



Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review
16 September 2017
Center for Vaccine Ethics & Policy (CVEP)

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

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

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

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Milestones :: Perspectives

The Mérieux Foundation is celebrating 50 years of fighting infectious diseases in developing countries

Les Pensières Center for Global Health, Veyrier-du-Lac (France)

September 14, 2017

Calling for all public and private stakeholders worldwide to rally together and international health diplomacy, it reasserts France's central role.

To mark its 50th anniversary, the Foundation is organizing an International Meeting at the Les Pensières Center for Global Health on the shores of Lake Annecy. The aim of this day is to highlight new collaborative international approaches for fighting the increased risk of epidemics.

The threat of infectious disease is ever present, accounting for nearly 17 million victims each year, most of whom are children in developing countries. This threat is now taking on a new dimension in light of an increasing number of conflicts, demographic explosion, massive migrations of populations, accelerating global exchanges of all kinds and climate change – a context for which humans are largely responsible.

Traditional top-down approaches have demonstrated their limited efficacy in combating infectious diseases. They must now give way to new, local initiatives, conducted with and for the residents of those communities. Multidisciplinary approaches to global health go beyond merely treating patients, encompassing everything in the environment that impacts patients.

France has a role to play in this global fight, due to its expertise in infectious disease, Pasteurian tradition and the historical global influence of French medicine. As such, it needs to reassert its position and ensure it is an integral part of the wider framework of international health diplomacy, which is yet to be formed. The Foundation is ready to commit to this cause and provide its expertise in biology in the field.

To this end, over 150 scientists, researchers, doctors, biologists, humanitarian players and representatives from international organizations, hailing from West Africa, Asia, Latin America, Madagascar, Haiti and the Middle East are meeting together today to share their experiences at three round tables dedicated to key challenges:

- :: Epidemic risks in developing countries, chaired by Professor Christian Bréchet, President of Institut Pasteur

- :: New dynamics in health capacity building: leveraging local resources, chaired by Professor Ogobara Doumbo, Director of the Malaria Research and Training Centre, Faculty of Medicine, University of Bamako, Mali

- :: The global health approach: bringing vulnerable populations more than medical care, chaired by Dr. Jean William Pape, Founder and Director of the GHESKIO Centers, Haiti

A single model for action to combat infectious diseases

For the past 50 years, the Mérieux Foundation has been committed to fighting infectious diseases affecting developing countries by strengthening their clinical biology capabilities.

Without diagnostics, medicine is blind. The Mérieux Foundation has therefore made its commitment to diagnostics the driving force behind its work. Diagnostics are an essential part of the healthcare chain and an invaluable tool for identifying pathogens responsible for disease

and prescribing suitable treatment. They are therefore key to fighting bacterial resistance and, more globally, indispensable for disease surveillance and control.

The Foundation is focusing its actions on:

- :: Creating and equipping laboratories of excellence, the Rodolphe Mérieux Laboratories;
- :: Around these reference laboratories, renovating clinical laboratories in the field to give local populations access to quality diagnostics;
- :: On-site training of new generations of healthcare players in these countries;
- :: Rolling out international applied research programs, coordinated by its GABRIEL research network;
- :: Building international research and diagnostic networks worldwide;
- :: Developing global health programs to treat the most vulnerable, namely mothers and children.

Presided by Alain Mérieux, the Mérieux Foundation has public interest status and carries out its actions in concert with Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux, an independent family foundation created in 2001 under the aegis of the Institut de France. Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux is a 30% shareholder of the Institut Mérieux and is the sole beneficiary of the dividends paid out by the Institut.

The Mérieux Foundation employs over 100 people working in France and in developing countries and dedicates an annual budget of nearly €25 million to its actions in the field. Close to half this budget is provided by the family...

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[PATH announces new collaboration to advance maternal immunization in low- and middle-income countries](#)

Announcement | September 11, 2017

The Advancing Maternal Immunization collaboration will create a roadmap to help infants survive and thrive by making immunization available to pregnant mothers

A newly launched collaboration is bringing together stakeholders from around the world to improve infant health and survival through maternal immunization, particularly in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The newly assembled Advancing Maternal Immunization (AMI) collaboration is meeting an urgent need for pregnant mothers in LMICs to be able to protect their babies from infectious diseases by getting vaccinated themselves—an option not used to its full potential in many parts of the world, especially in resource-limited settings where it is not widely available.

With a current focus on respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)—which is estimated to cause more than a quarter of global respiratory deaths (nearly 120,000) among children younger than five years of age annually—AMI aims to ensure that a successful RSV vaccine is made available to women in LMICs without delay. No licensed vaccine exists to prevent RSV, but a number of vaccine candidates are advancing, including a maternal vaccine in late-stage development that may be available in the next few years.

Coordinated by PATH in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, AMI will start by developing a roadmap to facilitate

informed global, regional, and country decisions around RSV maternal vaccines. It will also identify requirements to enable rapid launch and uptake in LMICs...

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New Gates Foundation Report Highlights Remarkable Progress Against Global Poverty and Disease, Warns Future Progress in Jeopardy

Bill and Melinda Gates Call for Strong Leadership to Address "Solvable Human Misery"

SEATTLE, Sept. 13, 2017 – The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation today launched an inaugural annual report showcasing the remarkable progress that has been made in reducing extreme poverty and disease in recent decades, but issuing a stern warning to the world that future progress is in jeopardy.

Goalkeepers: The Stories Behind the Data, co-authored and edited by Bill and Melinda Gates and produced in partnership with the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington, highlights past progress against some of the most devastating issues facing poor countries and uses breakthrough data projections to forecast good and bad future scenarios – with millions of lives hanging in the balance.

In all, the report tracks 18 data points from the UN Sustainable Development Goals, or Global Goals, including child and maternal deaths, stunting, access to contraceptives, HIV, malaria, extreme poverty, financial inclusion and sanitation. The report looks beneath the numbers to pinpoint the leaders, approaches and innovations that made a difference.

Through the data and first-person accounts from six contributors, the report showcases the stunning progress the world has made in the past generation: cutting extreme poverty and child deaths in half and reducing HIV deaths and maternal deaths by nearly half, among many other accomplishments. But as the report shows, serious challenges remain – including deep disparities between countries – and future progress is not inevitable.

The projections are showcased in charts and explore three potential 2030 scenarios for each indicator. The first is what could happen if we continue along the current path, based on past trends – without significant changes to approaches or current spending levels. Two additional scenarios provide a glimpse at a better and worse future: what could happen with strong leadership, innovation and investment and, starkly, what could happen if attention and funding waned. For example, a mere 10 percent cut in global donor funding for HIV treatment could result in more than 5 million more deaths by 2030...

Goalkeepers: The Stories Behind the Data 2017

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, 2017 :: 44 pages

PDF:

http://www.globalgoals.org/goalkeepers/datareport/assets/downloads/Stories_behind_the_data_2017.pdf

[Excerpt p. 35]

VACCINES

Proportion of the target population covered by eight vaccines, conditional on inclusion in national vaccine schedules

Vaccines are one of the most impressive success stories in global health. More people are being immunized and protected against more diseases than ever before. The next steps for immunization programs are to battle stagnation by finding the pockets of inequity that exist within countries—even those with high average rates—and reach all children with a full set of lifesaving vaccinations. We've grouped countries and plotted the groups separately to show the gap between more and less developed countries.

Target: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries and provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines. Socio-demographic index (SDI) is a measure based on average income per capita, education attainment, and total fertility rate.

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WHO - [The 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly \(UNGA 72\)](#)

12 – 25 September 2017

The 72nd Regular Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA 72) will convene at UN Headquarters on Tuesday, 12 September 2017. The General Debate will open on Tuesday, 19 September 2017, with the theme, 'Focusing on People: Striving for Peace and a Decent Life for All on a Sustainable Plan

The WHO Delegation to UNGA will be led by Dr Tedros, who will focus on raising awareness and building political commitment to his priority issues of universal health coverage; health security; women's, children's and adolescents' health; and environmental health, including the health impacts of climate change. Dr Tedros, together with Deputy Head of Delegation Dr Flavia Bustreo and other senior officials, will organize and participate to many high-level events, including the flagship WHO event on Universal Health Coverage.

[Details of major and side events at [link above](#)]

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Emergencies

POLIO

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

[Polio this week as of 13 September 2017](#) [GPEI]

:: Following flooding in Benue, Nigeria, the World Health Organization has deployed its polio infrastructure across the state to strengthen disease prevention efforts.

:: Pakistan and Afghanistan plan to implement National Immunization Days during the second half of September.

