Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review
17 December 2022 :: Issue 684
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 at https://centerforvaccineethicsandpolicy.net. This blog allows full text searching of over 27,000 entries.

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Editor’s Note:
Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review will resume publication on Saturday, 07 January 2023, following the end-of-year, holidays period.
World Health Organization names Sir Jeremy Farrar as Chief Scientist, Dr Amelia Latu Afuhaamango Tuipulotu as Chief Nursing Officer

13 December 2022

News release Geneva, Switzerland

WHO announced that Dr Jeremy Farrar will become its new Chief Scientist. Currently, Director of the Wellcome Trust, Dr Farrar will join WHO in the second quarter of 2023. Dr Amelia Latu Afuhaamango Tuipulotu will become WHO’s Chief Nursing Officer. Previously Minister for Health of the Kingdom of Tonga, and before that Tonga’s Chief Nursing Officer, Dr Tuipulotu will join WHO in the first quarter of 2023.

As WHO’s Chief Scientist, Dr Farrar will oversee the Science Division, bringing together the best brains in science and innovation from around the world to develop and deliver high quality health services to the people who need them most, no matter who they are and where they live. Dr Farrar is a clinician scientist who, before joining Wellcome in 2013, spent 17 years as Director of the Clinical Research Unit at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Viet Nam where his research interests were in global health with a focus on emerging infectious diseases...Dr Farrar is a Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences UK, European Molecular Biology Organisation (EMBO), the National Academies USA and a Fellow of The Royal Society.

As WHO’s Chief Nursing Officer, Dr Tuipulotu will champion, nurture and support nurses and midwives to ensure that their skills and experience are being well-utilized to strengthen health systems and to bolster their critical role in bringing patients, communities and national health systems closer together.

In 2019 Dr Tuipulotu became the Kingdom of Tonga’s first female Minister for Health, serving until December 2021. From 2014 to 2019, she served as Tonga’s Chief Nursing Officer. Previously, she was Director of Nursing at Vaiola Hospital, the country’s main referral hospital. She was the first Tongan to receive a Ph.D. in Nursing. In 2019, she was appointed Honorary Adjunct Associate Professor at the University of Sydney. From May 2020 to December 2022, Dr Tuipulotu was a member of the WHO Executive Board; she was elected EB Rapporteur in 2020.

WHO Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said: “I am delighted that Jeremy and Amelia will join WHO at a critical time in global public health when investment in both the health workforce and science is imperative to strengthening health systems and outbreak preparedness and prevention. As Chief Scientist, Jeremy will accelerate our efforts to ensure WHO, its Member States and our partners benefit from cutting-edge, life-saving science and innovations. As Chief Nursing officer, Amelia will ignite the all-important need not only to fill the gap in health workers worldwide but also to ensure they receive the support they need and deserve.”
Cholera – Global situation
Disease Outbreak News 16 December 2022

GLOBAL OVERVIEW
Current Situation
Since 2021, there has been an increase in cholera cases and their geographical distribution globally. In 2021, 23 countries reported cholera outbreaks, mainly in the WHO Regions of Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean. This trend has continued into 2022 with over 29 countries (Figure 1) reporting cholera cases or outbreaks. As of 30 November 2022, 16 of these have been reporting protracted outbreaks. Many of those countries reported higher case numbers and case fatality ratio (CFR) than in previous years. The average cholera CFR reported globally in 2021 was 1.9% (2.9% in Africa), well above acceptable (<1%) and the highest recorded in over a decade.

...Of particular concern are the outbreaks in 13 countries, which did not report cholera cases in 2021. Of these, some had not reported any cholera outbreaks for many years (between three and 30), and several are not considered cholera-endemic countries.i,ii The current situation represents a resurgence of the ongoing seventh pandemic of cholera which began in 1961.

The simultaneous progression of several cholera outbreaks, compounded in countries facing complex humanitarian crises with fragile health systems and aggravated by climate change, poses challenges to outbreak response and risks further spreading to other countries. The overall capacity to respond to the multiple and simultaneous outbreaks is strained due to the global lack of resources, including the oral cholera vaccine, as well as overstretched public health and medical personnel, who are often dealing with multiple disease outbreaks at the same time...

...Availability of oral cholera vaccine
The global stockpile of Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) is currently insufficient to meet all requests for two doses of preventive vaccination. As a result, on 20 October 2022, the International Coordinating Group (ICG) members (IFRC, MSF, UNICEF, and WHO) took the unprecedented decision to temporarily limit all reactive OCV campaigns to one single dose. The production of OCV is a continuous process with around 2.5 million doses produced monthly. As vaccine manufacturers are producing at their maximum current capacity, there is no short-term solution to increase production. While using a single dose instead of two doses will allow more people to be protected in the short term, this strategy has its limitations, and it is unclear how long immunity will last. To solve the problem in the long term there needs to be an increase in global vaccine production. Since the creation of the global stockpile in 2013, more than 50 million doses of OCV have been successfully used in various settings through mass campaigns.

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Haiti receives first shipment of cholera vaccines
Port-au-Prince, December 12, 2022 (PAHO) – With the support of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Haiti today received around 1.17 million doses of oral cholera vaccines as cases continue to rise in the country.

The vaccine (Euvichol) was provided by the International Coordinating Group on Vaccine Provision (IGC), which manages the global cholera vaccine stockpile, following a request by Haiti’s Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP, its acronym in French).
Haiti’s vaccination campaign is set to start in the next days, initially targeting populations over the age of one year in Cite Soleil, Delmas, Tabarre, Carrefour and Port-au-Prince in the Ouest Department and Mirebalais in the Centre Department – areas in which most of the cholera cases have been reported, to date.

“Haiti has experience in managing cholera, but the fragile security situation has slowed down response efforts, so the arrival of these vaccines is most welcome,” PAHO Director Carissa F. Etienne said. “PAHO has been working with Haiti since the resurgence of cholera and will continue to support the national authorities to quickly distribute vaccines, monitor cases and provide life-saving care.”

Shortage of cholera vaccines leads to temporary suspension of two-dose strategy, as cases rise worldwide

The exceptional decision reflects the grave state of the cholera vaccine stockpile

19 October 2022 News release New York / Geneva

A strained global supply of cholera vaccines has obliged the International Coordinating Group (ICG) — the body which manages emergency supplies of vaccines — to temporarily suspend the standard two-dose vaccination regimen in cholera outbreak response campaigns, using instead a single-dose approach.

The pivot in strategy will allow for the doses to be used in more countries, at a time of unprecedented rise in cholera outbreaks worldwide. Since January this year, 29 countries have reported cholera cases, including Haiti, Malawi and Syria which are facing large outbreaks. In comparison, in the previous 5 years, fewer than 20 countries on average reported outbreaks. The global trend is moving towards more numerous, more widespread and more severe outbreaks, due to floods, droughts, conflict, population movements and other factors that limit access to clean water and raise the risk of cholera outbreaks.

The one-dose strategy has proven to be effective to respond to outbreaks, even though evidence on the exact duration of protection is limited, and protection appears to be much lower in children. With a two-dose regimen, when the second dose is administrated within 6 months of the first, immunity against infection lasts for 3 years.

The benefit of supplying one dose still outweighs no doses: although the temporary interruption of the two-dose strategy will lead to a reduction and shortening of immunity, this decision will allow more people to be vaccinated and provide them protection in the near term, should the global cholera situation continue deteriorating.

The current supply of cholera vaccines is extremely limited. Its use for emergency response is coordinated by the ICG which manages the global stockpile of oral cholera vaccines. Of the total 36 million doses forecast to be produced in 2022, 24 million have already been shipped for preventive (17%) and reactive (83%) campaigns and an additional 8 million doses were approved by the ICG for the second round for emergency vaccination in 4 countries, illustrating the dire shortage of the vaccine. As vaccine manufactures are producing at their maximum current capacity, there is no short-term solution to increase production. The temporary suspension of the two-dose strategy will allow the remaining doses to be redirected for any needs for the rest of the year.
This is a short-term solution but to ease the problem in the longer term, urgent action is needed to increase global vaccine production. The ICG will continue to monitor the global epidemiological trends as well as the status of the cholera vaccine stockpile, and will review this decision regularly.

Featured Journal Content

Nature
Volume 612 Issue 7940, 15 December 2022
https://www.nature.com/nature/volumes/612/issues/7940

Editorial 14 Dec 2022
Missing data mean we’ll probably never know how many people died of COVID
Huge discrepancies in estimates of excess mortality reveal not just how difficult the calculations are, but how far the world has to go in recording how people die.
[Editor’s text bolding]
We will never know exactly how many people the COVID-19 pandemic has killed: too many deaths around the world still go unrecorded. Statistical analyses suggest, however, that in 2021, COVID-19 overtook coronary heart disease to become the world’s leading cause of death. This conclusion comes not from official COVID-19 records, but from estimates of excess mortality: that is, deaths that exceed the levels that are expected.

This week in Nature, [below] researchers working with the World Health Organization (WHO) publish details of their calculations of excess mortality during the pandemic, after releasing their first figures earlier this year. The data suggest that during 2020 and 2021, excess mortality was some 2.7 times greater than the official toll, at between 13.2 million and 16.6 million deaths, with the most-likely value 14.8 million.

This is, in fact, slightly more conservative than other estimates. In March, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), a global health-research centre at the University of Washington in Seattle, reported a range of 17.1 million to 19.6 million excess deaths between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2021, with a most-likely figure of 18.2 million.
A team at The Economist magazine uses a machine-learning model to produce a constantly updated figure that was originally around 18 million, but currently lies at around 16 million (see go.nature.com/3d5bpc3).

For 2021 alone, the WHO puts excess mortality at somewhere between 9 million and 12 million; deaths from coronary heart disease are thought to have been around 8.9 million in 2019, the latest year for which estimates are available. These extra deaths also include those related indirectly to the pandemic, such as from illnesses that health-care systems might have been able to treat if it weren’t for COVID-19-related disruption.

Demographers and data scientists who work on excess mortality are the first to emphasize that their efforts can only ever be estimates. Many countries don’t collect or publish timely mortality data, so figures must be extrapolated from regional values or from survey estimates, or modelled by looking at what is known about the intensity of the pandemic in these
countries, the containment measures used and various proxies for socio-economic conditions.

Even for the 100 or so countries that publish monthly national data on all deaths, reaching a figure for excess deaths involves constructing models to try to ascertain the baseline of ‘normal’ deaths. Earlier this year, WHO scientists flagged mistakes in their first estimates for Germany and Sweden, and updated their figures. One study covering Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden showed that the IHME results, in particular, are mysteriously out of line with those from the WHO and The Economist.

**Given these caveats, what is the value of estimating excess deaths?**

First, it emphasizes the scale of the crisis, and highlights that many low- and middle-income countries that on the face of it saw few deaths were probably hit just as hard as richer countries, if not more so. People in these countries did not enjoy a secret immunity to COVID-19, even if their deaths were not recorded as assiduously as were those in higher-income nations.

Second, it underlines how much still needs to be done to improve systems for recording deaths. The United Nations is trying to track countries’ success in registering deaths as part of its Sustainable Development Goals. Its latest records state that by 2020, 154 countries out of 188 tracked had death data that were “at least 75% complete”. In countries with weak social safety nets, there might be little incentive for people to report deaths. When asked, many people say they didn’t know they needed to. Census-type surveys can fill in some gaps later, but tend to focus on capturing maternal and child mortality. The UN children’s charity UNICEF estimates that, globally, around half of all deaths are not officially counted; a non-profit public-health organization in New York City called Vital Strategies more optimistically suggests that 40% are unregistered.

Improving the processes used to record births and deaths, known as civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems, is crucial to improving public health. The WHO is preparing a treaty to strengthen global preparedness for and resilience to future pandemics; creating better CRVS systems is not yet part of that, but it should be. More support should go to ventures that give nations information on how to improve their systems — at present, a hodgepodge of advisory groups are supported by the WHO and by Bloomberg Philanthropies and the Gates Foundation.

**Better, more consistent reporting is a first step towards ironing out the discrepancies between estimates, and limiting the tendency for countries to pick metrics that suit their own conclusions.** Comparisons between countries will remain difficult, making it challenging to determine which policies were more or less effective at limiting deaths, or how deadly the virus was in different groups. Many estimates, including the WHO’s own, don’t yet fully account for demographic differences between countries; for example, not adjusting their projections on the basis of age or sex.

Straightening out the discrepancies will require collaborative and open conversations between researchers. None of those difficulties should detract from the overall effort to estimate the tragic impact of this ongoing pandemic, not only in terms of the people who have died, but also on the health of survivors.
Global estimates of excess deaths from COVID-19

Estimating the number of deaths attributable to COVID-19 around the world is a complex task — as highlighted by one attempt to measure global excess mortality in 2020 and 2021.

Enrique Acosta

Figure 1 | Country income level and estimated excess deaths from COVID-19. Msemburi et al.\(^1\) estimated the number of excess deaths that occurred in every country in the world in 2020 and 2021. Here, countries are grouped according to their income level (high, upper middle and so on). The authors made their estimates using monthly, country-level data on the total number of deaths where available. However, they had to make estimates of excess deaths from incomplete data for most countries. For some, data were available for only certain months or as annual data. More problematically, in many countries, data were available on only a subnational level, or not at all. Globally, half of the estimated excess deaths came from these countries, with this proportion varying hugely by the country’s income level. The authors’ estimates involved subtracting negative excess (where there were fewer than expected deaths) from positive excess, meaning that for some subgroups (such as annual upper middle and lower middle), the overall number of deaths is negative. (Figure generated using data from Supplementary Tables 5–13 of ref. 1.)

