basic healthcare services in increasing vulnerability to preventable diseases. Matthew Wencel and colleagues round off the issue with reflections on data collection coordination and other challenges associated with monitoring large concentrations of refugees.

Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)

Volume 14, Issue 10, 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/khvi20/current>

Issue Special Focus: Vaccination in Africa

[Reviewed earlier]

Infectious Agents and Cancer

<http://www.infectagentscancer.com/content>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

<http://www.idpjournal.com/content>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

International Health

Volume 10, Issue 6, November 2018

<http://inthehealth.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 5, No 11 (2018) November 2018

<http://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/44>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 47, Issue 5, October 2018

<https://academic.oup.com/ije/issue/47/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare

Volume 11 Issue 5 2018

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/ijhrh/11/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

November 2018 Volume 76, p1-136

[https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712\(18\)X0011-3](https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712(18)X0011-3)

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

November 13, 2018, Vol 320, No. 18, Pages 1833-1948

<http://jama.jamanetwork.com/issue.aspx>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

JAMA Pediatrics

November 2018, Vol 172, No. 11, Pages 997-1108

<http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/issue.aspx>

[Reviewed earlier]

JBI Database of Systematic Review and Implementation Reports

November 2018 - Volume 16 - Issue 11

<http://journals.lww.com/jbisrir/Pages/currenttoc.aspx>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Adolescent Health

November 2018 Volume 63, Issue 5, p519-662

[https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X\(17\)X0026-8](https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X(17)X0026-8)

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 43, Issue 6, December 2018

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/43/6/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics

Volume 13 Issue 5, December 2018

<http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jre/current>

Editorial

[Shifting Perspectives on Research Integrity](#)

Melissa S. Anderson,

First Published November 12, 2018

It is safe to assume that the readers of the Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics (JERHRE) are all in favor of research integrity. It is also likely, however, that their conceptions of research integrity vary, sometimes in significant ways. Such variations are due to readers' research experiences, national origins, current employment sites, and their levels in the structural hierarchy of science. An official in a governmental funding agency in the United Kingdom, a postdoctoral researcher in an emerging field in Malaysia, and a chemistry department chair in a university in Kentucky, USA, may have different perspectives on what constitutes research integrity and what is most important in maintaining the credibility of science.

Other differences are due to macro-level changes in perspective on research integrity, visible on the global scale as shifts over time. These changes have not occurred all at once in every country, but rather have emerged in a progression of stages. The [World Conferences on Research Integrity \(2018\)](#) were begun at a time when researchers in various countries were at quite different stages in their thinking about research integrity. Over the course of the past decade, the World Conferences have reflected and documented major shifts in how research integrity is viewed and supported...

Research Risks, Benefits and Trust

[Healthy Volunteers' Perceptions of the Benefits of Their Participation in Phase I Clinical Trials](#)

Jill A. Fisher, Lisa McManus, Megan M. Wood, Marci D. Cottingham, Julianne M. Kalbaugh, Torin Monahan, Rebecca L. Walker

First Published October 8, 2018; pp. 494–510

["Why Don't You Go Into Suburbs? Why Are You Targeting Us?": Trust and Mistrust in HIV Vaccine Trials in South Africa](#)

Siyabonga Thabethe, Catherine Slack, Graham Lindegger, Abigail Wilkinson, Douglas Wassenaar, Philippa Kerr, Linda-Gail Bekker, Kathy Mngadi, Peter A. Newman

First Published November 12, 2018; pp. 525–536

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

November 2018 - Volume 72 – 11

<https://jech.bmj.com/content/72/11?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine

Volume 11, Issue 3 Pages: 131-215 August 2018

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/17565391/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 14, Issue 1, 2018

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjge20/current>

Special Issue: Education and Migration

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved (JHCPU)

Volume 29, Number 3, August 2018

<https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/38903>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 20, Issue 5, October 2018

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10903/20/5/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 16, 2018_ Issue 4

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wimm20/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 217, Issue 11, 17 Nov 2018

<https://academic.oup.com/jid/issue/217/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

November 2018 - Volume 44 - 11

<http://jme.bmj.com/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Internet Research

Vol 20, No 11 (2018): November

<https://www.jmir.org/2018/11>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Medical Microbiology

Volume 67, Issue 10, October 2018

<http://jmm.microbiologyresearch.org/content/journal/jmm/67/10>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 5, Issue 4 (2018)

<https://digitalrepository.aurorahealthcare.org/jpcrr/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)