:: Summary of newly-reported viruses this week: two new wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) positive environmental samples were confirmed this week, one located in Karachi, Pakistan, and the other in Rawalpindi, Pakistan

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Situation reports on the polio outbreak in Syria [WHO]

Situation update 12 September 2017

:: No new cases of cVDPV2 were reported this week. The total number of cVDPV2 cases remains 39. All confirmed cases to date have had onset of paralysis before 14 July 2017.

:: Final lab results are pending for an additional 4 poliovirus type-2 (PV2) isolates (2 from Mayadeen and 1 from Boukamal districts, Deir Ez-Zor governorate, and 1 from Thawra district, Raqqa governorate).

:: The second round for Deir Ez-Zor concluded 28 August. Third party independent monitoring reported coverage of 77% (gauged by caregiver recall).

:: Preparations for the second Raqqa round continue.

:: The Ministry of Health has established healthy children stool sampling in all governorates receiving IDPs from Deir Ez-Zor and Raqqa.

:: IPV is being administered to unvaccinated children under five from Deir Ez-Zor and Raqqa at border checkpoints and entrances in all governorates.

:: The total number of AFP cases detected in Deir Ez-Zor governorate since the beginning of 2017 is 134 (99 from Mayadeen, 10 from Deir Ez-Zor, and 25 from Boukamal districts). Raqqa governorate has reported 16 AFP cases (5 from Raqqa, 10 from Tell Abyad, and 1 from Thawra districts). Homs governorate has reported 30 AFP cases (14 from Homs city, 13 from Rastan, 1 from Tadmour and 2 from Talkalakh districts).

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WHO Grade 3 Emergencies [to 16 September 2017]

Nigeria

:: WHO Intensifies Efforts to Contain Cholera Outbreak in Borno State

Maiduguri, 08 September 2017-With more than 1000 suspected and confirmed cases of cholera including 30 deaths in Borno state as of 07 Sept 2017, World Health Organization (WHO) has intensified its response efforts to contain the outbreak in Muna internally displaced persons (IDPs)camp in Maiduguri, Jere, Monguno and Dikwa local government areas (LGAs)...

The Syrian Arab Republic

:: Situation reports on the polio outbreak in Syria [WHO] Situation update 12 September 2017
[See Polio above]

Yemen – - *No new announcements identified.*

Iraq - *No new announcements identified.*

South Sudan - *No new announcements identified.*

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WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 16 September 2017]

Cameroon - *No new announcements identified*

Central African Republic - *No new announcements identified.*

Democratic Republic of the Congo - *No new announcements identified*

Ethiopia - *No new announcements identified.*

Libya - *No new announcements identified.*

Myanmar - *No new announcements identified*

Niger - *No new announcements identified.*
Ukraine - *No new announcements identified.*

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UN OCHA – L3 Emergencies

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

Syrian Arab Republic

:: 15 Sep 2017 After three year siege, UNHCR aid convoy reaches Deir Ez-Zor in eastern Syria

Iraq

:: Iraq: Humanitarian Bulletin, September 2017 | Issued on 15 September

HIGHLIGHTS

...Humanitarian partners prepare for up to 85,000 displaced from Hawiga and surrounding areas.

...Iraq inter-agency toll-free call centre one of a kind in existence.

...Cash Working Group develops joint approach for assistance programmes.

...Iraq Humanitarian Fund prepares new allocation.

...Military operations in Hawiga may affect 85,000

Yemen - *No new announcements identified.*

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UN OCHA – Corporate Emergencies

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

Nigeria

:: UN Aid Chief: Humanitarian response saves lives in Nigeria's north-east, civilian safety must be prioritized

(Abuja, 12 September 2017): At the end of a two-day mission to Nigeria, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mark Lowcock, said that the Government and humanitarians had made important progress in delivering life-saving relief to millions of people in north-east Nigeria. However, the complex Lake Chad Basin crisis will require sustained international support over the coming years...

:: Nigeria: Five ways to contain the cholera outbreak

:: Nigeria – North-East Flash Update No. 3 – Cholera Outbreak, 9 September 2017

Somalia

:: Somalia: Drought Response - Situation Report No. 16 Published on 14 Sep 2017

[Highlights excerpts]

...There is progress on containment of the AWD/cholera outbreak with a significant decline in cases in August.

...Case numbers of measles remain high. A nationwide measles vaccination campaign is scheduled for November/December 2017. Health partners highlight the need for further funding for this campaign.

:: 7 Sep 2017 Somalia Civil-Military Working Group Report - August 2017

Ethiopia - *No new announcements identified*

DRC - *No new announcements identified*

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Editor's Note:

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

EBOLA/EVD [to 16 September 2017]

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

- *No new announcements identified.*

MERS-CoV [to 16 September 2017]

<http://www.who.int/emergencies/mers-cov/en/>

DONS

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) – Oman

12 September 2017

Yellow Fever [to 16 September 2017]

<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/yellowfev/en/>

- *No new announcements identified.*

Zika virus [to 16 September 2017]

<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/zika/en/>

- *No new announcements identified.*

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Cholera

Emergency cholera vaccination campaign kicks off in Sierra Leone

FREETOWN, 15 September 2017 – Sierra Leone's first ever Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign kicked off today, September 15th 2017. The emergency campaign targets communities affected by Western Area's severe floods and landslides, which left over 6,000 people displaced and caused over 500 confirmed deaths.

"The cholera vaccine is safe and available free of cost for everyone living in the affected communities who is over 1 year of age," said Dr. Brima Kargbo, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation. "We encourage people in these areas to take the two required doses of the vaccine, which will significantly increase protection against this life-threatening disease."

Two doses of the vaccine are needed to maximize protection against cholera. The first dose will be administered from 15th to 20th September and the second from 5th to 10th October. It

will be available at health facilities and from health workers who will be going house-to-house in the affected communities and camps.

"Risks of cholera can increase after severe flooding and Sierra Leone has experienced severe outbreaks in the past," said Alexander Chimbaru, Officer in-Charge of the World Health Organization in Sierra Leone. "In such situations, the cholera vaccine can be a valuable tool to reduce risks, alongside ongoing efforts to improve access to safe water, good hygiene practices and sanitation."...

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WHO & Regional Offices [to 16 September 2017]

World hunger again on the rise, driven by conflict and climate change, new UN report says

15 September 2017 – After steadily declining for over a decade, global hunger is on the rise again, affecting 815 million people in 2016, or 11 per cent of the global population, says a new edition of the annual United Nations report on world food security and nutrition released today.

Highlights

World Sepsis Day 2017

September 2017 – Sepsis is a life-threatening condition that arises when the body's response to infection causes injury to its own tissues and organs. For World Sepsis Day 2017, WHO and partners are hosting a free online congress to shine a spotlight on neglected aspects of sepsis.

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Weekly Epidemiological Record, 15 September 2017, vol. 92, 37 (pp. 537–556)

:: Meeting of the International Task Force for Disease Eradication, June 2017

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WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

WHO African Region AFRO

:: Swaziland conducts Post MR and IPV vaccine Introduction Evaluation 15 September 2017

:: Emergency cholera vaccination campaign kicks off in Sierra Leone 15 September 2017

:: Cameroon investigates yaws outbreak among indigenous populations 15 September 2017

:: Uganda conducts preventative Polio immunization campaign 14 September 2017

:: WHO scales-up accountability processes as workshop on Key Performance Indicators integration opens in Abuja 14 September 2017

:: Mental health is a critical component in disaster response and recovery 13 September 2017

:: Nigeria collaborates with journalists on high quality measles vaccination campaign. 13 September 2017

:: Botswana embarks on a joint review of five health programmes! 13 September 2017

:: WHO supports Government of Uganda to develop a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) 12 September 2017

:: One year into emergency response, WHO evaluates operations in Northeastern Nigeria. 12 September 2017

:: Integrated Measles and EOS campaign protects 2.6 million children in Ethiopia's Somali Region 11 September 2017

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

:: Countries scale up mosquito control efforts for Mosquito Awareness Week (09/13/2017)

:: Wellness Week in the Americas promotes mental well-being (09/11/2017)

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

:: Bangladesh/Myanmar: Rakhine Conflict 2017 Situation Report: 01 Date: 15 September 2017

KEY HIGHLIGHTS [excerpt]

:: Since 25 August more than 379,000 people are estimated to have crossed from Myanmar to Bangladesh following violence in Rakhine state, Myanmar

:: 156,000 are located in makeshift settlement/camps, 35 000 in host communities and 188 000 in new spontaneous settlements

:: 26,747 people have been displaced in Myanmar...

SITUATION OVERVIEW [excerpt]

:: WHO and UNICEF to support MOH on routine EPI and mass vaccination...

Public health concerns [excerpt]

:: Routine vaccination rates are reported to be very low in northern Rakhine state (e.g. <70% coverage against measles 1 or 2), a reflection of a higher risk of outbreaks from expanded program on immunization-associated diseases...

