

Center for Vaccine
Ethics and Policy



Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review
9 January 2021 :: Issue 589
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 published as a PDF and scheduled for release each Saturday [U.S.] at midnight [0000 GMT-5]. The PDF is posted and the elements of each edition are presented as a set of blog posts at <https://centerforvaccineethicsandpolicy.net>. This blog allows full-text searching of over 9,000 entries.

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Milestones :: Perspectives :: Research

Coronavirus [COVID-19]

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Weekly Epidemiological and Operational updates

Last update: 9 January 2021

Confirmed cases :: 87 589 206 [week ago: 82 356 727] [two weeks ago: 78 604 532]

Confirmed deaths :: 1 906 606 [week ago: 1 815 433] [two weeks ago: 1 744 235]

Countries, areas or territories with cases :: 222

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UNICEF COVID-19 Vaccine Market Dashboard :: Agreements Table at 9 Jan 2021

An overview of information collected from publicly announced bilateral and multilateral supply agreement [Agreements view from 2020-12-30 to date]

unicef  for every child

COVID-19 Vaccine Market Dashboard

[Overview](#)

[Pipeline](#)

[Capacity](#)

[Agreements](#)

[Price](#)

Deal Date	Recipient	Vaccine Developer	Manufacturer	Vaccine name	Deal type	Committed \$	Secured doses
2020-12-30	Pakistan	CNBG	CNBG	BBIBP-CorV	Bilateral		1,200,000
2020-12-30	Bolivia	Gamaleya Research Institute	Gamaleya Research Institute	Sputnik V	Bilateral		2,600,000
2020-12-30	Colombia	Janssen	Janssen	Ad26 SARS-CoV-2	Bilateral		9,000,000
2020-12-30	United Kingdom	Sinovac	Sinovac	CoronaVac	Bilateral		1,800,000
2021-01-03	Jordan	Pfizer/BioNTech	Pfizer/BioNTech	BNT-162	Bilateral		1,000,000
2021-01-04	Viet Nam	AstraZeneca	AstraZeneca	AZD1222	Bilateral		30,000,000
2021-01-04	Brazil	Bharat Biotech International Limited	Bharat Biotech International Limited	COVAXIN	Private Purchase		5,000,000
2021-01-04	Egypt	CNBG	CNBG	BBIBP-CorV	Bilateral		40,000,000
2021-01-05	UAE	CNBG	CNBG	BBIBP-CorV	Bilateral		3,000,000
2021-01-05	Algeria	Gamaleya Research Institute	Gamaleya Research Institute	Sputnik V	Bilateral		
2021-01-05	Serbia	Gamaleya Research Institute	Gamaleya Research Institute	Sputnik V	Bilateral		
2021-01-05	North Macedonia	Pfizer/BioNTech	Pfizer/BioNTech	BNT-162	Bilateral		800,000
2021-01-06	Peru	AstraZeneca	AstraZeneca	AZD1222	Bilateral		14,000,000
2021-01-06	Peru	CNBG	CNBG	BBIBP-CorV	Bilateral		38,000,000
2021-01-07	South Africa	AstraZeneca	Serum Institute of India	AZD1222	Bilateral		1,500,000
2021-01-08	Brazil	AstraZeneca	Serum Institute of India	AZD1222	Bilateral		2,000,000
2021-11-23	Dominican Republic	AstraZeneca	AstraZeneca	AZD1222	Bilateral	\$40,000,000	10,000,000



WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 – 8 January 2021

:: COVAX – set up by GAVI, CEPI and WHO in April last year – has now secured contracts of 2 billion doses of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, which we are ready to rollout as soon as the vaccines are delivered.

:: However, this is where the current challenge is. Rich countries have bought up the majority of the supply of multiple vaccines. Going forward, I want to see manufacturers prioritise supply and rollout through COVAX.

:: If I said one thing to people in areas where there are high numbers of cases, it would be to do all you can to avoid mixing with people from other households, especially inside.

:: This year is the year of the health and care worker. Let's show our respect and appreciation for health workers by protecting each other and vaccinating all health workers everywhere now.

COVAX – set up by GAVI, CEPI and WHO in April last year – has now secured contracts of 2 billion doses of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, which we are ready to rollout as soon as the vaccines are delivered. And we also have the right of first refusal on an additional 1 billion doses.

However, this is where the current challenge is: At present, 42 countries are rolling out safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines. 36 of these are high-income countries and six are middle-income.

So there's a clear problem that low- and most middle-income countries are not receiving the vaccine yet. This is a problem we can and we must solve together through COVAX and the ACT-Accelerator.

At the outset, rich countries have bought up the majority of the supply of multiple vaccines. Now we're also seeing both high and middle-income countries, that are part of COVAX, making additional bilateral deals. This potentially bumps up the price for everyone and means high-risk people in the poorest and most marginalized countries don't get the vaccine.

And some companies and countries have not submitted critical data, which we need to issue Emergency Use Listings, which blocks the whole system of procurement and delivery.

Vaccine nationalism hurts us all and is self-defeating. But on the flipside, vaccinating equitably saves lives, stabilises health systems and would lead to a truly global economic recovery that stimulates job creation...

...Going forward, I want to see manufacturers prioritise supply and rollout through COVAX.

I urge countries that have contracted more vaccines than they will need, and are controlling the global supply, to also donate and release them to COVAX immediately, which is ready TODAY to rollout quickly.

And I urge countries and manufacturers to stop making bilateral deals at the expense of COVAX. No country is exceptional and should cut the queue and vaccinate all their population while some remain with no supply of the vaccine.

Science has delivered, let's not waste the opportunity to protect lives of those most at risk and ensure all economies have a fair shot at recovery...

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[Extraordinary meeting of the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization \(SAGE\) - 5 January 2021 \[Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine BNT162b2\]](#)

This extraordinary virtual meeting for the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) was held on Tuesday 05 January 2021 to propose recommendations to WHO on the use of COVID-19 vaccine(s).

[Interim recommendations for use of the Pfizer–BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, BNT162b2, under Emergency Use Listing](#)

WHO Team: WHO Headquarters (HQ)

Reference numbers: WHO Reference Number: WHO/2019-nCoV/vaccines/SAGE_recommendation/BNT162b2/2021.1

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Full text PDF: <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1326072/retrieve> [7 pages]

[Selected Excerpts; Full text at pdf link above]

... General goal and strategy for the use of the mRNA vaccine BNT162b2 against COVID-19 (Pfizer–BioNTech)

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant morbidity and mortality throughout the world, as well as major social, educational and economic disruptions. There is an urgent global need for effective and safe vaccines. On 31 December 2020, WHO listed the COVID-19 mRNA vaccine BNT162b2 for emergency use, making the Pfizer–BioNTech vaccine the first to receive emergency validation from WHO since the outbreak began a year earlier. The WHO Emergency Use Listing Procedure (EUL) is a risk-based procedure for assessing and listing unlicensed vaccines, therapeutics and in vitro diagnostics with the ultimate aim of expediting the availability of these products to people affected by a public health emergency.

BNT162b2, an mRNA vaccine against COVID-19 developed by BioNTech and Pfizer, has been shown to have an efficacy of approximately 95%, based on a median follow-up of two months. The data reviewed by WHO at this time support the conclusion that the known and potential benefits of BNT162b2 outweigh the known and potential risks. As sufficient vaccine supply will not be immediately available to immunize all who could benefit from it, countries are recommended to use the WHO Prioritization Roadmap [4] and the WHO Values Framework [5] as guidance for their prioritization of target groups. As long as vaccine supplies are very limited (stage I in the WHO Prioritization Roadmap), in settings with community transmission, the Roadmap recommends that priority be given initially to health workers at high risk and older people with and without comorbidities. Protecting high-risk health workers has a threefold purpose: (i) to protect the individual health workers; (ii) to protect critical essential services during the COVID-19 pandemic, and (iii) to prevent onward transmission to vulnerable people. Protecting older people will have the greatest public health impact in terms of

reducing the number of deaths. As more vaccine becomes available, additional priority groups should be vaccinated as outlined in the WHO Prioritization Roadmap [4], taking into account national epidemiological data and other relevant considerations...

... Considerations for deferring the second dose

WHO acknowledges that a number of countries face exceptional circumstances of vaccine supply constraints combined with a high disease burden. Some countries have therefore considered delaying the administration of the second dose to allow for a higher initial coverage. This is based on the observation that efficacy has been shown to start from day 12 after the first dose and reached about 89% between days 14 and 21, at the time when the second dose was given. **No data on longer term efficacy for a single dose of the mRNA vaccine BNT162b2 currently exist, as the trial participants received 2 doses with an interval between doses in the trial ranging from 19 to 42 days. Of note, neutralizing antibody responses are modest after the first dose and increase substantially after the second dose.**

Countries experiencing exceptional epidemiological circumstances may consider delaying for a short period the administration of the second dose as a pragmatic approach to maximizing the number of individuals benefiting from a first dose while vaccine supply continues to increase. WHO's recommendation at present is that the interval between doses may be extended up to 42 days (6 weeks), on the basis of currently available clinical trial data. Should additional data become available on longer intervals between doses, revision of this recommendation will be considered. Countries should ensure that any such programme adjustments to dose intervals do not affect the likelihood of receiving the second dose...

...Special settings

Persons in settings such as refugee and detention camps, prisons, slums, and other settings with high population densities, where physical distancing is not implementable, should be prioritized for vaccination as outlined in the WHO Prioritization Roadmap [4], taking into account national epidemiological data, vaccine supply and other relevant considerations.

As noted in the WHO Prioritization Roadmap, national programmes should give special consideration to groups that are disproportionately affected by COVID-19 or that face health inequities as a result of social or structural inequities. Such groups should be identified, barriers to vaccination should be addressed, and programmes should be developed to enable equitable access to vaccines.

In the current period of very limited vaccine supply, preferential vaccination of international travelers would counter the principle of equity. Because of this and the lack of evidence on whether vaccination reduces the risk of transmission, WHO currently does not recommend COVID-19 vaccination of travelers (unless they are also part of a high-risk group or in epidemiological settings identified in the WHO Prioritization Roadmap [4]). With increasing vaccine supply, these recommendations will be revisited...

...Community engagement, effective communication, and legitimacy

Community engagement and effective communication (including risk communication) are essential to the success of COVID-19 vaccination programmes. Prioritization decisions should be made through transparent processes that are based on shared values, the best available scientific evidence, and appropriate representation and input by affected parties. Furthermore, communication about the mechanism of action of mRNA vaccines, and efficacy and safety data derived from clinical trials and

post-marketing studies, needs to be strengthened. Strategies should include: (1) culturally acceptable and linguistically accessible communications regarding COVID-19 vaccination made freely available; (2) active community engagement and involvement of community opinion leaders and trusted voices to improve awareness and understanding of such communications, and (3) inclusion of diverse and affected stakeholder opinions in decision-making. Such efforts are especially important in subpopulations who may be unfamiliar with or distrustful of health care systems and immunization...

...Recommendations on addressing current knowledge gaps through further research

In order to confirm the safety profile demonstrated in the clinical trials in the short term, active surveillance of large numbers of vaccinated individuals is necessary in the general population studied for a longer duration, as well as of specific at-risk subpopulations. It is essential for Pfizer–BioNTech and vaccination providers to report the following to adverse event reporting systems in countries: all vaccine administration errors, serious adverse events, cases of multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS) following vaccination, anaphylaxis and other serious allergic reactions, Bell`s palsy, and cases of COVID-19 following vaccination that result in hospitalization or death.

WHO recommends the following research and post-authorization monitoring activities:

- vaccine effectiveness over time;
- ongoing collection of safety data in vaccine recipients;
- surveillance for COVID-19 among vaccinated individuals, looking for vaccine-induced enhanced disease (possibly as vaccine-induced antibody levels decline);
- safety data from inadvertently vaccinated pregnant women during trials and post-authorization;
- safety data from pregnant women who receive vaccine because they are members of prioritized groups, e.g. health workers;
- prospective studies on the safety of BNT162b2 in pregnant women;
- impact on infants of vaccination of breastfeeding mothers;
- safety data on vaccination in immunocompromised persons, including persons living with HIV and persons with autoimmune disease;
- impact of delayed second dose as currently implemented by certain countries;
- clinical trials on the efficacy and safety of vaccination of children below the age of 16 years;
- immunogenicity and safety studies of co-administration with other vaccines, including influenza and pneumococcal vaccines, to adults and older persons;
- studies to determine how protection changes with time since vaccination and whether protection can be prolonged by booster doses;
- studies to demonstrate whether this vaccine reduces SARS-CoV-2 transmission and viral shedding;
- stability of vaccine under alternative cold-chain distribution and storage conditions;
- effectiveness of the proposed strategies for the prevention and management of anaphylactic reactions;
- interchangeability and “mix and match” studies within and across COVID-19 vaccine platforms;
- global surveillance of virus evolution and the impact of virus mutants on vaccine effectiveness to support possible update of vaccines if needed;
- head-to-head studies with other vaccines on extent and duration of immunity using standardized neutralization assays and mucosal immunity assays.

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Meeting materials

Please find related materials for the meeting, including a final agenda, list of participants, declaration of interests, background materials and presentations made during the meeting, below.

