Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review
5 October 2019
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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The Power of Vaccines and How Gavi Has Helped Make the World Healthier - 2019 Lasker-Bloomberg Public Service Award

Viewpoint

Seth Berkley, MD

Vaccines are one of the most successful developments in modern medicine, averting up to an estimated 3 million deaths every year. Vaccination has made possible the eradication of smallpox, and it is close to doing the same for polio. Annual measles deaths have been reduced from 2.6 million in the 1980s to an estimated 110,000 in 2017. Child mortality has declined by more than 50% since 1990, largely related to the reduction in disability and death from vaccine-preventable diseases.

Yet at the beginning of the 21st century, further progress was a challenge. New vaccines developed against diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea, and meningitis, which were responsible for the deaths of millions of children, were not reaching the poorest and most vulnerable children. Coverage of existing vaccines in poor countries was plateauing. Nearly 30 million children in low-income countries were not fully immunized because most vaccines were not available at a price that countries could afford.

At the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, in 2000, a radical new approach was offered. The idea was to bring together key constituencies in global immunization efforts—UN agencies, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, country governments, donors, research organizations, other foundations, and the private sector—to increase access to new and underused vaccines. By leveraging financial resources and expertise across these different partners, vaccines could become more affordable and more accessible to those who needed them the most. The result was the Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunisation, today called Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. Core Alliance partners are WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation working with others.

Nearly 2 decades later, the Alliance has helped vaccinate more than 760 million children in the world’s poorest countries and prevent an estimated 13 million deaths. Gavi has expanded from providing vaccines against 6 diseases to 18 diseases. Basic vaccine coverage in Gavi-supported countries (as measured by a third dose of a diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus–containing
vaccine) has increased from 59% to 81%. While only 3% of low-income countries had introduced a vaccine against Haemophilus influenzae type b in 2000, all low-income countries have now introduced the pentavalent vaccine, which protects against Haemophilus influenzae type b as well as 4 other infections: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and hepatitis B.

Gavi’s work has also contributed to the social and economic well-being of communities. For every US $1 invested in vaccines in Gavi-supported countries, an estimated US $21 is saved considering the cost of illness averted, which includes lost productivity due to disability and death, medical care, caregiver time, and transportation costs. This return on investment increases to an estimated US $54 when accounting for the broader societal benefits of living longer, healthier lives.

Gavi has been able to achieve these benefits through an innovative business model, in which all countries supported by Gavi must contribute a proportion of the costs of the vaccines they introduce. This proportion gradually increases as their gross national income increases, until the countries are fully funding their own vaccine programs. The ultimate goal (and part of what makes the Gavi model groundbreaking) is to help countries build sustainable immunization systems that governments can eventually maintain and build on themselves.

To date, 15 countries have successfully transitioned out of Gavi support. One of the earliest countries to do so, Sri Lanka, has maintained basic vaccine coverage of 99% and is now expanding its vaccination schedule. Other countries that have also transitioned from Gavi support include Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cuba, Timor-Leste, Georgia, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kiribati, Moldova, and Mongolia.

Gavi works by leveraging economies of scale; by purchasing vaccines for countries with 60% of the children born worldwide every year, it is able to secure lower vaccine prices for the world’s poorest countries. It has helped build healthier vaccine markets to the benefit of countries where uncertain funding and demand for vaccines had previously provided little incentive for manufacturers to make novel vaccines available at prices that were affordable. Pooling demand and securing long-term funding from donors helps provide visibility of demand and reduce risk, encouraging manufacturers to invest in making vaccines available at prices that are affordable for Gavi-eligible countries.

The approach works: the costs of vaccines to immunize a child with a full course of WHO-recommended vaccines has been reduced to just US $27 in Gavi-supported countries.

Not only has this helped make underused vaccines more accessible, but also accelerated the uptake of novel vaccines. Traditionally, it has taken between 10 and 15 years after a new vaccine is introduced in high-income countries before it reaches the poorest countries. One of the ways in which Gavi helped change this is with its Advance Market Commitment, a pioneering funding model launched in 2007 to increase access to new vaccines against pneumococcal pneumonia. Donors committed early funds to guarantee the price of vaccines once developed, and in exchange, manufacturers signed a legally binding commitment to provide the vaccine at a price affordable for low-income countries. The effect was almost immediate. Low-income countries were able to introduce new formulations of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine within a year of them becoming available. The vaccine has now been
introduced in 57 countries and coverage with the vaccine is now at 48% in Gavi-supported countries, exceeding the global average.

More recently, Gavi has used this market influence to accelerate development of a new and much-needed vaccine to prevent epidemics of Ebola virus. In response to the Ebola epidemic that claimed more than 11,000 lives across West Africa, Gavi committed to procure doses of an Ebola vaccine as soon as one was licensed and prequalified by the World Health Organization. The idea was to incentivize pharmaceutical companies to invest in the rapid development of this vaccine, despite the unpredictability of demand and the low purchasing power of the countries likely to be affected. The resulting Advance Purchase Commitment, signed by Gavi and Merck in 2016, was the first of its kind. Gavi signaled its long-term support by providing Merck a prepayment of US $5 million to buy doses of the Ebola vaccine as soon as it completes the licensing process, while Merck agreed to make an emergency stockpile of 300,000 investigational doses available in the meantime, in case of another outbreak. It is these doses that have been used to vaccinate the more than 204,000 people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo throughout the 2018-2019 outbreak. Without this vaccine, the current outbreak would likely have been orders of magnitude larger.

Gavi also makes vaccines more accessible by investing in health systems used to deliver them. Of the 19.4 million children who are still not receiving basic vaccines, many are living in urban slums, remote rural areas, or conflict and fragile settings. Reaching these children with vaccines presents unique logistical challenges, such as identifying those who have not been immunized, keeping the vaccines at the right temperature during transportation, and ensuring there are trained health care workers to administer them. Gavi works with civil society and the private sector to address these bottlenecks, often harnessing innovative and new technology.

Every year, Gavi seeks out innovative technological solutions to address specific challenges through its Innovation for Uptake, Scale, and Equity in Immunisation, or INFUSE, platform. For example, this year’s focus was innovations to facilitate the delivery of vaccines to children in urban areas. Gavi helps scale up these new technologies by making connections between entrepreneurs and low-income countries as well as assisting with capital and expertise.

Earlier this year, Gavi partnered with Ghana’s Ministry of Health, Zipline, and the UPS Foundation (the community investment arm of the United Parcel Service) to launch the world’s largest autonomous drone delivery network. Once complete, the service will operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to deliver vaccines and other high-priority health products to more than 2000 health facilities across the country, potentially reaching 12 million people.

By improving the systems and institutions necessary to ensure vaccines reach children wherever they may live, Gavi is also helping to move the world closer to universal health coverage, the commitment made by UN member states to ensure everyone has access to essential health services by 2030. Vaccines reach more households worldwide than any other health intervention and provide a contact point between families and primary health services at least 5 times during the first year of a child’s life. This creates a platform that could be used to deliver other essential health services, from malaria prevention and nutritional supplements to maternal and neonatal health care. From novel ways to incentivize investment in vaccines to using drones to strengthen immunization systems, Gavi is constantly innovating. This ability to adapt has been fundamental to the organization’s success so far and will continue to be in the future.
as it works against a constantly shifting global health landscape. Cities are expanding rapidly, with the global urban population expected to increase by 2.5 billion by 2050; there are more people displaced worldwide than ever before; and climate change and globalization are increasing the risk of major disease outbreaks.

The Alliance has consistently demonstrated the central role vaccination has to play in addressing such threats to global health security and others such as antimicrobial resistance, as well as in helping the global health community to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Now, as Gavi approaches its next strategic period, it will enhance its focus on equity and attempt to help countries focus on the last mile first—looking for children who have not received any vaccines and bringing them into the primary health care system through immunization. It is Gavi’s ability to adapt to new challenges that will enable it to reach the growing number of people worldwide who are increasingly vulnerable to the threat of infectious disease and to help protect and empower the next generation.

Vast progress in reducing rubella, but 3 in 10 children still unprotected against the disease

For the first time, more than half of all the world’s infants are protected against the debilitating rubella virus, according to a new study by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Worldwide, more than 80 countries have eliminated the disease.

This progress has been achieved through broadening access to the safe and highly effective rubella vaccine – especially across lower-income countries. This vaccine has been shown to prevent more than 95% of rubella infections...

“There is no room for complacency. Even in countries that have eliminated the disease, the job is not yet done. The only way to ensure protection against rubella is to make sure that all children are vaccinated against it, alongside surveillance systems that are strong enough to quickly detect cases and respond rapidly to stop the spread - especially to pregnant women.” says Dr Shalini Desai, an expert in rubella at WHO and author of the report.

Globally, it is estimated that around 100,000 children are born with CRS every year...

Johnson & Johnson Commits $500 Million Investment Over Four Years to Help End the Epidemics of HIV and Tuberculosis

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Oct. 4, 2019 /PRNewswire/ -- Johnson & Johnson today announced it has committed to ensuring more than $500 million is dedicated to world class research & development and delivery programs over the next four years to accelerate global efforts to eliminate HIV and tuberculosis (TB) by 2030...
"No single institution can tackle the historic challenge of eliminating an infectious disease," said Paul Stoffels, MD, Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chief Scientific Officer at Johnson & Johnson. "By advancing our technologies, uniting our best scientists and leveraging decades of experience in HIV and TB, we’re optimistic that we can make a significant contribution to the global effort."

HIV
The Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) have been committed to the fight against HIV for more than 25 years. Over this time, the Company has introduced eight transformational HIV medicines – including three antiviral agents and five combination products developed in partnership – which have helped to transform HIV/AIDS from a death sentence into a chronic, manageable disease, allowing millions of people living with HIV to lead near normal lives.