Volume 7, Issue 3, September 2018

<https://academic.oup.com/jpids/issue>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

November 2018 Volume 202, p1-340

<http://www.jpeds.com/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice

<https://joppp.biomedcentral.com/>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice

November/December 2018 - Volume 24 - Issue 6

<https://journals.lww.com/jphmp/pages/currenttoc.aspx>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 39, Issue 4, November 2018

<https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/39/4/page/1>

Original Article

[Policy options for reducing antibiotics and antibiotic-resistant genes in the environment](#)

[Ellen Bloomer](#), [Martin McKee](#)

Original Article

[Seroepidemiology of hepatitis B virus infection in children 12 years after China's expanded program on immunization in Qamdo, Tibet](#)

[Yao Hu](#), [Ciyang](#), [Dunzhuyongzong](#), [Awangluosong](#)...

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

November 2018; volume 15, issue 148

<http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/current>

Review article:

[The future of quantum biology](#)

Adriana Marais, Betony Adams, Andrew K. Ringsmuth, Marco Ferretti, J. Michael Gruber, Ruud Hendrikx, Maria Schuld, Samuel L. Smith, Ilya Sinayskiy, Tjaart P. J. Krüger, Francesco Petruccione, Rienk van Grondelle

J. R. Soc. Interface 2018 15 20180640; DOI: 10.1098/rsif.2018.0640. Published 14 November 2018

Abstract

Biological systems are dynamical, constantly exchanging energy and matter with the environment in order to maintain the non-equilibrium state synonymous with living. Developments in observational techniques have allowed us to study biological dynamics on increasingly small scales. Such studies have revealed evidence of quantum mechanical effects, which cannot be accounted for by classical physics, in a range of biological processes. Quantum biology is the study of such processes, and here we provide an outline of the current state of the field, as well as insights into future directions.

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 25, Issue suppl_1, 1 May 2018

https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/25/suppl_1

Asian travel: from the rare to the difficult

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Virology

November 2018; Volume 92, Issue 21

<http://jvi.asm.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Nov 17, 2018 Volume 392 Number 10160 p2139-2236

<https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/current>

Editorial

[Looking beyond the Decade of Vaccines](#)

The Lancet

[See *Milestones/Perspectives above for full text*]

Articles

[Mortality due to low-quality health systems in the universal health coverage era: a systematic analysis of amenable deaths in 137 countries](#)

Margaret E Kruk, Anna D Gage, Naima T Joseph, Goodarz Danaei, Sebastián García-Saisó, Joshua A Salomon

Summary

Background

Universal health coverage has been proposed as a strategy to improve health in low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs). However, this is contingent on the provision of good-quality health care. We estimate the excess mortality for conditions targeted in the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDG) that are amenable to health care and the portion of this excess mortality due to poor-quality care in 137 LMICs, in which excess mortality refers to deaths that could have been averted in settings with strong health systems.

Methods

Using data from the 2016 Global Burden of Disease study, we calculated mortality amenable to personal health care for 61 SDG conditions by comparing case fatality between each LMIC with corresponding numbers from 23 high-income reference countries with strong health systems. We used data on health-care utilisation from population surveys to separately estimate the portion of amenable mortality attributable to non-utilisation of health care versus that attributable to receipt of poor-quality care.

Findings

15·6 million excess deaths from 61 conditions occurred in LMICs in 2016. After excluding deaths that could be prevented through public health measures, 8·6 million excess deaths were amenable to health care of which 5·0 million were estimated to be due to receipt of poor-quality care and 3·6 million were due to non-utilisation of health care. Poor quality of health care was a major driver of excess mortality across conditions, from cardiovascular disease and injuries to neonatal and communicable disorders.

Interpretation

Universal health coverage for SDG conditions could avert 8·6 million deaths per year but only if expansion of service coverage is accompanied by investments into high-quality health systems.