Background Materials

- :: [Final Meeting Agenda](#)
- :: [Background paper on Covid-19 disease and vaccines](#)
- :: [mRNA vaccines against COVID-19: Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine BNT162b2](#)

Presentations

- :: [Introduction, session objective setting, update on regulatory decisions and overview of Working Group deliverables](#) H. NOHYNEK. pdf, 4.1Mb
- :: [Safety monitoring](#) S. Pal. pdf, 1Mb
- :: [Assessment of Evidence \(SAGE working group\)](#)

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FDA

[FDA Statement on Following the Authorized Dosing Schedules for COVID-19 Vaccines](#)

January 04, 2021

*Commissioner of Food and Drugs - Food and Drug Administration, Stephen M. Hahn M.D.
Director - Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER), Peter Marks M.D., PhD.*

Two different mRNA vaccines have now shown remarkable effectiveness of about 95% in preventing COVID-19 infection in adults. As the first round of vaccine recipients become eligible to receive their second dose, we want to remind the public about the importance of receiving COVID-19 vaccines according to how they've been authorized by the FDA in order to safely receive the level of protection observed in the large randomized trials supporting their effectiveness.

We have been following the discussions and news reports about reducing the number of doses, extending the length of time between doses, changing the dose (half-dose), or mixing and matching vaccines in order to immunize more people against COVID-19. These are all reasonable questions to consider and evaluate in clinical trials. **However, at this time, suggesting changes to the FDA-authorized dosing or schedules of these vaccines is premature and not rooted solidly in the available evidence. Without appropriate data supporting such changes in vaccine administration, we run a significant risk of placing public health at risk, undermining the historic vaccination efforts to protect the population from COVID-19.**

The available data continue to support the use of two specified doses of each authorized vaccine at specified intervals. For the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, the interval is 21 days between the first and second dose. And for the Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, the interval is 28 days between the first and second dose.

What we have seen is that the data in the firms' submissions regarding the first dose is commonly being misinterpreted. In the phase 3 trials, 98% of participants in the Pfizer-BioNTech trial and 92% of participants in the Moderna trial received two doses of the vaccine at either a three- or four-week interval, respectively. Those participants who did not receive two vaccine doses at either a three-or

four-week interval were generally only followed for a short period of time, such that we cannot conclude anything definitive about the depth or duration of protection after a single dose of vaccine from the single dose percentages reported by the companies.

Using a single dose regimen and/or administering less than the dose studied in the clinical trials without understanding the nature of the depth and duration of protection that it provides is concerning, as there is some indication that the depth of the immune response is associated with the duration of protection provided. If people do not truly know how protective a vaccine is, there is the potential for harm because they may assume that they are fully protected when they are not, and accordingly, alter their behavior to take unnecessary risks.

We know that some of these discussions about changing the dosing schedule or dose are based on a belief that changing the dose or dosing schedule can help get more vaccine to the public faster. However, making such changes that are not supported by adequate scientific evidence may ultimately be counterproductive to public health.

We have committed time and time again to make decisions based on data and science. Until vaccine manufacturers have data and science supporting a change, we continue to strongly recommend that health care providers follow the FDA-authorized dosing schedule for each COVID-19 vaccine.

The FDA, an agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, protects the public health by assuring the safety, effectiveness, and security of human and veterinary drugs, vaccines and other biological products for human use, and medical devices. The agency also is responsible for the safety and security of our nation's food supply, cosmetics, dietary supplements, products that give off electronic radiation, and for regulating tobacco products.

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EMA

[News: Extra dose from vials of Comirnaty COVID-19 vaccine](#)

Last updated: 08/01/2021

EMA's human medicines committee (CHMP) has recommended updating the product information for Comirnaty to clarify that each vial contains 6 doses of the vaccine.

In order to extract six doses from a single vial, low dead-volume syringes and/or needles should be used. The low dead-volume syringe and needle combination should have a dead volume of no more than 35 microliters. If standard syringes and needles are used, there may not be enough of the vaccine to extract a sixth dose from a vial.

If the amount of vaccine remaining in the vial after the fifth dose cannot provide a full dose (0.3 ml), the healthcare professional must discard the vial and its contents. There should be no pooling from multiple vials to make up a full dose, and any unused vaccine should be discarded 6 hours after dilution. Further information on all the steps for using Comirnaty is available in the updated product information...

[News: EMA recommends COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna for authorisation in the EU \(updated\)](#)

Last updated: 06/01/2021

EMA has recommended granting a conditional marketing authorisation for COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna to prevent Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in people from 18 years of age. This is the second COVID-19 vaccine that EMA has recommended for authorisation.

EMA's human medicines committee (CHMP) has thoroughly assessed the data on the quality, safety and efficacy of the vaccine and recommended by consensus a formal conditional marketing authorisation be granted by the European Commission. This will assure EU citizens that the vaccine meets EU standards and puts in place the safeguards, controls and obligations to underpin EU-wide vaccination campaigns.

"This vaccine provides us with another tool to overcome the current emergency," said Emer Cooke, Executive Director of EMA. "It is a testament to the efforts and commitment of all involved that we have this second positive vaccine recommendation just short of a year since the pandemic was declared by WHO.

"As for all medicines, we will closely monitor data on the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine to ensure ongoing protection of the EU public. Our work will always be guided by the scientific evidence and our commitment to safeguard the health of EU citizens."...

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U.K.

Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA)

<https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus>

Announcements

[Third vaccine \(Moderna\) approved by UK regulator](#)

Published 8 January 2021

The vaccine has been approved after meeting the required safety, quality and effectiveness standards.

U.K. Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI)

<https://www.gov.uk/search/all?keywords=JCVI>

Independent report

[Priority groups for coronavirus \(COVID-19\) vaccination: advice from the JCVI, 30 December 2020](#)

Advice from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) on the groups that should be prioritised for vaccination

Updated: 6 January 2021

Update to footnote 2: the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine is authorised in those aged 16 years and over. The AstraZeneca vaccine is only authorised for use in those aged 18 years and over.

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COVID Vaccines: Company Announcements on Development/Regulatory Actions/Procurement/Deployment

[An In Vitro Study Shows Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Elicits Antibodies that Neutralize SARS-CoV-2 with a Mutation Associated with Rapid Transmission](#)

New York, NY and Mainz, Germany, January 8, 2021 — Pfizer Inc. (NYSE: PFE) and BioNTech SE (Nasdaq: BNTX) today announced results from an in vitro study conducted by Pfizer and the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) that shows the antibodies from people who have received the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine effectively neutralize SARS-CoV-2 with a key mutation that is also found in two highly transmissible strains. The results were published on the preprint server bioRxiv and are available [here](#).

Rapidly spreading variants of SARS-CoV-2 have been reported, initially in the United Kingdom and South Africa. These variants have multiple mutations in their spike or S glycoproteins, which are key targets of virus neutralizing antibodies. Though these two rapidly spreading viruses are different, they share the N501Y mutation, which is located in the receptor binding site of the spike protein and results in the virus's spike protein binding more tightly to its receptor. It has been shown to infect mice more efficiently.¹

To determine if sera of people who had received the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine could neutralize SARS-CoV-2 with the N501Y mutation, a virus with this substitution was generated in UTMB's laboratory. The sera of 20 participants from the [previously reported](#) Phase 3 trial neutralized the virus with the mutation as well as they neutralized virus without the mutation.

While the virus tested in this experiment did not include the full set of spike mutations found on the rapidly spreading strains in the U.K. or South Africa, neutralization of virus with the N501Y mutation by the Pfizer- BioNTech vaccine-elicited human sera is consistent with preserved neutralization of a panel of 15 pseudoviruses bearing spikes with other mutations found in circulating SARS-CoV-2 strains. This indicates that the key N501Y mutation, which is found in the emerging U.K and South Africa variants, does not create resistance to the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine induced immune responses.

Pfizer, BioNTech, and UTMB are encouraged by these early, in vitro study findings. Further data are needed to monitor the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine's effectiveness in preventing COVID-19 caused by new virus variants. If the virus mutates such that an update to the vaccine is required to continue to confer protection against COVID-19, we believe that the flexibility of BioNTech's proprietary mRNA vaccine platform is well suited to enable an adjustment to the vaccine...

[United Kingdom Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency Authorizes Use of COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna](#)

January 08, 2021

:: UK MHRA authorization is based on a rolling review of COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna data, including data from the Phase 3 COVE study

:: UK government secured an additional 10 million doses for a total of 17 million doses of the vaccine with supply beginning in early 2021

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Moderna, Inc. (Nasdaq: MRNA), a biotechnology company pioneering messenger RNA (mRNA) therapeutics and vaccines, today announced that the UK's Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) has approved its mRNA vaccine against COVID-19 (COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna) for use under Regulation 174. The temporary authorization permits the supply of COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna in Great Britain and is based upon the advice of the UK Commission on Human Medicines...

European Commission Authorizes COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna in Europe

January 06, 2021

*:: Authorization follows European Medicines Agency recommendation of COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna
:: European Commission has secured 160 million doses; first deliveries to countries will begin next week*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Moderna, Inc. (Nasdaq: MRNA), a biotechnology company pioneering messenger RNA (mRNA) therapeutics and vaccines, today announced that the European Commission has granted a conditional marketing authorization (CMA) for COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna, allowing vaccination programs using the Moderna vaccine to be rolled out across the European Union. The authorization is based upon the recommendation of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) for use of the COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna for active immunization to prevent COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus in individuals 18 years of age and older..

Israeli Ministry of Health Authorizes COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna for Use in Israel

January 04, 2021

Ministry of Health of Israel has secured 6 million doses and first deliveries expected to begin in January

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Moderna, Inc. (Nasdaq: MRNA), a biotechnology company pioneering messenger RNA (mRNA) therapeutics and vaccines, today announced that Israel's Ministry of Health (MOH) has given authorization to import the COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna in Israel.

"Today's authorization is a landmark moment in our company's history and in the global fight against COVID-19," said Stéphane Bancel, Chief Executive Officer of Moderna. "This is the third regulatory authorization for the COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna, and its first outside of North America..."

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COVID Vaccines Development/Procurement/Distribution/Policy – Russia, China, India

Editor's Note:

We include the coverage immediately below to help assure a reasonably comprehensive view of COVID vaccines regulatory action and deployment occurring globally – even as we recognize that the evidentiary thresholds employed in the underlying decisions are highly variable, weak or even absent.

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Russia: Sputnik V – “the first registered COVID-19 vaccine” [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://sputnikvaccine.com/newsroom/pressreleases/>

Press Releases

Bolivia has registered Sputnik V vaccine based on Russian clinical trial data

Press release, 06.01.2021

... The vaccine was registered under the emergency use authorization procedure and was approved by AGEMED based on the results of Phase III clinical trials in Russia, without additional trials in Bolivia. Sputnik V was registered by Argentina's regulator ANMAT under the same procedure on December 23, 2020...

RDIF to supply 2 million doses of Sputnik V vaccine to Serbia

Press release, 06.01.2021

... The agreement between RDIF and the Government of Serbia will enable the vaccination of 1 million people. The supplies will help Serbia secure a diversified portfolio of vaccines against coronavirus. Deliveries will be facilitated by RDIF's international partners in India, China, South Korea and other countries...

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China: COVID-19 Vaccines – Regulatory Actions/Deployment

National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

China pledges safety, effectiveness as vaccination to be carried out nationwide

2021-01-05

BEIJING -- China's State Council joint prevention and control mechanism against COVID-19 has ordered the strict inspection of vaccine quality, safety and smooth cold-chain transportation, as well as timely and accurate delivery of vaccines, as the country's first self-developed vaccine got market approval with the vaccination campaign to be carried out nationwide gradually.

China has always attached great importance to the safety and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines. The mechanism has also emphasized the importance of providing medical support and service. It especially applies to timely treatment and reporting of adverse reactions during the vaccination drive. The National Medical Products Administration also established a traceability information system for the management of approved vaccines.

China approved the emergency use of COVID-19 vaccines in June, targeting groups with high risks of infection. By the end of November, more than 1.5 million doses of Chinese COVID-19 vaccines had been distributed for emergency use, and 60,000 vaccinated people have traveled abroad to high-risk regions, with no severe adverse reactions reported.

On Dec 15, China officially launched a vaccination program for this winter-spring period targeting a number of key groups, including those engaged in handling imported cold-chain products, customs officers, medical workers and people working in public transport and fresh markets. The COVID-19 vaccines will be provided free of charge to all Chinese people...

... Some countries, including the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, have approved the Chinese inactivated vaccine registration according to the World Health Organization technical standards. Egypt licensed China's inactivated COVID-19 vaccine for emergency use on Saturday. Countries, including Brazil, Indonesia, Turkey, Chile and Malaysia, have ordered vaccines developed by Sinovac Biotech.

"China will vaccinate the eligible population as widely as possible, and gradually build an immune barrier in the whole population to control the epidemic," said Zeng. He added that 60 or even 70 percent of the vaccination rate is needed to establish universal protection.

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India: COVID-19 Vaccines – Regulatory Actions/Deployment

Bharat Biotech's 'COVAXIN™' Emergency Use Authorization approval by DCGI-CDSCO, MoH&FW, a significant landmark in India's Scientific Discovery, and Scientists Capability

Hyderabad, January 03, 2021:

Expressing delight about Ministry of Health & Family Welfare announcement today from the statement from DCGI - Central Standards Control Organization (CDSCO) Grant of permission for emergency use of its Covid-19 Vaccine, the Chairman and Managing Director of Bharat Biotech Dr. Krishna Ella said "The approval of COVAXIN™ for emergency use is a giant leap for Innovation and novel product development in India. It is a proud moment for the nation and a great milestone in India's scientific capability, a kickstart to the innovation ecosystem in India. While this vaccine addresses an unmet medical need during this pandemic, our goal is to provide global access to populations that need it the most. COVAXIN™ has generated excellent safety data with robust immune responses to multiple viral proteins that persist."...