Analysis  Open Access

The WHO estimates of excess mortality associated with the COVID-19 pandemic

William Msemburi, Ariel Karlinsky, Victoria Knutson, Serge Aleshin-Guendel, Somnath Chatterji & Jon Wakefield

Published: 14 December 2022

Abstract

The World Health Organization has a mandate to compile and disseminate statistics on mortality, and we have been tracking the progression of the COVID-19 pandemic since the beginning of 2020\(^1\).
Reported statistics on COVID-19 mortality are problematic for many countries owing to variations in testing access, differential diagnostic capacity and inconsistent certification of COVID-19 as cause of death. Beyond what is directly attributable to it, the pandemic has caused extensive collateral damage that has led to losses of lives and livelihoods. Here we report a comprehensive and consistent measurement of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by estimating excess deaths, by month, for 2020 and 2021. We predict the pandemic period all-cause deaths in locations lacking complete reported data using an overdispersed Poisson count framework that applies Bayesian inference techniques to quantify uncertainty. We estimate 14.83 million excess deaths globally, 2.74 times more deaths than the 5.42 million reported as due to COVID-19 for the period. There are wide variations in the excess death estimates across the six World Health Organization regions. We describe the data and methods used to generate these estimates and highlight the need for better reporting where gaps persist. We discuss various summary measures, and the hazards of ranking countries’ epidemic responses.

[Excerpt]

...As shown in the Supplementary information, there is a more than doubling of excess deaths when comparing 2021 to 2020. Despite the advances in diagnostics and therapeutics in 2020 and the rapid development of vaccines throughout the year, the end of 2020 saw the permeation of the virus into highly populous societies that had previously suffered limited exposure. In 2021, the rise in infections outpaced the roll-out of vaccines in many such locations and this either led to or was worsened by the emergence of more infectious, higher fatality, SARS-CoV-2 strains such as the Delta variant. We can speculate about how vaccine hesitancy, premature relaxation of containment measures and a global COVID-19 ‘fatigue’ contributed to how the pandemic developed but this is an important area for further study. And although the variants of SARS-CoV-2 continue to emerge (https://www.who.int/activities/tracking-SARS-CoV-2-variants) and are sequenced to identify variants that are likely to produce more serious illness, there remains limited information in real time to track them to create early warning systems of global import. This is critical as even the impact of less severe variants such as Omicron cannot be discounted among unvaccinated and older adult populations21.

To emerge from this crisis, the world needs to be able to monitor mortality and morbidity with real-time, reliable and actionable data. Strengthened country capacity for data and information requires collaboration across governmental and non-governmental institutions, including ministries of health and finance, hospitals, insurance companies, charities, national statistics institutions, offices of the registrar general, local and regional government, think tanks, academia and more. Monitoring systems of specific causes and ACM at the national, regional and global levels may serve as an early warning system for future health emergencies that will allow more timely responses to prevent local outbreaks from inflicting harms on lives and livelihoods in their immediate surroundings and across the world. Gaps in knowledge and data lead to gaps in response. It is thus vital for future responses that countries have well-functioning CRVS systems, which are the foundation upon which monitoring, prevention and future advancements on health rest.
Fig. 1: Global excess and reported COVID-19 deaths and death rates per 100,000 population.

a. Cumulative global excess death estimates and the cumulative reported COVID-19 deaths by month from January 2020 to December 2021. b. Global excess death rates per 100,000 population and the reported COVID-19 death rates per 100,000 population, also by month, from January 2020 to December 2021. On both plots, the central lines of the excess mortality series show the mean estimates and the shaded regions indicate the 95% uncertainty intervals.

Source data
WHO has made all of the results of the excess mortality estimates publicly available in an interactive web application at https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/covid19excess/. This tool allows transparent exploration of estimates from the country level up to the regional and global levels. All data and code are available at https://github.com/WHOexcessc19/Codebase, so that our analyses and the results are completely reproducible.

The WHO excess mortality model is a live model that will be periodically updated given additional mortality data as well as data on covariates of relevance. We will also continue to improve the statistical framework and model. These estimates also serve as inputs to other important projects such as WHO’s GHE17 and the UN’s World Population Prospects14. Although WHO has made preliminary results available disaggregated by broad age groups and by sex for every country, region and the world and documented the method to do this22, this is work in progress and hence will be reported in a future paper.

World View 13 Dec 2022

Even after COVID, the world’s vaccine strategy is failing

Without a global, publicly funded strategy, the market will fail to deliver vaccines to stop pandemics before they surge.
Seth Berkley

Four weeks ago, I visited Mulago National Referral Hospital, in Kampala, where I used to work. Today, it is home to one of Uganda’s Ebola isolation wings. During my visit, I witnessed some of the challenges that the government and health-care workers were facing to contain this terrible outbreak without the most effective tool there is: vaccines. The Sudan strain of ebolavirus has killed 56 people and spread to 9 districts in Uganda, including the capital city of 2 million people and regions that border other nations. If it spills into neighbouring countries, it could trigger a regional crisis.

All of this could have been avoided. No effective vaccines or treatments have been approved against Sudan ebolavirus. If the world had learnt its lesson from previous Ebola outbreaks and COVID-19, vaccines could have been ready for clinical testing at the outbreak’s start. The fact that they aren’t is a global failure.

Despite rallying to produce billions of doses of vaccines in the face of COVID-19, when it comes to developing vaccines to prevent a disease in the first place, the world is still asleep at the wheel. There is still no incentive for markets to deliver vaccines that can prevent outbreaks, even when the technology is available. If we can’t even have vaccines ready for known severe threats such as Ebola, then what hope is there for future unknown pandemic threats?

I warned about this problem seven years ago in a column in Nature (S. Berkley Nature 519, 263; 2015). Yet despite the COVID-19 wake-up call, this remains one of the biggest chinks in our pandemic-preparedness armour.

With effective, available vaccines against devastating diseases, governments could prevent escalation through contact tracing and ring vaccination: in the case of Ebola, perhaps a few dozen contacts of each infected person could be vaccinated. But producing the small number of doses needed to prevent
spread is not profitable for drug companies, and donor governments are reluctant to waste money on preventive vaccines that might never get used.

‘Short-sighted’ hardly describes the situation. Preparing preventive vaccines for a few million dollars per batch should be seen as a small insurance policy to avoid a repeat of the US$12 trillion the world just spent on COVID-19.

The market’s failure to support vaccines should worry everyone, because the risk of future pandemics is growing. Even as COVID-19 continues to spread, in a given year there is a 2% chance of a new pandemic outbreak. Climate change, population growth, urbanization and human migration all help outbreaks to spread and escalate more rapidly.

**Our best defence is having vaccines ready to use the moment disaster strikes.** The World Health Organization keeps a list of nine priority pathogens with pandemic potential, including severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Ebola, as well as ‘disease X’, which represents a possible, as-yet-undiscovered pathogen. All nine deserve a full effort: development of several candidate vaccines through the animal-model and early clinical testing stages; vialled and quality-tested vaccines that are ready for immediate testing in an outbreak; and stockpiling of enough doses to control the disease if the vaccine is shown to be efficacious. For disease X, a set of viral vectors and messenger RNA delivery systems should be ready to carry the sequences of whichever antigens prove effective against the disease, and the manufacturing and clinical trials should be worked through as far as possible. By doing much of the preclinical and clinical work in advance, we can have doses as close to ready as possible when we need them.

What will it take to finally catalyse change, so that I’m not writing this again seven years from now? To be clear, we have come far, from hardly talking about this issue to living through a pandemic that daily highlights its relevance. **I am optimistic that a change in mindset is in view.**

**A key first step is the establishment of an adequate, publicly subsidized market.** This will enable a coordinated global strategy with the support of G20 governments to drive the research, development and flexible small-scale manufacturing needed to produce vaccines to prevent epidemics, even if, as we hope, they will not be needed.

Wealthy countries should take the lead. They should ensure that agencies such as the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), based in Oslo, and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), based in New York City, are fully funded to do this work, which will involve close collaboration with government research agencies as well as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and the WHO.

For Sudan ebolavirus, three candidate vaccines have been identified in early testing, following research and development driven by CEPI, IAVI, the US National Institutes of Health, the US Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority and others. Last week, Uganda received the first vaccine shipment for scheduled trials. But for the 56 people who have died and the 142 who have been infected, trials will come too late — and, as there are currently no new cases, they might be too late to determine vaccine efficacy.

**COVID-19 has brought a renaissance in vaccine development. New vaccines are in the pipeline for many diseases. We have an opportunity to capitalize on the latest methods**
and a sense of urgency. We can’t continue closing the stable door after the horse has bolted. If we keep relying on a market-based model that churns out millions of doses only after an epidemic is under way, then we have already failed.

Competing Interests
S.B. founded IAVI and served on the research and development committee of CEPI.

PHEIC
Coronavirus [COVID-19] - WHO
Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)
https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019

Weekly Epidemiological and Operational updates
Last update: 16 Dec 2022
Confirmed cases :: 647 972 911
Confirmed deaths :: 6 642 832
Vaccine doses administered: 13 008 560 983

Weekly epidemiological update on COVID-19 – 14 December 2022
Overview
Globally, the number of new weekly cases remained stable (+2%) during the week of 5 to 11 December 2022 as compared to the previous week, with over 3.3 million new cases reported. The number of new weekly deaths increased by over 10% as compared to the previous week, with over 9700 new fatalities reported. As of 11 December 2022, over 645 million confirmed cases and over 6.6 million deaths have been reported globally.

Figure 1. COVID-19 cases reported weekly by WHO Region, and global deaths, as of 11 December 2022**
UNICEF COVID-19 Vaccine Market Dashboard :: Agreements Table Accessed 17 Dec 2022
An overview of information collected from publicly announced bilateral and multilateral supply agreements [no new agreements since 3/20/2022 reported]

Global Dashboard on COVID-19 Vaccine Equity
The Dashboard is a joint initiative of UNDP, WHO and the University of Oxford with cooperation across the UN system, anchored in the SDG 3 Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All.

Dashboard on Vaccine Equity [accessed 17 Dec 2022]: https://data.undp.org/vaccine-equity/
See also visualization on Vaccine Access and Vaccine Affordability

COVID-19 Global Targets and Progress Tracker – IMF
This tracker was last updated on May 5 2022. We have archived the information and will no longer provide updates.
The COVID-19 Global Targets and Progress Tracker presents a consolidated view of the progress towards global COVID-19 targets, barriers in access to COVID-19 tools, and delivery of donor pledges.
COVID Vaccines – OCHA:: HDX

COVID-19 Data Explorer: Global Humanitarian Operations
COVID-19 Vaccine Roll-out
DEC 17 2022 | COVAX (WHO,GAVI,CEPI), UNDESA, Press Reports | DATA
Global COVID-19 Figures: 122M total confirmed cases; 2.3M total confirmed deaths
Global vaccines administered: 13.1B
Number of Countries: 28
COVAX Allocations Round 4-9 (Number of Doses): 170M
COVAX Delivered (Number of Doses): 390M
Other Delivered (Number of Doses): 430M
Total Delivered (Number of Doses): 820M
Total Administered (Number of Doses): 540M

https://data.covid19taskforce.com/data
A global effort to help developing countries access and deliver COVID-19 vaccines, testing, and therapeutics, as they work to end the pandemic and boost economic recovery.
The International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group, World Health Organization and World Trade Organization have joined forces to accelerate access to COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics by leveraging multilateral finance and trade solutions, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.
Website accessed 17 Dec 2022: https://data.covid19taskforce.com/data Notation: Last updated on: 02 Sep 2022 The global view below is complemented by country-specific dashboards here.
**Our World in Data**

**Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccinations** [Accessed 17 Dec 2022]

:: 68.7% of the world population has received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.
:: 13.06 billion doses have been administered globally, and 2.36 million are now administered each day.
:: 25.1% of people in low-income countries have received at least one dose.

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**Duke – Launch and Scale Speedometer**

**The Race for Global COVID-19 Vaccine Equity**

See our COVID Vaccine Purchases research
See our COVID Vaccine Manufacturing research
See our COVID Vaccine Donations & Exports research

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**Overview of donations by top 10 donating countries**

Bar chart is ordered by total number of doses pledged.
Donut charts are ordered by proportion of pledged donations shipped.

Data updated on December 15th 2022
Global COVID-19 Access Tracker
https://www.covid19globaltracker.org/

U.S.: COVID-19/Vaccines – Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

HHS
News
Letter to U.S. Governors from HHS Secretary Xavier Becerra on COVID-19 Resources
December 15, 2022 | News Release

On the Two-Year Anniversary of the First COVID-19 Vaccine, Secretary Becerra Celebrates Administration’s Progress in Protecting and Saving Lives During Pandemic
December 14, 2022 | News Release

FDA
Press Announcements
Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA to Hold Advisory Committee Meeting to Discuss Future Vaccination Regimens Addressing COVID-19
On Jan. 26, 2023, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration will hold a meeting of its Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee (VRBPAC) to consider whether and how the composition for primary doses of the currently available COVID-19 vaccines should be modified and how and whether the composition and schedule for booster doses should be adjusted moving forward. Along with the independent experts of the advisory committee, representatives from the U.S. Centers
for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health will also participate in the meeting...