Although HIV is now considered a chronic and manageable condition, people living with HIV still face a lifetime of taking daily pills. We therefore must continue to advance important innovations to help them," said Johan Van Hoof, MD, Global Therapeutic Area Head, Vaccines, and Managing Director, Janssen Vaccines & Prevention B.V., Janssen Pharmaceutica NV. "The global challenge remains immense. With 37 million people around the world living with HIV – and nearly two million people newly-infected each year – we cannot treat ourselves out of the HIV epidemic. Our ultimate goal must be to find a preventive vaccine for HIV."

As part of the $500 million investment, Janssen will continue to advance an investigational mosaic-based vaccine regimen to prevent HIV together with a consortium of partners. An ongoing efficacy trial (Imbokodo) in 2,600 women in Southern Africa is fully enrolled. A second efficacy trial (Mosaico) is about to commence in North America, South America and Europe with 3,800 men who have sex with men and transgender individuals. In partnership with ViiV Healthcare, Janssen is also investigating a long-acting injectable HIV treatment regimen that could be administered to patients once every two months. This regimen, if approved, could potentially reduce HIV treatment for some patients to just twelve or even six injection visits per year to keep the virus under control, instead of a daily oral treatment taken 365 times per year.

Tuberculosis
In 2012, Janssen introduced bedaquiline, which was the first TB medicine with a novel mechanism of action in nearly half a century. Since then, the Company has provided more than 145,000 courses of treatment for multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) patients in 131 countries, including through a four-year donation program that operated in the 2015-2019 period in partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development and JSC Pharmstandard.

At the United Nations High-Level Meeting on Tuberculosis in September 2018, Johnson & Johnson announced a comprehensive 10-year initiative to support ending the TB epidemic by 2030, which builds on our current Health for Humanity 2020 TB Goal. With the goal of saving an estimated 1.8 million lives and preventing 12 million new TB infections in the next decade, Johnson & Johnson is working with partners to improve detection of undiagnosed cases of TB, broaden access to bedaquiline, and accelerate research & development (R&D) to discover next-generation TB treatments.
"TB is the world's number one infectious killer, and TB and MDR-TB cause major devastation for people, communities and entire countries around the world," says Jaak Peeters, Global Head, Global Public Health, Johnson & Johnson. "The good news is TB is both preventable and treatable, and Johnson & Johnson is committed to doing everything we can to make TB history. With our 10-year initiative we want to unleash the power of science and technology to forever change the trajectory of this terrible disease."...

Emergencies

Ebola – DRC+
Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Ebola Outbreak in DRC 61: 01 October 2019
Situation Update
In the past week, from 23 to 29 September, 20 new confirmed Ebola virus disease (EVD) cases, with an additional 12 deaths and an additional three probable cases validated from late August/early September, have been reported from seven health zones in two affected provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This perceived decrease in the number of cases should be interpreted with caution, as operational and security challenges in certain health zones make it difficult to undertake case detection and response functions. An increase in the number of reported cases is expected in the coming weeks once response activities resume in full.

The security situation In the overall operational areas of the EVD response is reported calm with no major security incidents affecting operations between the period between 26 to 29 September 2019...

Case management
...The The Pamoja Tulinde Maisha (PALM [together save lives]) randomized, controlled trial and Monitored Emergency Use of Unregistered and Investigational Interventions framework continue to enroll EVD confirmed patients, total patients thus far are 857 and 761, respectively as of 24 September 2019...

Implementation of ring vaccination protocol
As of 28 September 2019, 230,055 people at risk have consented to and received the rVSV-ZEBOV-GP Ebola vaccine. Of those, 55,801 are contacts and 154,689 contacts-of-contacts. The total number of vaccines includes 47,533 HCWs/FLWs.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo health authorities have endorsed the use of a second investigational Ebola vaccine, manufactured by Johnson & Johnson. This vaccine, which is administered as a two-dose course, 56 days apart, will be circulated in at-risk populations in areas that do not have active EVD transmission. Regular vaccination activities in EVD-affected areas will continue. The Merck/MSD vaccine will continue to be provided to all people at high risk of Ebola infection including those who have been in contact with a person confirmed to
have Ebola, all contacts of contacts, and others determined to be at high risk of contracting Ebola…

1,000 Ebola survivors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Joint Press Release by the UN Emergency Ebola Response Coordinator, World Health Organization, World Food Programme, UNICEF and Save the Children

GOMA, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 4 October 2019 - As the 1000th Ebola survivor returns home, United Nations agencies working to stop the current Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) today commended the strong leadership of the DRC health authorities and the tireless efforts of thousands of local health workers and partners that have led to 1000 people surviving the disease.

United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres handed Kavira her Ebola survivor certificate in early September. "I never thought I would make it at first but now that I am cured, I want to go back to my community and tell them to seek treatment early if they are affected because you can actually survive," said Kavira.

The outbreak, declared on 1 August 2018, started in North Kivu and has since spread to parts of Ituri and South Kivu provinces. Currently, active transmission is confined to Ituri, in several hotspots – Mambasa and Mandima – but the epidemic is evolving in an extremely complex environment, marked by poor health infrastructure, political instability, insecurity, community mistrust and resistance, and ongoing conflict involving scores of armed groups.

Through an integrated UN system-wide approach, the United Nations scaled-up its efforts in May in support of the DRC government-led response in the areas of public health, assistance to Ebola-affected communities, political engagement, security and strengthened financial management...

Although this is the largest and longest-running Ebola outbreak the DRC has experienced, new tools are now available to help stop the virus and save lives. A highly effective vaccine (shown to have 97.5% efficacy) has protected over 226,000 people. New treatments, that recent study results show can save over 90 per cent of people who come early during their illness, improve survival rates of people infected with Ebola.

"We have the tools, vaccines and treatments, but we still need to find and support every person who has been in contact with someone infected with Ebola,” Dr Ibrahima Socé Fall, World Health Organization Assistant Director-General for Emergency Response, said. WHO is the UN Agency leading the public health response. “Surviving this disease is all about trusting the responders – contact tracers, decontamination teams, burial teams, vaccinators, Ebola Treatment Centre staff – who are working tirelessly to protect people from this virus”...

Led by UNICEF with the support of international partners, thousands of Congolese responders and associations from the affected communities are engaging with community and religious leaders, mass media, and Ebola survivors to bring crucial knowledge of symptoms, prevention and treatment to the households and communities most at risk. Children are among the most
vulnerable in the communities, as they are not only at risk of contracting the virus but are also affected if they lose their parents or schools are closed. Save the Children and other organizations are reaching out to children on how to prevent contracting Ebola, through child-friendly awareness campaigns in schools and youth groups. An important part of this work is listening and responding to their pressing concerns, particularly in the areas where Ebola is often not perceived as a priority.

“When survivors tell communities the reason they are alive is because they sought treatment early, people believe them and are getting the help they need sooner. Survivors have become a crucial element in gaining the community trust and acceptance required to defeat this epidemic”, Edouard Beigbeder, UNICEF Representative in the DRC, said. “At the same time, having experienced the disease, they are able to offer a level of support and compassion to patients and their family members that is especially meaningful."

::: 430 days and 1000 victories in the fight against Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo 04 October 2019 Statement from Dr Matshidiso Moeti

::: Surviving Ebola and passing final school exams while in treatment isolation: Now bring on the future 02 October 2019

::: Dear parents and neighbours – A young mother tells her story of Ebola denial and then gratitude for treatment 01 October 2019

::: Ebola, cholera and measles: Triple threats to the poorest communities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo 1 October 2019

::: A doctor takes you to the tough and joy-filled days in the Ebola battle in Goma 30 September 2019

POLIO
Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Polio this week as of 25 September 2019
:: September’s Polio News is now available with the latest polio numbers and news updates.
:: Read through the August 2019 Technical Advisory Group (TAG) reports on Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Summary of new viruses this week:
:: Pakistan — three WPV1 cases and 13 WPV1-positive environmental samples;
:: Democratic Republic of the Congo — one circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) case;
:: Ghana — one cVDPV2 case and five positive environmental samples;
**:: Philippines —** one cVDPV2 case, one cVDPV2 and 5 cVDPV1 positive environmental samples.

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Philippines

**Philippines: Red Cross scales up as polio threatens 11 million children**

Manila/Kuala Lumpur/Geneva 2 October 2019 – Polio has made an alarming come-back after officially being eradicated 19 years ago in the Philippines. The Philippine Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) are scaling up to help contain the highly infectious virus.

On 19 September, a three-year-old girl was diagnosed with polio, the Philippines’ first confirmed case since 2000. A five-year-old boy has since tested positive. The polio virus was also detected in Manila’s sewage and the waterways of Davao in Mindanao. Low immunization rates have contributed to the outbreak. Polio is mainly transmitted by food, water or hands contaminated with human faeces containing the virus, so good hygiene is vital.

Philippine Red Cross Chairman, Richard Gordon said:

“We have mobilized all our chapters to coordinate with the health department and local officials and to provide the full support of volunteers for mass immunization and updating the list of all zero to five-year-old children and get their vaccination status. This will help us identify the areas with the highest risk of polio based on low vaccination coverage as well as the lack of toilets and limited running water.”

The IFRC has released 336,302 Swiss francs (336,700 US dollars) from its disaster relief emergency fund to support the Philippine Red Cross in Mindanao and Metro Manila to go house-to-house to vaccinate in high-risk areas including in informal settlements and hard-to-reach areas, and children who have missed out on vaccinations. Social mobilization teams and an information campaign will target 1.2 million people with messages on the importance of vaccination.

Head of the IFRC Philippines Country Office, Chris Staines said:

“We are very concerned that the resurgence of polio in the Philippines puts 11 million Filipino children under five at high risk of disability and even death. We appeal to all parents to protect their children against the virus during this massive, synchronized nationwide campaign. The Philippines has eradicated polio before, and together we can do it again.”