...The Phase III human clinical trials of COVAXIN™ began mid-November, targeted to be done in "26,000" volunteers across India, this is India's first and only Phase III efficacy study for a COVID-19 vaccine, and the largest phase III efficacy trial ever conducted for any vaccine in India. COVAXIN™ has been evaluated in approximately 1000 subjects in Phase I and Phase II clinical trials, with promising safety and immunogenicity results, with acceptance in international peer reviewed scientific journals...

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU - GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Press Statement by the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) on Restricted Emergency approval of COVID-19 virus vaccine

New Delhi, 3rd January, 2021

The Subject Expert Committee of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) met on 1st and 2nd January, 2021 and made recommendations in respect of proposal for Restricted Emergency Approval of COVID-19 virus vaccine of M/s Serum Institute of India and M/s Bharat Biotech as well as Phase III clinical trial of M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd...

... M/s Bharat Biotech has developed a Whole Virion Inactivated Corona Virus Vaccine (Covaxin) in collaboration with ICMR and NIV (Pune), from where they received the virus seed strains. This vaccine is developed on Vero cell platform, which has well established track record of safety and efficacy in the country & globally.

The firm has generated safety and immunogenicity data in various animal species such as mice, rats, rabbits, Syrian hamster, and also conducted challenge studies on non-human primates (Rhesus macaques) and hamsters. All these data has been shared by the firm with CDSCO. Phase I and Phase II clinical trials were conducted in approx.800 subjects and the results have demonstrated that the vaccine is safe and provides a robust immune response. The Phase III efficacy trial was initiated in India in 25,800 volunteers and till date, ~22,500 participants have been vaccinated across the country and the vaccine has been found to be safe as per the data available till date.

The Subject Expert Committee (SEC) has reviewed the data on safety and immunogenicity of the vaccine and recommended for grant of permission for restricted use in emergency situation in public interest as an abundant precaution, in clinical trial mode, to have more options for vaccinations, especially in case of infection by mutant strains. The clinical trial ongoing within the country by the firm will continue....

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Emergencies

POLIO

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Polio this week as of 30 December 2020

:: The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a deep global health and economic crisis. The Polio Oversight Board (POB) remains steadfast in its resolve to secure a polio-free world, while reaffirming its commitment that polio-funded assets are at the service of countries to respond to this public health emergency, especially in the critical next phase of COVID-19 vaccine introduction and delivery. [Read more](#) on the last POB statement of 2020.

Summary of new WPV and cVDPV viruses this week (AFP cases and ES positives):

- :: **Pakistan:** one WPV1 case, seven WPV1 and 16 cVDPV2 positive environmental samples
- :: **Benin:** one cVDPV2 positive environmental sample
- :: **Chad:** one cVDPV2 case
- :: **Cote D'Ivoire:** three cVDPV2 cases
- :: **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** one cVDPV2 case
- :: **Mali:** one cVDPV2 positive environmental sample

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POLIO OVERSIGHT BOARD :: STATEMENT ON NEXT PHASE OF GPEI SUPPORT FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE

04 January 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a deep global health and economic crisis. **The Polio Oversight Board (POB) remains steadfast in its resolve to secure a polio-free world, while reaffirming its commitment that polio-funded assets are at the service of countries to respond to this public health emergency, especially in the critical next phase of COVID-19 vaccine introduction and delivery.**

When the pandemic was declared, the POB issued a [Call to Action](#) for polio-funded assets to support the response, and for a pause in polio immunization campaigns to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission. The Call also emphasized the importance of maintaining essential polio eradication functions, including surveillance for poliovirus. Since then, the value of polio-funded staff and assets contributed to the COVID-19 response in more than 50 countries is estimated at USD \$104 million. In June 2020, faced with a concerning rise in polio cases and disruption to essential immunization, GPEI issued [guidelines for safe implementation of house to house vaccination campaigns](#), developed with immunization partners. **With the support of donors, polio campaigns have restarted in nearly 20 countries since August, while polio staff continue to simultaneously support the COVID-19 response.** In November, UNICEF and WHO issued a joint [Call to Action to respond to polio and measles outbreaks](#) and prioritize funding immunization in national budgets. Polio vaccination campaigns have served as an opportunity to educate communities about essential public health measures to protect against COVID-19 and to deliver other needed health interventions. The POB would like to express their appreciation to all polio-funded staff who have taken on these dual roles with unwavering commitment.

GPEI's core competencies for the next phase of COVID-19 response – vaccine introduction and delivery.

The POB emphasizes the importance of maintaining GPEI's focus on urgently eradicating all forms of poliovirus. In view of the overwhelming public health imperative to end the COVID-19 pandemic, the POB commits to the polio programme's continued support for the next phase of COVID-19 response, COVID-19 vaccine introduction and delivery, through existing assets, infrastructure and expertise in key geographies.

More than thirty years of eradicating polio has taught us that for vaccines to be effective, their delivery must be rooted in rapid and equitable access for everyone, everywhere, and that no one is safe until we are all safe.

The polio programme has core expertise in important areas of collaboration in vaccine introduction that can help in this phase of the pandemic, including campaign planning and monitoring; data collection; programme advocacy and resource mobilization; community engagement; microplanning; frontline worker training and cold chain management. These are areas in which polio-funded staff at country level can add value, under the leadership of national governments.

In November 2020 the type 2 novel oral polio vaccine (nOPV2) was the first vaccine to receive a WHO Emergency Use Listing (EUL) recommendation, and will be used to respond to circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 outbreaks. The rollout of nOPV2 under the EUL recommendation can provide lessons and experiences for countries introducing COVID-19 vaccine, if emergency regulatory pathways such as WHO EUL are used, including in the areas of monitoring readiness-verification, safety surveillance, and regulatory considerations. Levels of support will vary by country and will be determined based on discussions with host national governments, ACT-A and COVAX partners, and availability of sufficient financial resources to ensure simultaneous support for COVID-19 vaccine delivery without significant delays to the urgent polio eradication effort.

The POB is conscious that this decision may impact polio eradication, including programmatic and financial risks. However, the overwhelming need to end the COVID-19 pandemic and its ongoing impact on immunization coverage including polio, underlines the urgency of this action. The POB also believes that this will be mutually beneficial, as the polio programme can support COVID-19 response while also learning from the collaboration, including how best to integrate coordination, planning and service delivery.

To best support this decision the POB encourages countries, donors and polio stakeholders to:

:: Maintain certification-level disease surveillance as required for polio eradication.

:: Conduct, as feasible and required, high quality polio immunization campaigns in endemic and outbreak countries.

:: Seek opportunities actively to fund polio programme assets that can contribute to COVID-19 activities and future emergency response and continue to report to GPEI on the work of polio-funded staff in the COVID-19 response to ensure transparency and accountability for GPEI donors.

:: Protect children from polio, measles and other vaccine-preventable diseases by continuing to ensure the recovery of immunization services from the disruption caused by the pandemic, and by including bOPV in preventive, multi-antigen, mass vaccination campaigns.

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Editor's Note:

Continuing with this edition, we include information about the last apparent update evident on the WHO emergency country webpages, recognizing almost universal and significant interims between such updates regardless of the level of the emergency listed.

WHO Grade 3 Emergencies [to 9 Jan 2021]

Democratic Republic of the Congo - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 15 October 2020]*

Mozambique floods - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 3 November 2020]*

Nigeria - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 29 Jun 2020]*

Somalia - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 17 July 2020]*

South Sudan - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 4 February 2020]*

Syrian Arab Republic - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 24 October 2020]*

Yemen - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 30 June 2020]*

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WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 9 Jan 2021]

Myanmar

:: 3 January 2021 *News release Advancing Digital Health strategy in Bangladesh*

Afghanistan - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 5 July 2020]*

Angola - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 03 December 2020]*

Burkina Faso - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 17 décembre 2020]*

Burundi - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 04 July 2019]*

Cameroon - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 22 August 2019]*

Central African Republic - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 12 June 2018]*

Ethiopia - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 22 August 2019]*

Iran floods 2019 - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 12 March 2020]*

Iraq - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 16 December 2020]*

Libya - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 7 October 2019]*

Malawi Floods - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 09 October 2019]*

Measles in Europe - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 16-12-2020]*

MERS-CoV - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 8 July 2019]*

Mozambique - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 03 November 2020]*

Niger - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 29 December 2020]*

occupied Palestinian territory - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 4 September 2019]*

HIV in Pakistan - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 27 August 2019]*

Sao Tome and Principe Necrotizing Cellulitis (2017) - *No new digest announcements*

Sudan - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 24 June 2020]*

Ukraine - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 1 May 2019]*

Zimbabwe - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 10 May 2019]*

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WHO Grade 1 Emergencies [to 9 Jan 2021]

Chad - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 30 June 2018]*

Djibouti - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 25 novembre 2020]*

Kenya - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 11 December 2020]*

Mali - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 3 May 2017]*

Namibia - viral hepatitis - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 20 July 2018]*

Tanzania - *No new digest announcements identified [Last apparent update: 21 October 2020]*

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UN OCHA – L3 Emergencies

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

Syrian Arab Republic - *No new digest announcements identified*

Yemen - *No new digest announcements identified*

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UN OCHA – Corporate Emergencies

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

COVID-19

:: Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19): Weekly Epidemiological Update (5 January 2020)

East Africa Locust Infestation

:: Desert Locust situation update - 4 January 2021

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WHO & Regional Offices [to 9 Jan 2021]

WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

WHO African Region AFRO

No new digest content identified

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

No new digest content identified

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

No new digest content identified

WHO European Region EURO

- :: [A challenging start to 2021, new COVID-19 variants and promising vaccine progress](#) 07-01-2021
- :: [Decade of Healthy Ageing 2021 – 2030](#) 06-01-2021

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO::

- :: [Five million COVID-19 cases reported in WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)
Cairo, 7 January 2021 – Countries in the World Health Organization (WHO)'s Eastern Mediterranean Region have reported over 5 million cases of COVID-19 and 123 725 deaths since the first cases was reported in the Region on 29 January 2020. "The past year has been an exceptionally challenging time for us all. The pandemic has taken a dreadful toll on people..."
- :: [Responding to Cyclone Gati in Somalia](#) 7 January 2021
- :: [Improving water, sanitation and hygiene services in Yemen](#) 5 January 2021
- :: [WHO and IOM welcome EU contribution to strengthen management of TB in Libya](#) 4 January 2021

WHO Western Pacific Region

No new digest content identified

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CDC/ACIP [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

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

Latest News Releases, Announcements

HHS Announces \$22 Billion in Funding to Support Expanded Testing, Vaccination Distribution

Thursday, January 7, 2021

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) today announced two upcoming actions by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to provide more than \$22 billion in funding to states, localities, and territories in support of the nation's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as directed by the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act.

Funding will provide critical support for testing and vaccination-related activities to jurisdictions before January 19, 2021:

- :: More than \$19 billion will be allocated to jurisdictions through the existing CDC Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity (ELC) cooperative agreement. These awards will support testing, contract tracing, surveillance, containment, and mitigation to monitor and suppress the spread of COVID-19. Award recipients will include 64 jurisdictions including all 50 states, the District of Columbia, five major cities, and U.S. territories/islands. Consistent with Congressional direction, funds will be allocated by a population-based formula.

- :: Over \$3 billion will be made available in an initial award to jurisdictions through the existing CDC Immunization and Vaccines for Children cooperative agreement. These awards will support a range of COVID-19 vaccination activities across jurisdictions. Award recipients will include 64 jurisdictions including all 50 states, the District of Columbia, five major cities, and U.S. territories/islands. Consistent with Congressional direction, funds will be allocated by a population-based formula...

Transcript: CDC Update on COVID-19

Wednesday, January 6, 2021

MMWR News Synopsis

Friday, January 8, 2020

:: Time from Start of Quarantine to SARS-CoV-2 Positive Test Among Quarantined College and University Athletes — 17 States, June–October 2020

:: Assessment of Day-7 Postexposure Testing of Asymptomatic Contacts of COVID-19 Patients to Evaluate Early Release from Quarantine — Vermont, May–November 2020

:: Opening of Large Institutions of Higher Education and County-Level COVID-19 Incidence — United States, July 6–September 17, 2020

:: Participation in Fraternity and Sorority Activities and the Spread of COVID-19 Among Residential University Communities — Arkansas, August 21–September 5, 2020

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Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)- CDC

Selected Resources

:: **Requirement for Proof of Negative COVID-19 Test for All Air Passengers Arriving from the UK to the US** Friday, January 08, 2021

:: **HHS Announces \$22 Billion in Funding to Support Expanded Testing, Vaccination Distribution** Thursday, January 07, 2021

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Africa CDC [to 9 Jan 2021]

<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 [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

News

Jan 9: Daily briefing on novel coronavirus cases in China

On Jan 8, 31 provincial-level regions and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps on the Chinese mainland reported 33 new cases of confirmed infections.