Funding

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Health Policy

Implementation research: new imperatives and opportunities in global health

Sally Theobald, Neal Brandes, Margaret Gyapong, Sameh El-Saharty, Enola Proctor, Theresa Diaz, Samuel Wanji, Soraya Elloker, Joanna Raven, Helen Elsey, Sushil Bharal, David Pelletier, David H Peters

Summary

Implementation research is important in global health because it addresses the challenges of the know–do gap in real-world settings and the practicalities of achieving national and global health goals. Implementation research is an integrated concept that links research and practice to accelerate the development and delivery of public health approaches. Implementation research involves the creation and application of knowledge to improve the implementation of health policies, programmes, and practices. This type of research uses multiple disciplines and methods and emphasises partnerships between community members, implementers, researchers, and policy makers. Implementation research focuses on practical approaches to improve implementation and to enhance equity, efficiency, scale-up, and sustainability, and ultimately to improve people's health. There is growing interest in the principles of implementation research and a range of perspectives on its purposes and appropriate methods. However, limited efforts have been made to systematically document and review learning from the practice of implementation research across different countries and technical areas. Drawing on an expert review process, this Health Policy paper presents purposively selected case studies to illustrate the essential characteristics of implementation research and its application in low-income and middle-income countries. The case studies are organised into four categories related to the purposes of using implementation research, including improving people's health, informing policy design and implementation, strengthening health service delivery, and empowering communities and beneficiaries. Each of the case studies addresses implementation

problems, involves partnerships to co-create solutions, uses tacit knowledge and research, and is based on a shared commitment towards improving health outcomes. The case studies reveal the complex adaptive nature of health systems, emphasise the importance of understanding context, and highlight the role of multidisciplinary, rigorous, and adaptive processes that allow for course correction to ensure interventions have an impact. This Health Policy paper is part of a call to action to increase the use of implementation research in global health, build the field of implementation research inclusive of research utilisation efforts, and accelerate efforts to bridge the gap between research, policy, and practice to improve health outcomes.

Lancet Global Health

Nov 2018 Volume 6 Number 11 e1139-e1252

<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/issue/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Infectious Diseases

Nov 2018 Volume 18 Number 11 p1161-1288 e339-e367

<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/issue/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Respiratory Medicine

Nov 2018 Volume 6 Number 11 p801-884 e54-e55

<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanres/issue/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 22, Issue 11, November 2018

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10995/22/11/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 38 Issue 8, November 2018

<http://mdm.sagepub.com/content/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

Volume 96, Issue 3 Pages: 409-605 September 2018

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/14680009/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 563 Issue 7731, 15 November 2018
http://www.nature.com/nature/current_issue.html

Comment | 13 November 2018

[Be open about drug failures to speed up research](#)

Access to evidence from disappointing drug-development programmes advances the whole scientific process, explain Enrica Alteri and Lorenzo Guizzaro.

[Excerpt]

...In 2015, drug companies were invited to discuss confidential information about all their Alzheimer's disease programmes by the European Medicines Agency (EMA), where we work. An important result of this data-sharing initiative was new recommendations for designing clinical trials and assessing patients' outcomes, as consolidated in EMA's revised [guideline for clinical investigations of Alzheimer's disease treatments](#)³. We believe that what the companies learnt (indirectly) from one another will lead to faster, more-informative clinical trials. In our view, if this information had been put together sooner, decision-making after early-stage trials could have been improved...

Nature Medicine

Volume 24 Issue 11, November 2018
<https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/24/issues/11>
[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Immunology

Volume 18 Issue 11, November 2018
<https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/18/issues/11>
[Reviewed earlier]

New England Journal of Medicine

November 15, 2018 Vol. 379 No. 20
<http://www.nejm.org/toc/nejm/medical-journal>
Perspective

[Reimagining Development Assistance for Health](#)

Vin Gupta, M.D., M.P.A., Rebecca Katz, Ph.D., M.P.H., and Soumya Swaminathan, M.D
Financing priorities in global health lag behind the changing realities of lower- and lower-middle-income countries, where the noncommunicable disease burden is growing. Investment in the capabilities required to address NCDs will also benefit pandemic control efforts.

Pediatrics

November 2018, VOLUME 142 / ISSUE 5
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/142/5?current-issue=y>
[Reviewed earlier]

Pharmaceutics

November 2018, VOLUME 142 / ISSUE 5
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/142/5?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 36, Issue 11, November 2018

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/36/11/page/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

PLOS Currents: Disasters

<http://currents.plos.org/disasters/>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Currents: Outbreaks

<http://currents.plos.org/outbreaks/>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Medicine

<http://www.plosmedicine.org/>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

Perspective

[Transforming health policy through machine learning](#)

Machine learning (ML) is one of the most prominent applications of artificial intelligence (AI) technology and offers multiple routes to support the core objectives of health policy. These include 'creating the conditions that ensure good health' [1] and social care for an entire population through preventive strategies, protection from disease, promotion of healthy lifestyles, and population screening through knowledge capture (typically in the form of big data). Overall governance will offer a patient-centred approach with the consideration of patient advocacy and workforce and resource management [2] (Fig 1). Herein, we will break down the role of ML in each of these areas.