This is the third health emergency this year that the Philippine Red Cross has responded to, with babies and young children disproportionately affected. During a measles outbreak in February, the Red Cross cared for 3,400 patients by setting up seven measles care units in tents outside six hospitals, vaccinated nearly 17,000 children between six months and five years of age, and reached more than 1.9 million people with life-saving information. In response to a dengue outbreak, the Red Cross cared for 5,000 patients in nine emergency medical units set up at eight hospitals, and reached 120,000 people with messages on dengue prevention and management. Philippines Red Cross volunteers continue to respond to both of these ongoing health emergencies, even as they scale up to face the urgent risks of polio.
Featured Journal Content

The Journal of Infectious Diseases
Published: 30 September 2019
Accepted manuscript

Projection of costs of polio eradication compared to permanent control
Marita Zimmermann, MPH, PhD, Brittany Hagedorn, MBA, Hil Lyons, MS, PhD

Abstract
Despite increased efforts and spending toward polio eradication, it has yet to be eliminated worldwide. We aimed to project economic costs of polio eradication compared to permanent control. We used historical Financial Resource Requirements from the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, as well as vaccination and population data from publicly available sources to project costs for routine immunization, immunization campaigns, surveillance and lab, technical assistance, social mobilization, treatment, and overhead. We found that cumulative spending for a control strategy would exceed that for an eradication strategy in 2032 (range 2027-2051). Eradication of polio would likely be cost-saving compared to permanent control.

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 5 Oct 2019]
Democratic Republic of the Congo
:: Ebola Outbreak in DRC 61: 01 October 2019
:: 1000 Ebola survivors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo  04 October 2019
:: 430 days and 1000 victories in the fight against Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo  04 October 2019  Statement from Dr Matshidiso Moeti
:: Surviving Ebola and passing final school exams while in treatment isolation: Now bring on the future  02 October 2019
:: Dear parents and neighbours – A young mother tells her story of Ebola denial and then gratitude for treatment  01 October 2019
:: Ebola, cholera and measles: Triple threats to the poorest communities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo 1 October 2019
:: A doctor takes you to the tough and joy-filled days in the Ebola battle in Goma 30 September 2019

Mozambique floods  - No new digest announcements identified
Nigeria - No new digest announcements identified
South Sudan  - No new digest announcements identified
Syrian Arab Republic  - No new digest announcements identified
Somalia - No new digest announcements identified
Yemen - No new digest announcements identified
WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 5 Oct 2019]
Afghanistan - No new digest announcements identified
Angola - No new digest announcements identified
Burkina Faso [in French] - No new digest announcements identified
Burundi - No new digest announcements identified
Cameroon - No new digest announcements identified
Central African Republic - No new digest announcements identified
Ethiopia - No new digest announcements identified
HIV in Pakistan - No new digest announcements identified
Iran floods 2019 - No new digest announcements identified
Iraq - No new digest announcements identified
Libya - No new digest announcements identified
Malawi floods - No new digest announcements identified
Measles in Europe - No new digest announcements identified
MERS-CoV - No new digest announcements identified
Myanmar - No new digest announcements identified
Niger - No new digest announcements identified
occupied Palestinian territory - No new digest announcements identified
Sudan - No new digest announcements identified
Ukraine - No new digest announcements identified
Zimbabwe - No new digest announcements identified

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
:: 03 October 2019  Yemen: Flash Floods Flash Update No. 1 (As of 3 October 2019)
Syrian Arab Republic - No new digest announcements identified
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.

Editor’s Note:
Ebola in the DRC has been added as a OCHA “Corporate Emergency” this week:

**CYCLONE IDAI and Kenneth**
:: 02 Oct 2019  Southern Africa: Climate crisis leaves 9.2 million people severely food insecure
:: 30 September 2019  Southern Africa: Humanitarian Key Messages, September 2019

EBOLA OUTBREAK IN THE DRC - No new digest announcements identified

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**WHO & Regional Offices** [to 5 Oct 2019]
4 October 2019
*News release*
**WHO and FIFA team up for health**

1 October 2019
*Statement*
**WHO Director-General visits devastated sites in the Bahamas to assess health impacts of Hurricane Dorian**

30 September 2019
*News release*
**WHO launches digital app to improve care for older people**

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**Weekly Epidemiological Record, 4 October 2019, vol. 94, 40 (pp. 449–456)**
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449 Progress towards control and elimination of rubella and congenital rubella syndrome – worldwide, 2000–2018

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:: 430 days and 1000 victories in the fight against Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo 04 October 2019  Statement from Dr Matshidiso Moeti
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:: Dear parents and neighbours – A young mother tells her story of Ebola denial and then gratitude for treatment 01 October 2019
Ebola, cholera and measles: Triple threats to the poorest communities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo 1 October 2019

A doctor takes you to the tough and joy-filled days in the Ebola battle in Goma 30 September 2019

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

PAHO Directing Council ends with regional agreements to eliminate diseases and improve the quality of health care for all people (10/04/2019)

Quality of care and health of ethnic groups in the Americas are the focus of two new PAHO action plans (10/03/2019)

Young people in the Americas continue to miss out on vital health interventions (10/03/2019)

Indigenous, Afro-descendent and Roma populations at the center of new PAHO health plan (10/03/2019)

Countries of the Americas commit to a collective approach to eliminating more than 30 diseases (10/01/2019)

PAHO outlines six-year strategy to confront health challenges, advance health equity in the Americas (10/01/2019)

Number of older adults with long-term care needs will triple by 2050, PAHO warns (10/01/2019)

Meeting of Health Ministers at PAHO opens with call for accelerated action on urgent priorities in the Americas (09/30/2019)

PAHO Director urges faster progress toward universal health in the Americas (09/30/2019)

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

No new digest content identified.

WHO European Region EURO

Alcohol-related deaths drop in Russian Federation due to strict alcohol control measures, new report says 01-10-2019

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

National polio immunization days campaign in Iraq 30 September 2019

WHO Western Pacific Region

No new digest content identified.

CDC/ACIP [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.cdc.gov/media/index.html
https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/index.html

Latest News
WHO announces 1,000 Ebola survivors
Friday, October 4, 2019

HHS Awards $13.5 Million to Accelerate State and Local Planning Efforts for Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America
MMWR News Synopsis for October 4, 2019

National Trends in Hepatitis C Infection by Opioid Use Disorder Status Among Pregnant Women at Delivery Hospitalization — United States, 2000–2015

The rate of hepatitis C infection among women at delivery – both with and without opioid use disorder – increased significantly between 2000 and 2015. CDC examined the relationship between the opioid crisis and national trends in hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections among women during hospital deliveries. Overall, the U.S. rate of HCV infection at delivery increased from 0.8 infections per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 4.1 in 2015. During this time period, among those women with opioid use disorder, the rates of HCV infection increased from 87 to 217 per 1,000 deliveries. Among those without opioid use disorder, the rate of HCV infection increased from 0.7 to 2.6 per 1,000 deliveries. Treatment of opioid use disorder should include screening and referral for related conditions such as HCV infection.

Evaluation of Infection Prevention and Control Readiness at Frontline Health Care Facilities in High-Risk Districts Bordering Ebola Virus Disease–Affected Areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo — Uganda, 2018

During an Ebola outbreak, frontline healthcare facilities must have the capacity to rapidly identify suspected Ebola cases and refer suspected Ebola cases for treatment in order to protect patients, staff, and visitors. The 2014–2016 West Africa Ebola outbreak demonstrated the importance of strengthening infection prevention and control (IPC) capacity at frontline healthcare facilities to prevent healthcare–associated transmission. Shortly after the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was declared, Uganda initiated Ebola preparedness activities in districts bordering DRC. IPC assessments revealed gaps in screening, isolation, and notification practices at four frontline healthcare facilities. Rapid scale-up of IPC preparedness activities at facilities where the risk of encountering patients with Ebola is high must be undertaken to ensure that these facilities have the capacity to rapidly identify suspected Ebola cases and refer patients for treatment to protect patients, staff, and visitors.

Progress Toward Rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome Control and Elimination — Worldwide, 2000–2018

Rubella is being eliminated country by country. For the first time, more than half of the world’s infants are protected against rubella. Since 2011, there has been an acceleration in the efforts to introduce rubella-containing vaccine using a strategy that can result in elimination. In 2018, more than half (69%) of the world’s infants were vaccinated for rubella. This is the highest-ever infant vaccination rate for rubella. Because of vaccination activities, 81 (43%) countries have stopped endemic rubella transmission, ending birth defects due to congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) in those countries. CRS is a condition that occurs after a mother is infected with rubella during pregnancy and can cause birth defects. Rubella and CRS are preventable through vaccination.

Africa CDC  [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.africacdc.org/
News
No new digest content identified.

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China CDC
http://www.chinacdc.cn/en/
No new digest content identified.

National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China
http://en.nhc.gov.cn/
Selected Updates and Press Releases
No new digest content identified.

::::::

Announcements

Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group  [to 5 Oct 2019]
News
A computational challenge to help developmental biology
October 1, 2019
Q&A with the scientists and organizers behind a new competition to use machine learning to reconstruct an entire animal’s developmental lineage

BMGF - Gates Foundation  [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Media-Center/Press-Releases
No new digest content identified.

Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute  [to 5 Oct 2019]
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 5 Oct 2019]
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 5 Oct 2019]
http://cepi.net/
News
No new digest content identified.

Clinton Health Access Initiative, Inc. (CHAI) [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://clintonhealthaccess.org/about/
News & Press Releases
No new digest content identified.

EDCTP [to 5 Oct 2019]
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
Latest news
4 October 2019
EDCTP invests €18 million in evaluation of candidate malaria vaccine portfolio
EDCTP awarded a grant of EUR 18 million to an international consortium to evaluate a portfolio of three innovative candidate malaria vaccines that aim to block transmission of the Plasmodium falciparum parasite. The PfTBV consortium is coordinated by Dr Issaka Sagara from the University of Sciences, Techniques and Technologies in Bamako, Mali, with research sites in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia and Mali. Two vaccines were developed by the Statens Serum Institute (SSI, Denmark), the third has been developed and will be produced through the National Institutes of Health in the US which also contributes a large financial investment. Additional co-funding is received from PATH in the US...

