



**Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review
8 September 2018
Center for Vaccine Ethics & Policy (CVEP)**

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

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

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

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Milestones :: Perspectives

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Ebola - Democratic Republic of the Congo

WHO -

[Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

Disease outbreak news :: 7 September 2018

[Excerpt]

...WHO risk assessment

This outbreak of EVD is affecting north-eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which border Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan. Potential risk factors for transmission of EVD at the national and regional levels include the transportation links between the affected areas, the rest of the country, and neighbouring countries; the internal displacement of populations; and the displacement of Congolese refugees to neighbouring countries. The country is concurrently experiencing other epidemics (e.g. cholera, vaccine-derived poliomyelitis), and a long-term humanitarian crisis. Additionally, the security situation in North Kivu and Ituri may hinder the implementation of response activities. Based on this context, the public health risk was assessed to be high at the national and regional levels, and low globally.

As the risk of national and regional spread remains high, it is important for neighbouring provinces and countries to enhance surveillance and preparedness activities. WHO will continue to work with neighbouring countries and partners to ensure health authorities are alerted and are operationally ready to respond...

[05: Situation report on the Ebola outbreak in North Kivu](#)

4 September 2018

The 1 September 2018 marks one month since the declaration of the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak in North Kivu and Ituri provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Ministry of Health, WHO and partners have made progress in response to the outbreak during this time. Recent trends (Figure 1) suggest that control measures are working; however, these trends must be interpreted with caution.

Since our last situation report on 28 August 2018 (*External situation report 4*), an additional 11 new EVD cases (8 confirmed and 3 probable) and seven new deaths have been reported. Nine other suspected cases are currently under investigation to confirm or exclude EVD...

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[In eastern DRC, nearly 2.5 million people reached in effort to contain Ebola outbreak - UNICEF](#)

KINSHASA/DAKAR/NEW YORK/GENEVA, 5 September 2018 – UNICEF and its partners have now reached 2,454,000 people with Ebola prevention messages since the start of the latest outbreak in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Ebola awareness and prevention efforts have been rolled out in seven health zones, in close collaboration with the local communities, including 1,715 local community workers.

"An increasing number of communities are now aware of Ebola and how to prevent its transmission," said Dr Gianfranco Rotigliano, UNICEF Representative in the DRC. "The active involvement of concerned communities is key to stopping the spread of the disease. We are working closely with them to promote handwashing and good hygiene practices, to accept dignified and safe funerals and to identify and assist people that might be infected with the virus."

At-risk populations are being reached through community engagement, interpersonal communication, public animations, radio, door-to-door activities, church meetings and adolescent groups. Prevention messages are shared in French, Lingala, Swahili and Nande so that everyone can learn how to protect oneself against the virus and contain its spread.

Eight Ebola survivors have joined the communication teams, sharing their experiences with local communities and stressing the importance of early detection and treatment of people with Ebola-like symptoms.

UNICEF continues to put children at the heart of its response to the outbreak. In support of local authorities, since the beginning of the response, UNICEF and its partners have:

- :: Briefed and engaged in communication activities 2,560 influential leaders and representatives of different social and professional networks;
- :: Sensitized more than 4,500 people eligible for the Ebola vaccination about the benefits of the vaccine;
- :: Provided safe drinking water to more than 500,000 people in the affected areas;
- :: Assisted 91 unaccompanied children and orphans as well as 101 families affected by the disease;
- :: Trained more than 150 psychosocial workers to support affected families and their children;
- :: Trained and deployed 7 nutrition specialists to ensure nutritional assistance to the patients in the Ebola Treatment Centres in Mangina and Beni;
- :: Installed 972 hand washing units and distributed 324 laser thermometers in 162 targeted schools in Mangina and Beni.

In the context of the start of the school year, UNICEF is continuing its prevention efforts in schools, while pursuing its efforts in communication, WASH and psycho-social assistance to families that have been affected by the virus.

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Statement on the Lake Chad Region - Berlin Humanitarian Conference

by Dr Rick Brennan, WHO Director of Emergency Operations
Berlin, Germany 3 September 2018

Distinguished delegates,

As others have observed today, the narrative and dialogue around the Lake Chad Basin crisis has matured significantly since we met in Oslo last year.

We need to make the humanitarian-development peace nexus concrete. There is a general recognition that robust and principled humanitarian action is necessary – but not sufficient - to meet the needs of the people in the region. There is also an acknowledgment that root causes

must be met, resilience of communities and institutions built, and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus operationalized.