WHO European Region EURO

:: Day 4 highlights: partnerships essential in our "multisectoral, multidimensional world" 14-09-2017

:: Day 3 highlights: "The health workforce is the beating heart of any health system" 13-09-2017

:: Day 2 highlights: Director-General outlines key health priorities 12-09-2017

:: Day 1 highlights: RC67 opens 11-09-2017

:: 67th session of WHO Regional Committee for Europe opens in Budapest 10-09-2017

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

:: WHO trains 2800 health care providers to respond to gender-based violence

13 September 2017 – WHO estimates that globally around 1 in 3 women have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. In Afghanistan, WHO, with the support of USAID and the Italian Development Cooperation, has trained over 2800 nurses, doctors and midwives on the gender-based violence protocol, which was developed by the Ministry of Public Health and WHO, with the support of UN Women in 2014. A further 6500 health care providers in all provinces are currently being trained on how to properly manage cases of gender-based violence, including physical, sexual and psychological violence...

WHO Western Pacific Region

- *No new announcements identified.*

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CDC/ACIP [to 16 September 2017]
<http://www.cdc.gov/media/index.html>

MMWR News Synopsis for September 14, 2017

:: Use of Unannounced Mystery Patient Drills to Assess Hospital Emergency Department Preparedness for Communicable Diseases of Public Health Concern – New York City, 2016

:: Rates and Trends of Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia – United States, 2001–2014

:: Occupational Animal Exposure Among Persons with Campylobacteriosis and Cryptosporidiosis Nebraska, 2005–2015

:: Updated Dosing Instructions for Immune Globulin (Human) GamaSTAN S/D for Hepatitis A Virus Prophylaxis

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State Health Officials Strongly Encourage Influenza Vaccinations Among Pregnant Women

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials [U.S.]

ARLINGTON, Va., Sept. 14, 2017 /PRNewswire-USNewswire/ -- Jay Butler, MD, ASTHO president and chief medical officer for the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, released the following statement today regarding the importance of influenza vaccinations for pregnant women:

"As we enter flu season, state and territorial health officials strongly encourage all individuals six months or older to receive an annual influenza vaccination, including pregnant women and older adults. Each year, millions of Americans are affected by the flu and influenza vaccines are vital to reduce the chances of getting sick. Illness from influenza infection can be particularly dangerous for pregnant women and their developing babies.

A recent report from the ongoing Vaccine Safety Datalink project found that there may be a possible link between miscarriage early in pregnancy and the flu vaccine in women who received a certain version of the vaccine two years in a row. ASTHO and its members are concerned about this potential risk when weighed against other risks, including the risks posed by influenza during pregnancy, and continue to work with national healthcare organizations, including the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and CDC, to determine whether these new findings should lead to any changes in national recommendations. Given the large volume of data indicating the safety of influenza vaccination during pregnancy, ASTHO and its members support current recommendations for use of vaccines during pregnancy.

This study raises an important question about risk, and an ongoing investigation to study this issue further is recommended. It is also important to note that this study does not prove that flu vaccine was the cause of the miscarriage. Earlier studies have not found a link between flu vaccination and miscarriage. CDC continues to recommend that pregnant women get an influenza vaccine during any trimester of their pregnancy because flu poses a danger to pregnant women, and a flu vaccine can prevent influenza in pregnant women which also protects their baby after birth.

State and territorial health departments continue to encourage pregnant women to get vaccinated to be protected from influenza during pregnancy. Immunizations are a vital public health tool and one of the most cost-effective means of public health promotion and disease prevention. Vaccines prevent disease, disability, and death in children and adults."

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Announcements

AERAS [to 16 September 2017]

<http://www.aeras.org/pressreleases>

No new digest content identified.

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 16 September 2017]

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

SEPTEMBER 13, 2017

[New Gates Foundation Report Highlights Remarkable Progress Against Global Poverty and Disease, Warns Future Progress in Jeopardy](#)

Bill and Melinda Gates Call for Strong Leadership to Address "Solvable Human Misery"

[See Week in Review above for more detail]

CEPI – Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations [to 16 September 2017]

<http://cepi.net/>

[Undated]

[Board member advert](#)

CEPI is now looking for visionary leaders to serve on its new permanent Board and help guide the coalition through its next phase of growth, maximising the positive impact that CEPI can make in the years ahead.

To express your interest in being a member of CEPI's board, or to nominate an individual you believe to be an exceptional candidate, please email board@cepi.net by October 1, 2017, providing a CV where possible.

PDF FORMAT - 50KB [Download](#)

EDCTP [to 16 September 2017]

<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.

European Medicines Agency [to 16 September 2017]

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

15/09/2017

[Meeting highlights from the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use \(CHMP\) 11 to 14 September 2017](#)

Thirteen medicines recommended for approval, including one orphan medicine

12/09/2017

[Raising awareness of the perils of antimicrobial resistance](#)

EMA to host a meeting with key stakeholders on the work of international health authorities and how to optimise collaboration ...

European Vaccine Initiative [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

FDA [to 16 September 2017]

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

What's New in Biologics

[Influenza Virus Vaccine for the 2017-2018 Season](#)

Updated: 9/14/2017

Fondation Merieux [to 16 September 2017]

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

September 14, 2017

[The Mérieux Fondation is celebrating 50 years of fighting infectious diseases in developing countries](#)

Les Pensières Center for Global Health, Veyrier-du-Lac (France)

[See Milestones above for more detail]

Gavi [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

GHIT Fund [to 16 September 2017]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

Global Fund [to 16 September 2017]

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/news/?topic=&type=NEWS;&country=>

News

[22 Million Lives Saved](#)

13 September 2017

Programs supported by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria have saved 22 million lives, according to a report released today. The report also shows significant increases in the number of people receiving treatment for HIV, diagnosis and treatment for TB and having an insecticide treated net to prevent malaria...

The *Global Fund Results Report 2017*, with cumulative results through the end of 2016, shows a decline of one-third in the number of people dying from AIDS, TB and malaria in the countries where the Global Fund invests...

Programs supported by the Global Fund, which are designed and implemented by local experts and communities affected by the diseases, provided 11 million people with antiretroviral therapy for HIV – more than half the total number of people on treatment worldwide.

Global Fund-supported programs have provided 17.4 million people with testing and treatment for TB, and 795 million mosquito nets to prevent malaria. As a result of prevention and control interventions in more than 100 countries, the Global Fund's target of averting 140-180 million infections by the end of 2016 was met in 2015...

Report pdf [52 pages]:

https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/6773/corporate_2017resultsreport_report_en.pdf

Hilleman Laboratories [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

Human Vaccines Project [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

IAVI [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

IVAC [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

IVI [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 16 September 2017]

<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/news-stories/press/press-releases>

No new digest content identified.

NIH [to 16 September 2017]

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

September 12, 2017

[NIH awards \\$15 million to support development of 3-D human tissue models](#)

"Tissue chips" to be engineered to model disease and test drug efficacy prior to clinical trials.

[Dr. James Ostell named Director of the National Center for Biotechnology Information](#)

September 11, 2017 — NCBI maintains biomedical databases, including PubMed, GenBank, BLAST, Entrez, RefSeq, dbSNP, PubMed Central and dbGaP.

PATH [to 16 September 2017]

<http://www.path.org/news/index.php>

Announcement | September 14, 2017

[PATH joins world leaders in New York City this week to advocate for innovation to create a healthier, more secure world](#)

Announcement | September 11, 2017

[PATH announces new collaboration to advance maternal immunization in low- and middle-income countries](#)

[See Milestones above for more details]

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

UNAIDS [to 16 September 2017]

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

Update

[Thailand launches new national strategy to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030](#)

15 September 2017

The Ministry of Public Health of Thailand has launched its new 2017–2030 National AIDS Strategy, which provides a road map for ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat in Thailand by 2030. Narong Pipatanasai, Deputy Prime Minister and Chair of the National AIDS Committee, led the launch at the Government Complex in Bangkok, Thailand, on 13 September. The 13-year plan adapts the latest global commitments to Thailand, ensuring an effective, cost-efficient and high-impact HIV response. A recent UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic finds that annual new HIV infections dropped by 50% in Thailand between 2010 and 2016, the steepest decline for any country in the Asia and the Pacific region...

Update

[UNAIDS and Malaysia launch joint data web platform](#)

14 September 2017

UNAIDS and the Ministry of Health of Malaysia have launched a joint [web platform](#) that aims to strengthen the generation of strategic information and the use of national, subnational and key population data for evidence-informed programming.

The platform, which is hosted and supported by the UNAIDS regional data hub, was launched by Noor Hisham Abdullah, Director-General of Malaysia's Ministry of Health, and Eamonn Murphy, Director of the UNAIDS Regional Support Team for Asia and the Pacific, at the 5th Asia Pacific Conference on Public Health, which ended on 13 September in Kuching, Malaysia...