Emory Vaccine Center [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.vaccines.emory.edu/
Website not responding at inquiry

European Medicines Agency [to 5 Oct 2019]
04/10/2019
News: EMA Management Board: highlights of October 2019 meeting

European Vaccine Initiative [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.euvgaccine.eu/news-events
02 October 2019
Initiation of Phase 1 Zika vaccine clinical trial
The ZIKAVAX consortium announced today the initiation of a Phase 1 clinical trial of a second-generation Zika vaccine. The vaccine candidate is based on one of the project partners - Themis- proprietary measles vector platform.

**FDA** [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/default.htm

October 3, 2019 - **FDA approves second drug to prevent HIV infection as part of ongoing efforts to end the HIV epidemic**

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration today approved Descovy (emtricitabine 200 mg and tenofovir alafenamide 25 mg) in at-risk adults and adolescents weighing at least 35kg for HIV-1 pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to reduce the risk of HIV-1 infection from sex, excluding those who have receptive vaginal sex. Descovy is not indicated in individuals at risk of HIV-1 infection from receptive vaginal sex because the effectiveness in this population has not been evaluated...

**Fondation Merieux** [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.fondation-merieux.org/

News

No new digest content identified.

**Gavi** [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://www.gavi.org/

Latest news

No new digest content identified.

**GHIT Fund** [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://www.ghitfund.org/newsroom/press

GHIT was set up in 2012 with the aim of developing new tools to tackle infectious diseases that

September 30, 2019

**GHIT Fund Announces New Investments: A Total of 630 Million Yen in Drug for Malaria, Tuberculosis, Chagas disease, and Leishmaniasis, Vaccines for Malaria and Chagas disease, and Diagnostics for Malaria**

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**Global Fund** [to 5 Oct 2019]

News & Stories

News

**Sweden Steps Up Fight Against Epidemics with Strong Pledge to Global Fund**

03 October 2019

**Funding Model**

**Further Resources and Materials Now Available for 2020-2022 Funding Cycle**

03 October 2019
News

Norway Makes Strong Pledge to Global Fund
29 September 2019

Hilleman Laboratories  [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.hillemanlabs.org/
No new digest content identified.

Human Vaccines Project  [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.humanvaccinesproject.org/media/press-releases/
Press Releases
No new digest content identified.

IAVI  [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://www.iavi.org/newsroom
No new digest content identified.

International Coalition of Medicines Regulatory Authorities (ICMRA)
Selected Statements, Press Releases, Research
Strategic Priority on Innovation – ICMRA Innovation Project 3D Bio-Printing Case Study: Summary of Discussions and Considerations for the New Informal Innovation Network
October 1, 2019 :: 3D Bio-Printing Case Study Report

IFFIm
No new digest content identified.

IFRC  [to 5 Oct 2019]
Selected Press Releases, Announcements
Philippines
Philippines: Red Cross scales up as polio threatens 11 million children
Manila/Kuala Lumpur/Geneva 2 October 2019 – Polio has made an alarming come-back after officially being eradicated 19 years ago in the Philippines. The Philippine Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC ... 2 October 2019
[See Polio above for detail]
**IVAC** [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/ivac/index.html

*Updates*
No new digest content identified.

**IVI** [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.ivi.int/
*Selected IVI News & Announcements*
No new digest content identified.

**JEE Alliance** [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://www.jeealliance.org/
*Selected News and Events*
No new digest content identified.

**MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières** [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.msf.org/
*Latest [Selected Announcements]*
*DRC Ebola outbreaks*
**Vaccinating against Ebola in a challenging context**
Project Update 3 Oct 2019

**National Vaccine Program Office - U.S. HHS** [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://www.hhs.gov/vaccines/about/index.html
*RFI*
**Request for Information (RFI) From Non-Federal Stakeholders: Developing the 2020 National Vaccine Plan**
For nearly a decade the 2010 National Vaccine Plan (NVP) has served as the nation's leading roadmap for enhancing all aspects of the U.S. vaccine and immunization system. To ensure the NVP remains nimble to the evolving vaccine and immunization landscape, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is leading the development of the 2020 National Vaccine Plan. The updated plan will reflect immunization across the lifespan and guide priority actions for the period 2020-2025.

As part of that process, the HHS Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy (OIDP) has issued a Request for Information to solicit input from subject matter experts and non-federal stakeholders on potential priorities, goals, and objectives for the plan.

We invite you to share your feedback on the Request for Information. Comments are due no later than 5:00 p.m., ET on October 24, 2019.

View the Request for Information and provide your feedback

**NIH** [to 5 Oct 2019]
*Selected News Releases*
NIH funding bolsters rare diseases research collaborations  
October 3, 2019 — New grants aimed at better understanding diseases, moving potential treatments closer to the clinic.

In women with HIV, TB preventive therapy poses greater risk in pregnancy than postpartum  
October 2, 2019 — Deferring drug until after delivery is safer, NIH-funded trial finds.

NIH researchers create new viral vector for improved gene therapy in sickle cell disease  
October 2, 2019 — ‘Forward-oriented’ design might boost treatment effectiveness and broaden use.

New NIH-funded translational research centers to speed, diversify Alzheimer’s drug discovery  
October 1, 2019 — Expanded open science will advance the pipeline for innovative therapeutics

NIH to fund hubs to accelerate development of biomedical health technologies  
October 1, 2019 — Program links academic institutions developing best practices to translate biomedical innovations into public benefit.

NIH forms new collaborative influenza vaccine research network  
September 30, 2019 — The CIVICs program is a new network of research centers that will work together to develop more durable, broadly protective and longer-lasting influenza vaccines.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health, has initiated the Collaborative Influenza Vaccine Innovation Centers (CIVICs) program, a new network of research centers that will work together in a coordinated, multidisciplinary effort to develop more durable, broadly protective and longer-lasting influenza vaccines. NIAID will provide up to approximately $51 million in total first-year funding for the program, which is designed to support the CIVICs program centers over seven years.

“To more effectively fight influenza on a global scale, we need better influenza vaccines that are more broadly protective,” said NIAID Director Anthony S. Fauci, M.D. “With the CIVICs program we hope to encourage an exchange of ideas, technology and scientific results across multiple institutions to facilitate a more efficient and coordinated approach to novel influenza vaccine development.”

The CIVICs network will develop so-called universal influenza vaccines, which could provide longer-lasting protection than current vaccines and against a wider variety of influenza viruses. The CIVICs centers will conduct multidisciplinary research that supports the development of vaccine candidates through testing in preclinical studies, clinical trials and human challenge studies. The CIVICs network also will explore approaches to improve seasonal influenza vaccines, such as by testing alternative vaccine platforms or incorporating new adjuvants (substances added to vaccines to boost immunity). These advances could substantially reduce influenza hospitalizations and deaths in the future.

The CIVICs program will include three Vaccine Centers, one Vaccine Manufacturing and Toxicology Core, two Clinical Cores, and one Statistical, Data Management, and Coordination Center (SDMCC)...
**RoRI [Research on Research Institute]** [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://researchonresearch.org/
We're an open and independent new initiative providing data, analysis and intelligence on how to make research systems more strategic, open, diverse and inclusive.

**News and Events**

**RoRI launches to enable more strategic, open, diverse, and inclusive research** [undated]
We're thrilled to announce the launch of the Research on Research Institute (RoRI) – an international consortium of research funders, academic institutions, and technologists working to champion the latest approaches to research on research.

Co-founded by the Wellcome Trust, the universities of Sheffield and Leiden, and Digital Science, the RoRI consortium will undertake transformative and translational research on research (also known as meta-research, science of science or meta-science). By analysing research systems and experimenting with decision and evaluation data, tools and frameworks, we aim to advance more strategic, open, diverse and inclusive research.

In support of its overall vision for transformative and translational research on research, RoRI has five objectives:
:: To support, expand and build capacity for interdisciplinary, mixed-methods research on research (RoR) in the UK and internationally;
:: To connect academic capabilities to the data and analytical resources of Wellcome, Digital Science and RoRI's wider consortium of strategic partners;
:: To co-design, experiment and apply new tools, indicators, funding modes, prioritisation and evaluation frameworks;
:: To critically evaluate RoR methods and support engagement with data and evidence about research systems by decision makers and society;
:: To create an independent space for learning, networking and collaboration between researchers, policymakers, funders & technologists.

RoRI will be based for an initial two-year incubation phase at Wellcome's offices in London. To date, eleven strategic partners have expressed their interest in becoming part of the RoRI consortium, including private foundations, academic research institutions, and public funding
agencies from eight countries – Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, India, Netherlands, Switzerland, and the USA – and one pan-African partner, the African Academy of Sciences.

Together, the consortium will codesign projects and share data to inform comparative analysis of research systems and cultures, and develop, test and apply novel approaches to decision-making, prioritisation, allocation and evaluation....

RoRI Working Paper No.1
Supporting priority setting in science using research funding landscapes
posted on 29.09.2019,
RoRI Institute :: Ludo Waltman Ismael Rafols Nees Jan van Eck Alfredo Yegros Yegros

In this working paper, we describe how to map research funding landscapes in order to support research funders in setting priorities. Based on data on scientific publications, a funding landscape highlights the research fields that are supported by different funders. The funding landscape described here has been created using data from the Dimensions database. It is presented using a freely available web-based tool that provides an interactive visualization of the landscape. We demonstrate the use of the tool through a case study in which we analyze funding of mental health research.

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.sabin.org/updates/pressreleases
Statements and Press Releases
Sabin Vaccine Institute Receives $20.5 Million from BARDA with Potential of up to $128 Million to Develop Ebola Sudan and Marburg Vaccines
Tuesday, October 1, 2019
WASHINGTON, D.C. – The Sabin Vaccine Institute (Sabin) today announced a funding award of $20.5 million with options for an additional $107.5 million from the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Under the terms of this agreement, the full program is expected to advance development of clinical-stage monovalent vaccines against Ebola Sudan and Marburg viruses through Phase 2 clinical trials...