Hebei strengthens curbs as confirmed cases rise to 127

2021-01-08

Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei province, has been put under a lockdown after the city reported the highest daily COVID-19 case numbers since the outbreak occurred over the past weekend.

China pledges safety, effectiveness as vaccination to be carried out nationwide

2021-01-05

National Medical Products Administration [to 9 Jan 2021]

<http://english.nmpa.gov.cn/news.html>

News

[Free virus vaccinations for overseas travel](#)

2021-01-07

Shanghai residents who need to travel overseas for personal reasons will be able to make reservations for COVID-19 vaccine inoculation beginning on Thursday, the municipal government announced on Jan 6.

[Chinese mainland reports 52 new locally transmitted COVID-19 cases](#)

2021-01-07

China's National Health Commission said on Jan 7 that it received reports of 63 newly confirmed COVID-19 cases on the Chinese mainland on Jan 6, of which 52 were locally transmitted and 11 were imported.

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Announcements

Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://alleninstitute.org/what-we-do/frontiers-group/news-press/>

News

No new digest content identified.

BARDA – U.S. Department of HHS [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://www.phe.gov/about/barda/Pages/default.aspx>

BARDA News

No new digest content identified.

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Press Releases and Statements

No new digest content identified.

Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute [to 9 Jan 2021]

<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 9 Jan 2021]

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

News

No new digest content identified.

Center for Vaccine Ethics and Policy – GE2P2 Global Foundation [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://centerforvaccineethicsandpolicy.net/>

News/Analysis/Statements

[An Informed Choice/Consent/Right-to-Refuse Imperative :: Statement on Immunization Involving COVID-19 Vaccines Under Emergency Use Authorization/Listing \[EUA/L\]](#)

1 January 2021 The GE2P2 Global Foundation's Center for Vaccine Ethics and Policy has developed a statement that argues that immunization involving COVID-19 vaccines available under emergency use mechanisms or expanded access/compassionate use triggers an imperative to assure that individuals receive the information required to support free exercise of meaningful informed choice/consent, with a right to refuse such vaccination for any reason or no reason. The full statement is available here:

<http://www.ge2p2.org/the-informed-choice/consent/right-to-refuse-imperative>

CEPI – Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations [to 9 Jan 2021]

<http://cepi.net/>

Latest News

No new digest content identified.

EDCTP [to 9 Jan 2021]

<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

No new digest content identified.

Emory Vaccine Center [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Vaccine Center News

No new digest content identified.

European Medicines Agency [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

News & Press Releases

[News: Extra dose from vials of Comirnaty COVID-19 vaccine](#)

Last updated: 08/01/2021

[See COVID above for detail]

[News: EMA recommends COVID-19 Vaccine Moderna for authorisation in the EU \(updated\)](#)

Last updated: 06/01/2021

[See COVID above for detail]

European Vaccine Initiative [to 9 Jan 2021]

<http://www.euvaccine.eu/>

Latest News

Website not responding at inquiry

FDA [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Press Announcements / Selected Details

[January 8, 2021 - Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Update: January 8, 2021](#)

:: The FDA alerted clinical laboratory staff and health care providers that genetic variants of SARS-CoV-2 may lead to false negative results with molecular tests for SARS-CoV-2. The [Letter to Clinical Laboratory Staff and Health Care Providers](#) includes important information about potential false negative results with molecular tests, including:

- . Details on the effect of genetic variants on test performance.
- . Recommendations for clinical laboratory staff and health care providers.
- . Actions the FDA has taken.
- . Instructions for reporting problems with a test.

:: This week, the FDA posted a new webpage, [Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine Frequently Asked Questions](#). Questions cover specifics, such as what data did the FDA review when deciding whether to authorize the vaccine for emergency use, how well the vaccine prevents COVID-19, and more.

[January 8, 2021 - FDA Issues Alert Regarding SARS-CoV-2 Viral Mutation to Health Care Providers and Clinical Laboratory Staff](#)

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is alerting clinical laboratory staff and health care providers that the FDA is monitoring the potential impact of viral mutations, including an emerging variant from the United Kingdom known as the B.1.1.7 variant, on authorized SARS-CoV-2 molecular tests, and that false negative results can occur with any molecular test for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 if a mutation occurs in the part of the virus's genome assessed by that test...

[January 5, 2021 - Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Update: January 5, 2021](#)

:: Today, the FDA posted a new [webpage](#) on the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) highlighting authorities that are intended to enhance the FDA's ability to identify, prevent, and mitigate possible drug shortages by, among other things, enhancing the FDA's visibility into drug supply chains...

FDA - COVID-19 Vaccines [to 9 Jan 2021]

www.fda.gov/covid19vaccines

News and Updates; Upcoming Events

[FDA Statement on Following the Authorized Dosing Schedules for COVID-19 Vaccines](#)

Following the Authorized Dosing Schedules for COVID-19 Vaccines

01/04/2021

[See COVID above for detail]

Fondation Merieux [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

News, Events

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

Gavi [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

News releases

No new digest content identified.

GHIT Fund [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

GHIT was set up in 212 with the aim of developing new tools to tackle infectious diseases that

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

Global Fund [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

News

[Strategic Review 2020 of the Global Fund now available](#)

07 January 2021

The Strategic Review 2020 (SR2020) of the Global Fund and its related documents are now available. As with the SR2015 and SR2017, it was commissioned by the Technical Evaluation Reference Group (TERG). The three main objectives of SR2020 were:

[1] To assess the outcomes and impact of Global Fund investments against the goals and objectives of the 2017–2022 Strategy at its mid-term.

[2] To assess operationalization and implementation of the current Strategy at its mid-term.

[3] To provide an evidence-informed rationale for integrating lessons learned during the first half of the 2017–2022 Strategy, and how to position the Global Fund within the global field of health development organizations in its post-2022 strategic cycle.

[Download](#) the Strategic Review 2020 and all its related materials. [Learn more](#) about the TERG and its role at the Global Fund.

Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness [GloPID-R] [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://www.glopid-r.org/news/>

News

No new digest content identified.

Hilleman Laboratories [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

No new digest content identified.

Human Vaccines Project [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

IAVI [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

PRESS RELEASES/FEATURES

No new digest content identified.

International Coalition of Medicines Regulatory Authorities [ICMRA]

<http://www.icmra.info/drupal/en/news>

Selected Statements, Press Releases, Research

No new digest content identified.

International Generic and Biosimilar Medicines Association [IGBA]

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

News

No new digest content identified.

IFFIm

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

Press Releases/Announcements

No new digest content identified.

IFRC [to 9 Jan 2021]

<http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/news/press-releases/>

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

No new digest content identified.

Institut Pasteur [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://www.pasteur.fr/en/press-area>

Press documents

No new digest content identified.

IRC International Rescue Committee [to 9 Jan 2021]

<http://www.rescue.org/press-release-index>

Media highlights [Selected]

Press Release

[As thousands more fleeing conflict in Ethiopia arrive in Eastern Sudan, the IRC scales up emergency response to protect women and children](#)

January 6, 2021

IVAC [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Updates; Events

No new digest content identified.

IVI [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Selected IVI News, Announcements, Events

[Cellid, IVI exchange 'COVID-19 Vaccine Research Service Contract'](#)

IVI to analyze samples from Phase 1/2a trials of Cellid's COVID-19 vaccine to evaluate immunogenicity

January 5, 2021

[2020 Year in Review](#)

2020 was an unprecedented year in global health. A novel virus spread to all corners of the world, devastating people's lives, economies, and ways of life, and the scientific community responded with agility and partnership that will inspire vaccine research and development for years to come. We're grateful to our global collaborators, supporters, and friends for working with us to advance IVI's mission to discover, develop, and deliver safe, effective, and affordable vaccines for global health—a mission that feels more urgent than ever and will continue to drive our work in the new year.

JEE Alliance [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Selected News and Events

No new digest content identified.

Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://www.centerforhealthsecurity.org/news/center-news/>

Center News

No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Latest [Selected Announcements]

Yellow fever

[Fractioning doses of yellow fever vaccine can help save more lives](#)

Press Release 8 Jan 2021

Lebanon

[Overlapping crises in Lebanon increase needs and worsen access to ...](#)

Project Update 8 Jan 2021

Mali

[Patient dies after an MSF ambulance is violently detained in ...](#)

Press Release 7 Jan 2021

Palestine

["For one year no one came here" to provide medical care in the W...](#)

Project Update 5 Jan 2021

Central African Republic

[MSF provides care in post-election attacks in Bangassou, CAR](#)

Project Update 4 Jan 2021

National Vaccine Program Office - U.S. HHS [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://www.hhs.gov/vaccines/about/index.html>

Upcoming Meetings/Latest Updates

No new digest content identified.

NIH [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

News Releases

[Large clinical trial will test combination monoclonal antibody therapy for mild/moderate COVID-19](#)

January 5, 2021 — The Phase 2/3 clinical trial will evaluate experimental antibodies BRII-196 and BRII-198.

PATH [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Press Release

[PATH condemns violent insurgency in Washington, DC](#)

January 7, 2021 by PATH

[PATH supports partners to use environmental surveillance to monitor the presence of COVID-19](#)

January 5, 2021 by PATH

Complementing national COVID-19 surveillance efforts in countries with limited diagnostic capacity to test and trace with expanded data from the environmental surveillance of sewage

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 9 Jan 2021]

<http://www.sabin.org/updates/pressreleases>
Statements and Press Releases
No new digest content identified.

UNAIDS [to 9 Jan 2021]

<http://www.unaids.org/en>
Selected Press Releases/Reports/Statements
8 January 2021

[First-ever Jamaica transgender strategy looks beyond health](#)

6 January 2021

[Hope from Tiraspol](#)

5 January 2021

[Y+ Global launches COVID-19 fund to support young people living with HIV](#)

UNICEF [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases>
Selected Press releases, Statements
No new digest content identified.

Unitaid [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://unitaid.org/>
Featured News
No new digest content identified.

Vaccination Acceptance Research Network (VARN) [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://vaccineacceptance.org/news.html#header1-2r>
Announcements
No new digest content identified.

Vaccine Confidence Project [to 9 Jan 2021]

<http://www.vaccineconfidence.org/>
News, Research and Reports
No new digest content identified.

Vaccine Education Center – Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia [to 9 Jan 2021]

<http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center>
News
No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

News

[Wellcome appoints new research programmes director](#)

Cheryl Moore, who is currently the President and Chief Operating Officer of the New York Genome Center, is to become Wellcome's new Director, Research Programmes.

The Wistar Institute [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Press Releases

Jan. 7, 2021

[Wistar Scientists Target an Alternative Fuel Source of Cancer Cells as a Therapeutic Approach for Breast Cancer](#)

New small molecule inhibitor impairs cancer growth in preclinical models by depriving malignant cells of a critical nutrient source.

WFPHA: World Federation of Public Health Associations [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Latest News

[COVID-19 Immunization and Mitigating Vaccine Hesitancy](#)

Jan 6, 2021

... The WFPHA Immunization Taskforce fears that the lack of a coordinated response to growing vaccine hesitancy will further exacerbate the morbidity and mortality rates of the pandemic. In particular, there is concern that the uncontrolled spread of misinformation will disproportionately harm the most at-risk, vulnerable communities. As global COVID-19 immunization begins, health organizations and governments must be equipped to promote trust in the vaccines being distributed and must work alongside healthcare providers who are responsible for delivery. Therefore, the WFPHA International Immunization Policy Task Force in its Statement on COVID-19 Immunization and Mitigating Vaccine Hesitancy, recommends:

1. National authorities, NGOs and health organizations should publicly express support for subnational and/or community-led initiatives that address vaccine hesitancy to help sustain local COVID-19 immunization efforts.
2. The international community should acknowledge that life course immunization is a key component of universal health coverage and a necessary preventative measure that can save millions of lives.
3. Public health officials and organizations should express their concerns about the lack of investment and infrastructure needed to target public health messages to at-risk populations and recommend investing in public health promotion and literacy as a preventative measure.
4. Knowledge translation research efforts be strengthened to enhance communication between public health professionals, policymakers, and the general public with the goal of establishing a common agenda.
5. Governments should maintain transparency about vaccine funding and development to ensure that the general public understands how this intervention best serves public health interests.

World Economic Forum [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://agenda.weforum.org/news/>

Media

[Cities Are Key to India's Post-Pandemic Growth, Says Report](#)

News 07 Jan 2021

- The World Economic Forum releases a new report, [Indian Cities in the Post-Pandemic World](#), with recommendations from 14 global urban experts to translate lessons learned from the pandemic into a new urban reforms agenda
- Insights compiled through extensive interviews span seven thematic areas: planning, housing, transport, environment, public health, gender and vulnerable populations
- Read the full report [here](#)

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/press-releases/2020/>

No new digest content identified.

.....

ARM [Alliance for Regenerative Medicine] [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://alliancerm.org/>

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

BIO [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://www.bio.org/press-releases>

Press Releases

[BIO's Dr. Michelle McMurry-Heath Responds to "Unconscionable" Attacks on U.S. Capitol](#)

January 7, 2021

Dr. Michelle McMurry-Heath, President and CEO of the Biotechnology Innovation Organization, made the following comments in response to today's violence at the United States Capitol: "Today we watched in horror as angry and unruly mobs attacked..."

DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

News; Upcoming events

No new digest content identified.

ICBA – International Council of Biotechnology Associations [to 9 Jan 2021]

<https://internationalbiotech.org/news/>

News

No new digest content identified.