At the upcoming January meeting, the agency is planning to examine the state of the pandemic, the evolution of variants and subvariants, and the available effectiveness, safety and immunogenicity data with the current monovalent and bivalent vaccines. The agency will also consider the potential composition of the current and next generation of COVID-19 vaccines for primary and booster immunization. There will also be presentations from manufacturers and the FDA summarizing the manufacturing considerations and timelines related to vaccine composition changes. Following the discussion and taking into account the advice provided by the VRBPAC at the meeting, the FDA will consider whether to recommend adjustments to the current authorizations and approvals, and the FDA will consider the most efficient and transparent process to use for selection of strains for inclusion in the primary and booster vaccines...

Europe: COVID-19 Vaccines — Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

European Medicines Agency
News & Press Releases
News: EMA Management Board: highlights of December 2022 meeting (new)
MB, Last updated: 16/12/2022

News: Meeting highlights from the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) 12-15 December 2022 (new)
CHMP, Last updated: 16/12/2022

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en
News [Selected]
Ebola outbreak in Uganda, as of 13 December 2022
Epidemiological update - 16 Dec 2022

Weekly COVID-19 country overview
Epidemiological update - 16 Dec 2022

Africa: COVID-19 — Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment
https://africacdc.org/covid-19-vaccination/
Russia: COVID-19 Vaccines – Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

Russia: Sputnik V – "the first registered COVID-19 vaccine"
https://sputnikvaccine.com/newsroom/pressreleases/
Press Releases
No new digest content identified. Last press release issued 31.08.2022.

India: COVID-19 Vaccines – Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
https://www.mohfw.gov.in/

COVID-19 INDIA as on : 17 December 2022, 08:00 IST (GMT+5:30)
(1 Status change since yesterday)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Discharged</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(0.01%)</td>
<td>(98.80%)</td>
<td>(1.19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3608</td>
<td>44141501</td>
<td>530667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Vaccination : 219,99,89,055 (49,420 ↑)

Government of India – Press Information Bureau
Latest Press Releases
No new digest content identified.

Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR)
https://www.icmr.gov.in/media.html
China further optimizes COVID-19 response with new measures
By Zhong Yin
People's Daily, December 14, 2022
Local authorities across China have soon made specific policies to implement the 10 new prevention and control measures recently rolled out by the country on further optimizing the COVID-19 response, so as to contain the epidemic in a more science-based and targeted manner.

According to the 10 new measures, China will optimize nucleic acid testing, and quarantine measures imposed on high-risk areas must be lifted if no new infections are reported for five consecutive days. Besides, quarantine measures for COVID-19 patients and response measures at certain locations will be optimized.

The new measures ensure people's basic needs to purchase medication and underline the need to accelerate vaccination rates especially for the elderly. They will also ensure smooth logistics and enhance the efforts to protect groups at higher-risk.

Over the recent three years, China has been closely monitoring the changes in the virus and the disease, continuously optimizing the prevention and control strategy and measures based on the situation and looking for the best plan.

China has issued nine editions of COVID-19 control protocols, rolled out a series of measures to optimize pandemic control, and effectively responded to more than 100 regional outbreaks at home and five global resurgences. The country has effectively coped with the uncertain pandemic with stable strategies and flexible control measures.

China's practice fully indicates that its COVID-19 response has to a very large extent protected the lives and safety of the Chinese people and facilitated people's life, production and investment.

With the weakening pathogenicity of the Omicron, increasing uptake of vaccination and growing disease response experiences, China's COVID-19 prevention and control work is facing new situations and new tasks.

The 10 new measures represent further optimization of the country's ninth edition of COVID-19 control protocols and part of the 20 measures announced in November this year based on the features of the virus and the development of the pandemic.

The optimized measures, which match the new COVID-19 dynamics and the features of the Omicron variant, are expected to make China's COVID-19 control more science-based and targeted. They will make more efficient use of prevention and control resources, better coordinate epidemic prevention
and control with economic and social development, and better ensure people's life and production as well as the demand for healthcare.

It must be realized that these measures are made proactively, rather than passively. They don't mean relaxation of COVID-19 control, let alone the so-called "lying flat."

China has a huge population and a large number of senior residents, as well as massive patients of chronic and underlying diseases. It doesn't have sufficient medical resources and the distribution of such resources remains uneven between regions.

The new measures target at the features of the dominant variant of the coronavirus in China as well as the epidemiological characteristics. They take into consideration the current COVID-19 dynamics and the assessment on the effectiveness of the current control measures. They also learn from the beneficial experiences accumulated across China.

The 10 new measures are exactly a concrete step taken to implement the people-centered philosophy that puts people and their lives and health in the first place, as well as a step that further optimizes prevention and control measures.

By ramping up the vaccination drive, especially among the elderly, and preparing more medical and healthcare resources, the new measures will enhance China's capacity in pandemic prevention and control and lay a solid foundation for further optimization.

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**Modelling the adjustment of COVID-19 response and exit from dynamic zero-COVID in China**

*medRxiv preprint: not certified by peer review*


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2 Laboratory of Data Discovery for Health Limited (D24H), Hong Kong Science Park, Hong Kong 5 SAR, China
3 The University of Hong Kong – Shenzhen Hospital, Shenzhen, China.

*Contributed equally. Correspondence: Kathy Leung (ksmleung@hku.hk)

**Abstract**

Background
Since the initial Wuhan outbreak, China has been containing COVID-19 outbreaks through its “dynamic zero-COVID” policy. Striking a balance between sustainability and cost-benefit, China has recently begun to adjust its COVID-19 response strategies, e.g. by announcing the “20 measures” on 11 November and further the “10 measures” on 7 December 2022. Strategies for safely exiting from dynamic zero-COVID (i.e. without catastrophically overburdening health systems and/or incurring unacceptably excessive morbidity and mortality) are urgently needed.

Methods
We use simulations to assess the respective and combined effectiveness of fourth-dose heterologous boosting, large-scale antiviral treatment and public health and social measures (PHSMs) that might
allow China to further adjust COVID-19 response and exit from zero-COVID safely after 7 December 2022. We also assess whether local health systems can cope with the surge of COVID-19 cases posed by reopening, given that chunyun, a 40-day period with extremely high mobility across China associated with Spring Festival, will begin on 7 January 2023.

Findings
Reopening against Omicron transmission should be supported by the following interventions: 1) fourth-dose heterologous boosting 30-60 days before reopening by vaccinating 4-8% of the population per week with ≥85% uptake across all ages; 2) timely antiviral treatment with ≥60% coverage; 3) moderate PHSMs to reduce transmissibility by 47-69%. With fourth-dose vaccination coverage of 85% and antiviral coverage of 60%, the cumulative mortality burden would be reduced by 26-35% to 448-503 per million, compared with reopening without any of these interventions. Simultaneously reopening all provinces under current PHSMs would still lead to hospitalisation demand that are 1.5-2.5 times of surge hospital capacity (2.2 per 10,000 population per day).

Interpretation
Although the surge of disease burden posed by reopening in December 2022 – January 2023 would likely overload many local health systems across the country, the combined effect of vaccination, antiviral treatment and PHSMs could substantially reduce COVID-19 morbidity and mortality as China transits from dynamic-zero to normality. Planning for such a nationwide, coordinated 38 reopening should be an urgent priority as part of the global exit from the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Funding
COVID-19 Vaccines Evaluation Program, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention; Health and Medical Research Fund, Health Bureau, The Government of the Hong Kong SAR; General Research Fund, Research Grants Council, Hong Kong

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**PHEIC**

**Mpox**

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)
https://www.who.int/emergencies/situations/monkeypox-oubreak-2022

Multi-country outbreak of mpox, External situation report#12- 14 December 2022

14 December 2022

**Highlights**

- Since the last situation report published on 1 December, 1517 new cases (1.9% increase in total cases) and 10 new deaths have been reported.
- Mpox has been endorsed as a new name for monkeypox disease. The new name has been included as a synonym in ICD-10 on 2 December 2022 and will be included in ICD-11 from January 2023.
- The call for expressions of interest for countries to receive a donation of tecovirimat for Emergency Use under the MEURI framework V1.0 closed on 6 December 2022. A total of 20 countries from four regions have submitted expressions of interest for the program.
- Multi-disciplinary country support missions to Nigeria and the Central Africa Republic have been conducted by WHO to lend support to optimizing surveillance and other areas of monkeypox response.

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**PHEIC**

**Polio**

**Polio this week as of 13 December 2022 - GPEI**

:: The Forum on Immunization and Polio Eradication in Africa was held this past weekend in Dakar, Senegal, hosted by H.E. President Macky Sall, President of Senegal and Chair of the African Union (AU), who was joined by Umaro Embaló President of Guinea-Bissau and Chair of ECOWAS. The event was co-hosted by the Government of Senegal, Africa CDC, World Health Organization, UNICEF, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance, Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), CEPI, Institut Pasteur de Dakar, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USAID, UKAID, Rotary International, Speak Up Africa, and Enda Santé. The goal of the Forum was to re-mobilize Heads of State on the Addis Declaration on Immunization (ADI), to build momentum for immunization and polio eradication, and to encourage support among policymakers across the continent for scaled-up policies and financing to address the alarming declines in immunization rates and the resurgence of vaccine-preventable diseases. President Sall issued a call to action in his speech, asking other Heads of State to renew their commitment to immunization. This is the start of an intensive effort for 2023, which will be a critical year for immunization and polio eradication; upcoming milestones include the release of UNICEF’s State of the World’s Children report, Gavi mid-term review and other activities still in development by WHO and other stakeholders. You can see a recording of the event here.

:: At its ninth annual meeting, the Islamic Advisory Group (IAG) reiterated its commitment to addressing current and emerging public health challenges in the Eastern Mediterranean Region and beyond and using religion to dispel misconceptions around public health. Read more

:: The WHO Executive Board report on polio transition planning and polio post-certification provides an update on the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan on Polio Transition (2018–2023), with a focus on steps being taken by the Secretariat in 2023 to respond to the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Action Plan, and on progress at the country level. The coming year, during which a new global vision and regional action plans for transition will be developed, will be critical to ensure that polio transition and integration efforts are sustainable and fully aligned with national and regional health priorities, especially related to essential immunization, disease surveillance, emergency preparedness and response and protecting countries against poliovirus importation.

:: At last week’s Gavi Board meeting in Geneva, the Board extended the Gavi eligibility and co-financing exemptions for inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) in support of polio eradication efforts, and confirmed zero co-financing requirements for outbreak response and refugee populations currently not integrated into national plans.

:: Polio experts eye clear tactics to achieve success; as 2022 draws to a close, independent technical bodies from key epi-centres dive deep on what it will take to achieve success in 2023. Read more here.

Summary of new polioviruses this week:
- Afghanistan: four WPV1 positive environmental samples
- Pakistan: two WPV1 positive environmental samples
- Botswana: one cVDPV2 positive environmental sample
- DR Congo: 19 cVDPV2 cases and one positive environmental sample
**UN OCHA – Current Emergencies**

*Current Corporate Emergencies*

**Afghanistan**

No new digest content identified.

**Northern Ethiopia**

**Ethiopia - Situation Report, 15 Dec 2022**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Humanitarian access into Tigray has continued to improve since the peace agreement. Food and non-food aid supplies are being transported via four corridors through Afar and Amhara.
- Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation work in conflict-affected areas in Afar and Amhara are being scaled up, but more is needed especially in areas of return.
- Hundreds of thousands of civilians reportedly uprooted from their homes by rising insecurity in western Oromia; social infrastructure have been destroyed.
- Amhara regional authorities are reopening Jara IDP site in North Wello and reopened Turkish site in South Wollo zones to accommodate the rising IDP influx from Oromia.
- The cholera caseload in Bale, Guji and Liban zones reached 669 affected people as of 14 December.

**Somalia**

No new digest content identified.

**Ukraine**

Highlights Last Updated: 29 Nov 2022


**WHO & Regional Offices** [to 17 Dec 2022]

https://www.who.int/news

Selected News/Announcements/Statements

15 December 2022

Departmental news

**WHO announces landmark changes in treatment of drug-resistant tuberculosis**

15 December 2022

Departmental news

**The Democratic Republic of the Congo certified free of dracunculiasis transmission by WHO**

14 December 2022

News release

**Accelerated action needed to ensure safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene for all**

14 December 2022

Departmental news

**South-East Asia stakeholder forum for pandemic influenza preparedness**
13 December 2022
Departmental news
**EMFLU 2.0: improved flu data sharing in the Eastern Mediterranean**

13 December 2022
Departmental news
**Bangladesh uses lessons from COVID-19 to build rapid response capacities for influenza or any other respiratory pathogen**

13 December 2022
Departmental news
**WHO-commissioned study makes strong health and economic argument for investing in new TB vaccines**

13 December 2022
News release
**World Health Organization names Sir Jeremy Farrar as Chief Scientist, Dr Amelia Latu Afuhaamango Tuipulotu as Chief Nursing Officer**

12 December 2022
Departmental news
**Dignity, freedom, and justice for all people with TB everywhere**

11 December 2022
Departmental news
**Cameroon steps up vaccination efforts with support from WHO, UNICEF, WB and other partners**

11 December 2022
Departmental news
**Supporting the mpox response in Nigeria**

11 December 2022
Departmental news
**WHO publishes public health advice on preventing and addressing stigma and discrimination related to mpox**

::: 

**WHO Regional Offices**
Selected Press Releases, Announcements

**WHO African Region**
No new digest content identified.

**WHO Region of the Americas** PAHO
:: PAHO Elimination Initiative which aims to decrease communicable diseases must be strengthened to recover gains lost during COVID-19 pandemic
Washington D.C. 13 December 2022 – The implementation of the Pan American Health Organization’s (PAHO) Elimination Initiative must be accelerated to get back on track towards the 2030 goals in the Americas, concluded regional experts at the latest meeting of the Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Disease Elimination (STAG DE). The meeting...