Update

[Metro Manila city leaders commit to intensifying HIV response](#)

11 September 2017

Mayors and other city leaders from the 17 cities that make up the National Capital Region in the Philippines pledged to make the HIV epidemic a public health emergency requiring multisectoral strategies and a full provision of resources. The city representatives recently signed a city HIV resolution during a dinner meeting in Manila hosted by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Pauly Jean Rosell-Ubial...

The Vaccine Confidence Project [to 16 September 2017]

<http://www.vaccineconfidence.org/>
No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 16 September 2017]

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

News / Published: 12 September 2017

[European foundations unite to tackle global challenges](#)

Three of Europe's biggest philanthropic foundations have joined together to award €5m to tackle some of the most pressing global challenges of our time.

Wellcome Trust, Volkswagen Stiftung and Riksbankens Jubileumsfond have funded six research groups as part of the Europe and Global Challenges Initiative. The projects range from understanding how to best protect and integrate Syrian refugees, to strengthening climate action in the global south. Each partner will fund two projects directly.

.....

BIO [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network [to 16 September 2017]

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

25 September 2017 to 28 September 2017

[DCVMN Annual General Meeting](#)

Seoul / Korea

[Download the Agenda](#)

IFPMA [to 16 September 2017]

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

No new digest content identified.

PhRMA [to 16 September 2017]

<http://www.phrma.org/press-room>

No new digest content identified.

Industry Watch

:: [FDA Advisory Committee votes unanimously for Shingrix \(HZ/su\) in the US for prevention of herpes zoster \(shingles\) in adults ages 50 and over](#)

LONDON, Sept. 13, 2017 /PRNewswire/ -- GlaxoSmithKline plc announced today that the Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee (VRBPAC) of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) voted unanimously that the data support the efficacy and safety of Shingrix, for the prevention of herpes zoster (shingles) in adults ages 50 and over. FDA Advisory Committees provide non-binding recommendations for consideration by the FDA, with the final decision on approval made by the FDA.

Dr. Emmanuel Hanon, Senior Vice President and Head of Vaccines R&D for GSK said: "Shingles is a painful and potentially serious condition. The risk of developing shingles increases with age and it is estimated that up to one in three people in the United States will

develop shingles. Today's vote brings us one step closer to approval of Shingrix, which is specifically designed to overcome age-related weakening of the immune system."

The Biologics License Application (BLA) was submitted to the FDA in October 2016...

* * * *

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

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

No new digest content identified.

* * * *

Journal Watch

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

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

American Journal of Infection Control

September 01, 2017 Volume 45, Issue 9, p939-1056, e91-e102

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

September 2017 Volume 53, Issue 3, p275-404, e79-e122

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Public Health

September 2017 107(9)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 97, Issue 3, 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Annals of Internal Medicine

5 September 2017 Vol: 167, Issue 5

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

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Global Health

January 2017; volume 2, issue 1

<http://gh.bmj.com/content/2/1?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

Research article

[The relationship between burden of childhood disease and foreign aid for child health](#)

We sought to examine the relationship between child specific health aid (CHA) and burden of disease. Based on existing evidence, we hypothesized that foreign aid for child health would not be proportional to burden of disease....CHA has grown significantly over the last two decades.

There is no clear relationship between CHA and burden of disease. This report provides a description of foreign aid for child health, and hopes to inform policy and decision-making regarding foreign aid.

J. Clay Bavinger, Paul Wise and Eran Bendavid

BMC Health Services Research 2017 17:655

Published on: 15 September 2017

Research article

[A review of Grey and academic literature of evaluation guidance relevant to public health interventions](#)

Sarah Denford, Charles Abraham, Margaret Callaghan, Peter Aighton, Frank De Vocht and Steven Arris

S.Denford@Exeter.ac.uk

Abstract

Background

Public Health evaluation is essential to understanding what does and does not work, and robust demonstration of effectiveness may be crucial to securing future funding. Despite this, programs are often implemented with poor, incomplete or no evaluation. Public health practitioners are frequently required to provide evidence for the effectiveness of their services; thus, there is a growing need for evaluation guidance on how to evaluate public health programs. The aim of this study is to identify accessible high-quality, evaluation guidance, available to researchers and practitioners and to catalogue, summarise and categorise the content of a subset of accessible, quality guides to evaluation.

Methods

We systematically reviewed grey and academic literature for documents providing support for evaluation of complex health interventions. Searches were conducted January to March 2015, and included academic databases, internet search engines, and consultations with academic and practicing public health experts. Data were extracted by two authors and sent to the authors of the guidance documents for comments.

Results

Our initial search identified 402 unique documents that were screened to identify those that were (1) developed by or for a national or international organization (2) freely available to all (3) published during or after 2000 (4) specific to public health. This yielded 98 documents from 43 organisations. Of these, 48 were reviewed in detail. This generated a detailed catalogue of quality evaluation guidance. The content included in documents covers 37 facets of evaluation.

Conclusions

A wide range of guidance on evaluation of public health initiatives is available. Time and knowledge constraints may mean that busy practitioners find it challenging to access the most, up-to-date, relevant and useful guidance. This review presents links to and reviews of 48 quality guides to evaluation as well as categorising their content. This facilitates quick and easy access to multiple selected sources of specific guidance.

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

Research Article

Lessons from a decade of individual-based models for infectious disease transmission: a systematic review (2006-2015)

Individual-based models (IBMs) are useful to simulate events subject to stochasticity and/or heterogeneity, and have become well established to model the potential (re)emergence of pathogens (e.g., pandemic influenza, bioterrorism). Individual heterogeneity at the host and pathogen level is increasingly documented to influence transmission of endemic diseases and it is well understood that the final stages of elimination strategies for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases (e.g., polio, measles) are subject to stochasticity. Even so it appears IBMs for both these phenomena are not well established. We review a decade of IBM publications aiming to obtain insights in their advantages, pitfalls and rationale for use and to make recommendations facilitating knowledge transfer within and across disciplines.

Lander Willem, Frederik Verelst, Joke Bilcke, Niel Hens and Philippe Beutels

BMC Infectious Diseases 2017 17:612
Published on: 11 September 2017

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

Debate

Informed consent and registry-based research - the case of the Danish circumcision registry

Research into personal health data holds great potential not only for improved treatment but also for economic growth. In these years many countries are developing policies aimed at facilitating such research often under the banner of 'big data'. A central point of debate is whether the secondary use of health data requires informed consent if the data is anonymised. In 2013 the Danish Minister of Health established a new register collecting data about all ritual male childhood circumcisions in Denmark. The main purpose of the register was to enable future research into the consequences of ritual circumcision.

Thomas Ploug and Søren Holm

BMC Medical Ethics 2017 18:53

Published on: 15 September 2017

BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

Research article

A socio-ecological analysis of barriers to the adoption, sustainability and consistent use of sanitation facilities in rural Ethiopia

Despite evidence showing that access to and use of improved sanitation is associated with healthier households and communities, barriers influencing the adoption and sustainability of sanitation facilities remain...

Fikralem Alemu, Abera Kumie, Girmay Medhin, Teshome Gebre and Phoebe Godfrey

BMC Public Health 2017 17:706

Published on: 13 September 2017

Research article

Modelling the effects of booster dose vaccination schedules and recommendations for public health immunization programs: the case of Haemophilus influenzae serotype b

Haemophilus influenzae serotype b (Hib) has yet to be eliminated despite the implementation of routine infant immunization programs. There is no consensus regarding the number of primary vaccine doses and an optimal schedule for the booster dose. We sought to evaluate the effect of a booster dose after receiving the primary series on the long-term disease incidence.

Nadia A. Charania and Seyed M. Moghadas

BMC Public Health 2017 17:705

Published on: 13 September 2017

Research article

Associations between media use and health information-seeking behavior on vaccinations in South Korea

Although vaccinations are critical for preventing emerging infectious diseases, scant research has been conducted on risk communication. With socio-economic characteristics, health behavior, and underlying diseases under control, we investigated associations between media use, health information-seeking behavior, health information type, and vaccination in the population.