IFPMA [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Selected Press Releases, Statements, Publications
No new digest content identified.

PhRMA [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Selected Press Releases, Statements

[New research shows hotspots of inequity relate to increased COVID-19 hospitalizations](#)

January 8, 2021

As part of PhRMA's continuing work to address health inequities, we are partnering with researchers to study hotspots of COVID-19 and chronic disease inequities in New York state. Reports this summer show that boroughs in New York City with the lowest per-person income and lowest number of employer establishments had the highest COVID-19 mortality rates.

* * * *

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

AJOB Empirical Bioethics

Volume 12, 2020 Issue 1

<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uabr21/current>

Article

[Exception From Informed Consent: How IRB Reviewers Assess Community Consultation and Public Disclosure](#)

Makini Chisolm-Straker, Denise Nassisi, Mohamud R. Daya, Jennifer N.B. Cook, Ilene F. Wilets, Cindy Clesca & Lynne D. Richardson

Pages: 24-32

Published online: 29 Sep 2020

AMA Journal of Ethics

Volume 23, Number 1: E1-81 Jan 2021

<https://journalofethics.ama-assn.org/issue/legacies-holocaust-health-care>

Legacies of the Holocaust in Health Care

Health professionals' involvement in atrocities of the Holocaust has influenced bioethics in critical ways. From abortion to xeno-transplantation, deliberation on almost every ethics topic in health care today—genetics, informed consent, public health, military and civilian health policy and practice, death and

dying, human subjects research, and refugee care—is influenced by Nazi medical crimes. This theme issue is devoted to orienting and reorienting contemporary bioethics to legacies of this tragic history.

State of the Art and Science

[“Prevention” and Human Gene Editing Governance](#)

Eric T. Juengst, PhD

AMA J Ethics. 2021;23(1):E49-54. doi: 10.1001/amajethics.2021.49.

Abstract

The Holocaust and the racial hygiene doctrine that helped rationalize it still overshadow contemporary debates about using gene editing for disease prevention. In part, this is because prevention can mean 3 different things, which are often conflated. Phenotypic prevention involves modifying the expression of pathogenic DNA variants to forestall their clinical effects in at-risk patients. Genotypic prevention involves controlling transmission of pathogenic variants between generations to avoid the birth of affected offspring. Preventive strengthening seeks to improve normal human traits to resist disease. These distinctions have been neglected in human gene editing governance discussions and are clarified in this article.

American Journal of Infection Control

January 2021 Volume 49 Issue 1 p1-136

<http://www.ajicjournal.org/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

January 2021 Volume 60 Issue 1 p1-150

<http://www.ajpmonline.org/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Public Health

December 2020 110(12)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 104, Issue 1, January 2021

<http://www.ajtmh.org/content/journals/14761645/104/1>

Perspective Piece

[oa Attaining 95-95-95 through Implementation Science: 15 Years of Insights and Best Practices from the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research’s Implementation of the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief](#)

Elizabeth H. Lee, [Kavitha Ganesan](#), [Samoel A. Khamadi](#), [Stanley C. Meribe](#), [Dorothy Njeru](#), [Yakubu Adamu](#), [Fred Magala](#), [Trevor A. Crowell](#), [Eniko Akom](#), [Patricia Agaba](#), [Priyanka Desai](#), [Tiffany Hamm](#), [Deydre Teyhen](#), [Julie A. Ake](#), [Christina S. Polyak](#), [Douglas Shaffer](#), [Fredrick Sawe](#) and [Patrick W. Hickey](#)
Pages: 12–25

<https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.20-0541>

oa [Fighting COVID-19 at the Expense of Malaria in Africa: The Consequences and Policy Options](#)

[Abdullahi Tunde Aborode](#), [Kenneth Bitrus David](#), [Olivier Uwishema](#), [Agbendeh Lubem Nathaniel](#), [Jegede Oluwatoyin Imisioluwa](#), [Sherifdeen Bamidele Onigbinde](#) and [Fozia Farooq](#)

Pages: 26–29

<https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.20-1181>

oa [Inadequate Minority Representation within SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine Trials](#)

[Joshua F. Craft](#), [Mark A. Travassos](#), [Carlo Foppiano Palacios](#) and [John J. Openshaw](#)

Pages: 32–34

<https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.20-1294>

Annals of Internal Medicine

15 December 2020 Volume 173, Issue 12

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Artificial Intelligence – An International Journal

Volume 290 January 2021

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/artificial-intelligence/vol/290/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Global Health

January 2021 - Volume 6 - 1

<https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/1>

Analysis

[The global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of hepatitis B virus \(HBV\) infection](#) (5 January, 2021)

[Caitlin M Pley](#), [Anna L McNaughton](#), [Philippa C Matthews](#), [José Lourenço](#)

[State of the evidence: a survey of global disparities in clinical trials](#) (5 January, 2021)

[Iain James Marshall](#), [Veline L'Esperance](#), [Rachel Marshall](#), [James Thomas](#), [Anna Noel-Storr](#), [Frank Soboczenski](#), [Benjamin Nye](#), [Ani Nenkova](#), [Byron C Wallace](#)

Practice

[Selfie consents, remote rapport, and Zoom debriefings: collecting qualitative data amid a pandemic in four resource-constrained settings](#) (8 January, 2021)

In-person interactions have traditionally been the gold standard for qualitative data collection. The COVID-19 pandemic required researchers to consider if remote data collection can meet research objectives, while retaining the same level of data quality and participant protections. We use four case studies from the Philippines, Zambia, India and Uganda to assess the challenges and opportunities of remote data collection during COVID-19. We present lessons learned that may inform practice in similar settings, as well as reflections for the field of qualitative inquiry in the post-COVID-19 era.
Mark Donald C Reñosa, Chanda Mwamba, Ankita Meghani, Nora S West, Shreya Hariyani, William Ddaaki, Anjali Sharma, Laura K Beres, Shannon McMahon

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[Vaccination strategies for measles control and elimination: time to strengthen local initiatives](#)

Through a combination of strong routine immunization (RI), strategic supplemental immunization activities (SIA) and robust surveillance, numerous countries have been able to approach or achieve measles elimina...

Authors: F. T. Cutts, M. J. Ferrari, L. K. Krause, A. J. Tatem and J. F. Mosser

Content type: Opinion

5 January 2021

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Public Health

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

Research

[A feasibility trial of parent HPV vaccine reminders and phone-based motivational interviewing](#)

We assessed the feasibility and acceptability of a sequential approach of parent-targeted HPV vaccine reminders and phone-based Motivation Interviewing (MI).

Authors: Stephanie A. S. Staras, Eric Richardson, Lisa J. Merlo, Jiang Bian, Lindsay A. Thompson, Janice L. Krieger, Matthew J. Gurka, Ashley H. Sanders and Elizabeth A. Shenkman

Citation: BMC Public Health 2021 21:109

Content type: Research article

Published on: 9 January 2021

[Vaccination concerns, beliefs and practices among Ukrainian migrants in Poland: a qualitative study](#)

Ukrainians numbering approximately 1.2 million are the largest migrant group in Poland. Data on vaccination coverage among migrants are not collected in EU, including Poland. Therefore, this qualitative study ...

Authors: Maria Ganczak, Klaudia Bielecki, Marzena Drozd-Dąbrowska, Katarzyna Topczewska, Daniel Biesiada, Agnieszka Molas-Biesiada, Paulina Dubiel and Dermot Gorman

Citation: BMC Public Health 2021 21:93

Content type: Research article

Published on: 7 January 2021

[Misinformation about COVID-19: evidence for differential latent profiles and a strong association with trust in science](#)

The global spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been mirrored by diffusion of misinformation and conspiracy theories about its origins (such as 5G cellular networks) and the motivations of prevent...

Authors: Jon Agle and Yunyu Xiao

Citation: BMC Public Health 2021 21:89

Content type: Research article

Published on: 7 January 2021

[Knowledge, attitudes and practices on influenza vaccination during pregnancy in Quito, Ecuador](#)

Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent infection and severe outcomes caused by influenza viruses in pregnant women and their children. In Ecuador, the coverage of seasonal influenza vaccination in pr...

Authors: Carlos E. Erazo, Carlos V. Erazo, Mario J. Grijalva and Ana L. Moncayo

Citation: BMC Public Health 2021 21:72

Content type: Research article

Published on: 7 January 2021

[An experience of mass administration of fractional dose inactivated polio vaccine through intradermal needle-free injectors in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan](#)

Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) campaign was conducted in February 2019 in Karachi where needle-free injectors were introduced for the administration of the fractional dose of IPV (fIPV) on a large scale. This...

Authors: Umar Farooq Bullo, Jaishri Mehraj, Syed Musa Raza, Shumaila Rasool, Noreen Naz Ansari, Ahmed Ali Shaikh, Zamir Ali Phul, Sohail Ahmed Memon, Rehan Iqbal Baloch, Zahoor Ahmed Baloch and Shoukat Ali Chandio

Citation: BMC Public Health 2021 21:44

Content type: Research article

Published on: 6 January 2021

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Open

January 2021 - Volume 11 - 1

<https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/11/1>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 99, Number 1, January 2021, 1-76

<https://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/99/1/en/>

EDITORIALS

[Financing and protection for the health and care workforce](#)

— James Campbell & Fahrettin Koca

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.20.284380>

[Ensuring equitable access to vaccines for refugees and migrants during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

— Jozef Bartovic, Siddharta Sankar Datta, Santino Severoni & Veronika D'Anna

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.20.267690>

...To address these issues, national vaccination policies need to adopt innovative measures. Immunization doses missed as a result of COVID-19 pandemic containment measures should be offered as quickly as possible to refugees and migrants. Mobile vaccination clinics, combined health-care services (such as antenatal care and vaccination programmes) and mass vaccination campaigns should be considered to address existing immunity gaps. All efforts must consider delivery of immunization services in hard-to-reach settings and to hard-to-reach population groups...

...Effective measures to address barriers to immunization for refugees and migrants must include strengthening the capacity of health systems and primary health-care providers; setting up or expanding immunization information systems to monitor vaccination coverage; developing training and awareness of health-care providers; establishing health literacy education programmes; and ensuring national immunization programmes are resilient to humanitarian or health crises.³

Child Care, Health and Development

Volume 47, Issue 1 Pages: 1-141 January 2021

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics

Volume 109, Issue 1 Pages: 1-269 January 2021
<https://ascpt.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/15326535/current>

Precision Dosing

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Clinical Therapeutics

December 2020 Volume 42 Issue 12 p2239-2340, e259-e274
<http://www.clinicaltherapeutics.com/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Trials

Volume 17 Issue 6, December 2020
<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/ctja/17/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

<http://www.conflictandhealth.com/>
[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[No new digest content identified]

Contemporary Clinical Trials

Volume 99 December 2020
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/contemporary-clinical-trials/vol/99/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

The CRISPR Journal

Volume 3, Issue 6 / December 2020
<https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/crispr/3/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Genetic Medicine Reports

Volume 8, issue 4, December 2020
<https://link.springer.com/journal/40142/volumes-and-issues/8-4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

February 2021 - Volume 34 - Issue 1

<https://journals.lww.com/co-infectiousdiseases/pages/currenttoc.aspx>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Current Protocols in Human Genetics

Volume 108, Issue 1 December 2020

<https://currentprotocols.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/19348258/current>

OVERVIEW

[Informed Consent for Genetic and Genomic Research](#)

Jeffrey R. Botkin jeffrey.botkin@hsc.utah.edu

First Published: 17 November 2020

Abstract

Genetic research often utilizes or generates information that is potentially sensitive to individuals, families, or communities. For these reasons, genetic research may warrant additional scrutiny from investigators and governmental regulators, compared to other types of biomedical research. The informed consent process should address the range of social and psychological issues that may arise in genetic research. This article addresses a number of these issues, including recruitment of participants, disclosure of results, psychological impact of results, insurance and employment discrimination, community engagement, consent for tissue banking, and intellectual property issues. Points of consideration are offered to assist in the development of protocols and consent processes in light of contemporary debates on a number of these issues.

Developing World Bioethics

Volume 20, Issue 4 Pages: 173-230 December 2020

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

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

[Nature and history of the CIOMS International Ethical Guidelines and implications for local implementation: A perspective from East Africa](#)

John Barugahare, [Paul Kutwabami](#)

Pages: 175-183

First Published: 23 October 2019

[Whose autonomy is it? Botswana socio-ethical approach to the consenting process](#)

[Nankie M. Ramabu](#)

Pages: 184-193

First Published: 27 November 2019

[Participated without consent: Mandatory authorization of government database for secondary use](#)

[Ming-Jui Yeh](#)

Pages: 200-208

First Published: 10 March 2020

[Research ethics and Indigenous Peoples: Repercussions of returning Yanomami blood samples](#)

[Cristiano Guedes](#), [Silvia Guimarães](#)

Pages: 209-215

First Published: 23 June 2020

Development in Practice

Volume 30, Issue 8, 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 14 - Issue 5 - October 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

Volume 45, Issue 1 Pages: 1-252 January 2021

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

[Reviewed earlier]

EMBO Reports

Volume 22 Issue 1 7 January 2021

<https://www.embopress.org/toc/14693178/current>

Science & Society 28 December 2020 Open Access

[Context matters: On the road to responsible biosafety technologies in synthetic biology](#)

Amalia Kallergi, Enrique Asin-Garcia, Vitor AP Martins dos Santos, Laurens Landeweerd

Biosafety is a major challenge for developing for synthetic organisms. An early focus on application and their context could assist with the design of appropriate genetic safeguards.