:: **Universal Health Day – Recovering lost public health gains in a post-pandemic Americas**

Washington D.C. 12 December 2022 (PAHO) – The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Director, Dr Carissa F. Etienne, has called on countries to redouble efforts towards achieving universal health as they begin to rebuild from the COVID-19 pandemic. “This region urgently needs to act to reverse the socioeconomic and health losses caused by the...

:: **Haiti receives first shipment of cholera vaccines**

Port-au-Prince, December 12, 2022 (PAHO) – With the support of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Haiti today received around 1.17 million doses of oral cholera vaccines as cases continue to rise in the country. The vaccine (Euvichol) was provided by the International Coordinating Group on Vaccine Provision (IGC), which manages the...

**WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO**

*No new digest content identified.*

**WHO European Region EURO**

:: 12 December 2022  *News release*

**WHO calls on countries to close gaps in health coverage for people affected by conflict and low-income households**

:: 12 December 2022  *News release*

**Increase in invasive Group A streptococcal infections among children in Europe, including fatalities**

**WHO Western Pacific Region**

*No new digest content identified.*

:::

**Disease Outbreak News (DONs)**

*Latest WHO Disease Outbreak News (DONs), providing information on confirmed acute public health events or potential events of concern.*

16 December 2022  |  **Cholera – Global situation**

15 December 2022  |  **Increased incidence of scarlet fever and invasive Group A Streptococcus infection - multi-country**

13 December 2022  |  **Cholera - Haiti**

:::

**New WHO Publications**

https://www.who.int/publications/i

Selected Titles

16 December 2022
Human papillomavirus vaccines: WHO position paper, May 2022

16 December 2022

Tracking health expenditure on COVID-19 within the system of health accounts framework

16 December 2022

The path towards universal health coverage

16 December 2022

National TB Programme Managers, partners and experts meeting to review progress on End TB milestones...

15 December 2022

WHO operational handbook on tuberculosis. Module 4: treatment - drug-resistant tuberculosis treatment,...

15 December 2022

WHO consolidated guidelines on tuberculosis. Module 4: treatment - drug-resistant tuberculosis treatment,...

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CDC/ACIP [U.S.] [to 17 Dec 2022]

http://www.cdc.gov/media/index.html
https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/index.html

Latest News Releases
No new digest content identified.

::::::

ACIP Meetings
Next ACIP Meeting
No 2022 meetings identified.

::::::

MMWR Weekly: Current Volume (71)
December 16, 2022 / No. 50
PDF of this issue

- Progress Toward Measles and Rubella Elimination — India, 2005–2021
- COVID-19 and Other Underlying Causes of Cancer Deaths — United States, January 2018–July 2022
- Prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 and Influenza Coinfection and Clinical Characteristics Among Children and Adolescents Aged <18 Years Who Were Hospitalized or Died with Influenza — United States, 2021–22 Influenza Season

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) - CDC
Announcements/reports/data summaries.

Africa CDC  [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.africacdc.org/

News
African Leaders and Global Health Experts Convene in Rwanda for the 2nd International Conference on Public Health in Africa, CPHIA 2022
12 December 2022

China CDC
http://www.chinacdc.cn/en/

National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China  [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://en.nhc.gov.cn/

News
Dec 17: Daily briefing on novel coronavirus cases in China
On Dec 16, 31 provincial-level regions and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps on the Chinese mainland reported 2,286 new cases of confirmed infections.

National Medical Products Administration – PRC  [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://english.nmpa.gov.cn/

Chinese mainland reports 2,249 new local confirmed COVID-19 cases
2022-12-14
The Chinese mainland on Tuesday reported 2,249 locally transmitted confirmed COVID-19 cases, the National Health Commission said Wednesday.

China CDC Weekly Reports: Current Volume (4)
2022-12-16 / No. 50
View PDF of this issue
- Preplanned Studies: Characteristics and Containment of 74 Imported COVID-19 Outbreaks: Experiences, Lessons, and Implications — China, 2020–2021
- Vital Surveillances: Surveillance and Analysis of SARS-CoV-2 Variant Importation — China, January–June 2022
Organization Announcements

**Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group**  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://alleninstitute.org/news-press/
*News*
**Annual Report**
*From Understanding to Impact | 2022 Annual Report*
December 16, 2022
Allen Institute researchers are tackling the next frontiers of science, bringing talented minds and teamwork to bear on large problems that require creative solutions.

*News*
**The Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group Announces 16 New Allen Distinguished Investigators**
December 15, 2022
$10M in research funding will support cutting-edge projects in protein lifespan and nutrient sensing.

*News*
**Allen Institute names Executive Director, Global Partnerships and Philanthropy, and Innovation VP**
December 12, 2022
Allen Institute names Helen Protheroe as Executive Director, Global Partnerships and Philanthropy, and Arden Yang as Vice President, Innovation.

**BMGF - Gates Foundation**  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.gatesfoundation.org/ideas/media-center
*Press Releases and Statements*
*No new digest content identified.*

**Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute**  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.gatesmri.org/news
*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*
*News: Articles and Publications*
*No new digest content identified.*

**CARB-X**  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://carb-x.org/
*News*
*No new digest content identified.*
Center for Vaccine Ethics and Policy – GE2P2 Global Foundation  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://centerforvaccineethicsandpolicy.net/
News/Analysis/Statements
:: Past weekly editions of Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review are available here.
:: Informed Consent: A Monthly Review – December 2022 is now posted here

CEPI – Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations  [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://cepi.net/
Latest News
14 Dec 2022
Senegal joins CEPI in the fight against pandemics
The Republic of Senegal becomes the 35th country to join CEPI, pledging US$1M to support the organization’s mission to prevent future epidemics and pandemics

13 Dec 2022
Beating the Next Disease X
Is a future without pandemics possible? Richard Hatchett, CEO of CEPI, explores this tantalising prospect at the launch of the Science Museum’s Injecting Hope exhibition

12 Dec 2022
Aspen, CEPI and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation expand commitments to improve access to vaccines in Africa
Collaboration will support Aspen’s capabilities to manufacture lifesaving routine and outbreak vaccines for Africa

CIOMS – COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://cioms.ch/
News; Publications
No new digest content identified.

DARPA – Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency [U.S.]  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.darpa.mil/news
News
No new digest content identified.

Duke Global Health Innovation Center  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://dukeghic.org/
Our Blog
No new digest content identified.
EDCTP  [to 17 Dec 2022]
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 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.vaccines.emory.edu/
Vaccine Center News
No new digest content identified.

European Vaccine Initiative  [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.euvgaccine.eu/
Latest News, Events
No new digest content identified.

Evidence Aid  [to 17 Dec 2022]
Evidence Aid aims to save lives and livelihoods in disasters by providing decision-makers with the best available evidence and by championing its use.
http://www.evidenceaid.org/
Resources [Selected]
No new digest content identified.

Fondation Merieux  [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.fondation-merieux.org/
News, Events Mérieux Foundation co-organized event
Epidemiology in complex emergencies for effective surveillance and response
March 20 - 24, 2023 - Les Pensières Center for Global Health, Veyrier-du-Lac (France)
The objective of the Advanced Epidemiology Course is to strengthen the knowledge and skills of French-speaking epidemiologists in responding to outbreaks related to communicable diseases or natural disasters affecting a country, in the context of a complex emergency.

Gavi  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.gavi.org/
News Releases
No new digest content identified.

GHIT Fund  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.ghitfund.org/newsroom/press
Press Releases  December 5, 2022
**GHIT Fund Secures US$20 million pledge from Wellcome over 5 years**

**Global Fund** [to 17 Dec 2022]
*News & Stories*
15 December 2022

**Global Fund Welcomes Singapore’s Return As a Donor**
The government of Singapore has announced a pledge of US$1 million to the Global Fund, recognizing the need for sustained financial support for countries and communities to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and strengthen systems for health.

14 December 2022

**Global Fund and Private Sector Partners Launch US$50 Million Catalytic Fund to Accelerate Digital Health Transformation in Africa**
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and private sector partners officially launched the Digital Health Impact Accelerator (DHIA), a US$50 million catalytic fund designed to accelerate countries’ digital health transformation in su...

**Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness [GloPID-R]** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.glopid-r.org/news/
*News*
No new digest content identified.

**Hilleman Laboratories** [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.hilleman-labs.org/
*News & Insights*
No new digest content identified.

**HHMI - Howard Hughes Medical Institute** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.hhmi.org/news
*Press Room*
No new digest content identified.

**Human Vaccines Project** [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.humanvaccinesproject.org/
*News*
No new digest content identified.

**IAVI** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.iavi.org/
*Latest News*
Selected Statements, Press Releases, Research
No new digest content identified.

**ICRC** [to 015 Oct 2022]

*What’s New [Selected]*

**Haiti: Haitians trapped by violence, cholera, and lack of food**

Port-au-Prince (ICRC) – Amid increased high-levels of armed violence in Haiti that is exacerbating the health system’s ability to respond to an outbreak of cholera, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is working to support the authori
13-12-2022 | News release

**International Coalition of Medicines Regulatory Authorities [ICMRA]**

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

**IFFIm**
http://www.iffim.org/
Press Releases/Announcements
No new digest content identified.

**IFRC** [to 17 Dec 2022]

Press Releases [Selected]
No new digest content identified.

**Institut Pasteur** [to 17 Dec 2022]
Press Documents
No new digest content identified.

**ISC / International Science Council** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://council.science/current/

*ISC is a non-governmental organization with a unique global membership that brings together 40 international scientific Unions and Associations and over 140 national and regional scientific organizations including Academies and Research Councils.*

Current
News  Press releases

**The ISC and UNEP to cooperate on advancing the use of science in environmental policy and decision-making**
16.12.2022
Opening doors to global equity in open access
Recommendations to foster global equity in open access publishing from the first in a series of online workshops.
12.12.2022

International Union of Immunological Societies (IUIS)
https://iuis.org/
News/Events [Selected]
No new digest content identified.

IVAC  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/ivac/index.html
Updates; Events
No new digest content identified.

IVI  [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.ivi.int/
IVI News & Announcements
No new digest content identified.

Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.centerforhealthsecurity.org/news/center-news/
Center News  [Selected]
No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières  [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.msf.org/
Latest [Selected Announcements]
Democratic Republic of Congo
Cholera rising among displaced people in precarious conditions
Project Update 13 Dec 2022

National Academy of Medicine - USA  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://nam.edu/programs/
News [Selected]
US & UK National Medical Academies Commit to Action on Climate Change & Call for Action by World Health Leaders
December 13, 2022
The National Academy of Medicine (NAM) in the United States and the Academy of Medical Sciences (UK Academy) in the United Kingdom jointly commit to bringing their leadership and influence [...]
National Academy of Sciences - USA [to 17 Dec 2022]
News
No new digest content identified.

National Vaccine Program Office - U.S. HHS [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.hhs.gov/vaccines/about/index.html
Upcoming Meetings/Latest Updates
No new digest content identified.

NIH [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.nih.gov/
News Releases
Ebola vaccine regimens safe, immunogenic in adults and children
December 14, 2022 — NIH participated in international PREVAC consortium.

NIH’s All of Us Research Program returns genetic health-related results to participants
December 14, 2022
Landmark precision medicine effort returns value to research participants by sharing tailored, The National Institutes of Health’s All of Us Research Program has begun returning personalized health-related DNA results to more than 155,000 participants, with reports detailing whether participants have an increased risk for specific health conditions and how their body might process certain medications. This marks a major milestone for the program, delivering on its promise to share information and return value to participants.

“Knowledge is powerful. By returning health-related DNA information to participants, we are changing the research paradigm, turning it into a two-way street – fueling both scientific and personal discovery that could help individuals navigate their own health,” said Josh Denny, M.D., M.S., chief executive officer of the All of Us Research Program. “This type of partnership with our participants is crucial for building trust and fulfilling the commitment we made to drive research that can offer meaningful insights for all.”...

PATH [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.path.org/media-center/
Press Releases
PATH applauds new US global health security legislation on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response
December 15, 2022 by PATH

Rockefeller Foundation [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/
Selected Reports/Press Releases
The Rockefeller Foundation and USAID Support Ghana Health Service’s New National Covid-19 Campaign
12.16.22

New tablets help capture immunization data and expand digitization of the country’s health system

ACCRA | December 16, 2022 – The Rockefeller Foundation and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announce the delivery of 1,829 digital tablets to support the Ghana Health Service’s (GHS) five-day national Covid-19 immunization campaign, which began on December 14, 2022. With more frontline health workers equipped with technology to capture critical Covid-19 vaccination data during health outreach visits across Ghana, GHS can better identify remaining coverage gaps and address barriers to access. The campaign’s goal is to boost vaccine coverage by addressing misperceptions about the virus and countering persistent vaccine misinformation, while the tablets will strengthen GHS’ overall capacity to collect, analyze, and share data for routine immunizations and other primary health services...