Our challenge remains to shift from agreeing on these concepts and principles, to ensuring their concrete implementation – and to identify the solutions that Mark Lowcock constantly urges us to develop.

There are unique opportunities for effective implementation of the New Way or Working within the Lake Chad Basin sub-region, especially within the health sector. In fact, there is probably no better opportunity in the world today than the Lake Chad Basin region to demonstrate that it is possible to effectively implement the New Way of Working. And it is the view of WHO and our health sector partners, that health presents unique opportunities in this regard.

Humanitarian health response has been effective to date and must be sustained. Humanitarian health action has already documented some remarkable achievements over the past two years in Northeast Nigeria. Through progressively expanding access to essential health services – and working in collaboration with other life-saving sectors - we have documented a sharp drop in mortality in Northeast Nigeria. Mortality rates, which were dramatically elevated above emergency thresholds early in the response, are now within normal limits, at least among those populations to whom we have access. Last year, a collaborative malaria control effort with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and other partners averted at least 6500 childhood deaths due to malaria. We have also jointly responded effectively to major outbreaks of measles, cholera, meningitis and polio. You may recall that polio established its foothold back in Africa due to the crisis in Northeast Nigeria.

Resilience in the health sector must be built at individual and systems levels. While we all aim to maintain a strong humanitarian response for the short-to medium- term, we see several important opportunities to build the resilience of both individuals and the health system. Firstly, there are few factors that make individuals more resilient physically and mentally than good health and strong nutritional status. Continued strengthening of the coverage and quality of essential health services will help to ensure that individuals are both resistant to disease and recover more rapidly when they do become ill.

Similarly, we need to make the health system itself resilient. Perhaps the best example of this is through building its capacities to prevent, detect and respond to outbreaks of infectious diseases. The Lake Chad region is remarkably prone to outbreaks of disease that have crossed borders, such as meningitis, cholera and hepatitis E. Building capacities for disease surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, and rapid response is vital to the resilience of any health system – and this is nowhere more evident than in the Lake Chad region.

Good governance is essential for sustainable health system development. We also need to be concrete about how we lay the foundations of longer-term health system recovery and development. This can be a complex process, as we have learned in other contexts. But I would like to highlight a sine qua non for sustainable development within the health sector – and that is good governance and leadership. All of the support from international partners will come to naught in the longer term unless authorities at all levels take strong ownership of the health system, ensure transparent management processes and provide an inclusive voice for communities. Involvement of civil society and the private sector has been demonstrated to

contribute to health system recovery in several examples and we need to accelerate this process in the context of Lake Chad.

The health sector can contribute to peacebuilding. Finally, the health sector can play its own modest role in advancing peace and reconciliation. Public health campaigns can be opportunities for humanitarian pauses and can be a leading wedge for opening up humanitarian access. Polio vaccinations have helped to open access for other health services in Northeast Nigeria, for example. Re-establishing health services can be a confidence and trust-building process. This is especially true when they are extended to populations who have historically been neglected by central authorities and when they are designed to address longer-term inequities.

In summary, ladies and gentlemen, we must collectively move from agreeing on what needs to be done, to taking concrete steps to implement the humanitarian-development-peace nexus across all sectors. Conceptual frameworks and good intentions are not enough – we must implement, and we must do so with the full engagement of communities and national partners.

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World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

7 September 2018

Countries reaffirm political will to globally eradicate Peste des petits ruminants

The aim is to stamp out a virus, which kills millions of sheep and goats each year, and thus protect the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of poor rural families.

Brussels, 7 September 2018 – Over 45 countries today renewed their commitment to globally eradicate by 2030, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), a highly contagious and devastating disease responsible for the death of millions of sheep and goats each year. At the same time, countries urged resource partners and the development community to contribute in bridging the PPR Global Eradication Programme's US\$340 million funding gap.

The decision to reaffirm this international political engagement and encourage resource partners to join the fight against the disease came at the global conference: Partnering and investing for a PPR-free world, organised by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and hosted by the European Commission in Brussels...

...The PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy was initially adopted at a 2015 conference in Abidjan jointly organized by FAO and the OIE. Through a 2017-2021 PPR Global Eradication Programme, countries formulated National Strategic Plans, which detail the steps for assessing, controlling, and eradicating the PPR virus, maintaining PPR virus freedom, as well as the financial resources required and committed by national authorities to implement these plans...

PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy

FAP, OIE 2015: 8 pages

Foreword

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) can severely affect small ruminants in almost 70 countries in Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia. It is a highly contagious disease that causes USD 1.5 to 2 billion in losses each year in regions that are home to over 80% of the world's sheep and goats and to more than 330 million of the world's poorest people, many of whom depend on them for their livelihoods. The disease threatens food security and the livelihoods of smallholders and prevents animal husbandry sectors from achieving their economic potential. Reducing the number of PPR-endemic countries is therefore a shared interest and should be considered a Global Public Good.

PPR, as one of the most damaging of all animal diseases, is among the priority diseases indicated in the FAO-OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) 5 Year Action Plan. In response to recommendations of GF-TADs, a resolution by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE and recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) and the Council of FAO, the GF-TADs Working group has developed the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (hereinafter the 'Global Strategy'), which is being presented at the FAO and OIE International Conference for the Control and Eradication of peste des petits ruminants to be held in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), from 31 March to 2 April 2015.

The Global Strategy described in this document is not a 'stand-alone' activity designed for PPR control and eradication only. It will allow progress to be made in other fields, with the strengthening of Veterinary Services as a cornerstone of the strategy which will provide the necessary enabling environment to control other animal diseases through a cost-effective combination of activities against several major diseases of small ruminants...

[Excerpt]

4.4. Vaccines

One of the key conditions for the success of the global rinderpest eradication programme was the use a rinderpest vaccine that was highly efficacious in protecting animals against all rinderpest virus strains. A similar tool also exists for the prevention and control of PPR. Indeed efficient live attenuated PPR vaccines are available that can induce lifelong protective immunity in vaccinated animals (see Annex 3.2).

Currently more than 20 manufacturers produce PPR vaccine. Therefore, it will be of the utmost importance for the products of all these manufacturers, before their use in the field, to be certified as meeting OIE vaccine quality standards (24) to ensure their efficacy. In that regard, the certification body should be an independent institution such as the African Union Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), which ensures the quality control of various veterinary vaccines, including PPR vaccine, in Africa. PANVAC is an OIE and FAO Collaborating/Reference Centre for quality control of veterinary vaccines.

Current PPR virus (PPRV) attenuated vaccines are thermolabile and to avoid their thermal inactivation they require uninterrupted maintenance of the cold chain until their application to the animal. The currently commercially available vaccines are in freeze-dried form and they are stable for at least two years at 2°C to 8°C and for several years at -20°C. Once the vaccine is reconstituted, it needs to be utilised as soon as possible, but not later than 30 minutes after dilution. Most of the PPR-endemic regions have a hot climate and they usually have poor infrastructure to maintain the cold chain needed to preserve vaccine potency and efficacy. To

address this constraint, many research laboratories have succeeded in improving the freeze-drying conditions in the presence of cryoprotectants to obtain a thermostable PPR vaccine product. It is expected that the continued transfer of these newer technologies to vaccine manufacturers will improve the quality of the final products delivered in the field.

Consideration should be given to the constitution of regional vaccine banks to ensure vaccine availability in case of emergencies. The OIE has established vaccine banks using the concept of virtual rolling stocks (32): the supplier (vaccine production companies selected through calls for tender based on international standards) produces the vaccines when needed or a limited physical stock of vaccines remains with the supplier and is renewed on a rolling basis under terms and conditions contractually defined with the OIE. This concept enables the rapid supply of an emergency stock of vaccines to infected countries in order to vaccinate animal populations at risk and to progressively achieve eradication wherever possible. The concept can also serve the purpose of delivering quality vaccine for the annual control programmes, in a non-emergency situation...

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Emergencies

POLIO

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Polio this week as of 4 September 2018 [GPEI]

Summary of new viruses this week:

Papua New Guinea – three new cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1). No new cases of wild poliovirus.

Afghanistan and Pakistan continue to detect WPV1 through environmental sampling, indicating sustained transmission.

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WHO Grade 3 Emergencies [to 8 Sep 2018]

Nigeria

:: WHO statement from the High-level conference on the Lake Chad Region 3 September 2018

[See Milestones above for full text]

The Syrian Arab Republic

:: Generous donation of medical equipment from Japan boosts public health services in Syria 3 September 2018

Iraq - *No new announcements identified*

South Sudan - *No new announcements identified*

Yemen - *No new announcements identified*

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WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 8 Sep 2018]

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 - *No new announcements identified.*

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.

Somalia

:: Humanitarian Bulletin Somalia, 1 August - 5 September 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- Food security improving, but nutrition levels remain critical.
- Rise in forced evictions raises concern
- Children < 5 targeted in nationwide polio campaign...