Jiyeon Kim and Minsoo Jung

BMC Public Health 2017 17:700

Published on: 11 September 2017

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Open

September 2017 - Volume 7 - 9

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 95, Number 9, September 2017, 609-664

<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/95/9/en/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Child Care, Health and Development

September 2017 Volume 43, Issue 5 Pages 627–782

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cch.v43.5/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical and Experimental Vaccine Research

Volume 6(2); July 2017

<http://ecevr.org/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Therapeutics

August 2017 Volume 39, Issue 8, Supplement, e1-e110

[http://www.clinicaltherapeutics.com/issue/S0149-2918\(17\)X0008-8](http://www.clinicaltherapeutics.com/issue/S0149-2918(17)X0008-8)

The Proceedings of the 13th Congress of the European Association for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics

[Reviewed earlier]

Complexity

November/December 2016 Volume 21, Issue S2 Pages 1–642

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cplx.v21.S2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

Contemporary Clinical Trials

Volume 60, Pages 1-126 (September 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/15517144/60?sdc=1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

October 2017 - Volume 30 - Issue 5

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Developing World Bioethics

August 2017 Volume 17, Issue 2 Pages 61–140

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dewb.2017.17.issue-2/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 27, Issue 6

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

October 2017 Volume 41, Issue 4 Pages 629–851

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/disa.2017.41.issue-4/issuetoc>

[Reviewed earlier]

EMBO Reports

01 September 2017; volume 18, issue 9

<http://embor.embopress.org/content/18/9?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 23, Number 9—September 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemics

Volume 19, Pages 1-84 (June 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/17554365>

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 145 - Issue 12 - September 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 27, Issue 4, 1 August 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/27/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health Action

Volume 10, 2017 – Supplement 2

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/zgha20/10/1?nav=tocList>

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

June 27, 2017, 5 (2)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Public Health

Volume 12, 2017 Issue 11

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

Article

Gender counts: A systematic review of evaluations of gender-integrated health interventions in low- and middle-income countries

Brittany Schriver, Mahua Mandal, Arundati Muralidharan, Anthony Nwosu, Radhika Dayal, Madhumita Das & Jessica Fehringer

Pages: 1335-1350

Published online: 07 Mar 2016

Article

A systematic review of microfinance and women's health literature: Directions for future research

T. L. O'Malley & J. G. Burke

Pages: 1433-1460

Published online: 15 Apr 2016

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

Research

Access to medicines and hepatitis C in Africa: can tiered pricing and voluntary licencing assure universal access, health equity and fairness?

The recent introduction of Direct Acting Antivirals (DAAs) for treating Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) can significantly assist in the world reaching the international target of elimination by 2030. Yet, the challenge facing many individuals and countries today lies with their ability to access these treatments due to their relatively high prices. Gilead Sciences applies differential pricing and licensing strategies arguing that this provides fairer and more equitable access to these life-saving medicines. This paper analyses the implications of Gilead's tiered pricing and voluntary licencing strategy for access to the DAAs.

Yibeltal Assefa, Peter S. Hill, Anar Ulikpan and Owain D. Williams

Globalization and Health 2017 13:73

Published on: 13 September 2017

Health Affairs

September 2017; Volume 36, Issue 9

<http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/current>

Issue Focus: Market Concentration

[Reviewed earlier]

Health and Human Rights

Volume 19, Issue 1, June 2017

<http://www.hhrjournal.org/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 12 - Issue 4 - October 2017

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

SPECIAL ISSUE: Healthcare and Health Innovation in Europe: Regulating for public benefit or for commercial profit?

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 32, Issue 7 September 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

<http://odihpn.org/magazine/the-humanitarian-consequences-of-violence-in-central-america/>

Number 69 June 2017

The humanitarian consequences of violence in Central America

[Reviewed earlier]

Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)

Volume 13, Issue 8, 2017

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

Article

[Safety and immunogenicity of the killed bivalent \(O1 and O139\) whole-cell cholera vaccine in the Philippines](#)

Capeding et al.

Published online: 14 Sep 2017

Infectious Agents and Cancer

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

Opinion

Systems thinking in combating infectious diseases

Shang Xia, Xiao-Nong Zhou and Jiming Liu

Published on: 11 September 2017

Abstract

The transmission of infectious diseases is a dynamic process determined by multiple factors originating from disease pathogens and/or parasites, vector species, and human populations. These factors interact with each other and demonstrate the intrinsic mechanisms of the disease transmission temporally, spatially, and socially. In this article, we provide a comprehensive perspective, named as systems thinking, for investigating disease dynamics and associated impact factors, by means of emphasizing the entirety of a system's components and the complexity of their interrelated behaviors. We further develop the general steps for performing systems approach to tackling infectious diseases in the real-world settings, so as to expand our abilities to understand, predict, and mitigate infectious diseases.

International Health

Volume 9, Issue 5, 1 September 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 4, No 9 (2017) September 2017

<http://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/26>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 46, Issue 3, 1 June 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare

Vol. 10 Issue: 3 2017

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/ijhrh/10/3>

Special Issue: Physical and mental health in children and young people: two sides of the same coin

Editor(s): Lee Hudson and Deborah Christie

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

September 2017 Volume 62, p1-126

[http://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712\(17\)X0008-8](http://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712(17)X0008-8)

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

September 12, 2017, Vol 318, No. 10, Pages 883-974

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

Viewpoint

Preventing Cancer and Other Diseases Caused by Human Papillomavirus Infection

2017 Lasker-DeBakey Clinical Research Award
Douglas R. Lowy, MD; John T. Schiller, PhD
JAMA. 2017;318(10):901-902. doi:10.1001/jama.2017.11706

In this Viewpoint, 2017 Lasker-DeBakey Clinical Medical Research Award winners Douglas Lowy and John Schiller discuss the development of the virus-like particle technology that was used to create the human papillomavirus vaccine to prevent cervical cancer and other diseases.

JAMA Pediatrics

September 2017, Vol 171, No. 9, Pages 823-924

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

[Reviewed earlier]

JBIR Database of Systematic Review and Implementation Reports

September 2017 - Volume 15 - Issue 9

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

Editorials

Navigating a new narrative for developing countries: rising strong

Jordan, Zoe

JBIR Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports . 15(9):2223-2224, September 2017.

[Excerpt]

...This issue of the JBIR Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports includes three editorials that highlight both the potential impact and real challenge that implementation of evidence in policy and practice can have in African settings. Okwen refers to the “complex symphony of an evidence ecosystem that requires innovative approaches from evidence generation to evidence implementation”.⁴(p.2227) This beautifully crafted sentiment is echoed by Bayuo in his editorial related to evidence utilization in Ghana as he describes the parallel “worlds” within which the desire and practice of evidence based healthcare live, given the significant contextual challenges faced by those working in the African context.⁵

These insightful editorials are accompanied by a range of pragmatic articles⁶⁻¹⁰ related to the synthesis and implementation of a range of evidence that once again highlight the unique needs and challenges of health professionals in Africa and other low income countries, and the inimitable contexts within which it needs to be considered and utilized.

Despite these challenges I believe that, internationally, we are rising strong. Increasingly we are finding new and creative ways to work collaboratively, cooperatively, collectively, and with common vision and commitment to drive the evidence based healthcare agenda forward in developing regions. I am confident that the narrative is indeed changing and changing for the better.

Journal of Community Health

Volume 42, Issue 5, October 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/42/5/page/1>

Original Paper

State of HIV in the US Deep South

Susan Reif, Donna Safley, Carolyn McAllaster, Elena Wilson... Pages 844-853

Original Paper

Practices and Attitudes of Missouri School Nurses Regarding Immunization Records and Select Immunizations of Graduating High School Seniors

Darson L. Rhodes, Michele Draper, Kendra Woolman, Carol Cox Pages 872-87

Original Paper

Adolescent Participation in HPV Vaccine Clinical Trials: Are Parents Willing?

Jennifer Cunningham Erves, Tilicia L. Mayo-Gamble...

Original Paper

Improving HPV Vaccination Through a Diverse Multi-state Coalition

Echo L. Warner, Brynn Fowler, Laura Martel, Deanna Kepka

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

September 2017 - Volume 71 - 9

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine

August 2017 Volume 10, Issue 3 Pages 153–240

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jebm.2017.10.issue-3/issuetoc>

METHODOLOGY

Gray literature: An important resource in systematic reviews (pages 233–240)

Arsenio Paez

Version of Record online: 31 AUG 2017 | DOI: 10.1111/jebm.12266

Abstract

Systematic reviews aide the analysis and dissemination of evidence, using rigorous and transparent methods to generate empirically attained answers to focused research questions. Identifying all evidence relevant to the research questions is an essential component, and challenge, of systematic reviews. Gray literature, or evidence not published in commercial publications, can make important contributions to a systematic review. Gray literature can include academic papers, including theses and dissertations, research and committee reports, government reports, conference papers, and ongoing research, among others. It may provide data not found within commercially published literature, providing an important forum for disseminating studies with null or negative results that might not otherwise be disseminated. Gray literature may thusly reduce publication bias, increase reviews' comprehensiveness and timeliness, and foster a balanced picture of available evidence.