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.sabin.org/press/
Latest News & Press Releases
No new digest content identified.

UNAIDS [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.unaids.org/en
Selected Press Releases/Reports/Statements
16 December 2022
Tanzania commits to invest in secondary education as part of efforts to keep boys and girls free from HIV

15 December 2022
The power of bringing together government and community HIV services

13 December 2022
Thailand’s Mplus: HIV services delivered in style

12 December 2022
Preventing transmission and tackling stigma: The power of U=U

UNICEF [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases
Press Releases, News Notes, Statements [Selected]
Press release
13 December 2022
The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains extremely serious: assistance must be sustained and improved to continue to prevent famine
MOGADISHU, 13 December 2022 - The efforts of national and local Authorities and the scale up of humanitarian assistance to respond to the impact of the longest and most severe drought in Somalia’s recent history has prevented famine thresholds from being surpassed, for the time being. The situation remains extremely serious, however, and...

**Unitaid** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://unitaid.org/
*Featured News*
5 December 2022
**Unitaid seeks to fund urgent measures to counter growing risk of antimalarial drug resistance in Africa**
*Proposals are welcomed until 13 March 2023*
   Geneva – The COVID-19 pandemic caused new setbacks in the fight against malaria, which had been experiencing plateauing progress even before the outset of the pandemic. Now, the latest World Malaria Report, published on 8 December, highlights the growing threat of resistance to a key compound used in the best available malaria treatments across Africa, where almost all malaria cases and deaths occur.
   In response to this looming emergency, Unitaid is [calling for proposals](https://unitaid.org/) aimed at mitigating the threat of antimalarial drug resistance by diminishing reliance on the most widely used malaria treatment. These measures are also critically important to preserving the efficacy of a promising alternative antimalarial treatment candidate in the development pipeline...

**Vaccine Equity Cooperative [nee Initiative]** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://vaccineequitycooperative.org/news/
*News*
*No new digest content identified.*

**Vaccination Acceptance & Demand Initiative [Sabin]** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.vaccineacceptance.org/
*Announcements, Blog*
*No new digest content identified.*

**Vaccine Confidence Project** [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.vaccineconfidence.org/
*News, Research and Reports*
*No new digest content identified.*

**Vaccine Education Center – Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia** [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center
*News*
*No new digest content identified.*
Wellcome Trust  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://wellcome.ac.uk/news
News. Opinion, Reports
Press release
**Wellcome Director Dr Jeremy Farrar to step down in February 2023**

12 December 2022

Wellcome Director Dr Jeremy Farrar will take up the position of Chief Scientist of the World Health Organization after leaving Wellcome next year.

Paul Schreier, Wellcome’s Chief Operating Officer, has been appointed interim Chief Executive Officer of the global charitable foundation, with effect from 25 February 2023.

Julia Gillard Chair of Wellcome said: “Jeremy’s leadership and insight have seen Wellcome achieve remarkable growth, realising ambitions in science and health on a scale not previously possible. His vision has enabled Wellcome’s bold £16 billion strategy for the next decade, supporting scientific discovery and solutions to tackle the greatest health threats facing us all – mental health, escalating infectious disease and the health impacts of the climate crisis...”

The Wistar Institute  [to 17 Dec 2022]
Media
No new digest content identified.

WFPHA: World Federation of Public Health Associations  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.wfpha.org/
Latest News - Blog
No new digest content identified.

World Medical Association [WMA]  [to 17 Dec 2022]
Press Releases
No new digest content identified.

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.oie.int/en/
Press Releases, Statements
No new digest content identified.

:::

ARM [Alliance for Regenerative Medicine]  [to 17 Dec 2022]
Selected Press Releases
No new digest content identified.
**BIO** [to 17 Dec 2022]
*Press Releases*
No new digest content identified.

**DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network** [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.dcvmn.org/
*News; Upcoming events*
No new digest content identified.

**ICBA – International Council of Biotechnology Associations** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://internationalbiotech.org/news/
*News*
No new digest content identified.

**IFPMA** [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.ifpma.org/resources/news-releases/
*Selected Press Releases, Statements, Publications*
**New IFPMA Vice President announced**
15 December 2022
Today, the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA) announced Sunao Manabe, President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) at Daiichi Sankyo, as IFPMA Vice President.

**International Alliance of Patients’ Organizations – IAPO** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.iapo.org.uk/news/topic/6
*Press and media [Selected]*
**Celebrating Patient Solidarity Day 2022**
On Friday 9th December 2022, health stakeholders from all over the world will stand together, united in celebration of Patient Solidarity Day (PSD). This will be our tenth year of running the PSD in global solidarity and national unity. On PSD 2022, IAPO members, patients, various healthcare...

**International Generic and Biosimilar Medicines Association [IGBA]**
https://www.igbamedicines.org/
*News*
The International Generic and Biosimilar Medicines Association is an international organization of national and regional associations representing manufacturers of generic and biosimilar medicines from around the world. Our industry supplies an estimated 80% of all quality-assured medicines globally and is therefore absolutely critical to ensuring safe and affordable medicines are available to patients worldwide and indispensable for achieving Universal Health Coverage.
AstraZeneca

Press Releases - No new digest announcements identified

Bharat Biotech

Press Releases - No new digest announcements identified

BioCubaFarma – Cuba

Últimas Noticias - Website not responding at inquiry

Biological E

News

DCGI Approves BE’s 14-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine

Biological E. Limited Receives Authorization to Manufacture nd Market the 14-valent Vaccine against Streptococcus pneumoniae Infection in India

Hyderabad, December 16, 2022: Biological E. Limited (BE), a Hyderabad-based Pharmaceutical and Vaccine Company today announced that its 14-valent paediatric Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine, (Investigational Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine PCV14) against S. pneumoniae infection received approval from the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) for manufacture and commercialisation in India.

BioNTech

Press Releases

BioNTech Announces Plans for a Clinical Trial Hub in Taiwan for mRNA-based Cancer Immunotherapies as Part of Asia-Pacific Expansion

16 December 2022

Boehringer

Press Releases - No new digest announcements identified

CanSinoBIO

News - Website not responding at inquiry

CIGB

Latest News - No new digest announcements identified

Cinnagen
Recent News - No new digest announcements identified

**Clover Biopharmaceuticals - China**
*News* - No new digest announcements identified

**Curevac [Bayer Ag – Germany]**
*News* - No new digest announcements identified

**Gamaleya National Center**
*Latest News and Events* - See Russia above.

**GSK**
*Press releases for media*
**GSK and Wave Life Sciences announce collaboration to drive discovery and development of oligonucleotide therapeutics focusing on novel genetic targets**
- Collaboration brings together Wave’s PRISMTM oligonucleotide platform and GSK’s expertise in genetics and genomics
- GSK to advance up to eight preclinical programmes
- Additionally, GSK receives exclusive global license to Wave’s preclinical, potential first-in-class RNA editing programme, WVE-006, to treat alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency, a disease that impacts the lungs and liver
- Wave to advance up to three preclinical programmes for targets informed by GSK’s novel insights
- Wave receives upfront payment of $170 million in cash and equity, also eligible to receive milestone payments and royalties
13 December 2022

**IMBCAMS, China**
*Home* - Website not responding at inquiry

**Janssen/JNJ**
*Press Releases* - No new digest announcements identified

**Medicago**
*Media* - No new digest announcements identified

**Merck**
*News releases*
**Moderna and Merck Announce mRNA-4157/V940, an Investigational Personalized mRNA Cancer Vaccine, in Combination With KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab), Met Primary Efficacy Endpoint in Phase 2b KEYNOTE-942 Trial**
December 13, 2022

**Moderna**
*Press Releases*
16 December, 2022
**EMA Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) Recommends the Use of Moderna’s BA.1 Targeting Bivalent COVID-19 Booster in Children (6-11 Years) In the European Union**
13 December, 2022

**Moderna and Merck Announce mRNA-4157/V940, an Investigational Personalized mRNA Cancer Vaccine, in Combination with KEYTRUDA(R) (pembrolizumab), Met Primary Efficacy Endpoint in Phase 2b KEYNOTE-942 Trial**

**Nanogen**
*News* - No new digest announcements identified

**Novartis**
*News* - No new digest announcements identified

**Novavax**
*Press Releases*
Dec 16, 2022  *Statement*
**German Health Authority Expands Recommendation for Use of Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine as a Booster**

Dec 12, 2022  *Statement*
**Swiss and French Health Authorities Expand Recommendations for Use of Nuvaxovid COVID-19 Vaccine as a Booster**

**Pfizer**
*Recent Press Releases* - No new digest announcements identified

**R-Pharm**
https://rpharm-us.com/index.php
[No news or media page identified]

**Sanofi Pasteur**
*Press Releases* -- No new digest announcements identified

**Serum Institute of India**
*NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS*

**Oxford Ebola vaccine manufactured and shipped in record time by SII**
15 Dec 2022
More than 40,000 doses of Oxford’s Ebola vaccine have been manufactured by SII (Serum Institute of India) in just 60 days and doses shipped to Uganda.

Oxford’s Ebola vaccine candidate has been shipped to Uganda, just 80 days after WHO declared a Sudan ebolavirus outbreak, having been manufactured by its partner the Serum Institute of India and working in close partnership with the WHO...

**Shifa Pharmed** [Iran]
http://shafapharmed.com/
No news page identified.

**Sinopharm/WIBPBIBP**
*News* - No new digest announcements identified
WestVac Biopharma
Media
WestVac Biopharma Recombinant COVID-19 Vaccine (Sf9 cell) - Coviccine Listed in the "Immunization Schedule for Second COVID-19 Booster Dose"
2022-12-15
On December 13, 2022, the State Council's Integrated Group of Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism for Response to COVID-19 issued the "Immunization Schedule for Second COVID-19 Booster Dose " (hereinafter referred to as the "Schedule"). The Recombinant COVID -19 Vaccine (Sf9 cell) - CoviccineTM developed and produced by WestVac Biopharma Co., Ltd. has been listed in the Schedule as the heterologous booster immunization vaccine followed by 3-dose inactivated vaccine.

Zhifei Longcom, China
[Anhui Zhifei Longcom Biologic Pharmacy Co., Ltd.]
[No website identified]
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 13, 2022 Issue 4
https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uabr21/current
[Reviewed earlier]

AMA Journal of Ethics
Volume 24, Number 12: E1107-1182h
https://journalofethics.ama-assn.org/issue/stillness-and-solidarity

With Stillness and Solidarity
This issue considers stillness and solidarity as necessary to orientating oneself to health care practice and professionalism. These two are both actions and virtues, which enable students’ and clinicians’ transformation from bystanders to upstanders. Stillness is conceived herein as intentional discipline applied to creating deliberate, restorative spatial and temporal interruption from day-to-day demands in order to nourish the moral motivational generosity needed to care well for patients and to be good colleagues. Solidarity is conceived herein as requiring deliberate nourishing in health professions education and work environments, such that slowing down, a necessary precedent set of actions to becoming still, can be robustly achieved and engaged. This issue explores ways in which solidarity can be considered less as a set of political actions of single individuals and more as a collective organizational and professional capacity for responding with care to both our unique and common vulnerabilities.
[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Infection Control
December 2022 Volume 50 Issue 12 p1281-1400
http://www.ajicjournal.org/current
[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine
December 2022 Volume 63 Issue 6 p 875-1064
https://www.ajpmonline.org/current
[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Public Health
December 2022 112(12)
http://ajph.aphapublications.org/toc/ajph/current
[Reviewed earlier]
Analysis of policy responses to COVID-19: a case study in Babol University of Medical Sciences (BUMS), Iran
Preparation and financing of treatments, control of disease by limited resources, are known as the most important challenges encountered by the policy-makers involved in an epidemic outbreak. Therefore, the pr...
Authors: Zeynab Farhadi, Morteza Salemi and Mohammad Ali Jahani
Content type: Research 12 December 2022

Between rules and resistance: moving public health emergency responses beyond fear, racism and greed (5 December, 2022)
Carly Jackson, Roojin Habibi, Lisa Forman, Diego S. Silva, Maxwell J. Smith

The East African Community’s mobile laboratory network’s rapid response during the first 2 weeks of the Ebola Sudan virus disease (SVD) outbreak in Uganda and pandemic preparedness activities in South Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi, Kenya (13 December, 2022)
Sewanyana, Eunice Jennifer Nambozo, Tonny Muyigi, Godfrey Pimundu, Jürgen May, Michael Katende, Susan Nabadda, Eric Nzeyimana, Muna Affara

Original research
Vaccine equity in COVID-19: a meta-narrative review (12 December, 2022)
Julia Borowicz, Zheting Zhang, Giskin Day, Mariana Pinto da Costa

Interventions to increase the uptake and continuation of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) by adolescent girls and young women at high risk of HIV in low-income and middle-income countries: a scoping review (8 December, 2022)
Obinna Ikechukwu Ekwunife, Izuchukwu Loveth Ejie, Valentine Okelu, Carol Mita, Oluwale Durosimi-Eti, Antonia Powell, Molly F Franke

BMC Health Services Research
http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmchealthservres/content
(Accessed 17 Dec 2022)
[No new digest content identified]

BMC Infectious Diseases
http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcinfectdis/content
(Accessed 17 Dec 2022)
COVID-19 vaccination in pregnancy: views and vaccination uptake rates in pregnancy, a mixed methods analysis from SAIL and the Born-In-Wales Birth Cohort
Vaccine hesitancy amongst pregnant women has been found to be a concern during past epidemics. This study aimed to (1) estimate COVID-19 vaccination rates among pregnant women in Wales and their association wi...
Authors: Mohamed Mhereeg, Hope Jones, Jonathan Kennedy, Mike Seaborne, Michael Parker, Natasha Kennedy, Sarah Beeson, Ashley Akbari, Luisa Zuccolo, Alisha Davies and Sinead Brophy
Citation: BMC Infectious Diseases 2022 22:932
Content type: Research Published on: 12 December 2022

Human monkeypox: a comparison of the characteristics of the new epidemic to the endemic disease
In May 2022, a new global outbreak of mpox (formerly, human monkeypox) emerged that was declared a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization on July 23, 2022. With new p...
Authors: Sharon Sukhdeo, Sharmistha Mishra and Sharon Walmsley
Citation: BMC Infectious Diseases 2022 22:928
Content type: Review Published on: 12 December 2022

BMC Medical Ethics
http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcmedethics/content
(Accessed 17 Dec 2022)
Can HIV vaccines be shared fairly? Perspectives from Tanzania
For over 35 years, Africa has continued to host HIV vaccine trials geared towards overturning the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the continent. However, the methods of sharing the vaccines, when available remain less ce...