Ethiopia - *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 8 Sep 2018]

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

Disease outbreak news

:: Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo 7 September 2018

:: 05: Situation report on the Ebola outbreak in North Kivu 4 September 2018

[See Milestones above for more detail]

MERS-CoV [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

- *No new announcements identified.*

Yellow Fever [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

- *No new announcements identified.*

Zika virus [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

- *No new announcements identified.*

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WHO & Regional Offices [to 8 Sep 2018]

[Launch of new global estimates on levels of physical activity in adults](#)

5 September 2018 | News Release

[Protecting women in Solomon Islands from cervical cancer](#)

4 September 2018 - Feature story

[WHO airlifts over 500 tons of essential medicines and medical supplies to Yemen](#)

3 September 2018 | News Release

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[Weekly Epidemiological Record, 7 September 2018, vol. 93, 36 \(pp. 457–476\)](#)

:: Dengue vaccine: WHO position paper – September 2018

[Excerpt]

... *WHO position*

The live attenuated dengue vaccine CYD-TDV has been shown in clinical trials to be efficacious and safe in persons who have had a dengue virus infection in the past (seropositive individuals), but carries an increased risk of severe dengue in those who experience their first natural dengue infection after vaccination (seronegative individuals). Countries should consider introduction of the dengue vaccine CYD-TDV only if the minimization of risk among seronegative individuals can be assured.⁶²

For countries considering vaccination as part of their dengue control programme, pre-vaccination screening is the recommended strategy.⁶³ With this strategy, only persons with evidence of a past dengue infection would be vaccinated (based on an antibody test, or on a documented laboratory confirmed dengue infection in the past). If pre-vaccination screening is not feasible, vaccination without individual screening could be considered in areas with recent documentation of seroprevalence rates of at least 80% by age 9 years.

Screening tests would need to be highly specific to avoid vaccinating truly seronegative persons and to have high sensitivity to ensure that a high proportion of seropositive persons are vaccinated. Conventional serological testing for dengue virus IgG (e.g. dengue IgG ELISA) is available in most dengue endemic countries, and could be used to identify persons who have had a past dengue infection. However, such laboratory-based assays do not provide results at the point of care. Point-of-care tests, i.e. RDTs, would facilitate the implementation of the pre-vaccination screening strategy, but to date none have been validated or licensed specifically for the detection of past dengue infection. Use of currently available IgG-containing RDTs – despite their lower sensitivity for detection of past dengue infection compared with conventional dengue IgG ELISA – could be considered in high transmission settings until better RDTs for determining serostatus become available.

No screening test is likely to be 100% specific due to potential cross-reactivity with other flaviviruses. In settings with high dengue seroprevalence, a test with lower specificity might be acceptable as the proportion of seronegative individuals incorrectly vaccinated would be low. A pre-vaccination screening strategy may also be considered in low-to-moderate transmission settings. In settings with low seroprevalence a test with high specificity is needed. Given the limitations regarding specificity, some seronegative individuals may be vaccinated because of a false positive test result. Furthermore, as vaccine-induced protection against dengue in seropositive individuals is high but not complete, breakthrough disease will occur in some seropositive vaccinees. These limitations will need to be communicated to populations offered vaccination.

Decisions about implementing a pre-vaccination screening strategy with the currently available tests will require careful assessment at the country level, including consideration of the sensitivity and specificity of available tests and of local priorities, dengue epidemiology, country-specific dengue hospitalization rates, and affordability of both CYD-TDV and screening tests.

Decisions about implementing a seroprevalence criterion-based vaccination strategy without individual screening in areas with documented seroprevalence rates of at least 80% at age 9 years will require population serosurveys at high resolution, i.e. at district and sub-district level. Careful assessment is required with regard to the feasibility and cost of population seroprevalence studies. Communication needs to ensure appropriate and full disclosure of the risks of vaccination of persons with unknown serostatus.

Vaccination should be considered as part of an integrated dengue prevention and control strategy. There is an ongoing need to adhere to other disease preventive measures such as well-executed and sustained vector control. Individuals, whether vaccinated or not, should seek prompt medical care in if dengue-like symptoms occur. Vaccinated patients should continue to be offered the best evidence-based clinical care for all patients with dengue...