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 13, Issue 1, 2016

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 28, Number 3, August 2017

<https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/36769>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 19, Issue 5, October 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10903/19/5/page/1>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 15, Issue 3, 2017

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

***Statelessness, Irregularity, and Protection in Southeast Asia
Introduction to the Special Issue***

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 216, Issue 4 15 August 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

September 2017 - Volume 43 - 9

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Internet Research

Vol 19, No 9 (2017): September

<http://www.jmir.org/2017/9>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Microbiology

Volume 66, Issue 9, September 2017

<http://jmm.microbiologyresearch.org/content/journal/jmm/66/9>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 4, Issue 3 (2017)

<http://digitalrepository.auorahealthcare.org/jpcrr/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)

Volume 6, Issue 3, 1 September 2017,

<https://academic.oup.com/jpids/issue>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

September 2017 Volume 188, p1-318

<http://www.jpeds.com/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice

September/October 2017 - Volume 23 - Issue 5

<http://journals.lww.com/jphmp/pages/default.aspx>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 38, Issue 3, August 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/38/3/page/1>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

01 September 2017; volume 14, issue 134

<http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 24, Issue 5, 1 September 2017

<https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/24/5>

Original Article

[Single visit rabies pre-exposure priming induces a robust anamnestic antibody response after simulated post-exposure vaccination: results of a dose-finding study](#)

This dose finding study demonstrates that priming with a single dose of rabies vaccine was sufficient to induce an adequate anamnestic antibody response to rabies PEP in all subjects

1 year later, even in those in whom the RVNA threshold of 0.5 IU/ml was not reached after priming.

Emile F.F. Jonker, MD; Leonardus G. Visser, MD, PhD

Journal of Travel Medicine, Volume 24, Issue 5, 1 September 2017, tax033,

Journal of Virology

September 2017, volume 91, issue 18

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Sep 16, 2017 Volume 390 Number 10100 p1083-1464

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

Global Health Metrics

[Global, regional, and national under-5 mortality, adult mortality, age-specific mortality, and life expectancy, 1970–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016](#)

GBD 2016 SDG Collaborators - Open Access

[Global, regional, and national age-sex specific mortality for 264 causes of death, 1980–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016](#)

GBD 2016 SDG Collaborators - Open Access

[Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 328 diseases and injuries for 195 countries, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016](#)

GBD 2016 SDG Collaborators - Open Access

[Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years \(DALYs\) for 333 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy \(HALE\) for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016](#)

GBD 2016 SDG Collaborators - Open Access

[Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016](#)

GBD 2016 SDG Collaborators - Open Access

[Measuring progress and projecting attainment on the basis of past trends of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in 188 countries: an analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016](#)

GBD 2016 SDG Collaborators - Open Access

Summary

Background

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are grounded in the global ambition of "leaving no one behind". Understanding today's gains and gaps for the health-related SDGs is essential for decision makers as they aim to improve the health of populations. As part of the

Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study 2016 (GBD 2016), we measured 37 of the 50 health-related SDG indicators over the period 1990–2016 for 188 countries, and then on the basis of these past trends, we projected indicators to 2030.

Methods

We used standardised GBD 2016 methods to measure 37 health-related indicators from 1990 to 2016, an increase of four indicators since GBD 2015. We substantially revised the universal health coverage (UHC) measure, which focuses on coverage of essential health services, to also represent personal health-care access and quality for several non-communicable diseases. We transformed each indicator on a scale of 0–100, with 0 as the 2·5th percentile estimated between 1990 and 2030, and 100 as the 97·5th percentile during that time. An index representing all 37 health-related SDG indicators was constructed by taking the geometric mean of scaled indicators by target. On the basis of past trends, we produced projections of indicator values, using a weighted average of the indicator and country-specific annualised rates of change from 1990 to 2016 with weights for each annual rate of change based on out-of-sample validity. 24 of the currently measured health-related SDG indicators have defined SDG targets, against which we assessed attainment.

Findings

Globally, the median health-related SDG index was 56·7 (IQR 31·9–66·8) in 2016 and country-level performance markedly varied, with Singapore (86·8, 95% uncertainty interval 84·6–88·9), Iceland (86·0, 84·1–87·6), and Sweden (85·6, 81·8–87·8) having the highest levels in 2016 and Afghanistan (10·9, 9·6–11·9), the Central African Republic (11·0, 8·8–13·8), and Somalia (11·3, 9·5–13·1) recording the lowest. Between 2000 and 2016, notable improvements in the UHC index were achieved by several countries, including Cambodia, Rwanda, Equatorial Guinea, Laos, Turkey, and China; however, a number of countries, such as Lesotho and the Central African Republic, but also high-income countries, such as the USA, showed minimal gains. Based on projections of past trends, the median number of SDG targets attained in 2030 was five (IQR 2–8) of the 24 defined targets currently measured. Globally, projected target attainment considerably varied by SDG indicator, ranging from more than 60% of countries projected to reach targets for under-5 mortality, neonatal mortality, maternal mortality ratio, and malaria, to less than 5% of countries projected to achieve targets linked to 11 indicator targets, including those for childhood overweight, tuberculosis, and road injury mortality. For several of the health-related SDGs, meeting defined targets hinges upon substantially faster progress than what most countries have achieved in the past.

Interpretation

GBD 2016 provides an updated and expanded evidence base on where the world currently stands in terms of the health-related SDGs. Our improved measure of UHC offers a basis to monitor the expansion of health services necessary to meet the SDGs. Based on past rates of progress, many places are facing challenges in meeting defined health-related SDG targets, particularly among countries that are the worst off. In view of the early stages of SDG implementation, however, opportunity remains to take actions to accelerate progress, as shown by the catalytic effects of adopting the Millennium Development Goals after 2000. With the SDGs' broader, bolder development agenda, multisectoral commitments and investments are vital to make the health-related SDGs within reach of all populations.

Funding

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Viewpoint

[Measuring global health: motivation and evolution of the Global Burden of Disease Study](#)

Christopher J L Murray, Alan D Lopez

People everywhere, but particularly those charged with improving the health of populations, want to know whether human beings are living longer and getting healthier. There is an inherent fascination with quantification of levels and patterns of disease, the emergence of new threats to health, and the comparative importance of various risk factors for the health of populations. Before the Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study (GBD) was initiated, no comprehensive assessments of human health were done.

Lancet Global Health

Sep 2017 Volume 5 Number 9 e838-e947

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Infectious Diseases

Sep 2017 Volume 17 Number 9 p883-1002 e280-e305

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Public Health

Sep 2017 Volume 2 Number 9 e387-e437

<http://thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Respiratory Medicine

Sep 2017 Volume 5 Number 9 p667-760 e29

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 21, Issue 9, September 2017

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10995/21/8/page/1>

Special Issue on Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) in the Global Context

[Reviewed earlier]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 37, Issue 7, October 2017

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

June 2017 Volume 95, Issue 2 Pages 213–446
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/milq.2017.95.issue-2/issuetoc>
[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 549 Number 7671 pp131-302 14 September 2017
http://www.nature.com/nature/current_issue.html
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Nature Medicine

September 2017, Volume 23 No 9 pp1005-1111
<http://www.nature.com/nm/journal/v23/n8/index.html>
[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Immunology

September 2017 Vol 17 No 9
<http://www.nature.com/nri/journal/v17/n9/index.html>
[Reviewed earlier]

New England Journal of Medicine

September 14, 2017 Vol. 377 No. 11
<http://www.nejm.org/toc/nejm/medical-journal>
Correspondence
[Vaccination Rates among Younger Siblings of Children with Autism](#)
N Engl J Med 2017; 377:1099-1101 September 14, 2017 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc1708223

Pediatrics

September 2017, VOLUME 140 / ISSUE 3
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/140/3?current-issue=y>
[Reviewed earlier]

Pharmaceutics

Volume 9, Issue 3 (September 2017)
<http://www.mdpi.com/1999-4923/9/3>
[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 35, Issue 9, September 2017
<https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/35/9/page/1>
[Reviewed earlier]

PLOS Currents: Disasters

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Currents: Outbreaks

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

Viewpoints

[Global health policy and neglected tropical diseases: Then, now, and in the years to come](#)

Thomas Fürst, Paola Salari, Laura Monzón Llamas, Peter Steinmann, Christopher Fitzpatrick, Fabrizio Tediosi

Viewpoints | published 14 Sep 2017 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0005759>

Research Article

[Cost-effectiveness of a national enterovirus 71 vaccination program in China](#)

Within the price range of current routine vaccines paid by the government, a national EV71 vaccination program would be cost-saving or highly cost-effective to prevent EV71 related morbidity, mortality, and use of health service among children younger than five years in China. Policy makers should consider including EV71 vaccination as part of China's routine childhood immunization schedule.