Authors: Godwin Pancras, Mangi Ezekiel, David Nderitu, Erasto Mbugi and Jon F. Merz
Citation: BMC Medical Ethics 2022 23:135
Content type: Research Published on: 15 December 2022

BMC Medicine
http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcmed/content
( Accessed 17 Dec 2022)
[No new digest content identified]

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth
http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcpregnancychildbirth/content
( Accessed 17 Dec 2022)
[No new digest content identified]

BMC Public Health
http://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles
( Accessed 17 Dec 2022)
Implementing SMS reminders for routine immunization in Northern Nigeria: a qualitative evaluation using the RE-AIM framework
Short Message Service (SMS) reminders have improved vaccine uptake in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). However, the limited use of SMS reminders in LMICs requires evaluating the intervention’s interna...
Authors: Chisom Obi-Jeff, Cristina Garcia, Funmi Adewumi, Tobi Bamiduro, Winnie David, Alain Labrique and Chizoba Wonodi
Citation: BMC Public Health 2022 22:2370
Content type: Research Published on: 17 December 2022

From trial to practice: incidence and severity of COVID-19 vaccine side effects in a medically at-risk and vaccine-hesitant community
The rapid authorization and widespread rollout of COVID-19 vaccines in the United States demonstrated a need for additional data on vaccine side effects, both to provide insight into the range and severity of ...
Authors: Melinda C. Joyce, Natalie J. Mountjoy, Julia A. Johnson, John T. Newman, David L. Bandy, Nasri A. Atalla, Aniruddha Singh and Doug McElroy
Citation: BMC Public Health 2022 22:2351
Content type: Research Published on: 14 December 2022

Protective vaccinations in the control and prevention of infectious diseases—knowledge of adult Poles in this field. Preliminary results
Protective vaccinations are one of the basic means of infectious disease prevention. The aim of the study was to assess the implementation of compulsory and additional protective vaccinations among adult Poles...
The CRISPR Journal
Volume 5, Issue 6 / December 2022
https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/crispr/5/6
Review Article  Free

Prime Editing in Mammals: The Next Generation of Precision Genome Editing
Dawei Wang, et al.
Pages:746–768
Published Online:12 December 2022
https://doi.org/10.1089/crispr.2022.0084

Abstract
The recently established prime editor (PE) system is regarded as next-generation gene-editing technology. This methodology can install any base-to-base change as well as insertions and deletions without the requirement for double-stranded break formation or donor DNA templates; thus, it offers more targeting flexibility and greater editing precision than conventional CRISPR-Cas systems or base editors. In this study, we introduce the basic principles of PE and then review its most recent progress in terms of editing versatility, specificity, and efficiency in mammals. Next, we summarize key considerations regarding the selection of PE variants, prime editing guide RNA (pegRNA) design rules, and the efficiency and accuracy evaluation of PE. Finally, we highlight and discuss how PE can assist in a wide range of biological studies and how it can be applied to make precise genomic corrections in animal models, which paves the way for curing human diseases.
Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases
December 2022 - Volume 35 - Issue 6
https://journals.lww.com/co-infectiousdiseases/pages/currenttoc.aspx
[Reviewed earlier]

Current Protocols in Human Genetics
Volume 108, Issue 1  December 2020
https://currentprotocols.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/19348258/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Developing World Bioethics
Volume 22, Issue 4  Pages: 181-299  December 2022
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/14718847/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice
Volume 32, Issue 8, 2022
http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cdip20/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness
Volume 16 - Issue 5 - October 2022
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/disaster-medicine-and-public-health-preparedness/latest-issue
[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters
Volume 47, Issue 1  Pages: 1-244  January 2023
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/14677717/current
[Reviewed earlier]

EMBO Reports
Volume 23  Issue 12  6 December 2022
https://www.embopress.org/toc/14693178/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Emerging Infectious Diseases
Volume 28, Number 12—December 2022
... This roundtable collection is motivated by the following question: How can the voices of vulnerable communities and future generations be adequately and fairly represented within climate change policy and practice? The contributions address this question from several perspectives. Simon Caney focuses on global governance institutions to protect the interests of future generations, considering specific proposals and asking what criteria should be used to evaluate them. Stephen Gardiner’s essay builds on his previous work calling for a global constitutional convention, elaborating on the proposal and addressing objections to it. Colin Hickey argues that it is necessary to consider more informal modes of representing vulnerable communities and future generations, such as through grassroots organizations. In our contribution, we argue that the interests of future generations are best represented in deliberations around climate policy and practice by those already most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Marco Grix and Krushil Watene’s essay argues that the representation of climate-vulnerable communities and future generations—in particular, Indigenous peoples—must ensure the protection of the complex network of social practices that guide how vulnerable communities respond to climate change...
The European Journal of Public Health
Volume 32, Issue 6, December 2022
https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/32/6
[Reviewed earlier]

Expert Review of Vaccines
Vol 21 (12) 2022
https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ierv20/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Foreign Affairs
Volume 101, Number 6 November/December 2022
https://www.foreignaffairs.com/issues/2022/101/6
[Reviewed earlier]

Forum for Development Studies
Volume 49, 2022 - Issue 3
http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/sfds20/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Genetics in Medicines
Volume 24, Issue 12 Pages A1-A8, 2419-2598 (December 2022)
https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/genetics-in-medicine/vol/24/issue/12
[Reviewed earlier]

Genome Medicine
https://genomemedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
[No new digest content identified]

Global Health Action
Volume 15, Issue 1 (2022)
https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/zgha20/current?nav=tocList
[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)
Vol. 10, No. 5 October 31, 2022
http://www.ghspjournal.org/content/current
[Reviewed earlier]
Global Legal Monitor – Library of Congress/USA
https://www.loc.gov/collections/global-legal-monitor/
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
[No new digest content identified]

Global Public Health
Volume 17, Issue 11 (2022)
http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rgph20/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health
http://www.globalizationandhealth.com/
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
[No new digest content identified]

Health and Human Rights
Volume 24, Issue 1, June 2022
[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law
Volume 18 - Issue 1 - January 2023
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/health-economics-policy-and-law/latest-issue
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Health Policy and Planning
Volume 37, Issue 10, December 2022
https://academic.oup.com/heapol/issue/37/10
Review
Health financing policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic: a review of the first stages in the WHO South-East Asia Region
Thomas Gadsden, Belinda Ford, Blake Angell, Bojan Sumarac, Valeria de Oliveira Cruz ... 

Health Research Policy and Systems
http://www.health-policy-systems.com/content
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
How are health research partnerships assessed? A systematic review of outcomes, impacts, terminology and the use of theories, models and frameworks
Accurate, consistent assessment of outcomes and impacts is challenging in the health research partnerships domain. Increased focus on tool quality, including conceptual, psychometric and pragmatic characteristics...

Authors: Kelly J. Mrklas, Sera Merali, Masood Khan, Sumair Shergill, Jamie M. Boyd, Lorelli Nowell, Lisa M. Pfadenhauer, Kevin Paul, Amelia Goertzen, Liam Swain, Kathryn M. Sibley, Mathew Vis-Dunbar, Michael D. Hill, Shelley Raffin-Bouchal, Marcello Tonelli and Ian D. Graham

Citation: Health Research Policy and Systems 2022 20:133
Content type: Review Published on: 14 December 2022

Human Gene Therapy
Volume 33, Issue 23-24 / December 2022
https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/hum/33/23-24
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Humanitarian Practice Network
https://odihpn.org/
Featured Publications
[No new digest content identified]

Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)
Volume 18, Issue 5, 2022
https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/khvi20/18/5?nav=tocList
[Reviewed earlier]

Immunity
Dec 13, 2022 Volume 55 Issue 12 p2211-2470
https://www.cell.com/immunity/current
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Infectious Agents and Cancer
http://www.infectagentscancer.com/
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty
http://www.idpjournall.com/content
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
[No new digest content identified]

International Health
Volume 14, Issue 6, November 2022
COVID-19
Socio-demographic inequalities and excess non-COVID-19 mortality during the COVID-19 pandemic: a data-driven analysis of 1069174 death certificates in Mexico
Neftali Eduardo Antonio-Villa, MD, Omar Yaxmehen Bello-Chavolla, MD, Ph.D, Carlos A Fermín-Martínez, MD, José Manuel Aburto, Ph.D, Luisa Fernández-Chirino, B.Sc ...

Estimates of excess mortality for the five Nordic countries during the COVID-19 pandemic 2020–2021
Kasper P Kepp, Jonas Björk, Vasilis Kontis, Robbie M Parks, Kristoffer T Bæk ...
This report, the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT)–Outcomes 2022 extension, is a consensus statement on the standards for reporting outcomes in clinical trial reports and contains recommendations to be integrated with the CONSORT 2010 statement.

**Viewpoint**

**Ending the HIV Epidemic-We Have the Tools, Do We Have the Will?**
Marwan Haddad, MD, MPH; Anna K. Person, MD; Hansel E. Tookes, MD, MPH
This Viewpoint identifies several barriers to ending the HIV epidemic and urges increasing expertise in HIV medicine in underserved areas like the South challenging legislation designed to keep students ignorant.

**JAMA Health Forum**
https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama-health-forum/issue
**Viewpoint** December 16, 2022

**An 8-Factor Regulatory Framework to Facilitate Patient Compassionate Use Access**
Paul Aliu, PharmD, MRPharmS, G. Dip (Law), MBA; Séverine Sarp, MD, PhD, MSc; Ramona Reichenbach, MBA

[Excerpt]

...The plurality of CU regulations or nonexistence of such regulations in some countries has resulted in disparity, delay, and lack of patient access to potentially life-saving therapies as well as access inequity across geographies globally.1,3,4 In some countries, the available regulations, though comprehensive, may be too stringent and hinder access for the potential CU population.5,6 Besides the risk of delayed or lack of access, for patients, there is the risk that the local CU framework may not provide adequate safeguards to ensure appropriate use and monitoring of the therapies.

We observed that unlike for clinical trials, a globally harmonized set of standards and principles is not available for CU.7 ..

...Following our assessment of 199 UN states and territories (referred to as “countries”), we identified key regulatory factors, which could address the issues highlighted above and facilitate patient CU access. We therefore present an 8-factor regulatory framework we deem to be essential at a country level for CU. This framework, developed in collaboration with our external Independent Bioethics Advisory Committee,10 integrates governance, operational, and ethical factors.
...In addition to the factors in the Table, the scope of regulations should provide clarity on when and how CU can be provided, ie, access principles and criteria, and consider possible access scenarios (eg, off-label use, emergency use, or pandemic or outbreak use), duration, and access options (eg, individual patient provision or cohort program for a group of patients). Furthermore, comprehensive CU regulations in a country must be made transparently available to the medical community, patients, and HCPs, so that seriously ill patients can more easily access treatment options via this pathway.

We believe that the identified 8 factors could contribute to the enhancement of the development of local CU regulations and strengthen existing ones, to facilitate provision of CU in a safe, responsible, and enabling environment.

[Additional Contributions: We are thankful to David R. Curry, MS, and Paige Fitzsimmons, MS, from the GE2P2 Global Foundation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whose expertise assisted the research and who provided conceptual assistance. No compensation was received for this assistance.]

Original Investigation

Ryan Suk, PhD, MS; Kaiping Liao, PhD; Cici X. Bauer, PhD, MS; et al.
open access

This cohort study examines the association between the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommendation update for patient-clinician shared decision-making and human papillomavirus vaccine administration among US adults aged 27 to 45 years.

Editorial

Public Access to Scientific Research Findings and Principles of Biomedical Research—A New Policy for the JAMA Network
Kirsten Bibbins-Domingo, PhD, MD, MAS; Brian Shields, MBA; John Z. Ayanian, MD, MPP; et al.