Hutan Ashrafian, Ara Darzi

Perspective | published 13 Nov 2018 PLOS Medicine

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002692>

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

<http://www.plosntds.org/>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS One

<http://www.plosone.org/>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

Research Article

[Zoster vaccination inequalities: A population based cohort study using linked data from the UK Clinical Practice Research Datalink](#)

Anu Jain, Jemma L. Walker, Rohini Mathur, Harriet J. Forbes, Sinéad M. Langan, Liam Smeeth, Albert J. van Hoek, Sara L. Thomas

Research Article | published 15 Nov 2018 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0207183>

[First-in-human randomized controlled trial of an oral, replicating adenovirus 26 vector vaccine for HIV-1](#)

Live, attenuated viral vectors that express HIV-1 antigens are being investigated as an approach to generating durable immune responses against HIV-1 in humans. We recently developed a replication-competent, highly attenuated Ad26 vector that expresses mosaic HIV-1 Env (rcAd26.MOS1.HIV-Env, "rcAd26"). Here we present the results of a first-in-human, placebo-controlled clinical trial to test the safety, immunogenicity and mucosal shedding of rcAd26 given orally.

Kathryn E. Stephenson, Michael C. Keefer, Catherine A. Bunce, Doreen Frances, Peter Abbink, Lori F. Maxfield, George H. Neubauer, Joseph Nkolola, Lauren Peter, Christopher Lane, Harriet Park, Carl Verlinde, Angela Lombardo, Christopher Yallop, Menzo Havenga, Patricia Fast, John Treanor, Dan H. Barouch

Research Article | published 14 Nov 2018 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0205139>

PLoS Pathogens

<http://journals.plos.org/plospathogens/>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

PNAS - Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 33 - Issue 5 - October 2018

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/prehospital-and-disaster-medicine/latest-issue>

[Reviewed earlier]

Preventive Medicine

Volume 116 Pages 1-226 (November 2018)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/preventive-medicine/vol/116/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Proceedings of the Royal Society B

29 August 2018; volume 285, issue 1885

<http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/285/1885?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health

November 2018 Volume 164, *In Progress*

<http://www.publichealthjrn.com/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 11, Issue 3, November 2018

<http://phe.oxfordjournals.org/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 133 Issue 6, November 2018

<http://phr.sagepub.com/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

Volume 28 Issue 13, November 2018

<http://qhr.sagepub.com/content/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Research Ethics

Volume 14 Issue 3, July 2018

<http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/reab/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

<http://www.reproductive-health-journal.com/content>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública/Pan American Journal of Public Health (RPSP/PAJPH)

http://www.paho.org/journal/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=101

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Analysis

Volume 38, Issue 11 Pages: 2243-2501 November 2018

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/15396924/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

Volume 11, 2018

<https://www.dovepress.com/risk-management-and-healthcare-policy-archive56>

[Reviewed earlier]

Science

16 November 2018 Vol 362, Issue 6416

<http://www.sciencemag.org/current.dtl>

Special Issue: Diet and Health

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Science Translational Medicine

14 November 2018 Vol 10, Issue 467

<http://stm.sciencemag.org/>

Editorial

[Patents and drug insurance: Clash of the Titans?](#)

By Charles Phelps, Guruprasad Madhavan

Science Translational Medicine 14 Nov 2018 Restricted Access

The confluence of patent law and drug insurance creates a unique challenge for patients in the United States and could affect future biomedical R&D.

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 216 Pages 1-142 (November 2018)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/social-science-and-medicine/vol/215/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Systematic Reviews

<https://systematicreviewsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles>

[Accessed 17 Nov 2018]

Research

[Time-to-update of systematic reviews relative to the availability of new evidence](#)

A number of methods for deciding when a systematic review should be updated have been proposed, yet little is known about whether systematic reviews are updated more quickly when new evidence becomes available...