Wenjun Wang, Jianwen Song, Jingjing Wang, Yaping Li, Huiling Deng, Mei Li, Ning Gao, Song Zhai, Shuangso Dang, Xin Zhang, Xiaoli Jia

| published 11 Sep 2017 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0005899>

PLoS One

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Pathogens

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

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

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

[Accessed 16 September 2017]

[No new digest content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 32 - Issue 4 - August 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Preventive Medicine

Volume 100, Pages 1-298 (July 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00917435/100?sd=1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Proceedings of the Royal Society B

17 May 2017; volume 284, issue 1854

<http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/284/1854?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 10, Issue 2 July 2017

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

Symposium on Daniel Hausman's Valuing Health: Well-Being, Freedom and Suffering

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 132, Issue 5, September/October 2017

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

Volume 27, Issue 11, September 2017

<http://qhr.sagepub.com/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

<http://www.reproductive-health-journal.com/content>
[Accessed 16 September 2017]
[No new digest content identified]

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

http://www.paho.org/journal/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=101
[No new digest content identified]

Risk Analysis

September 2017 Volume 37, Issue 9 Pages 1629–1798
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risa.2017.37.issue-9/issuetoc>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

Volume 10, 2017
<https://www.dovepress.com/risk-management-and-healthcare-policy-archive56>
[Reviewed earlier]

Science

15 September 2017 Vol 357, Issue 6356
<http://www.sciencemag.org/current.dtl>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Science Translational Medicine

13 September 2017 Vol 9, Issue 407
<http://stm.sciencemag.org/>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 189, Pages 1-170 (September 2017)
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/02779536/189?sdc=1>
Review article

[Rapid qualitative research methods during complex health emergencies: A systematic review of the literature](#)

Review Article
Pages 63-75

Ginger A. Johnson, Cecilia Vindrola-Padros

Abstract

The 2013–2016 Ebola outbreak in West Africa highlighted both the successes and limitations of social science contributions to emergency response operations. An important limitation was the rapid and effective communication of study findings. A systematic review was carried out to explore how rapid qualitative methods have been used during global health emergencies to understand which methods are commonly used, how they are applied, and the difficulties faced by social science researchers in the field. We also assess their value and benefit for health emergencies. The review findings are used to propose recommendations for qualitative research in this context. Peer-reviewed articles and grey literature were identified through six online databases. An initial search was carried out in July 2016 and updated in February 2017. The PRISMA checklist was used to guide the reporting of methods and findings. The articles were assessed for quality using the MMAT and AACODS checklist. From an initial search yielding 1444 articles, 22 articles met the criteria for inclusion. Thirteen of the articles were qualitative studies and nine used a mixed-methods design. The purpose of the rapid studies included: the identification of causes of the outbreak, and assessment of infrastructure, control strategies, health needs and health facility use. The studies varied in duration (from 4 days to 1 month). The main limitations identified by the authors were: the low quality of the collected data, small sample sizes, and little time for cross-checking facts with other data sources to reduce bias. Rapid qualitative methods were seen as beneficial in highlighting context-specific issues that need to be addressed locally, population-level behaviors influencing health service use, and organizational challenges in response planning and implementation. Recommendations for carrying out rapid qualitative research in this context included the early designation of community leaders as a point of contact, early and continuous sharing of findings, and development of recommendations with local policy makers and practitioners.

Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases

July-August, 2017 Volume 18

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Articles in Press

[Communicable and non-communicable disease risks at the Grand Magal of Touba: The largest mass gathering in Senegal](#)

Cheikh Sokhna, Balla Mbacké Mboup, Papa Gallo Sow, Gaoussou Camara, Mamadou Dieng, Mbaké Sylla, Lamine Gueye, Doudou Sow, Aldiouma Diallo, Philippe Parola, Didier Raoult, Philippe Gautret

Publication stage: In Press Corrected Proof

Preview

An estimated 4–5 million individuals gather each year in the holy city of Touba, Senegal during the Grand Magal religious pilgrimage. Pilgrims come from across Senegal and the surrounding countries, as well as from countries outside Africa. It is the largest mass gathering (MG) of the Mouride community and the largest Muslim religious MG in West Africa.

Tropical Medicine & International Health

September 2017 Volume 22, Issue 9 Pages 1053–1203

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/tmi.2017.22.issue-9/issuetoc>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Vaccine

Volume 35, Issue 39, Pages 5225-5308 (18 September 2017)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/0264410X/35/38?sdc=1>

Original Research Article

Pneumococcal vaccination: Direct and herd effect on carriage of vaccine types and antibiotic resistance in Icelandic children

Pages 5242-5248

Samuel Sigurdsson et al...

Abstract

Background

Since the introduction of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines, vaccine type pneumococcal carriage and disease has decreased world-wide. The aim was to monitor changes in the nasopharyngeal carriage of pneumococci, the distribution of serotypes and antimicrobial resistance in children before and after initiation of the 10-valent pneumococcal vaccination in 2011, in a previously unvaccinated population.

Methods

Repeated cross-sectional study at 15 day-care centres in greater Reykjavik area.

Nasopharyngeal swabs were collected yearly in March from 2009 to 2015. The swabs were selectively cultured for pneumococci, which were serotyped using latex agglutination and/or PCR and antimicrobial susceptibility determined. Two independent studies were conducted. In study 1, on total impact, isolates from children aged <4 years were included. The vaccine-eligible-cohort (birth-years: 2011–2013, sampled in 2013–2015) was compared with children at the same age born in 2005–2010 and sampled in 2009–2012. In study 2 on herd effect, isolates from older non-vaccine-eligible children (3.5–6.3 years) were compared for the periods before and after the vaccination (2009–2011 vs 2013–2015). Vaccine impact was determined using 1-odds-ratio.

Results

Following vaccination, the vaccine impact on vaccine type acquisition was 94% (95% CI: 91–96%) in study 1 and 56% (95% CI: 44–65%) in study 2. The impact on serotype 6 A was 33% (95% CI: –9%; 59%) in study 1 and 42% (95% CI: 10–63%) in study 2 with minimal effect on 19A. The non-vaccine serotypes/groups 6C, 11, 15 and 23B were the most common serotypes/groups after vaccination. Isolates from the vaccine-eligible-cohort had lower penicillin MICs, less resistance to erythromycin and co-trimoxazole and less multi resistance than isolates from the control-group.

Conclusions

The efficacy of the vaccination on vaccine serotypes was high, and a milder effect on vaccine-associated-serotype 6A was observed for the vaccine-eligible-cohort. There was a significant herd effect on vaccine types in older non-vaccine-eligible children. Overall antimicrobial non-susceptibility was reduced.

Vaccination coverage among social and healthcare workers in ten countries of Samu-social international sites

Original Research Article

Pages 5291-5296

Esaie Marshall, Dominique Salmon, Nadia Bousfiha, Yacouba Togola, François Ouedraogo, Maud Santantonio, Coumba Khadidja Dieng, Suzanne Tartièrre, Xavier Emmanuelli

Abstract

Background

We aim to determine the vaccination coverage of social and healthcare workers in International sites of Samusocial, providing emergency care to homeless people, and to assess factors associated with having received necessary doses at adulthood.

Methods

Data on immunization coverage of social and healthcare workers were provided by a cross-sectional survey, conducted from February to April 2015 among 252 Samusocial workers in 10 countries. Vaccination status and characteristics of participants were collected through a self-administered questionnaire. Prevalence rate ratio (PRR) of vaccination status was calculated using Poisson regression models.

Results

Among 252 Samusocial social and health workers who felt a questionnaire, median age was 39 years, 42.1% were female, 88.9% were in contact with homeless beneficiaries (19.1% health workers). Overall, 90.1% of Samusocial staff felt adult vaccinations was useful and 70.2% wished to receive booster doses in future. Vaccination coverage at adulthood was satisfactory for diphtheria and poliomyelitis (96%), but low for influenza (20.8%), meningococcus (50.5%), hepatitis B (56.3%), yellow fever (58.1%), measles (81.3%) and pertussis (90.7%). The main reasons for not having received vaccination booster doses were forgetting the dates of booster doses (38.4%) and not having received the information (13.5%). In adjusted analysis, prevalence of up-to-date for vaccination schedule was 35% higher among health workers than among social workers (aPRR=1.35, 95%CI: 1.01–1.82, P=0.05) and was 56% higher among workers who had a documentary evidence of vaccination than in those who did not (aPRR=1.56, 95%CI: 1.19–2.02, P=0.001).

Conclusions

The Samusocial International workers vaccine coverage at adulthood was insufficient and disparate by region. It is necessary to strengthen the outreach of this staff and increase immunization policy for hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, and measles, as well as for yellow fever, rabies and meningococcal ACYW135 vaccines in at risk regions.