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 27, Number 1—January 2021

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

Synopses

[Impact of Human Papillomavirus Vaccination, Rwanda and Bhutan](#) [PDF - 787 KB - 9 pages]

I. Baussano et al.

Epidemics

Volume 33 December 2020

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/epidemics/vol/33/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 149 - 2021

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

Short Paper

[Correlation of population mortality of COVID-19 and testing coverage: a comparison among 36 OECD countries](#)

C. Wei, C. C. Lee, T. C. Hsu, W. T. Hsu, C. C. Chan, S. C. Chen, C. J. Chen

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 28 December 2020, e1

Ethics & Human Research

Volume 42, Issue 6 Pages: 1-40 November–December 2020

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/25782363/current>

Video-capture studies • Benefit sharing and genomics research

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 30, Issue 6, December 2020

<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/30/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Expert Review of Vaccines

Vol 19 (11) 2020

<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ierv20/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Gates Open Research

<https://gatesopenresearch.org/browse/articles>

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

Research Article metrics AWAITING PEER REVIEW

[From impact evaluation to decision-analysis: assessing the extent and quality of evidence on 'value for money' in health impact evaluations in low- and middle-income countries](#)

[version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]

Noemi Kreif, Andrew J. Mirelman, James Love-Koh, Sangjun Kim, Rodrigo Moreno-Serra, Paul Revill, Mark Sculpher, Marc Suhrcke

Peer Reviewers: Invited

Funders: National Institute for Health Research, Gates Foundation

PUBLISHED 07 Jan 2021

Genome Medicine

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[An integrated in silico immuno-genetic analytical platform provides insights into COVID-19 serological and vaccine targets](#)

During COVID-19, diagnostic serological tools and vaccines have been developed. To inform control activities in a post-vaccine surveillance setting, we have developed an online "immuno-analytics" resource that...

Authors: Daniel Ward, Matthew Higgins, Jody E. Phelan, Martin L. Hibberd, Susana Campino and Taane G. Clark

Citation: Genome Medicine 2021 13:4

Content type: Database

Published on: 7 January 2021

Global Health Action

Volume 14, Issue 1 (2021)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

Vol. 8, No. 4 December 23, 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Public Health

Volume 16, 2021 Issue 1

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rgph20/current>

Article

[Sociocultural, behavioural and political factors shaping the COVID-19 pandemic: the need for a biocultural approach to understanding pandemics and \(re\)emerging pathogens](#)

Anna Friedler

Pages: 17-35

Published online: 06 Oct 2020

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[Regional cooperation is essential to combatting health emergencies in the Global South](#)

Since COVID-19 was first discovered, it exploded into a pandemic resulting in devastating effects on human lives and a global recession. While there have been discussions that COVID-19 will accelerate the 'end...'

Authors: Ana B. Amaya and Philippe De Lombaerde

Citation: Globalization and Health 2021 17:9

Content type: Commentary

Published on: 9 January 2021

Health Affairs

Vol. 39, No. 12 December 2020

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

Climate & Health

[Reviewed earlier]

Health and Human Rights

Volume 22, Issue 2, December 2020

<https://www.hhrjournal.org/volume-22-issue-2-december-2020/>

Special Section: Big Data, Technology, Artificial Intelligence and the Right to Health

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 15 - Issue 4 - October 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 35, Issue Supplement_2, November 2020

https://academic.oup.com/heapol/issue/35/Supplement_2

SUPPLEMENT

Innovations in Implementation Research in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[No new digest content identified]

Human Gene Therapy

Volume 31, Issue 23-24 / December 2020

<https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/hum/31/23-24>

[Reviewed earlier]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

Number 78, October 2020

<https://odihpn.org/magazine/inclusion-of-persons-with-disabilities-in-humanitarian-action-what-now/>

[Disability inclusion in humanitarian action](#)

by HPN October 2020

The theme of this edition of Humanitarian Exchange, co-edited with Sherin Alsheikh Ahmed from Islamic Relief Worldwide, is disability inclusion in humanitarian action. Persons with disabilities are not only disproportionately impacted by conflicts, disasters and other emergencies, but also face barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance. At the same time, global commitments and standards and the IASC Guidelines on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action all emphasise how

persons with disabilities are also active agents of change. Disability and age-focused organisations have led on testing and demonstrating how inclusion can be done better. Yet despite this progress, challenges to effective inclusion remain.

As Kirstin Lange notes in the lead article, chief among these challenges is humanitarian agencies' lack of engagement with organisations of persons with disabilities. Simone Bula, Elizabeth Morgan and Teresa Thomson look at disability inclusion in humanitarian response in the Pacific, and Kathy Al Jubeh and Alradi Abdalla argue for a 'participation revolution', building on learning from the gender movement. Tchaurea Fleury and Sulayman AbdulMumuni Ujah outline how the Bridge Article 11 training initiative is encouraging constructive exchange between humanitarian and disability actors. The lack of good, disaggregated data is highlighted by Sarah Collinson; Frances Hill, Jim Cranshaw and Carys Hughes emphasise the need for training resources in local languages and accessible formats; and Sophie Van Eetvelt and colleagues report on a review of the evidence on inclusion of people with disabilities and older people.

Rebecca Molyneux and co-authors analyse the findings of a review of a DFID programme in north-east Nigeria, while Carolin Funke highlights the importance of strategic partnerships between disability-focused organisations, drawing on her research in Cox's Bazar. Sherin Alsheikh Ahmed describes Islamic Relief Worldwide's approach to mainstreaming protection and inclusion, while Pauline Thivillier and Valentina Shafina outline IRC's Client Responsive Programming. The edition ends with reflections by Mirela Turcanu and Yves Ngunzi Kahashi on CAFOD's SADI approach.

Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)

Volume 16, Issue 11, 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Infectious Agents and Cancer

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[Accessing the syndemic of COVID-19 and malaria intervention in Africa](#)

The pandemic of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused substantial disruptions to health services in the low and middle-income countries with a high burden of other diseases, such as malaria in sub...

Authors: Benyun Shi, Jinxin Zheng, Shang Xia, Shan Lin, Xinyi Wang, Yang Liu, Xiao-Nong Zhou and Jiming Liu

Citation: Infectious Diseases of Poverty 2021 10:5

Content type: Research Article

Published on: 7 January 2021

Efforts to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic: potential entry points for neglected tropical diseases

The damage inflicted by the coronavirus diseases 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic upon humanity is and will continue to be considerable. Unprecedented progress made in global health over the past 20 years has reverted...

Authors: John P. Ehrenberg, Jürg Utzinger, Gilberto Fontes, Eliana Maria Mauricio da Rocha, Nieves Ehrenberg, Xiao-Nong Zhou and Peter Steinmann
Citation: Infectious Diseases of Poverty 2021 10:2
Content type: Scoping Review
Published on: 4 January 2021

Efforts to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic: potential entry points for neglected tropical diseases

The damage inflicted by the coronavirus diseases 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic upon humanity is and will continue to be considerable. Unprecedented progress made in global health over the past 20 years has reverted...

Authors: John P. Ehrenberg, Jürg Utzinger, Gilberto Fontes, Eliana Maria Mauricio da Rocha, Nieves Ehrenberg, Xiao-Nong Zhou and Peter Steinmann
Citation: Infectious Diseases of Poverty 2021 10:2
Content type: Scoping Review
Published on: 4 January 2021

International Health

SUPPLEMENT Volume 13, Issue Supplement_1, January 2021

https://academic.oup.com/inthealth/issue/13/Supplement_1

Two Decades of Public Health Achievements in Lymphatic Filariasis (2000–2020): Reflections, Progress and Future Challenges

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 8, No 1 (2021) January 2021

<https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/72>

Table of Contents

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 49, Issue 5, October 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare

Volume 13 Issue 5 2020

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/publication/issn/2056-4902/vol/13/iss/5>

Table of Contents

[New issue; No digest content identified]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

January 2021 Volume 102 p1-590

<https://www.ijidonline.com/current>

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Collection

[Healthcare worker infections and deaths due to COVID-19: A survey from 37 nations and a call for WHO to post national data on their website](#)

Hakan Erdem, Daniel R. Lucey

Published online: October 29, 2020

JAMA

January 5, 2021, Vol 325, No. 1, Pages 9-96

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/currentissue>

Original Investigation

[Effect of High-Dose Trivalent vs Standard-Dose Quadrivalent Influenza Vaccine on Mortality or Cardiopulmonary Hospitalization in Patients With High-risk Cardiovascular Disease A Randomized Clinical Trial](#)

Orly Vardeny, PharmD, MS; KyungMann Kim, PhD; Jacob A. Udell, MD, MPH; et al.

JAMA. 2021;325(1):39-49. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.23649

This randomized clinical trial compares the effect of high-dose vs standard-dose influenza vaccine on all-cause mortality and hospitalizations due to cardiovascular or pulmonary causes in patients with high-risk cardiovascular disease.

Editorial

[Influenza Vaccine for Patients With High-risk Cardiovascular Disease](#)

Manish M. Patel, MD, MS; Timothy M. Uyeki, MD, MPH, MPP

Viewpoint

[How to Leverage the Medicare Program for a COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign](#)

Nicole Lurie, MD, MSPH; Bettina Experton, MD, MPH

free access has active quiz

JAMA. 2021;325(1):21-22. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.22720

This Viewpoint proposes that Medicare claims data could inform the rollout of a COVID-19 vaccination program in the US, including notifying beneficiaries of their risk and prioritization and supporting efforts to allocate the vaccine and monitor its uptake, immunogenicity, and safety.

Invited Commentary

[Building Trust to Achieve Confidence in COVID-19 Vaccines](#)

Douglas J. Opel, MD, MPH; Daniel A. Salmon, PhD, MPH; Edgar K. Marcuse, MD, MPH

JAMA Network

[COVID-19 Update January 9, 2021](#)

These articles on COVID-19 were published across the JAMA Network in the last week.

Selected Articles

Opinion

[Problems With Paying People to Be Vaccinated Against COVID-19](#)

Emily A. Largent, JD, PhD, RN; Franklin G. Miller, PhD

JAMA Pediatrics

January 2021, Vol 175, No. 1, Pages 5-112

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

JBI Evidence Synthesis

December 2020 - Volume 18 - Issue 12

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Adolescent Health

January 2021 Volume 68 Issue 1 p1-222

<https://www.jahonline.org/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research

Vol. 70 (2021)

<https://www.jair.org/index.php/jair>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 46, issue 1, February 2021

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/volumes-and-issues/46-1>

Articles

[Young Adult Human Papillomavirus and Influenza Vaccine Coverage: A Comparison Across College Enrollment Status](#)

Authors: Kara Mathewson, Maria Sundaram, Robert A. Bednarczyk,

Content type: Original Paper

Published: 15 May 2020

Pages: 13 - 21

Journal of Development Economics

Volume 148 January 2021

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-development-economics/vol/148/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics

Volume 15 Issue 5, December 2020
<http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jre/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

December 2020 - Volume 74 - 12
<https://jech.bmj.com/content/74/12>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine

Volume 13, Issue 4 Pages: 251-324 November 2020
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/17565391/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 16, Issue 2, 2020
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjge20/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 31, Number 4, November 2020 Supplement
<https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/43320>
Table of Contents
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 22, issue 6, December 2020
<https://link.springer.com/journal/10903/volumes-and-issues/22-6>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 18, 2020_ Issue 4
<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wimm20/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 223, Issue 1, 1 January 2021
<https://academic.oup.com/jid/issue/223/1>
EDITORIAL COMMENTARIES

[The Long and Winding Road to Eradicate Vaccine-Related Polioviruses](#)

[Stephen L Cochi, Mark A Pallansch](#)

The Journal of Infectious Diseases, Volume 223, Issue 1, 1 January 2021, Pages 7–9,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiaa393>

VIRUSES

[Implication of a High Risk for Type 2 Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus Emergence and Transmission After the Switch From Trivalent to Bivalent Oral Poliovirus Vaccine](#)

Dongmei Yan, Dongyan Wang, Yong Zhang, Xiaolei Li, Haishu Tang ...

The Journal of Infectious Diseases, Volume 223, Issue 1, 1 January 2021, Pages 113–118,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiaa386>

The switch from trivalent to bivalent oral poliovirus vaccine can provide high-level immunity against type 1 and 3 poliovirus but not against type 2, indicating a high risk of type 2 vaccine-derived poliovirus emergence and transmission.

[A Randomized Phase 4 Study of Immunogenicity and Safety After Monovalent Oral Type 2 Sabin Poliovirus Vaccine Challenge in Children Vaccinated with Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine in Lithuania](#)

Ananda S Bandyopadhyay, Chris Gast, Elizabeth B Brickley, Ricardo Rüttimann, Ralf Clemens ...

The Journal of Infectious Diseases, Volume 223, Issue 1, 1 January 2021, Pages 119–127,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiaa390>

Journal of Medical Ethics

January 2021 - Volume 47 - 1

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 7, Issue 4 (2020)

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

Women and Cancer

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

January 2021 Volume 228 p1-326

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[Ten recommendations to improve pharmacy practice in low and middle-income countries \(LMICs\)](#)

Medicines are important health interventions and their appropriate use could improve health outcomes. Throughout the globe, pharmacists play a very important role to improve the use of medicines. Though high-i...