... Beginning in 2023, JAMA and all of the journals in the JAMA Network will adopt a new policy that permits authors of original research investigations to deposit their accepted manuscript in a public repository of their choosing immediately on the day that the manuscript is published by the JAMA
Network. The “accepted manuscript” is the fully peer-reviewed version of the manuscript that has been revised in response to review and is judged acceptable for publication; additional edits, refinements, and enhancements will still appear in the version of record that is published in the JAMA Network and to which the accepted manuscript that is deposited will link. This policy extends current JAMA Network policies that allow for repository deposition of manuscripts only after a period of embargo. We adopt this new policy, consistent with our approach to other policies, because it supports the principles of sound science...

JAMA Pediatrics
December 2022, Vol 176, No. 12, Pages 1160-1276
https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapediatrics/currentissue
[Reviewed earlier]

JBI Evidence Synthesis
December 2022 - Volume 20 - Issue 12
https://journals.lww.com/jbisrir/Pages/currenttoc.aspx
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Adolescent Health
December 2022 Volume 71 Issue 6 p655-772
https://www.jahonline.org/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research
Vol. 75 (2022)
https://www.jair.org/index.php/jair
Contents
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health
Volume 47, issue 6, December 2022
https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/volumes-and-issues/47-6
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Development Economics
Volume 160 January 2023
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics
Volume 17 Issue 5, December 2022
Journal of International Development
Volume 34, Issue 8 Pages: 1453-1648 November 2022
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/10991328/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics
December 2022 - Volume 48 - 12
http://jme.bmj.com/content/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews
Volume 9, Issue 3 (2022)
https://institutionalrepository.aah.org/jpcrr/
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics
January 2023 Volume 252 p1-226
http://www.jpeds.com/current
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice
https://joppp.biomedcentral.com/
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice
November/December 2022 - Volume 28 - Issue 6
https://journals.lww.com/jphmp/pages/currenttoc.aspx
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Public Health Policy
Volume 43, issue 4, December 2022
https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/volumes-and-issues/43-4
Evaluation of “Catch Up to Get Ahead” efforts on administration of routine childhood vaccinations during COVID-19 pandemic, United States Indian Health Service, 2020
Authors (first, second and last of 5)
Jessica Fung Deerin
Akosua Asantewa Gyekye-Kusi
David Kim
Content type: Original Article
Published: 09 November 2022
**Parent’s risk preference and childhood vaccination: evidence from Indonesia**

Authors
Farah Diza
Chaikal Nuryakin
Pyan A. Muchtar

Content type: Original Article
Published: 04 November 2022
Pages: 659 - 669

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**Journal of Refugee & Global Health**

Volume 4, Issue 1 (2021)
https://ir.library.louisville.edu/rgh/
[Reviewed earlier]

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**Journal of the Royal Society – Interface**

December 2022  Volume 19  Issue 197
https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rsif/current
[Reviewed earlier]

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**Journal of Travel Medicine**

Volume 29, Issue 7, October 2022
https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue
[Reviewed earlier]

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**Journal of Virology**

Volume 96  Number 18  September 2022
http://jvi.asm.org/content/current
[Reviewed earlier]

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**The Lancet**

Dec 17, 2022  Volume 400  Number 10369  p2157-2266
https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/current

Review

**Innovation for infection prevention and control—revisiting Pasteur's vision**
Gabriel Birgand, et al.

Summary
Louis Pasteur has long been heralded as one of the fathers of microbiology and immunology. Less known is Pasteur's vision on infection prevention and control (IPC) that drove current infection control, public health, and much of modern medicine and surgery. In this Review, we revisited Pasteur's pioneering works to assess progress and challenges in the process and technological innovation of IPC. We focused on Pasteur's far-sighted conceptualisation of the hospital as a reservoir of microorganisms
and amplifier of transmission, aseptic technique in surgery, public health education, interdisciplinary working, and the protection of health services and patients. Examples from across the globe help inform future thinking for IPC innovation, adoption, scale up and sustained use.

**Viewpoint**

**A call to accelerate an end to human rabies deaths**
S M Thumbi, et al.

Every year, an estimated 59 000 vaccine-preventable deaths occur globally due to rabies. These deaths occur despite more than 100 years of existence of effective vaccines against rabies in humans and dogs, which serve as the main source of infection for humans.

**The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health**
Dec 2022 Volume 6 Number 12 p829-894, e24-e28
https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanchi/issue/current
[Reviewed earlier]

**Lancet Digital Health**
Dec 2022 Volume 4 Number 12 e850-e905
https://www.thelancet.com/journals/landig/issue/current
[Reviewed earlier]

**Lancet Global Health**
Dec 2022 Volume 10 Number 12 e1688-e1866
https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/issue/current
[Reviewed earlier]

**Lancet Infectious Diseases**
Dec 2022 Volume 22 Number 12 p1649-1770, e348-e381
https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/issue/current
[Reviewed earlier]

**Lancet Public Health**
Dec 2022 Volume 7 Number 12 e983-e1090
https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/issue/current
[Reviewed earlier]

**Lancet Respiratory Medicine**
Dec 2022 Volume 10 Number 12 p1099-1188, e107-e116
https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanres/issue/current
[Reviewed earlier]
Missing data mean we’ll probably never know how many people died of COVID. Huge discrepancies in estimates of excess mortality reveal not just how difficult the calculations are, but how far the world has to go in recording how people die.

**Analysis  Open Access**

**The WHO estimates of excess mortality associated with the COVID-19 pandemic**

William Msemburi, Ariel Karlinsky, Victoria Knutson, Serge Aleshin-Guendel, Somnath Chatterji & Jon Wakefield

Published: 14 December 2022

**Abstract**

The World Health Organization has a mandate to compile and disseminate statistics on mortality, and we have been tracking the progression of the COVID-19 pandemic since the beginning of 2020. Reported statistics on COVID-19 mortality are problematic for many countries owing to variations in testing access, differential diagnostic capacity and inconsistent certification of COVID-19 as cause of death. Beyond what is directly attributable to it, the pandemic has caused extensive collateral damage that has led to losses of lives and livelihoods. Here we report a comprehensive and consistent measurement of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by estimating excess deaths, by month, for 2020 and 2021. We predict the pandemic period all-cause deaths in locations lacking complete reported data using an overdispersed Poisson count framework that applies Bayesian inference techniques to quantify uncertainty. We estimate 14.83 million excess deaths globally, 2.74 times more deaths than the 5.42 million reported as due to COVID-19 for the period. There are wide variations in the excess death estimates across the six World Health Organization regions. We describe the data and methods used to generate these estimates and highlight the need for better reporting where gaps persist. We discuss various summary measures, and the hazards of ranking countries’ epidemic responses.
Even after COVID, the world’s vaccine strategy is failing
Without a global, publicly funded strategy, the market will fail to deliver vaccines to stop pandemics before they surge.
Seth Berkley

See Milestones above for detail on the content above

Nature Biotechnology
Volume 40 Issue 11, November 2022
https://www.nature.com/nbt/volumes/40/issues/11
[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Communications
https://www.nature.com/subjects/health-sciences/ncomms
(Accessed 17 Dec 2022)
[No new digest content identified]

Nature Genetics
Volume 54 Issue 12, December 2022
https://www.nature.com/ng/volumes/54/issues/12
[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Human Behaviour
Volume 6 Issue 12, December 2022
https://www.nature.com/nathumbehav/volumes/6/issues/12
World View 28 Nov 2022
Community-engaged research is stronger and more impactful
Based on her own experience, Gabrielle Wong-Parodi describes how a community-engaged approach has the potential to strengthen research and increase its impact.
Gabrielle Wong-Parodi

News & Views 23 Nov 2022
Defining and measuring vaccine hesitancy
When the term ‘vaccine hesitancy’ first appeared, it was deemed ambiguous and difficult to measure. A systematic review of published articles on vaccine hesitancy suggests it should be defined as a state of indecisiveness regarding a vaccination decision, independently of behaviour, and that it needs new modes of analysis and measurement.
Heidi J. Larson

Article 02 Jun 2022
COVID-19 vaccination mandates and vaccine uptake
Proof-of-vaccination mandates for non-essential venues and activities were rapidly followed by >60% increases in weekly first-dose COVID-19 vaccinations in Canada, France, Italy and Germany, leading to cumulative gains in vaccination rates.
Alexander Karaivanov
Dongwoo Kim
Hitoshi Shigeoka

Article 22 Aug 2022
A systematic literature review to clarify the concept of vaccine hesitancy
This systematic review of 422 studies of vaccine hesitancy finds that the term is used inconsistently. Vaccine hesitancy should be defined as a psychological state of indecisiveness that people may experience when making a vaccination decision.
Daphne Bussink-Voorend
Jeannine L. A. Hautvast
Marlies E. J. L. Hulscher

Nature Medicine
Volume 28 Issue 11, November 2022
https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/28/issues/11
[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Drug Discovery
Volume 21 Issue 12, December 2022
https://www.nature.com/nrd/volumes/21/issues/12
[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Genetics
Volume 23 Issue 12, December 2022
https://www.nature.com/nrg/volumes/23/issues/12
[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Immunology
Volume 22 Issue 12, December 2022
https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/22/issues/12
[Reviewed earlier]

New England Journal of Medicine
December 15, 2022  Vol. 387 No. 24
https://www.nejm.org/toc/nejm/medical-journal
Perspectives
A Covid-19 Milestone Attained — A Correlate of Protection for Vaccines
P.B. Gilbert and Others
Safety and immunogenicity of SARS-CoV-2 vaccine MVC-COV1901 in Taiwanese adolescents: a randomized phase 2 trial
Luke Tzu-Chi Liu
Cheng-Hsun Chiu
Li-Min Huang
Article Open Access 16 Dec 2022

Comparing hybrid and regular COVID-19 vaccine-induced immunity against the Omicron epidemic
Lei Huang
Francisco Tsz Tsun Lai
Esther Wai Yin Chan
Article Open Access 15 Dec 2022

Kawasaki Disease Following the 13-valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine and Rotavirus Vaccines
Satoshi Kamidani, MD; Lakshmi Panagiotakopoulos, MD, MPH; Charles Licata, PhD; Matthew F. Daley, MD; W. Katherine Yih, PhD, MPH ...

A Community-Based COVID-19 Vaccine Education Initiative
Jeffrey G. Edwards, MD, MPH; Christine C. Cheston, MD; Colleen A. Kelly, MD; Ryan C.L. Brewster, MD; Alexis R. Williams, MD ...

Rapid Genome Sequencing: Consent for New Technologies in the Neonatal Intensive Care Context
Fiona Lynch, MGenCouns, PhD; Trisha Prentice, MBBS, MBioeth, PhD; Lynn Gillam, PhD; Zornitza Stark, BM, BCh, MBioeth, DM; Christopher Gyngell, MA, PhD

PharmacoEconomics
Volume 40, issue 12, December 2022
https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/volumes-and-issues/40-12
[Reviewed earlier]
Voluntary vaccination may not stop monkeypox outbreak: A game-theoretic model
Ian B. Augsburger, Grace K. Galanthay, Jacob H. Tarosky, Jan Rychtář, Dewey Taylor
Research Article | published 14 Dec 2022 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0010970

Decentralized governance may lead to higher infection levels and sub-optimal releases of quarantines amid the COVID-19 pandemic
Adam Lampert
Research Article | published 15 Dec 2022 PLOS ONE
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0279106

Public support for global vaccine sharing in the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from Germany
Ferdinand Geissler, Felix Hartmann, Macartan Humphreys, Heike Klüver, Johannes Giesecke
Research Article | published 14 Dec 2022 PLOS ONE
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0278337
PNAS - Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States
December 20, 2022  vol. 119  no. 51
https://www.pnas.org/toc/pnas/119/51
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine
Volume 37 - Issue 6 - December 2022
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/prehospital-and-disaster-medicine/latest-issue
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Preventive Medicine
Volume 164  November 2022
[Reviewed earlier]

Proceedings of the Royal Society B
21 December 2022  Volume 289  Issue 1989
https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rspb/current
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Public Health
Volume 213  Pages 1-198 (December 2022)
[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics
Volume 15, Issue 1, April 2022
http://phe.oxfordjournals.org/content/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports
Volume 137 Issue 6, November/December 2022
https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/phrg/137/6
[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research
Volume 32 Issue 14, December 2022
https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/qhra/current
[Reviewed earlier]
Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on food insecurity in El Salvador during 2020

Original research | English |

15 Dec 2022

Ranking of immunization programs in Latin America, 2019

Original research | Spanish |

...Results
The general ranking is led by Chile and Panama, due to vaccination in the first and second year of life. They are followed by Argentina, Uruguay, and Costa Rica, which stand out for vaccination of other groups, influenza vaccination, and programmatic aspects. Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico have more delays in their NVCs, as well as programmatic gaps and lower vaccination coverages. Finally, Paraguay and Peru have similar deficiencies and bigger information gaps. However, when the domains are analyzed individually, the ranking changes and the same pattern is not repeated.