UNAIDS [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.unaids.org/en
Selected Press Releases/Reports/Statements
3 October 2019
How London’s first dedicated HIV ward changed the AIDS response

UNICEF [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases
Selected Statements, Press Releases, Reports
Press release
1,000 Ebola survivors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Joint Press Release by the UN Emergency Ebola Response Coordinator, World Health Organization, World Food Programme, UNICEF and Save the Children
04/10/2019
[See Emergencies above for detail]

**Vaccination Acceptance Research Network (VARN)**  [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://vaccineacceptance.org/news.html#header1-2r
No new digest content identified.

**Vaccine Confidence Project**  [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.vaccineconfidence.org/
No new digest content identified.

**Vaccine Education Center – Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia**  [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center
No new digest content identified.

**Wellcome Trust**  [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://wellcome.ac.uk/news
News | 3 October 2019
**Stephen Caddick to step down as Director of Innovations at Wellcome**
Stephen has made a very significant contribution to advancing Wellcome’s mission over the past five years, including building the Innovations team and developing the Innovations strategy. Wellcome will continue with the strategy, which has approval from the Board, as originally planned.

News | 2 October 2019
**Danny Truell (1963-2019): five decisions that made the modern Wellcome**
Danny Truell, who died this week, served as Wellcome's Chief Investment Officer (CIO) for more than a decade and helped make Wellcome what it is today. Nick Moakes, Wellcome's current CIO, pays tribute to Danny's brilliance.

**Why We Vaccinate**  [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://www.whywevax.org/
News
No new digest content identified.

**The Wistar Institute**  [to 5 Oct 2019]
Press Release  Oct. 3, 2019
**Targeting a Novel Regulator of Mitochondrial Cell Death Delivers Anticancer Activity in Preclinical Studies**
PHILADELPHIA — (Oct. 3, 2019) — A novel anticancer molecule created by researchers at The Wistar Institute showed therapeutic activity in preclinical models of various cancer types.
This cell-permeable peptidomimetic was designed to disrupt a newly identified protein complex involving mitochondrial fission factor (MFF) and the voltage-dependent anion channel-1 (VDAC1), which regulates mitochondrial cell death. These results appeared online in the journal Cancer Research.

Press Release  Oct. 1, 2019
NIH New Innovator Award Given to Wistar Researcher to Unravel the Metabolic Link Between Diet, Alcohol Consumption and Cancer

PHILADELPHIA — (October 1, 2019) — The National Institutes of Health (NIH) today announced that Zachary T Schug, Ph.D., assistant professor in the Molecular & Cellular Oncogenesis Program at The Wistar Institute, was awarded the prestigious NIH Director’s New Innovator Award in support of his research on the link between a high sugar/fat diet, alcohol use and cancer.

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)  [to 5 Oct 2019]
No new digest content identified.

ARM [Alliance for Regenerative Medicine]  [to 5 Oct 2019]
https://alliancercrm.org/press-releases/
October 2, 2019
The Alliance for Regenerative Medicine Announces Election of 2020 ARM Officers, Executive Committee, and Board of Directors

BIO  [to 5 Oct 2019]
No new digest content identified.

DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network  [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.dcvmn.org/
Events
DCVMN 20th Annual General Meeting
21 October 2019 to 23 October 2019
Rio de Janeiro / Brazil

IFPMA  [to 5 Oct 2019]
http://www.ifpma.org/resources/news-releases/
Selected Press Releases, Statements, Publications
No new digest content identified.

PhRMA  [to 5 Oct 2019]
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
October 2019 Volume 47, Issue 10, p1161-1282
http://www.ajicjournal.org/current
Major Articles
Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus in the last two years: Health care workers still at risk
Jaffar A. Al-Tawfiq, Ziad A. Memish
p1167–1170
Published online: May 23, 2019

American Journal of Preventive Medicine
October 2019 Volume 57, Issue 4, p429-584
http://www.ajpmonline.org/current
Research Articles
Peng-jun Lu, Mei-Chuan Hung, Alissa C. O'Halloran, Helen Ding, Anup Srivastav, Walter W. Williams, James A. Singleton
p458–469
Published online: August 29, 2019

Hepatitis B Birth Dose: First Shot at Timely Early Childhood Vaccination
Natalia V. Oster, Emily C. Williams, Joseph M. Unger, Polly A. Newcomb, Elizabeth N. Jacobson, M. Patricia deHart, Janet A. Englund, Annika M. Hofstetter
e117–e124
Published in issue: October 2019
Efficacy of a Web-Based Intervention to Increase Uptake of Maternal Vaccines: An RCT
Sean T. O’Leary, Komal J. Narwaney, Nicole M. Wagner, Courtney R. Kraus, Saad B. Omer, Jason M. Glanz
e125–e133
Published online: August 27, 2019

American Journal of Public Health
November 2019 109(11)
http://ajph.aphapublications.org/toc/ajph/current
HIV
Justice, Science, and HIV: Challenging HIV Criminalization
Matthew M. Kavanagh and Lawrence O. Gostin
109(11), pp. 1480–1481

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
Volume 101, Issue 4, 2019
http://www.ajtmh.org/content/journals/14761645/101/4
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Annals of Internal Medicine
1 October 2019 Vol: 171, Issue 7
http://annals.org/aim/issue
[New issue; No digest content identified]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation
http://resource-allocation.biomedcentral.com/
(Accessed 5 Oct 2019)
[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Global Health
October 2019 - Volume 4 - Suppl 9
https://gh.bmj.com/content/4/Suppl_9
Analysis
The state of strategic plans for the health workforce in Africa (5 October, 2019)
Doris Osei Afriyie, Jennifer Nyoni, Adam Ahmat

Commentary
Partnership with private for-profit sector for universal health coverage in sub-Saharan Africa: opportunities and caveats (5 October, 2019)
Juliet Nabyonga-Orem, Joy Belinda Nabukalu, Sam Agatre Okuonzi

Research
Poor availability of essential medicines for women and children threatens progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 3 in Africa (5 October, 2019)
Benson Droti, Kathryn Patricia O'Neill, Matthews Mathai, Delanyo Yao Tsidi Dovlo, Jane Robertson

Abstract
Background
Most maternal and child deaths are preventable or treatable with proven, cost-effective interventions for infectious diseases and maternal and neonatal complications. In 2015 sub-Saharan Africa accounted for up to 66% of global maternal deaths and half of the under-five deaths. Access to essential medicines and commodities and trained healthcare workers to provide life-saving maternal, newborn and post-natal care are central to further reductions in maternal and child mortality.

Methods
Available data for 24 priority medicines for women and children were extracted from WHO service availability and readiness assessments conducted between 2012 and 2015 for eight countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The mean availability of medicines in facilities stating they provide services for women or children and differences by facility type, ownership and location are reported.

Results
The mean availability of 12 priority essential medicines for women ranged from 22% to 40% (median 33%; IQR 12%) and 12 priority medicines for children ranged from 28% to 57% (median 50%; IQR 14%). Few facilities (<1%) had all nominated medicines available. There was higher availability of priority medicines for women in hospitals than in primary care facilities: range 32%–80% (median 61%) versus 20%–39% (median 23%) and for children’s medicines 31%–71% (median 58%) versus 27%–57% (median 48%). Availability was higher in public than private facilities: for women’s medicines, range 21%–41% (median 34%) versus 4%–36% (median 27%) and for children’s medicines 28%–58% (median 51%) versus 5%–58% (median 46%). Patterns were mixed for rural and urban location for the priority medicines for women, but similar for children’s medicines.

Conclusions
The survey results show unacceptably low availability of priority medicines for women and children in the eight countries. Governments should ensure the availability of medicines for mothers and children if they are to achieve the health sustainable development goals.

BMC Health Services Research
http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmchealthservres/content
(Accessed 5 Oct 2019)
[No new digest content identified]

BMC Infectious Diseases
http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcinfectdis/content
(Accessed 5 Oct 2019)
[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medical Ethics
Participant Engagement in Translational Genomics Research: Respect for Persons—and Then Some
Janet E. Childerhose, Candice R. Finnila, Joon-Ho Yu, Barbara A. Koenig, Jean McEwen, Stacey L. Berg, Benjamin S. Wilfond, Paul S. Appelbaum, Kyle B. Brothers

Pages: 2-15
First Published: 20 September 2019

ABSTRACT
The expansion of both formal and informal frameworks of “engaged” research in translational research settings raises emerging and substantial normative concerns. In this article, we draw on findings from a focus group study with members of a national consortium of translational genomic research sites. The goals were to catalog informal participant engagement practices, to explore the perceived roots of these practices and the motivations of research staff members for adopting them, and to reflect on their ethical implications. We learned that participant engagement is a deliberate strategy by research staff members both to achieve instrumental
research goals and to “do research differently” in response to past research injustices. While many of the participant engagement practices used in translational genomic research are not new, important insights can be gained through a closer examination of the specific contours of participant engagement in this context. These practices appear to have been shaped by the professional training of genetic counselors and by the interests and needs of participants who enroll in clinical genomics studies. The contours of this contemporary application of engaged research principles have relevance not only to clinical genomics research but also to translational research broadly, particularly for how communities of clinical researchers are interpreting the principle of respect for persons. Our findings invite normative questions about the governance of these practices and sociological questions about whether and how clinical researchers in other professions are also engaging participants in translational research settings.