Authors: Zaheer-Ud-Din Babar

Citation: Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice 2021 14:6

Content type: Commentary

Published on: 6 January 2021

[Exploring healthcare professionals' knowledge, attitude, and practices towards pharmacovigilance: a cross-sectional survey](#)

Spontaneous reporting of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) is a method of monitoring the safety of drugs and is the basic strategy for the post-marketing surveillance of the suspected drugs. Despite its importance...

Authors: Rabia Hussain, Mohamed Azmi Hassali, Furqan Hashmi and Tayyaba Akram

Citation: Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice 2021 14:5

Content type: Research

Published on: 4 January 2021

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice

January/February 2021 - Volume 27 - Issue 1

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 41, issue 4, December 2020

<https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/volumes-and-issues/41-4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Refugee & Global Health

Volume 3, Issue 1 (2020)

<https://ir.library.louisville.edu/rgh/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

January 2021 Volume 18 Issue 174

<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rsif/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 28, Issue 1, January 2021

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

Perspectives

[Neglected tropical diseases in non-endemic countries in the era of COVID-19 pandemic: the great forgotten](#)

Marta Tilli, MD, Piero Olliaro, PhD, Federico Gobbi, PhD, Zeno Bisoffi, PhD, Alessandro Bartoloni, MD ...

Journal of Travel Medicine, Volume 28, Issue 1, January 2021, taaa179,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/jtm/taaa179>

In non-endemic countries, the access to healthcare for migrants and other patients with NTDs may be hampered by new barriers linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. Low awareness of health care professionals on the opportunistic potential of some NTDs may lead to unfavorable outcome of COVID-19 patients treated with immunomodulatory drugs.

Editor's Choice

[Cholera in travellers: improving vaccination guidance in Europe](#)

Rogelio López-Vélez, MD, PhD, DTM&H, Danilo Presotto, PhD

Journal of Travel Medicine, Volume 28, Issue 1, January 2021, taaa209,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/jtm/taaa209>

Journal of Virology

January 2021; Volume 95, Issue 2

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

The Lancet

Jan 09, 2021 Volume 397 Number 10269 p71-170

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

Editorial

[Climate and COVID-19: converging crises](#)

The Lancet

Comment

[Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine efficacy](#)

Maria Deloria Knoll, Chizoba Wonodi

[Public health role for fractional dosage of yellow fever vaccine](#)

J Erin Staples, Alba-Maria Ropero Alvarez

Articles

[Safety and efficacy of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine \(AZD1222\) against SARS-CoV-2: an interim analysis of four randomised controlled trials in Brazil, South Africa, and the UK](#)

Merryn Voysey, et al. on behalf of the Oxford COVID Vaccine Trial Group

Open Access

A safe and efficacious vaccine against severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), if deployed with high coverage, could contribute to the control of the COVID-19 pandemic. We evaluated the safety and efficacy of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine in a pooled interim analysis of four trials.

[Immunogenicity and safety of fractional doses of yellow fever vaccines: a randomised, double-blind, non-inferiority trial](#)

Aitana Juan-Giner, et al

Stocks of yellow fever vaccine are insufficient to cover exceptional demands for outbreak response. Fractional dosing has shown efficacy, but evidence is limited to the 17DD substrain vaccine. We assessed the immunogenicity and safety of one-fifth fractional dose compared with standard dose of four WHO-prequalified yellow fever vaccines produced from three substrains.

Review

[The 2020 report of The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: responding to converging crises](#)

Nick Watts, et al

Executive summary

The Lancet Countdown is an international collaboration established to provide an independent, global monitoring system dedicated to tracking the emerging health profile of the changing climate. The 2020 report presents 43 indicators across five sections: climate change impacts, exposures, and vulnerabilities; adaptation, planning, and resilience for health; mitigation actions and health co-benefits; economics and finance; and public and political engagement. This report represents the findings and consensus of the 35 leading academic institutions and UN agencies that make up The Lancet Countdown, and draws on the expertise of climate scientists, geographers, engineers, experts in energy, food, and transport, economists, social, and political scientists, data scientists, public health professionals, and doctors.

The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health

Jan 2021 Volume 5 Number 1 p1-90, e1-e2

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Digital Health

Jan 2021 Volume 3 Number 1 e1-e66

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Global Health

Jan 2021 Volume 9 Number 1 e1-e98

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Infectious Diseases

Jan 2021 Volume 21 Number 1 p1-148, e1-e16

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Public Health

Jan 2021 Volume 6 Number 1 e1-e81

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Lancet Respiratory Medicine

Jan 2021 Volume 9 Number 1 p1-116, e1-e10

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 24, issue 12, December 2020

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10995/volumes-and-issues/24-12>

[Reviewed earlier]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 41 Issue 1, January 2021

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

Volume 98, Issue 4 Pages: 1021-1341, E1-E12 December 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 589 Issue 7840, 7 January 2021

http://www.nature.com/nature/current_issue.html

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Nature Biotechnology

Volume 38 Issue 12, December 2020

<https://www.nature.com/nbt/volumes/38/issues/12>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Communications

<https://www.nature.com/subjects/health-sciences/ncomms>

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

Nature Genetics

Volume 53 Issue 1, January 2021

<https://www.nature.com/ng/volumes/53/issues/1>

Comment | 07 January 2021

[Toward better governance of human genomic data](#)

Here, we argue that, in line with the dramatic increase in the collection, storage and curation of human genomic data for biomedical research, genomic data repositories and consortia have adopted governance frameworks to both enable wide access and protect against possible harms. However, the merits and limitations of different governance frameworks in achieving these twin aims are a matter of ongoing debate in the scientific community; indeed, best practices and points for consideration are notably absent in devising governance frameworks for genomic databases. According to our collective experience in devising and assessing governance frameworks, we identify five key functions of 'good governance' (or 'better governance') and three areas in which trade-offs should be considered when specifying policies within those functions. We apply these functions as a benchmark to describe, as an example, the governance frameworks of six large-scale international genomic projects.

Kieran C. O'Doherty, Mahsa Shabani[...]¹ & Wylie Burke

Nature Human Behaviour

Volume 4 Issue 12, December 2020

<https://www.nature.com/nathumbehav/volumes/4/issues/12>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Medicine

Volume 26 Issue 12, December 2020

<https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/26/issues/12>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Genetics

Volume 22 Issue 1, January 2021

<https://www.nature.com/nrg/volumes/22/issues/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Immunology

Volume 21 Issue 1, January 2021

<https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/21/issues/1>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Nature Reviews Drug Discovery

Volume 20 Issue 1, January 2021

<https://www.nature.com/nrd/volumes/20/issues/1>

Comment | 23 October 2020

[Improving data sharing to increase the efficiency of antibiotic R&D](#)

Greater investment is needed in antibiotic R&D, and more must be done to maximize the impact of such investments. More widespread data sharing, such as the recent joint data contribution from Merck and Kyorin to the Pew Charitable Trusts' SPARK platform, has a key role.

Wes Kim, Kevin Krause[...] & Kevin Outterson

An Audience With | 11 December 2020

Emer Cooke

With multiple COVID-19 vaccines approaching the finish line, and dozens of COVID-19 drugs in development, more eyes are on the European Medicines Agency (EMA)'s decisions than ever before. Emer Cooke, who started as Executive Director of the EMA in November, is ready. Cooke, a pharmacist by training, has more than 30 years' experience in pharmaceutical regulation. During this time, she has seen the system transform: the typewriters and carbon copy are gone, replaced by unprecedented volumes of data and complexity. With prior roles that have included oversight of the regulation of medical products at the World Health Organization, Head of Inspections at the EMA and Head of International Affairs at the EMA, she is prepared for the multidisciplinary nature of the challenges ahead. She spoke with Asher Mullard about the speed of progress with COVID-19 vaccines, the potential longer-term impacts of the pandemic on regulatory affairs and her goals for the EMA once the world returns to business as usual.

Asher Mullard

Perspective | 16 November 2020

Improving target assessment in biomedical research: the GOT-IT recommendations

Academic research has a key role in identifying new drug targets, but to lead to new drugs this research must progress to testing drug candidates in clinical trials, which are typically conducted by industry. This Perspective presents a framework to support academic scientists and funders in prioritizing target assessment activities and in defining a critical path to reach scientific goals as well as goals related to licensing, partnering with industry or initiating clinical trials.

Christoph H. Emmerich, Lorena Martinez Gamboa[...] & Michael J. Parnham

New England Journal of Medicine

January 7, 2021 Vol. 384 No. 1

<http://www.nejm.org/toc/nejm/medical-journal>

Perspective

A Half-Century of Progress in Health: The National Academy of Medicine at 50: Human Molecular Genetics and Genomics — Important Advances and Exciting Possibilities

Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D., Jennifer A. Doudna, Ph.D., Eric S. Lander, Ph.D., and Charles N. Rotimi, Ph.D.

Editorials

Audio Interview: Planning for the SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine Rollout

In this audio interview conducted on January 6, 2021, the editors are joined by cardiologist and primary care physician Thomas H. Lee to discuss how health care organizations are planning vaccine rollout and uptake both among their staffs and in their communities.

Pediatrics

Vol. 147, Issue 1 1 Jan 2021

<https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Pharmaceutics

Volume 12, Issue 7 (July 2020) – 97 articles

<https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4923/12/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 39, issue 1, January 2021

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/volumes-and-issues/39-1>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

PLoS Genetics

<https://journals.plos.org/plosgenetics/>

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS One

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[The development of nations conditions the disease space](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244843)

Antonios Garas, Sophie Guthmuller, Athanasios Lapatinas

Research Article | published 07 Jan 2021 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244843>

Using the economic complexity methodology on data for disease prevalence in 195 countries during the period of 1990-2016, we propose two new metrics for quantifying the disease space of countries. With these metrics, we analyze the geography of diseases and empirically investigate the effect of economic development on the health complexity of countries. We show that a higher income per capita increases the complexity of countries' diseases. We also show that complex diseases tend to be non-ubiquitous diseases that are prevalent in disease-diversified (complex) countries, while non-complex diseases tend to be non-ubiquitous diseases that are prevalent in non-diversified (non-complex) countries. Furthermore, we build a disease-level index that links a disease to the average level of GDP per capita of the countries in which the disease is prevalent. With this index, we highlight the link

between economic development and the complexity of diseases and illustrate how increases in income per capita are associated with more complex diseases.

[COVID-19 and the public response: Knowledge, attitude and practice of the public in mitigating the pandemic in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia](#)

Zelalem Desalegn, Negussie Deyessa, Brhanu Teka, Welelta Shiferaw, Damen Hailemariam, Adamu Addissie, Abdulnasir Abagero, Mirgissa Kaba, Workeabeba Abebe, Berhanu Nega, Wondimu Ayele, Tewodros Haile, Yirgu Gebrehiwot, Wondwossen Amogne, Eva Johanna Kantelhardt, Tamrat Abebe
Research Article | published 07 Jan 2021 PLOS ONE
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244780>

[The winding road to health: A systematic scoping review on the effect of geographical accessibility to health care on infectious diseases in low- and middle-income countries](#)

Fleur Hierink, Emelda A. Okiro, Antoine Flahault, Nicolas Ray
Research Article | published 04 Jan 2021 PLOS ONE
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244921>

[Consolidated Framework for Collaboration Research derived from a systematic review of theories, models, frameworks and principles for cross-sector collaboration](#)

Larissa Calancie, Leah Frerichs, Melinda M. Davis, Eliana Sullivan, Ann Marie White, Dorothy Cilenti, Giselle Corbie-Smith, Kristen Hassmiller Lich
Research Article | published 04 Jan 2021 PLOS ONE
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244501>

Cross-sector collaboration is needed to address root causes of persistent public health challenges. We conducted a systematic literature review to identify studies describing theories, models, frameworks and principles for cross-sector collaboration and synthesized collaboration constructs into the Consolidated Framework for Collaboration Research (CFCR). Ninety-five articles were included in the review. Constructs were abstracted from articles and grouped into seven domains within the framework: community context; group composition; structure and internal processes; group dynamics; social capital; activities that influence or take place within the collaboration; activities that influence or take place within the broader community; and activities that influence or take place both in the collaboration and in the community. Community engagement strategies employed by collaborations are discussed, as well as recommendations for using systems science methods for testing specific mechanisms of how constructs identified in the review influence one another. Researchers, funders, and collaboration members can use the consolidated framework to articulate components of collaboration and test mechanisms explaining how collaborations function. By working from a consolidated framework of collaboration terms and using systems science methods, researchers can advance evidence for the efficacy of cross-sector collaborations.