Vaccine: Development and Therapy

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

[No new content]

Vaccines — Open Access Journal

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

(Accessed 16 September 2017)

[No new digest content identified]

Value in Health

July–August 2017 Volume 20, Issue 7, p837-1002

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Vaccine

Available online 7 September 2017

Review

Considerations for use of Ebola vaccine during an emergency response

JA Walldorf, EA Cloessner, TB Hyde, A MacNeil...

Abstract

Vaccination against Ebola virus disease is a tool that may limit disease transmission and deaths in future outbreaks, integrated within traditional Ebola outbreak prevention and control measures. Although a licensed Ebolavirus vaccine (EV) is not yet available, the 2014–2016 West African Ebola outbreak has accelerated EV clinical trials and given public health authorities in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone experience with implementation of emergency ring vaccination. As evidence supporting the use of EV during an outbreak response has become available, public health authorities in at-risk countries are considering how to integrate EV into future emergency Ebola responses and for prevention in high-risk groups, such as healthcare workers and frontline workers (HCW/FLWs), even before an EV is licensed. This review provides an overview of Ebola epidemiology, immunology, and evidence to inform regional and country-level decisions regarding EV delivery during an emergency response and to at-risk populations before a licensed vaccine is available and beyond. Countries or regions planning to use EV will need to assess factors such as the likelihood of a future Ebolavirus outbreak, the most likely species to cause an outbreak, the availability of a safe and effective EV (unlicensed or licensed) for the affected population, capacity to implement Ebola vaccination in conjunction with standard Ebola outbreak control measures, and availability of minimum essential resources and regulatory requirements to implement emergency Ebola vaccination. Potential emergency vaccination strategies for consideration include ring or geographically targeted community vaccination, HCW/FLW vaccination, and mass vaccination. The development of guidelines and protocols for Ebola vaccination will help ensure that activities are standardized, evidence-based, and well-coordinated with overall Ebola outbreak response efforts in the future.

Gut Microbes

Accepted author version posted online: 11 Sep 2017

Brief Report

Rotavirus Vaccine Response Correlates with the Infant Gut Microbiota Composition in Pakistan

V Harris, A Ali, S Fuentes, K Korpela, M Kazi, J Tate...

Abstract

Background

Rotavirus (RV) is the leading cause of diarrhea-related death in children worldwide, and ninety-five percent of rotavirus deaths occur in Africa and Asia. Rotavirus vaccines (RVV) can dramatically reduce RV deaths, but have low efficacy in low-income settings where they are

most needed. The intestinal microbiome may contribute to this decreased RVV efficacy. This pilot study hypothesizes that infants' intestinal microbiota composition correlates with RVV immune responses and that RVV responders have different gut microbiota as compared to non-responders.

Methods

We conducted a nested, matched case-control study comparing the pre-vaccination intestinal microbiota composition between 10 6-week old Pakistani RVV-responders, 10 6-week old Pakistani RVV non-responders, and 10 healthy Dutch infants. RVV response was defined as an Immunoglobulin A of ≥ 20 IU/mL following Rotarix™(RV1) vaccination in an infant with a pre-vaccination IgA < 20. Infants were matched in a 1:1 ratio using ranked variables: RV1 dosing schedule (6/10/14; 6/10; or 10/14 weeks), RV season, delivery mode, delivery place, breastfeeding practices, age and gender. Fecal microbiota analysis was performed using a highly reproducible phylogenetic microarray.

Results

RV1 response correlated with a higher relative abundance of bacteria belonging to Clostridium cluster XI and Proteobacteria, including bacteria related to Serratia and Escherichia coli. Remarkably, abundance of these Proteobacteria was also significantly higher in Dutch infants when compared to RV1-non-responders in Pakistan.

Conclusions

This small but carefully matched study showed the intestinal microbiota composition to correlate with RV1 seroconversion in Pakistan infants, identifying signatures shared with healthy Dutch infants.

Clinicaltrials.gov: NCT02220439

Health Behavior and Policy Review

2017 Volume 4, Number 5

[Do Political and Religious Affiliations Impact HPV Vaccine Mandate Support?](#)

BL Rosen, EL Thompson, KL Wilson, ML Smith -

Abstract

Objective: We attempted to identify characteristics of female college students supporting HPV vaccination mandates for school-aged youth and compare HPV vaccination mandate support by religious and political affiliations.

Methods: We analyzed data from 1034 college students. A multinomial logistic regression model was fitted using backwards stepwise entry.

Results: Students who self-identified as atheist and reported their parents supported HPV vaccination mandates were more likely to support HPV vaccination mandates. Those who believed mandates violated personal individual freedoms and parental rights were less likely to support mandates.

Conclusions: Interventions could focus on providing more education to groups more likely to oppose a mandate, thereby increasing support to protect school-aged youth from HPV.

* * * *

Media/Policy Watch

This watch section is intended to alert readers to substantive news, analysis and opinion from the general media and selected think tanks and similar organizations on vaccines, immunization,

global public health and related themes. *Media Watch* is not intended to be exhaustive, but indicative of themes and issues CVEP is actively tracking. This section will grow from an initial base of newspapers, magazines and blog sources, and is segregated from *Journal Watch* above which scans the peer-reviewed journal ecology.

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

The Atlantic

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[Bill Gates and Melinda Gates on Foreign Aid - The Atlantic](#)

A new report from the Gates Foundation shows the devastating effects of a lapse in funding for global health.

Olga Khazan Sep 13, 2017

BBC

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Economist

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Financial Times

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Forbes

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[Millions Could Die If Foreign Aid Is Cut, Gates Foundation Warns](#)

13 September 2017

[Dogs' Immune Systems Are Much Like Ours And That's A Boon To Cancer Research](#)

Arlene Weintraub, Contributor

13 September 2017

The recent success of immune-boosting cancer treatments like checkpoint inhibitors and CAR-T cells has intensified the demand for more immunotherapy innovations. Pet dogs could help in the effort.

Foreign Affairs

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Policy

<http://foreignpolicy.com/>

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Guardian

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New Yorker

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New York Times

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

Outbreak of Disease Carried by Mosquitoes Halts Blood Donation in Rome

Italian health officials have banned residents across half of Rome from donating blood because of an outbreak of the painful, mosquito-borne illness Chikungunya.

September 14, 2017 - By REUTERS "

Study Prompts Call to Examine Flu Vaccine and Miscarriage

A puzzling study of U.S. pregnancies found that women who had miscarriages between 2010 and 2012 were more likely to have had back-to-back annual flu shots that included protection against swine flu.

September 13, 2017 - By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Wall Street Journal

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

Your Health

Less Than Half of U.S. Teens Complete HPV Vaccinations

By Sumathi Reddy

Sep. 11, 2017 10:56 am ET

New research finds 43% get the full set of shots, while over 80% get Tdap and meningitis vaccines at the same age.

Washington Post

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

Study prompts call to examine flu vaccine and miscarriage

Think Tanks et al

Brookings

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

Report

Private Sector Investment in Global Health R&D

Spending Levels, Barriers, and Opportunities

Darrell M. West, John Villasenor, and Jake Schneider

In this report—the second published by the Project—authors Darrell West, John Villasenor, and Jake Schneider examine current private sector spending by pharmaceutical firms, venture capital funds, and impact investors in global health R&D. They analyze three types of R&D spending and, using data from a number of sources, calculate how much the private sector currently invests in each:

:: Overall R&D focused on drugs, vaccines, and therapeutics in the developed and developing world: The authors calculate that there is an annual total of at least \$159.9 billion spent on overall health R&D. This includes \$156.7 billion from pharmaceutical companies and at least \$3.2 billion from venture capital.

:: Global health R&D that emphasizes medical treatments in the developing world: An estimated annual total of \$5.9 billion is spent on global health R&D focused on the developing world, with \$5.6 billion coming from pharmaceutical firms and \$225.8 million from venture capital companies.

:: Neglected disease R&D, which focuses on drugs, vaccines, and therapeutics for 35 specific illnesses that primarily impact populations in very poor nations: This category attracts the least private R&D money with a total of \$471 million from pharmaceutical funders and \$40 million from impact investors. (see full report)

Center for Global Development

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new relevant content]

Council on Foreign Relations

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new relevant content]

CSIS

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

Accessed 16 September 2017

[No new relevant content]

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CVEP is a program of the [GE2P2 Global Foundation](#) – whose purpose and mission is to advance ethical and scientific rigor in research and evidence generation for governance, policy and practice in health, human rights action, humanitarian response, heritage stewardship, education and sustainable development – serving governments, international agencies, INGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), commercial entities, consortia and alliances. CVEP maintains an academic affiliation with the Division of Medical Ethics, NYU School of Medicine, and an operating affiliation with the Vaccine Education Center of Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia [CHOP].

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

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

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