**Improving Translation and Cultural Appropriateness of Spanish-Language Consent Materials for Biobanks**  
Kathleen M. Brelsford, Ernesto Ruiz, Catherine M. Hammack, Laura M. Beskow  
Pages: 16-27  
First Published: 20 September 2019

**The European Journal of Public Health**  
Volume 29, Issue 5, October 2019  
[https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/29/5](https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/29/5)  
**Editorials**  
**Ebola: global commitment for local engagement needed**  
Maike Winters, Helena Nordenstedt

**Migration**  
**Adjuvanted influenza vaccine for the Italian elderly in the 2018/19 season: an updated health technology assessment**  
Chiara de Waure, Sara Boccalini, Paolo Bonanni, Daniela Amicizia, Andrea Poscia ...  
European Journal of Public Health, Volume 29, Issue 5, October 2019, Pages 900–905,  
[https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckz041](https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckz041)

**Genome Medicine**  
[https://genomemedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles](https://genomemedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles)  
[Accessed 5 Oct 2019]  
[No new digest content identified]

**Global Health Action**  
Volume 11, 2018 – Issue 1  
[https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/zgha20/11/1?nav=tocList](https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/zgha20/11/1?nav=tocList)  
[Reviewed earlier]

**Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)**
Human Gene Therapy
Volume 30, Issue 10 / October 2019
https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/hum/30/10

Special Issue: Genetic and Metabolic Disorders 27th Annual Congress of the ESGCT

Editorial
Breaking the Barriers of Genetic and Metabolic Disorders
Hildegard Büning, Fatima Bosch, and Federico Mingozzi
Pages: 1177–1179
Published Online: 24 September 2019

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine
Number 7, May 2019
https://odihpn.org/magazine/making-humanitarian-action-work-for-women-and-girls/

Special Feature: Making humanitarian action work for women and girls
by HPN May 2019
The theme of this edition of Humanitarian Exchange, co-edited with Women Deliver, is making humanitarian action work for women and girls. Despite gains, including commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit, there is still much to be done to address the gendered impacts of humanitarian crises and improve gender-sensitive humanitarian action.

In the lead article, Jacqueline Paul advocates for feminist humanitarian action based on evidence that improvements in women's socio-economic status can reduce excess mortality among women after shocks. Jean Kemitare, Juliet Were and Jennate Eoomkham look at the role of local women's rights organisations in preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, and Marcy Hersh and Diana Abou Abbas highlight opportunities for more concrete action on sexual and reproductive health in emergencies.

Citing experience from Vanuatu, Jane Newnham explains how women will choose to use contraceptives even during a humanitarian response, when services and counselling are delivered in an appropriate and responsive way. Drawing on experience in Bangladesh, Tamara Fetters and colleagues challenge the belief that abortion is a non-essential service, or too complicated for humanitarian actors to provide. Darcy Ataman, Shannon Johnson, Justin Cikuru and Jaime Cundy reflect on an innovative programme using music therapy to help survivors of trauma.

Emilie Rees Smith, Emma Symonds and Lauryn Oates highlight lessons from the STAGE education programme in Afghanistan, and Degan Ali and Deqa Saleh outline how African Development Solutions is helping women and girls take on leadership and decision-making roles in Somalia. Fiona Samuels and Taveeshi Gupta explore patterns of suicide among young people in Vietnam, with a particular focus on girls, and Subhashni Raj, Brigitte Laboukly and Shantony Moli illustrate the importance of a gendered approach to community-based disaster risk reduction in the South-West Pacific. Nicola Jones, Workneh Yadete and Kate Pincock draw on research in Ethiopia to explore the gender- and age-specific vulnerabilities of adolescents. The edition ends with an article by Julie Rialet-Cislaghi on how humanitarian responses can better address child marriage.
Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)  
Volume 15, Issue 9, 2019  
http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/khvi20/current  
[Reviewed earlier]

Infectious Agents and Cancer  
http://www.infectagentcancer.com/content  
[Accessed 5 Oct 2019]  
[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty  
http://www.idpjournal.com/content  
[Accessed 5 Oct 2019]  
Scoping Review  
**Neglected tropical diseases in the People’s Republic of China: progress towards elimination**  
Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, considerable progress has been made in the control and elimination of the country’s initial set of 11 neglected tropical diseases. Indeed, eliminat...  
Authors: Men-Bao Qian, Jin Chen, Robert Bergquist, Zhong-Jie Li, Shi-Zhu Li, Ning Xiao, Jürg Utzinger and Xiao-Nong Zhou  
Citation: Infectious Diseases of Poverty 2019 8:86  
Published on: 2 October 2019

International Health  
Volume 11, Issue 5, September 2019  
http://inthealth.oxfordjournals.org/content/current  
[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health  
Vol 6, No 10 (2019)  October 2019  
https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/55  
Original Research Articles  
**Vaccination coverage and its determinants in rural areas of district Doda of Jammu and Kashmir, India**  
Rajnesh Kumar, Kanchan Mukherjee  
DOI: 10.18203/2394-6040.ijcmph20194501  

**Knowledge and awareness of cervical cancer, its screening and HPV vaccination among out patients in a tertiary care institute in India**
Hand hygiene in low- and middle-income countries
Michael J. Loftus, Chloe Guitart, Ermita Tartari, Andrew J. Stewardson, Fatma Amer, Fernando Bellissimo-Rodrigues, Yew Fong Lee, Shaheen Mehtar, Buyiswa L. Sithole, Didier Pittet
p25–30
Published online: June 9, 2019

Short Communications
Measles transmission at an international airport — Taiwan, March–April 2018
Hsin-I Huang, Ming-Chu Tai, Kun-Bin Wu, Wan-Chin Chen, Angela Song-En Huang, Wen-Yueh Cheng, Ming-Tsan Liu, Wan-Ting Huang
p188–190
Published online: August 6, 2019

... This investigation serves as a reminder that an international airport can be a hotspot for measles transmission. International travelers, airline cabin crew, and airport employees are recommended to check their vaccination status and ensure that they are fully vaccinated against measles. Furthermore, it is recommended that airline and airport employers have an occupational health vaccination program in place to ensure appropriate pre-employment assessment of measles immunity and vaccination.

JAMA
October 1, 2019, Vol 322, No. 13, Pages 1225-1322
http://jama.jamanetwork.com/issue.aspx

Viewpoint
The Power of Vaccines and How Gavi Has Helped Make the World Healthier2019
Lasker-Bloomberg Public Service Award
Seth Berkley, MD
free access
this Viewpoint, the CEO of Lasker-Bloomberg Public Service Award winner Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, describes its work improving access to affordable childhood vaccines in low-income countries.

[See Milestones above for detail]

JAMA Pediatrics
September 2019, Vol 173, No. 9, Pages 807-900
http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/issue.aspx
[Reviewed earlier]

JBI Database of Systematic Review and Implementation Reports
September 2019 - Volume 17 - Issue 9
http://journals.lww.com/jbisrir/Pages/currenttoc.aspx
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Adolescent Health
October 2019 Volume 65, Issue 4, p433-570
https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X(18)X0012-3
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Community Health
Volume 44, Issue 5, October 2019
https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/44/5
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Development Economics
Volume 140  Pages 1-374 (September 2019)
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics
Volume 14 Issue 4, October 2019
http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jre/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health
October 2019 - Volume 73 - 10
https://jech.bmj.com/content/73/10
[New issue; No digest content identified]
Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine
Volume 12, Issue 3  Pages: 185-231  August 2019
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/17565391/current  
[Reviewed earlier]  

Journal of Global Ethics
Volume 15, Issue 2, 2019  
http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjge20/current  
Selected papers of the 2018 meetings of International Development Ethics Association & Groupe de Recherche en Economie Théorique et Appliquée 
[Reviewed earlier]  

Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved (JHCPU)
Volume 30, Number 2, May 2019  
https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/40369  
[Reviewed earlier]  

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health
Volume 21, Issue 5, October 2019  
https://link.springer.com/journal/10903/21/5  
[Reviewed earlier]  

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies
Volume 17, 2019  Issue 4  
https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wimm20/current  
[Reviewed earlier]  

Journal of Infectious Diseases
Volume 220, Issue 6, 15 September 2019  
https://academic.oup.com/jid/issue/220/6  
[Reviewed earlier]  

Journal of Medical Ethics
September 2019 - Volume 45 - 9  
http://jme.bmj.com/content/current  
[Reviewed earlier]  

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews
Volume 6, Issue 3 (2019)  
https://digitalrepository.aurorahealthcare.org/jpcrr/
Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)
Volume 8, Issue 3, September 2019
https://academic.oup.com/jpids/issue
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics
October 2019 Volume 213, p1-256
http://www.jpeds.com/current
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice
https://joppp.biomedcentral.com/
[Accessed 5 Oct 2019]
[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice
September/October 2019 - Volume 25 - Issue 5
https://journals.lww.com/jphmp/pages/currenttoc.aspx
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Public Health Policy
Volume 40, Issue 3, September 2019
https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/40/3
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Refugee & Global Health
https://ir.library.louisville.edu/rgh/
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface
7 August 2019 Volume 16 Issue 157
https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rsif/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Travel Medicine
Volume 26, Issue 6, 2019
https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/26/6
[Reviewed earlier]
The Global Fund’s Sixth Replenishment Conference: a challenge for France, a challenge for global health
Stéphanie Tchiombiano, Jean-François Delfraissy, François Dabis on behalf of Santé mondiale 2030

The Global Fund has been supported by unprecedented financial mobilisation for health—US$41.6 billion since its inception. It has had a leading role in the progress achieved in the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, with 32 million lives saved through the Global Fund partnership by the end of 2018. The Global Fund has transformed the approach to international development assistance, creating a new ecosystem for global health based on multisectoral governance, civil society participation, country ownership, and independent evaluation mechanisms.

In a context of stagnating development assistance for health for at least the past 5 years, it is imperative that the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment Conference provides a clear and positive signal and initiates a new dynamic, including by refocusing on the trajectory of eliminating the three target diseases. The replenishment is also a time for donor and recipient countries to rethink the Global Fund's approach so that it increases investment in strengthening health systems and becomes more inclusive and more able to adapt to each context.