Authors: Rabia Bashir, Didi Surian and Adam G. Dunn

Citation: Systematic Reviews 2018 7:195

Published on: 17 November 2018

Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases

September-October, 2018 Volume 25
<http://www.travelmedicinejournal.com/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

Volume 23, Issue 11 Pages: i-iv, 1157-1279 November 2018
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13653156/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Vaccine

Volume 36, Issue 49 Pages 7439-7588 (26 November 2018)
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/vaccine/vol/36/issue/49>
Short communication Abstract only

[Conflicts of interest and the \(in\)dependence of experts advising government on immunization policies](#)

Jean-Christophe Bélisle-Pipon, Louise Ringuette, Anne-Isabelle Cloutier, Victoria Doudenkova, Bryn Williams-Jones
Pages 7439-7444

Review article Abstract only

[Understanding barriers and predictors of maternal immunization: Identifying gaps through an exploratory literature review](#)

Chelsea S. Lutz, Wendy Carr, Amanda Cohn, Leslie Rodriguez
Pages 7445-7455

Review article Abstract only

[Do grandparents influence parents' decision to vaccinate their children? A systematic review](#)

Shantha P. Karthigesu, James S. Chisholm, David A. Coall
Pages 7456-7462

Research article Open access

[Re-evaluating the cost and cost-effectiveness of rotavirus vaccination in Bangladesh, Ghana, and Malawi: A comparison of three rotavirus vaccines](#)

Clint Pecenka, Frederic Debellut, Naor Bar-Zeev, Palwasha Anwari, ... Andrew Clark
Pages 7472-7478

Research article Open access

[Tracking donor funding towards achieving the Global Vaccine Action Plan \(GVAP\) goals: A landscape analysis \(1990–2016\)](#)

Gloria Ikilezi, Bianca Zlavog, Orvalho J. Augusto, Kenneth Sherr, ... Joseph L. Dieleman
Pages 7487-7495

Research article Open access

[Towards improved process efficiency in vaccine innovation: The Vaccine Innovation Cycle as a validated, conceptual stage-gate model](#)

L.H.M. Van de Burgwal, C. Dos S. Ribeiro, M.B. Van der Waal, E. Claassen
Pages 7496-7508

Review article Abstract only

[A content analysis of HPV vaccination messages available online](#)

William A. Calo, Melissa B. Gilkey, Teri L. Malo, Meagan Robichaud, Noel T. Brewer
Pages 7525-7529

Review article Abstract only

[Attitudes and beliefs related to childhood vaccinations among parents of 6 years old children in Zagreb, Croatia](#)

Zvezdana Lovrić Makarić, Branko Kolarić, Morana Tomljenović, Marija Posavec
Pages 7530-7535

Review article Abstract only

[Knowledge and attitudes toward HPV infection and vaccination among immigrants and refugees in Italy](#)

Francesco Napolitano, Luciano Gualdieri, Gabriella Santagati, Italo Francesco Angelillo
Pages 7536-7541

Review article Abstract only

[Factors influencing the performance of routine immunization in urban areas: A comparative case study of two cities in Cameroon: Douala and Yaoundé](#)

Sylvie Kwedi Nolna, Cecile-Renee Bonono, Moustapha Nsangou Moncher, Thierry Bindé, ...
Pierre Ongolo Zogo
Pages 7549-7555

Review article Abstract only

[Social media use and influenza vaccine uptake among White and African American adults](#)

Naheed Ahmed, Sandra C. Quinn, Gregory R. Hancock, Vicki S. Freimuth, Amelia Jamison
Pages 7556-7561

Vaccine: Development and Therapy

<https://www.dovepress.com/vaccine-development-and-therapy-archive111>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

Vaccines — Open Access Journal

<http://www.mdpi.com/journal/vaccines>

(Accessed 17 Nov 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

Value in Health

November 2018 Volume 21, Issue 11, p1269-1354

<http://www.valueinhealthjournal.com/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

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From Google Scholar & other sources: Selected Journal Articles, Newsletters, Dissertations, Theses, Commentary

Frontiers in Medicine

2018; 5: 297. Published online 2018 Oct 29. doi: [10.3389/fmed.2018.00297]

Controlled Human Infections As a Tool to Reduce Uncertainty in Clinical Vaccine Development