PLoS Pathogens

<http://journals.plos.org/plospathogens/>
[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]
[No new digest content identified]

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

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[Concerns for others increases the likelihood of vaccination against influenza and COVID-19 more in sparsely rather than densely populated areas](#)

Haesung Jung and Dolores Albarracín

PNAS January 5, 2021 118 (1) e2007538118; <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2007538118>

[Enforcement may crowd out voluntary support for COVID-19 policies, especially where trust in government is weak and in a liberal society](#)

Katrin Schmelz

PNAS January 5, 2021 118 (1) e2016385118; <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2016385118>

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 35 - Issue 6 - December 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Preventive Medicine

Volume 142 January 2021

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/preventive-medicine/vol/142/suppl/C>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Proceedings of the Royal Society B

13 January 2021 Volume 288 Issue 1942

<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rspb/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Public Health

Volume 189 Pages 1-162 (December 2020)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/public-health/vol/189/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 13, Issue 3, November 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 136 Issue 1, January/February 2021

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/phrg/136/1>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Qualitative Health Research

Volume 31 Issue 2, January 2021

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Research Ethics

Volume 16 Issue 3-4, July-October 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[No new digest content identified]

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

<https://www.paho.org/journal/en>

[No new digest content identified]

Risk Analysis

Volume 40, Issue 12 Pages: 2479-2695 December 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

[No new digest content identified]

Science

08 January 2021 Vol 371, Issue 6525

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

Policy Forum

[Coevolution of policy and science during the pandemic](#)

By Yian Yin, Jian Gao, Benjamin F. Jones, Dashun Wang

Science 08 Jan 2021 : 128-130 Full Access

Recent, high-quality science is being heard, but unevenly

Summary

Disconnects between science and policy, in which important scientific insights may be missed by policymakers and bad scientific advice may infect decision-making, are a long-standing concern (1–7).

Yet, our systematic understanding of the use of science in policy remains limited (1, 4–6), partly because of the difficulty in reliably tracing the coevolution of policy and science at a large, global scale (3). Today, the world faces a common emergency in the COVID-19 pandemic, which presents a dynamic, uncertain, yet extraordinarily consequential policy environment across the globe. We combined two large-scale databases that capture policy and science and their interactions, allowing us to examine the coevolution of policy and science during the pandemic. Our analysis suggests that many policy documents in the COVID-19 pandemic substantially access recent, peer-reviewed, and high-impact science. And policy documents that cite science are especially highly cited within the policy domain. At the same time, there is a heterogeneity in the use of science across policy-making institutions. The tendency for policy documents to cite science appears mostly concentrated within intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), such as the World Health Organization (WHO), and much less so in national governments, which consume science largely indirectly through the IGOs. This close coevolution between policy and science offers a useful indication that a key link is operating, but it has not been a sufficient condition for effectiveness in containing the pandemic.

Science Translational Medicine

06 January 2021 Vol 13, Issue 575

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 266 December 2020

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/social-science-and-medicine/vol/266/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Systematic Reviews

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

[Accessed 9 Jan 2021]

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

[No new digest content identified]

Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics

Volume 41, issue 2-3, June 2020

<https://link.springer.com/journal/11017/volumes-and-issues/41-2>

[Reviewed earlier]

Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases

Volume 38 November–December 2020

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/travel-medicine-and-infectious-disease/vol/38/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

Volume 26, Issue 1 Pages: i-iv, 1-120 January 2021
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13653156/current>

Reviews

[COVID-19 vaccine research and development: ethical issues](#)

T. Wibawa

Pages: 14-19

First Published: 04 October 2020

Abstract

The achievements of vaccine research and development bring a hope to our societies that we may cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. There are two aspects that should be maintained in balance: the immediate necessity for speed of vaccine research and the inherent need for protection of research subjects, which is the foremost concern of research ethics. This narrative review highlights ethical issues in COVID-19 vaccine research and development that every stakeholder needs to be aware of and to consider.

Vaccine

Volume 39, Issue 3 Pages 457-626 (15 January 2021)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/vaccine/vol/39/issue/3>

Editorial Full text access

[Critical aspects of packaging, storage, preparation, and administration of mRNA and adenovirus-vectored COVID-19 vaccines for optimal efficacy](#)

Michelle R. Holm, Gregory A. Poland

Discussion Full text access

[BCG vaccine: Worrying proposal for COVID-19](#)

Emanuel Sarinho, Ekaterini Goudouris, Dirceu Solé

Research article Abstract only

[Preferences for a COVID-19 vaccine in Australia](#)

Antonio Borriello, Daniel Master, Andrea Pellegrini, John M. Rose

Pages 473-479

Research article Abstract only

["Does Pakistan still have polio cases?": Exploring discussions on polio and polio vaccine in online news comments in Pakistan](#)

Muhammad Ittefaq, Annalise Baines, Mauryne Abwao, Sayyed Fawad Ali Shah, Tayyab Ramzan

Pages 480-486

Research article Open access

[Vaccination coverage rates for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Pertussis booster vaccination in France between 2013 and 2017: Learnings from an analysis of National Health System Real-World Data](#)

Clarisse Marchal, Manon Belhassen, Nicole Guiso, Flore Jacoud, ... Mathieu Uhart

Pages 505-511

Research article Abstract only

[Physicians' decision processes about the HPV vaccine: A qualitative study](#)

Maité Bouchez, Jeremy K. Ward, Aurélie Bocquier, Daniel Benamouzig, ... Pierre Verger
Pages 521-528

Vaccines — Open Access Journal

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

(Accessed 9 Jan 2021)

Open Access Article

[Impact of Recommended Maternal Vaccination Programs on the Clinical Presentation of SARS-CoV-2 Infection: A Prospective Observational Study](#)

by [Maria Luisa de la Cruz Conty et al](#) and on behalf of the Spanish Obstetric Emergency Group
Vaccines 2021, 9(1), 31; <https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines9010031> (registering DOI) - 08 Jan 2021

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has raised questions about the possible cross immunity resulting from common vaccination programs and SARS-CoV-2 infection. Therefore, the Spanish Obstetric Emergency group performed a multicenter prospective study on the vaccination status of Influenza and Tdap (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine [...]

Open Access Article

[Vaccine Hesitancy on Social Media: Sentiment Analysis from June 2011 to April 2019](#)

by [Hilary Piedrahita-Valdés et al](#)

Vaccines 2021, 9(1), 28; <https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines9010028> (registering DOI) - 07 Jan 2021

Abstract

Vaccine hesitancy was one of the ten major threats to global health in 2019, according to the World Health Organisation. Nowadays, social media has an important role in the spread of information, misinformation, and disinformation about vaccines. Monitoring vaccine-related conversations on social media [...]

Value in Health

January 2021 Volume 24 Issue 1p1-144

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

THEMED SECTION: VACCINES

[Cost-Effectiveness of Quadrivalent Versus Trivalent Influenza Vaccination in the Dutch National Influenza Prevention Program](#)

[Florian Zeevat, Pascal Crépey, F. Christiaan K. Dolk, Arjan J. Postma, Vidya N.A. Breeveld-Dwarkasing, Maarten J. Postma](#)

Published online: December 18, 2020

[Cost-Effectiveness of Pediatric Influenza Vaccination in The Netherlands](#)

[Pieter T. de Boer, Lisa Nagy, Franklin C.K. Dolk, Jan C. Wilschut, Richard Pitman, Maarten J. Postma](#)

Published online: December 10, 2020

p19-31

Open Access

[Cost-Effectiveness of Routine Childhood Vaccination Against Seasonal Influenza in Germany](#)

[Stefan M. Scholz, Felix Weidemann, Oliver Damm, Bernhard Ultsch, Wolfgang Greiner, Ole Wichmann](#)

Published online: November 04, 2020

[**Informing Global Cost-Effectiveness Thresholds Using Country Investment Decisions: Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Introductions in 2006-2018**](#)

Mark Jit

Published online: October 16, 2020

p61-66

Open Access

[**What We Do Not Know About the Costs of Immunization Programs in Low- and Middle-Income Countries**](#)

Allison Portnoy, Stephen C. Resch, Christian Suharlim, Logan Brenzel, Nicolas A. Menzies

Published online: November 02, 2020

[**Costs of Immunization Programs for 10 Vaccines in 94 Low- and Middle-Income Countries From 2011 to 2030**](#)

So Yoon Sim, Elizabeth Watts, Dagna Constenla, Shuoning Huang, Logan Brenzel, Bryan N. Patenaude

Published online: October 29, 2020

[**Economic Benefits of Immunization for 10 Pathogens in 94 Low- and Middle-Income Countries From 2011 to 2030 Using Cost-of-Illness and Value-of-Statistical-Life Approaches**](#)

Elizabeth Watts, So Yoon Sim, Dagna Constenla, Salin Sriudomporn, Logan Brenzel, Bryan Patenaude

Published online: October 17, 2020

[**Evaluating Vaccination Programs That Prevent Diseases With Potentially Catastrophic Health Outcomes: How Can We Capture the Value of Risk Reduction?**](#)

Josephine Mauskopf, Catherine Masaquel, Liping Huang

Published online: October 12, 2020

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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 9 Jan 2021

Health

[The Next Phase of Vaccination Will Be Even Harder](#)

Getting vaccines to hospitals and nursing homes was supposed to be the easy part.

Sarah Zhang January 7, 2021

The vaccine rollout is not going as planned. Since mid-December, the U.S. has distributed 21.4 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines; fewer than one-third have actually made it into people's arms. The problems have been many and varied: holiday delays, scheduling scams, long lines in some places, and not enough demand in others. These initial kinks are getting worked out, but that alone will not get us back to normal anytime soon. The next phase of the vaccine campaign—reaching tens of millions of elderly people and essential workers, along with the rest of the community—will be even harder...

BBC

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

[Covid: India to begin vaccine rollout on 16 January](#)

PM Narendra Modi hails a "landmark step" and says the aim is to vaccinate 300 million people by July.

Published 9 Jan 2021

The Economist

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

Vaccinating the world

[The great task](#)

The race to vaccinate the world against covid-19 has begun in earnest, posing problems for many and providing opportunities for some

Jan 9 Edition

Financial Times

<https://www.ft.com/>

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

Coronavirus treatment

Lex

[Vaccine scepticism: needling doubts](#)

Confidence in jabs will receive a boost if the Covid vaccine rollout goes well

January 9, 2021

Forbes

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

9 Jan 2020

[Russia's Sputnik V COVID Vaccine: 1m Shots, Skepticism At Home, Politics Abroad](#)

Russia's campaign against COVID-19 is continuing, and has now passed the milestone of one million inoculations. As well as being an urgent matter of public health, this is also a matter of international prestige—and persuading a skeptical population.

By James Rodgers Senior Contributor

Foreign Affairs

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Policy

<http://foreignpolicy.com/>

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

Analysis

[America's Vaccine Diplomacy Is AWOL in the Middle East](#)

China and Russia are spreading their vaccines—and forging new ties—to some of Washington's closest allies.

Voice | Steven A. Cook January 8, 2021, 10:10 AM

The Guardian

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New Yorker

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

A Reporter at Large

January 4 & 11, 2021 Issue

[The Plague Year](#)

The mistakes and the struggles behind America's coronavirus tragedy.

By Lawrence Wright

December 28, 2020

New York Times

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

Europe

[Pope Calls Coronavirus Vaccinations an Ethical Obligation](#)

Saying he will be vaccinated himself next week, Francis described the refusal to get the vaccine as suicidal.

By Jason Horowitz

Health

[Pressure Grows for States to Open Vaccines to More Groups of People](#)

Some states are already expanding eligibility to people 65 and over, even though millions of people the C.D.C. recommends go first — health care workers and nursing home residents — have yet to get shots.

By Abby Goodnough

Europe

[In Vaccine Geopolitics, a Great Game Played With Ukrainians' Health](#)

Blocked from obtaining vaccines from the United States, its putative ally, and taunted in Russian propaganda, Ukraine turned to China.

By Maria Varenikova

Politics

[Biden Plans Coronavirus Vaccination Blitz After Inauguration](#)

The incoming Biden administration plans to set up federally run mass vaccination sites and to release all government-held vials, rather than hold some back for second doses.

By Sheryl Gay Stolberg and Katherine J. Wu

Washington Post

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

[Releasing more vaccines for first doses could create more problems than it solves](#)

Leana S. Wen · Opinions · Jan 9, 2021

[Tales from the jab: How people in 6 countries got their vaccines](#)

Brian Murphy, Steve Hendrix, Emily Rauhala, Carrie Donovan, Robyn Dixon and Yvonne Gordon
Jan 9, 2021

[French vaccine rollout slowed by red tape, focus on elderly](#)

Jan 9, 2021

[WHO: Rich nations, vaccine firms should stop bilateral deals](#)

Jan 8, 2021

[Iran's top leader bans corona vaccines from US, Britain](#)

Jan 8, 2021

[Mexico to vaccinate rural elderly, but still awaits vaccine](#)

Jan 5, 2021

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[Think Tanks et al](#)

Brookings

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

Op-Ed

[Globalizing the COVID vaccine](#)

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

Friday, January 8, 2021

Center for Global Development [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

January 4, 2021

[G7: Make Plans to Share Excess Vaccine Now](#)

The reality is that getting back to normal means rapid vaccination of the entire world – to minimize further virus mutations, to enable regular trade and commerce, and to protect those that are unable to be vaccinated for other health reasons.

Amanda Glassman

Chatham House [to 9 Jan 2021]

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

[No new relevant content]

CSIS

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

[No new relevant content]

Council on Foreign Relations

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

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

Coronavirus

[Vaccine Diplomacy: China and SinoPharm in Africa](#)

January 6, 2021

On December 3, John Nkengasong, director, Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), announced a 60 percent vaccination target—one estimate of the level needed to achieve herd immunity from COVID-19—in Africa’s fifty-four countries.

Kaiser Family Foundation

https://www.kff.org/search/?post_type=press-release

Accessed 9 Jan 2021

[No new relevant content]

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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].

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