The Sixth Replenishment Conference in Lyon is a time to reposition France on the global health agenda. The success of the event will depend on the level of global financial commitment. Given the unmet needs and the possibility of fulfilling them with additional resources, the minimum $14 billion expected for replenishment is not acceptable and a more ambitious target should be set. The success of the replenishment will also rely on the increased diversity of donors and stakeholders, moving from a Global Fund mainly financed by G7 countries to a truly multilateral Global Fund. Finally, the debate on enlarging the scope and priorities of the Global Fund within the current and future global health agenda should be at the centre of the international debate...
Parents of young children have unique informational needs and it has been demonstrated that information-seeking behaviors influence health outcomes. Due to social media’s popularity, understanding parents’ use of social media may assist in disseminating accurate parenting information and in developing targeted interventions. Thus, we aimed to identify and describe the existing literature of parental use of social media for parenting in the U.S.
China: How science made a superpower
Shellen Wu traces the rise of the dominant force in science, in the second of a series of essays on the ways in which the past 150 years have shaped today’s research system, marking Nature’s anniversary.

Harnessing innate immunity in cancer therapy
The authors review recent developments in our understanding of the antitumour effects of the innate immune system and how this system could be harnessed in the clinic. Olivier Demaria, Stéphanie Cornen & Eric Vivier

Opening the door to backroom biologics
What would a world look like in which biohackers had access to automated drug-production platforms?
Open Access
... Biohackers are not the only ones chipping at the pharmaceutical monolith. Several medical centers are starting to produce limited batches of drugs for patients at the bedside through either magistral pharmacies or non-profit companies serving networks of participating hospitals. These initiatives are being driven by shortages in the supply of drugs and spiraling pharmaceutical prices. In the Netherlands, the University of Utrecht has established a network of hospitals capable of manufacturing and distributing magistral products across Europe and beyond. Similarly, in the United States, hospital systems such as Advocate Aurora Health are banding together and forming non-profit companies capable of manufacturing and distributing drugs for participating institutions. Commercial efforts in autologous chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapies have already moved the therapeutic frontier away from bulk to small-scale production.

Automated benchtop systems are beginning to integrate oligonucleotide synthesis and protein production. Last month, San Diego biotech SGI-DNA raised $25 million to invest in the global commercial launch of its BioXp 3200 system, an automated benchtop oligo-assembly platform for protein production, antibody library generation and cell engineering. Kilobaser advertises its portable, low-scale oligo synthesizer as the “Nespresso machine for DNA primers” for the research market.
Given economic pressures to innovate in drug manufacture and the potential of platform production technologies to enable decentralization, we may imagine a future in which the brand manufacturers’ monopoly on biologics could be broken. The first charge will come from biosimilar manufacturers. Small-scale magistral production for patients at the bedside would add a flanking maneuver. And biohacking might execute a final sharp pincer movement.

In such a scenario, biohackers could conceivably contribute by discovering new agents for the thousands of rare and ultra-rare diseases with no therapeutic options that drug companies dismiss because markets are too small. Contract services could provide pharmacokinetics and toxicology testing. And if automated production platforms become more widely available—perhaps in magistral production hubs—together with an adapted regulatory approval or registration system, biohackers might be able to plug their homebrew therapeutics into them. This remains a thought experiment for now...

### Nature Genetics
Volume 51 Issue 10, October 2019
[https://www.nature.com/ng/volumes/51/issues/10](https://www.nature.com/ng/volumes/51/issues/10)
Editorial | 30 September 2019

**In genetics, context matters**

Understanding how to biologically interpret the loci identified in genome-wide association studies is a major goal of current genetics research. To achieve this goal, we need to understand where, when and how relevant genes are expressed in specific contexts, in order to explore the mechanistic links between genetic associations and diseases or complex traits.

### Nature Medicine
Volume 25 Issue 9, September 2019
[https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/25/issues/9](https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/25/issues/9)
[Reviewed earlier]

### Nature Reviews Genetics
Volume 20 Issue 10, October 2019
[https://www.nature.com/nrg/volumes/20/issues/9](https://www.nature.com/nrg/volumes/20/issues/9)
[Reviewed earlier]

### Nature Reviews Immunology
Volume 19 Issue 10, October 2019
[https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/19/issues/10](https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/19/issues/10)
[Reviewed earlier]

### New England Journal of Medicine
October 3, 2019 Vol. 381 No. 14
[New issue; No digest content identified]
**Articles**

**Rotavirus Epidemiology and Monovalent Rotavirus Vaccine Effectiveness in Australia: 2010–2017**
Julia E. Maguire, Keira Glasgow, Kathryn Glass, Susie Roczo-Farkas, Julie E. Bines, Vicky Sheppeard, Kristine Macartney, Helen E. Quinn
Pediatrics Oct 2019, 144 (4) e20191024; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2019-1024
*After a rotavirus outbreak, we describe overall rotavirus disease epidemiology and evaluate VE in Australia’s largest state using notification, genotypic, and immunization register data.*

**HPV Vaccine Delivery Practices by Primary Care Physicians**
Allison Kempe, Sean T. O’Leary, Lauri E. Markowitz, Lori A. Crane, Laura P. Hurley, Michaela Brtnikova, Brenda L. Beaty, Elissa Meites, Shannon Stokley, Megan C. Lindley
Pediatrics Oct 2019, 144 (4) e20191475; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2019-1475
*In this article, we report current HPV delivery practices by primary care physicians, demonstrating areas for improvement in style and strength of recommendations and practice-based delivery methods.*

**Building Trust: Clergy and the Call to Eliminate Religious Exemptions**
Joshua T.B. Williams, Abraham M. Nussbaum, Sean T. O’Leary
Pediatrics Oct 2019, 144 (4) e20190933; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2019-0933

**Monthly Features**

**What I Learned From the Antivaccine Movement**
Alana C. Ju
Pediatrics Oct 2019, 144 (4) e20192384; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2019-2384

**Pharmaceutics**
Volume 11, Issue 9 (September 2019)
[Reviewed earlier]

**PharmacoEconomics**
Volume 37, Issue 10, October 2019
https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/37/10
[New issue; No digest content identified]

**PLoS Genetics**
Perspective

**High quality health systems in the SDG era: Country-specific priorities for improving quality of care**

Gagan Thapa, Manoj Jhalani, Sebastián García-Saisó, Address Malata, Sanam Roder-DeWan, Hannah H. Leslie

| published 03 Oct 2019 PLOS Medicine
| https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002946

Research Article

**A systematic review and evaluation of Zika virus forecasting and prediction research during a public health emergency of international concern**

Pei-Ying Kobres, Jean-Paul Chretien, Michael A. Johansson, Jeffrey J. Morgan, Pai-Yei Whung, Harshini Mukundan, Sara Y. Del Valle, Brett M. Forshey, Talia M. Quandelacy, Matthew Biggerstaff, Cecile Viboud, Simon Pollett

| published 04 Oct 2019 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases
| https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0007451

Research Article

**Vaccination status of patients using anti-TNF therapy and the physicians’ behavior shaping the phenomenon: Mixed-methods approach**

Anti-tumor necrosis factor (Anti-TNF) therapy improves the prognosis and reduces the morbidity and mortality associated with many chronic inflammatory autoimmune diseases. However, as it is linked to an increased infection risk, appropriate vaccination is required. The study aimed at investigating the vaccination status of patients receiving Anti-TNF therapy and physicians’ perceptions of and views about vaccinating these patients.

Hussain Abdulrahman Al-Omar, Hadeel Magdy Sherif, Ahmed Yaccob Mayet

| published 04 Oct 2019 PLOS ONE
| https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0223594

The landscape for HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis during pregnancy and breastfeeding in Malawi and Zambia: A qualitative study

Chifundo Zimba, Suzanne Maman, Nora E. Rosenberg, Wilbroad Mutale, Oliver Mweemba, Wezzie Dunda, Twambilile Phanga, Kasapo F. Chibwe, Tulani Matenga, Kellie Freeborn, Leah Schrubbe, Bellington Vwalika, Benjamin H. Chi
Absence of Cultural Awareness Training in International Non-Governmental Organizations

Cultural awareness is a vital tool when working internationally. Large NGOs, which operate in a wide-range of cultures, have an obligation to act in a culturally aware and accepting manner. Most large NGOs currently lack a systematic, robust cultural awareness training for their employees and volunteers.

Alexander Hart, Mariana Toma, Fadi Issa, Gregory R. Ciottone
Published online by Cambridge University Press: 16 September 2019, pp. 486-488
Public Health Ethics
Volume 12, Issue 2, July 2019
http://phe.oxfordjournals.org/content/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports
Volume 134 Issue 5, September/October 2019
https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/phrg/134/5
[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research
Volume 29 Issue 13, November 2019
http://qhr.sagepub.com/content/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Research Ethics
Volume 15 Issue 2, April 2019
http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/reab/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health
http://www.reproductive-health-journal.com/content
[Accessed 5 Oct 2019]
[No new digest content identified]

Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública/Pan American Journal of Public Health (RPSP/PAJPH)
Latest articles
[No new digest content identified]

Risk Analysis
Volume 39, Issue 9  Pages: 1867-2116 September 2019
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/15396924/current
Special Issue: Resilient Cyber-Physical-Social Systems
[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy
[Accessed 5 Oct 2019]
**Science Translational Medicine**
02 October 2019  Vol 11, Issue 512
https://stm.sciencemag.org/
Research Articles
**Vaccines inducing immunity to Lassa virus glycoprotein and nucleoprotein protect macaques after a single shot**
By Mathieu Mateo, Stéphanie Reynard, Xavier Carnec, Alexandre Journeaux, Nicolas Baillet, Justine Schaeffer, Caroline Picard, Catherine Legras-Lachuer, Richard Allan, Emeline Perthame, Kenzo-Hugo Hillion, Natalia Pietrosemoli, Marie-Agnès Dillies, Laura Barrot, Audrey Vallvé, Stéphane Barron, Lyne Fellmann, Jean-Charles Gaillard, Jean Armengaud, Caroline Carbonnelle, Hervé Raoul, Frédéric Tangy, Sylvain Baize
Science Translational Medicine02 Oct 2019 Full Access
A single dose of vaccines eliciting cellular and humoral immunity to Lassa virus glycoprotein and nucleoprotein protects cynomolgus monkeys.