Conclusions
This is the first ranking of national immunization programs in Latin America that highlights strengths and weaknesses in each country. The periodicity of this exercise will be key when comparing the evolution and positioning of these programs over time.
Vaccinated Healthcare Workers’ Adherence to COVID-19 Prevention Measures and Associated Factors in Northwest Ethiopia: A Facility-Based Cross-Sectional Study
Gubae K, Agegnew Wondm S, Birhane W, Fetene A, Arega Moges T, Kiflu M
Published Date: 16 December 2022

Original Research
The Impact of COVID-19 on Supplies of Routine Childhood Immunization in Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia: A Mixed Method Study
Adilo TM, Endale SZ, Demie TG, Dinka TG
Published Date: 13 December 2022

Science
Volume 378| Issue 6625| 16 Dec 2022
https://www.science.org/toc/science/current
Special issue: 2022 Breakthrough of the Year
Policy Forum
Strengthen oversight of risky research on pathogens
BY Jaspreet Pannu, et al.
08 Dec 2022: 1170-1172
Policy reset and convergence on governance are needed

Science and Engineering Ethics
Volume 28, issue 6, December 2022
[Reviewed earlier]

Science Translational Medicine
Volume 14| Issue 675| 14 Dec 2022
https://www.science.org/toc/stm/current
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Social Science & Medicine
Volume 314 December 2022
[Reviewed earlier]

Systematic Reviews
https://systematicreviewsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
[No new digest content identified]

Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics
**Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases**
Volume 50  November–December 2022
[Reviewed earlier]

**Tropical Medicine & International Health**
Volume 27, Issue 12  Pages: i-iv, 1025-1064  December 2022
https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13653156/current
REVIEW
Free Access
The ‘4th 90’ target as a strategy to improve health-related quality of life of people living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa
Prudence Tatiana Nti Mvilongo, Jef Vanhamel, Magdalena Siegel, Christiana Nöstlinger
Pages: 1026-1043
First Published: 21 October 2022

**Vaccine**
Volume 40, Issue 50  Pages 7167-7352 (28 November 2022)
https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/vaccine/vol/40/issue/50
Selected Content
Discussion  Full text access
Mandatory COVID-19 vaccination for healthcare personnel in the era of new SARS-CoV-2 variants
Helena C. Maltezou, Caterina Ledda, Amandine Gagneux-Brunon, Elisabeth Botelho-Nevers
Pages 7167-7169

Short communication  Full text access
The early evolution of COVID-19 incidence and mortality among people aged under 80 years or 80 years and above after COVID-19 vaccine implementation in the state of Bahia, Brazil
Mariana C. Cruz, Cristiana M. Nascimento-Carvalho
Pages 7191-7194

Research article  Full text access
The role of trust in COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy and acceptance among Black and White Americans
Amber Marie Reinhart, Yan Tian, Amanda E. Lilly
Pages 7247-7254

Research article  Open access
“They’re trying to bribe you and taking away your freedoms”: COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in communities with traditionally low vaccination rates
Gabriela Capurro, Ryan Maier, Jordan Tustin, Cindy G. Jardine, S. Michelle Driedger
Pages 7280-7287

Research article  Abstract only
Sustainable vaccine manufacturing in low- and middle-Income countries
Benoit Hayman, Rajinder Kumar Suri, Matthew Downham
Pages 7288-7304

Research article  Full text access
Parental attitudes in the pediatric emergency department about the COVID-19 vaccine
Jared Schiff, Anita R. Schmidt, Phung K. Pham, Jocelyn B. Pérez, ... Danica B. Liberman
Pages 7328-7334

Vaccines
https://www.mdpi.com/journal/vaccines
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
Latest Articles
[No new digest content identified]

Value in Health
December 2022  Volume 25  Issue 12  p1925-2080
https://www.valueinhealthjournal.com/current
[Reviewed earlier]

Contents  [click to move among sections]
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:: Organization Announcements
:: Journal Watch
:: Pre-Print Servers

Pre-Print Servers
Gates Open Research
https://gatesopenresearch.org/browse/articles
Selected Research
[No new digest content identified]
Predictors and barriers to vaccination among older Syrian refugees in Lebanon: a multi-wave survey
Berthe Abi Zeid, Tanya El Khoury, Hala Ghattas, Marwan F. Alawieh, Zeinab Ramadan, Sirine Anouti, Sawsan Abdulrahim, Stephen J McCall
medRxiv 2022.12.15.22282964; doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.12.15.22282964

The estimated disease burden of COVID-19 in Japan from 2020 to 2021
Shinya Tsuzuki, Philippe Beutels

The health impact of long COVID during the 2021-2022 Omicron wave in Australia: a quantitative burden of disease study
Samantha Howe, Joshua Szanyi, Tony Blakely
medRxiv 2022.08.01.22278219; doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.08.01.22278219 Revision

Bayesian uncertainty quantification to identify population level vaccine hesitancy behaviours
David J. Warne, Abhishek Varghese, Alexander P. Browning, Mario M. Krell, Christopher Drovandi, Wenbiao Hu, Antonietta Mira, Kerrie Mengersen, Adrianne L. Jenner

Trends in inequalities in avoidable hospitalisations across the COVID-19 pandemic: A cohort study of 23.5 million people in England

Effectiveness of one dose of MVA-BN smallpox vaccine against monkeypox in England using the case-coverage method
Marta Bertran, Nick Andrews, Chloe Davison, Bennet Dugbazah, Jacob Boateng, Rachel Lunt, Jo Hardstaff, Melanie Green, Paula Blomquist, Charlie Turner, Hamish Mohammed, Rebecca Cordery, Sema Mandal, Colin Campbell, Shamel N Ladhani, Mary Ramsay, Gayatri Amirthalingam, Jamie Lopez Bernal

The COVID-19 pandemic and its prolonged impacts on food prices, food consumption and diet quality in sub-Saharan Africa
Abbas Ismail, Isabel Madzorera, Edward A. Apraku, Amani Tinkasimile, Dielbeogo Dasmene, Pascal Zabre, Millogo Ourohine, Nega Assefa, Angela Chukwu, Firehiwot Workneh, Frank Mapendo, Bruno Lankoande, Elena Hemler, Dongqing Wang, Sulemana W. Abubakari, Kwaku P. Asante, Till
Seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies and retrospective mortality in two African settings: Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire

COVID-19 Reinfections in Mexico City: Implications for public health response
medRxiv 2022.12.08.22283269; doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.12.08.22283269

The Changing Global Epidemiology of Re-emerging Human Monkeypox Virus Infection: A Systematic Review
Sunder Sham, FNU Sapna, Vivek Podder, Hansini Laharwani, FNU Anjali, Ahmed Bandari, Hossein Hosseini

OSF Pre-prints
https://osf.io/preprints/discover?provider=OSF&subject=bepress%7 CLife%20Sciences
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
[Provider Filter: OSF Pre-prints Subject filters: Arts & Humanities; Education, Life Sciences; Medicine and Health Sciences; Social and Behavioral Sciences]
[No new digest content identified]

Wellcome Open Research [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://wellcomeopenresearch.org/browse/articles
[Accessed 17 Dec 2022]
Selected Research
Study Protocol Open Access
REVISED Protocol for the Addressing the Social Determinants and Consequences of Tuberculosis in Nepal (ASCOT) pilot trial [version 3; peer review: 2 approved]
Bhola Rai, et al.

Open Letter Open Access
Towards an appropriate African framework for public engagement with human genome editing: a call to synergistic action [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]
Gerald Michael Ssebunnya
Abstract
The CRISPR-Cas9 system has revolutionised the biotechnology of human genome editing. Human germline gene editing promises exponential benefits to many in Africa and elsewhere, especially those affected by the highly prevalent monogenic disorders - for which, thanks to CRISPR, a relatively safe heritable radical therapy is now possible. Africa evidently presents a unique opportunity for empirical research in human germline gene editing because of its high prevalence of monogenic disorders. Critically, however, germline gene editing has raised serious ethical concerns especially because of the significant risks of inadvertent and intentional misuse of its transgenerational heritability. Calls for due prudence have become even more pronounced in the wake of the 2018 case of He Jiankui’s ‘CRISPR’d babies’. Meanwhile, Africa is seriously lagging in articulating its position on human genome editing. Conspicuously, there has been little to no attempt at comprehensively engaging the African public in discussions on the promises and concerns about human genome editing. Thus, the echoing key question remains as to how Africa should prudently embrace and govern this revolutionary biotechnology. In this article, therefore, I lay the groundwork for the possible development of an appropriate African framework for public engagement with human genome editing and call upon all stakeholders to urgent synergistic action. I particularly highlight the World Health Organisation’s possible leadership role in promptly establishing the requisite expert working group for this urgent need.

Conclusion
In this open letter, I have highlighted the urgent need for authentic African public engagement with HGE and WHO’s possible leadership role in the development of the requisite AFPEHGE. There is no doubt that Africa stands to exponentially benefit from the revolutionary CRISPR-Cas9 method of HGE. Moreover, as I have pointed out, Africa’s high prevalence of monogenic disorders presents a unique opportunity for empirical research in human GGE. Hence, given the serious ethical concerns regarding the issue of transgenerational heritability in GGE, Africa cannot afford to ignore the evident serious lag in engaging African publics with HGE. To re-iterate, authentic African public engagement with HGE would require the establishment of a competent AFPEHGE-WG capable of discerning the complex African value systems, realities, needs and concerns about HGE. Due to Africa’s manifest resource constraints, especially in securing adequate funding, there is an urgent need for synergistic collaboration among all stakeholders. Favourably, this call to synergistic action aligns with WHO’s timely recommendations for the ethical governance of HGE. WHO could therefore champion the commissioning of an AFPEHGE-WG to spearhead authentic African public engagement with HGE.

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Think Tanks

**Brookings**  [to 17 Dec 2022]
http://www.brookings.edu/

*Latest Research [Selected]*
*No new digest content identified.*

**Center for Global Development**  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.cgdev.org/

*All Research [Selected]*

*CGD NOTES*
Developing an Omni-Channel Deployment Strategy for COVID-19 Oral Antivirals
Jubilee Ahazie and Prashant Yadav
December 14, 2022
Ensuring rapid and equitable access to effective oral COVID-19 therapies is essential to reducing health disparities from COVID-19 and building a better response system for future epidemics and pandemics. A multipronged strategy for medical countermeasures must include antivirals, monoclonal antibod...

CGD NOTES
Lessons from Expanding Access to COVID-19 Treatments in LMICs through Voluntary Licensing
Morgan Pincombe and Javier Guzman
December 14, 2022
Voluntary licensing agreements can be a powerful tool to facilitate global access to essential medicines—but without careful attention to their features, their impact on access in LMICs will be too little, too late.

CGD NOTES
Oral Antiviral Treatments for COVID-19: Time to Revisit?
Janeen Madan Keller et al.
December 14, 2022
Almost a year after two oral antiviral treatments received emergency use authorization, demand is extremely low. In this note, we argue that governments and their donor partners should use data and evidence to consider the economic and clinical rationale for registering, financing, purchasing, and d...

Chatham House  [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.chathamhouse.org/
Selected Analysis, Comment
No new digest content identified.

CSIS  [to17 Dec 2022]
https://www.csis.org/
Selected Reports, Events
No new digest content identified.

Kaiser Family Foundation  [to17 Dec 2022]
https://www.kff.org/search/?post_type=press-release
Newsroom
More Than 4 in 10 Republicans and a Third of Parents Now Oppose Schools Requiring Children to Get Vaccinated for Measles and Other Illness, Up Since the COVID-19 Pandemic Began
December 16, 2022 News Release
Amid controversies around the COVID-19 vaccine and growing distrust of public health authorities, more than four in ten Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, and a third of parents, now say they oppose requiring children in public schools to receive some childhood vaccines, up since 2019, a new KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor...
**PEPFAR May Improve Key Economic and Educational Outcomes, Not Just Health Outcomes**
December 12, 2022 News Release

A new KFF analysis finds that the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. global HIV/AIDS response and the largest commitment by any nation to address a single disease in history, is associated with improvements in key economic and educational outcomes in countries that received PEPFAR support. Specifically,...

**Most Nursing Home Staff and Residents Are Not Up to Date with Their COVID-19 Vaccines**
December 12, 2022 News Release

As winter approaches, a new KFF analysis finds that less than half (45%) of all nursing facility residents and less than a quarter of staff (22%) are up to date with their COVID-19 vaccinations. That is a sharp drop from the 87 percent of nursing facility residents and staff who...

**McKinsey Global Institute**
https://www.mckinsey.com/mgi/overview

*Latest Research*
No new digest content identified.

**ODI [Overseas Development Institute]** [to 17 Dec 2022]

*Publications [Selected]*
No new digest content identified.

**Pew Research Center** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.pewresearch.org/

*Latest Publications [Selected]*
No new digest content identified.

**Rand** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.rand.org/pubs.html

*Published Research [Selected]*
No new digest content identified.

**Urban Institute** [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://www.urban.org/publications

*New Research Publications - Selected*

*Brief*

**Immigration Concerns Continued to Deter Immigrant Families with Children from Safety Net Programs in 2021, Compounding Other Enrollment Difficulties**
December 15, 2022
Research Report


Brief

Government Decisions and Issues about Collecting and Using Data: Basics of Evidence Brief #3
December 13, 2022

World Economic Forum [to 17 Dec 2022]
https://agenda.weforum.org/news/
Media
No new digest content identified.

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Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review is a service of the Center for Vaccine Ethics and Policy (CVEP)/GE2P2 Global Foundation, which is solely responsible for its content.

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