M Roestenberg, IMC Kamerling, SJ de Visser -

Abstract

Vaccines can be extremely cost-effective public health measures. Unfortunately the research and development (R&D) of novel vaccines is suffering from rising costs and declining success rates. Because many vaccines target low- and middle income markets (LMIC), output needs to be maintained at a constrained budget. In addition, scientific neglect and political uncertainty around reimbursement decisions make it an unattractive arena for private investors. The vaccine development pipeline for LMIC thus is in need for a different, sustainable, and cost-effective development model. In conventional vaccine development, objectives for every clinical development phase have been predefined. However, given the scarcity of resources, the most efficient clinical development path should identify vaccine candidates with the highest potential impact as soon as possible. We argue for a custom-made question-based development path based on the scientific questions, success probabilities and investments required. One question can be addressed by several studies and one study can provide partial answers to multiple questions. An example of a question-based approach is the implementation of a controlled human malaria infection model (CHMI). Malaria vaccine R&D faces major scientific challenges and has limited resources. Therefore, early preliminary efficacy data needs to be obtained in order to reallocate resources as efficiently as possible and reduce clinical development costs. To meet this demand, novel malaria vaccines are tested for efficacy in so-called CHMI trials in which small groups of healthy volunteers are vaccinated and subsequently infected with malaria. Early evaluation studies of critical questions, such as CHMI, are highly rewarding, since they prevent expenditures on projects that are unlikely to succeed. Each set of estimated probabilities and costs (combined with market value) will have its own optimal priority sequence of questions to address. Algorithms can be designed to determine the optimal order in which questions should be addressed. Experimental infections of healthy volunteers is an example of how a question-based approach to vaccine development can be implemented and has the potential to change the arena of clinical vaccine development.

Applications of Intelligent Technologies in Healthcare

First Online 10 November 2018 DOI https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-96139-2_13

Modeling and Simulation of Resource-Constrained Vaccination Strategies and Epidemic Outbreaks

R Ashraf, B Zafar, S Jabbar, M Ahmad, SH Ahmed - Applications of Intelligent ..., 2019

Abstract

Ongoing research on epidemic modeling is seeking for interventions to contain epidemic spread. Developing countries are at high risk of epidemics and pose a threat to developed countries as well. We have developed an epidemic scenario simulator to assist in choice of optimal vaccination strategy in case of scarce resources. The objective of this model is to explore the impact of different strategies on virus spread for different diseases. It is known that due to limited resources, vaccination of whole population is not feasible. Our simulation explores the extent to which the effect of vaccination of a subset of population can be effective to minimize the spread of disease. Further at any point in time, the model gives information regarding the health status of population.

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Media/Policy Watch

This watch section is intended to alert readers to substantive news, analysis and opinion from the general media and selected think tanks and similar organizations on vaccines, immunization, global public health and related themes. *Media Watch* is not intended to be exhaustive, but indicative of themes and issues CVEP is actively tracking. This section will grow from an initial base of newspapers, magazines and blog sources, and is segregated from *Journal Watch* above which scans the peer-reviewed journal ecology.

We acknowledge the Western/Northern bias in this initial selection of titles and invite suggestions for expanded coverage. We are conservative in our outlook in adding news sources which largely report on primary content we are already covering above. Many electronic media sources have tiered, fee-based subscription models for access. We will provide full-text where content is published without restriction, but most publications require registration and some subscription level.

The Atlantic

<http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

BBC

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Economist

<http://www.economist.com/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Financial Times

<http://www.ft.com/home/uk>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Forbes

<http://www.forbes.com/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Affairs

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Policy

<http://foreignpolicy.com/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Guardian

<http://www.guardiannews.com/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New Yorker

<http://www.newyorker.com/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New York Times

<http://www.nytimes.com/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Project Syndicate

<https://www.project-syndicate.org/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[Vaccinating Against Superbugs](#)

Nov 15, 2018

Seth Berkley, Jeremy Farrar

The ability to control infectious disease is the bedrock of modern medicine, and vaccines are important tools for keeping such diseases at bay. But vaccines can also limit the spread of drug-resistant strains by reducing antibiotic use.

Wall Street Journal

<http://online.wsj.com/home-page? wsjregion=na,us& homepage=/home/us>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[U.S. Pulls Ebola Experts From Congo Combat Zones](#)

By Thomas M. Burton

Nov. 14, 2018 8:05 pm ET

Trump administration officials pulled U.S. medical workers from DRC's east to safer cities in the wake of several outbursts of violence.

Washington Post

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

* * * *

Think Tanks et al

Brookings

<http://www.brookings.edu/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new relevant content]

Center for Global Development

<http://www.cgdev.org/page/press-center>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new relevant content]

CSIS

<https://www.csis.org/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

[No new relevant content]

Council on Foreign Relations

<http://www.cfr.org/>

Accessed 17 Nov 2018

Population Density and Conflict Drive Ebola Outbreak in Eastern Congo

Blog Post by John Campbell

November 15, 2018

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