**Social Science & Medicine**
Volume 237  September 2019
[Reviewed earlier]

**Systematic Reviews**
https://systematicreviewsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles
[Accessed 5 Oct 2019]
[No new digest content identified]

**Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases**
Volume 30  Pages 1-148 (July–August 2019)
[Reviewed earlier]

**Tropical Medicine & International Health**
Volume 24, Issue 9  Pages: i-iv, 1031-1137  September 2019
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13653156/current
[Reviewed earlier]
UK vaccines network: Mapping priority pathogens of epidemic potential and vaccine pipeline developments
Rob J. Noad, Karl Simpson, Anthony R. Fooks, Roger Hewson, ... Miles W Carroll
Pages 6241-6247

Summit proceedings: Biomedical countermeasure development for emerging vector-borne viral diseases
Marcia A. Blackman, Mark A. Marchionni, John Gilly, Matthew Hepburn, ... Stephen J. Thomas
Pages 6248-6254

Factors and considerations for establishing and improving seasonal influenza vaccination of health workers: Report from a WHO meeting, January 16–17, Berlin, Germany
Thomas Cherian, Kathleen F. Morales, Carsten Mantel, Philipp Lambach, The Independent Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) for Health Worker Influenza Vaccination
Pages 6255-6261

Cost-effectiveness analysis on elderly pneumococcal vaccination in the Netherlands: Challenging the Dutch Health Council’s advice
F. Zeevat, J. van der Schans, W.G. Boersma, C. Boersma, M.J. Postma
Pages 6282-6284

Updated recommendations of the International Dengue Initiative expert group for CYD-TDV vaccine implementation in Latin America
J.R. Torres, L.H. Falleiros-Arlant, B.D. Gessner, I. Delrieu, ... J.M. Castellanos-Martinez
Pages 6291-6298

Abstract
Dengue disease represents a large and growing global threat to public health, causing a significant burden to health systems of endemic countries. For countries considering vaccination as part of their Integrated Management Strategy for Prevention and Control of Dengue, the World Health Organization currently recommends the first licensed dengue vaccine, CYD-TDV for: individuals aged 9 years or above from populations with high transmission rates, based on either seroprevalence criteria or pre-vaccination screening strategies, and for persons with confirmed prior exposure to infection in moderate to lower transmission settings. This paper describes the main conclusions of the Sixth Meeting of the International Dengue Initiative (IDI) held in June 2018, following release of a new product label by the manufacturer, updated WHO-SAGE recommendations, additional scientific evidence on vaccine performance, and reports of experiences by implementing countries. Considerations were made regarding the
need for improving the quality of epidemiological and surveillance data in the region to help define the convenience of either of the two vaccination strategies recommended by WHO-SAGE. Extensive discussion was dedicated to the pros and cons of implementing either of such strategies in Latin America. Although, in general, a seroprevalence-based approach was preferred in high transmission settings, when cost-effectiveness is favorable pre-vaccination screening is a convenient alternative. Cost-effectiveness evaluations can assist with the decisions by public health authorities of whether to introduce a vaccine. Where implemented, vaccine introduction should be part of a public health strategy that includes the participation of multiple sectors of society, incorporating input from scientific societies, ministries of heath, and civil society, while ensuring a robust communication program.

Research article  Abstract only
Social media and HPV vaccination: Unsolicited public comments on a Facebook post by the Western Cape Department of Health provide insights into determinants of vaccine hesitancy in South Africa
Alison B. Wiyeh, Sara Cooper, Anelisa Jaca, Edison Mavundza, ... Charles S. Wiysonge
Pages 6317-6323

Research article  Abstract only
Oral cholera vaccination coverage after the first global stockpile deployment in Haiti, 2014
Eleanor M. Burnett, Jeannot Francois, Nandini Sreenivasan, Kathleen Wannemuehler, ... Kashmira Date
Pages 6348-6355

Research article  Abstract only
Determinants of influenza and pertussis vaccine uptake in pregnant women in Ireland: A cross-sectional survey in 2017/18 influenza season
A. Quattrocchi, J. Mereckiene, M. Fitzgerald, S. Cotter
Pages 6390-6396

Research article  Abstract only
Exploring parents’ reasons for incomplete childhood immunisation in Indonesia
Agung Taufiqur Rokhman Syiroj, Jerico Franciscus Pardosi, Anita E. Heywood
Pages 6486-6493

Research article  Abstract only
Young men who have sex with men’s awareness, acceptability, and willingness to participate in HIV vaccine trials: Results from a nationwide online pilot study
Daniel Connochie, Ryan C. Tingler, José A. Bauermeister
Pages 6494-6499

Vaccines — Open Access Journal
http://www.mdpi.com/journal/vaccines
(Accessed 5 Oct 2019)
Open Access Article
Utilising Group-Size and Home-Range Characteristics of Free-Roaming Dogs (FRD) to Guide Mass Vaccination Campaigns against Rabies in India
by Harish Kumar Tiwari, Mieghan Bruce, Mark O'Dea and Ian D Robertson
Vaccines 2019, 7(4), 136; https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines7040136 - 30 Sep 2019

Value in Health
October 2019 Volume 22, Issue 10, p1083-1226
https://www.valueinhealthjournal.com/issue/S1098-3015(19)X0010-8
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Viruses
Volume 11, Issue 8 (August 2019)
[Reviewed earlier]

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

No new content identified.

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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 5 Oct 2019
[No new, unique, relevant content]
Sunday Review

World Leaders Once Made Miracles, and Can Again
Global programs founded in the 2000s have saved tens of millions of lives. We need new efforts today.
By Nicholas Kristof
Health

Australia Just Had a Bad Flu Season. That May Be a Warning for the U.S.
In 2017, a terrible flu season in Australia presaged an American outbreak in which 79,000 died. Experts advise getting the shot soon.
By Donald G. McNeil Jr.
PRINT EDITIONOctober 5, 2019

U.S.

U.S. Retains Measles-Elimination Status Despite Worst Outbreak in Quarter Century
The United States has kept its World Health Organization designation as a country that has eliminated measles even though it had 1,249 reported cases this year in the worst outbreak since 1992, federal health officials said on Friday.
By Reuters

U.S.

F.A.A. Allows U.P.S. to Deliver Medical Packages Using Drones
After a year of working with the Federal Aviation Administration, United Parcel Service was awarded a certification that allows it to use drones on medical campuses.
By Sandra E. Garcia

Washington Post
https://www.washingtonpost.com/
Accessed 5 Oct 2019
[No new, unique, relevant content]

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Think Tanks et al

Brookings
http://www.brookings.edu/
Accessed 5 Oct 2019
[No new relevant content]

Center for Global Development
http://www.cgdev.org/page/press-center
Accessed 5 Oct 2019
Publication
When Does “What Works” Work? And What Does that Mean for UK Aid R&D Spend?
10/4/19
The UK’s Secretary of State for International Development oversees an aid-financed R&D budget that is larger than that of the next 15 biggest donors combined. At the moment, a considerable proportion of that UK R&D spend goes towards solving global technological challenges related to neglected tropical diseases including malaria, and a considerable proportion again towards local evaluation of aid-financed development interventions. Much of
the rest is somewhat opaquely distributed to British universities for research supposedly related to development.

September 30, 2019

**Common Goods for Health: We Need Them. So How Do We Get Them?**

With so many obstacles to providing these critical services, it is worth asking why countries produce Common Goods for Health at all? How do countries ever reach the point where they are willing to tax themselves to invest in services that are in the public interest? Services that are invisible when they work; and only become visible when the crises they are meant to prevent occur?

William Savedoff

**CSIS**

[https://www.csis.org/](https://www.csis.org/)

*Accessed 5 Oct 2019*

[No new relevant content]

**Council on Foreign Relations**


*Accessed 5 Oct 2019*

October 2, 2019

**Tanzania**

**International Health Officials and Tanzania Clash Over Potential Ebola Case**

On September 8, a woman in her mid-thirties died in Tanzania of apparently Ebola-like symptoms. Tanzanian health officials conducted an autopsy, but ruled that Ebola was not the cause of death...According to the World Health Organization, Tanzania is refusing to share test samples related to the woman’s death and other information on what could be a case of Ebola. The American and British governments have issued travel advisories for Tanzania calling for the exercise of increased caution due to health issues. American Secretary of Health and Human Services Alex Azar has also criticized the Tanzanian government for not sharing information.

*Blog Post by John Campbell Africa in Transition*

**Kaiser Family Foundation**


*Accessed 5 Oct 2019*

[No new relevant content]

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**Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review** is a service of the Center for Vaccine Ethics and Policy (CVEP)/GE2P2 Global, which is solely responsible for its content, and is an open access publication, subject to the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ([http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/)). Copyright is retained by CVEP.
CVEP is a program of the GE2P2 Global Foundation – whose purpose and mission is to advance ethical and scientific rigor in research and evidence generation for governance, policy and practice in health, human rights action, humanitarian response, heritage stewardship, education and sustainable development. The Foundation serves governments, international agencies, INGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), commercial entities, consortia and alliances. CVEP maintains an academic affiliation with the Division of Medical Ethics, NYU School of Medicine, and an operating affiliation with the Vaccine Education Center of Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP).

Support for this service is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; PATH, and industry resource members Janssen/J&J, Pfizer, Sanofi Pasteur U.S., Takeda, Moderna Therapeutics (list in formation), and the Developing Countries Vaccine Manufacturers Network (DCVMN).

Support is also provided by a growing list of individuals who use this membership service to support their roles in public health, clinical practice, government, NGOs and other international institutions, academia and research organizations, and industry.

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