62 Evidence to recommendation Table 1: Consideration of Dengue Vaccine. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018 - http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/position_papers/E2R_1_dengue_2018.pdf

63 Evidence to recommendation Table 2: Seroprevalence and screening and vaccination strategy. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018 - http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/position_papers/E2R_2_dengue_2018.pdf

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WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

WHO African Region AFRO

Selected Featured News

:: South Sudan intensifies Ebola preparedness in response to the outbreak in Democratic Republic of Congo 07 September 2018

:: WHO scales up response as Borno declares another outbreak of cholera 06 September 2018

:: Uganda targets over 1,600,000 persons for Cholera vaccination campaign 05 September 2018

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

No new digest content identified.

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

:: Countries in WHO South-East Asia to intensify efforts to control dengue, eliminate malaria

:: Strengthen emergency medical teams for better response to disasters: WHO

:: Dr Poonam Khetrpal Singh unanimously nominated for second term as Regional Director WHO South-East Asia

:: Countries in WHO South-East Asia Region resolve to make essential medical products accessible, affordable to all

WHO European Region EURO

:: WHO launches a cutting-edge package to scale up risk communication capacity in the European Region in 5 steps 06-09-2018

:: Confirmed case of MERS-CoV in United Kingdom 03-09-2018

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

:: Generous donation from Japan boosts public health services in Syria 3 September 2018

:: WHO airlifts over 500 tons of essential medicines and medical supplies to Yemen 3 September 2018

:: Palestinian casualties of Gaza demonstrations 3 September 2018

:: 14 million children in Afghanistan to be immunized against measles 1 September 2018

WHO Western Pacific Region

:: WHO continues to support flood response activities in Attapeu Province 3 September 2018

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CDC/ACIP [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

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

Latest News

[CDC guidance to travelers as influenza season nears](#)

Friday, September 7, 2018

MMWR News Synopsis for September 6, 2018

Assessment of State, Local, and Territorial Zika Planning and Preparedness Activities — United States, June 2016–July 2017

The ability of health departments to prepare for and respond to emerging public health challenges is pivotal to protect the health of all Americans. The 2015-2016 Zika virus epidemic demonstrated how health departments, with the assistance of CDC, were able to quickly adapt and enhance planning to respond to a new threat. During the 2015-2016 Zika virus epidemic, CDC awarded \$25 million in supplemental funding to 41 states, eight territories and four metropolitan areas to support preparedness and response efforts. This report is the first to present a snapshot of preparedness activities performed by grant recipients and demonstrates improving readiness in the event Zika virus were to emerge in the future. Health departments need to be ready to adapt to emerging public health challenges. The ability of state, local and territorial governments to adapt quickly in response to the arrival of Zika virus was because of the 16 years of preparedness coordination between CDC and health departments across the country.

Progress Toward Poliovirus Containment Implementation — Worldwide, 2017–2018

Poliovirus containment requires global participation and is essential to ensure polio is not reintroduced into the population after polio eradication. As the world progresses toward polio disease eradication, polioviruses in laboratories and other facilities must be securely contained to prevent release back into the human population. The global poliovirus containment initiative, essential to maintaining a polio-free world, is underway in every country and currently focuses on the poliovirus serotype that has been declared eradicated (type 2). Facilities with type 2 poliovirus must undergo a rigorous certification process including audits from a national authority. In addition, facilities around the world must inspect specimen inventories to ensure that samples were not collected at a time and place when poliovirus was in circulation in the community. While there are many challenges in implementing this complex international program, important poliovirus containment achievements have been made in the last year.

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Africa CDC [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

September 03, 2018

African Union conducts pre deployment training workshop for health workers destined to fight Ebola in North Kivu and Ituri provinces in DRC

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China CDC

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

Website not responding at inquiry

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Announcements

AERAS [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

CARB-X [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

CEPI – Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations [to 8 Sep 2018]

<http://cepi.net/>

No new digest content identified.

EDCTP [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

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

3 September 2018

[EDCTP launches €2.25 M emergency funding initiative in response to Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo](#)

Today, the European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) launched an emergency funding initiative '[Mobilisation of research funds in case of Public Health Emergencies](#)' to support research activities in response to the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Applications for research funding must be submitted by 10 September 2018.

Emory Vaccine Center [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

European Medicines Agency [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

07/09/2018

[Meeting highlights from the Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee \(PRAC\) 3-6 September 2018](#)

PRAC elects new vice-chair [Dr Martin Huber from Germany]

At its monthly meeting, the European Medicines Agency's (EMA) Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee (PRAC) did not start or conclude a new referral.

European Vaccine Initiative [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

FDA [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

September 05, 2018

[Statement from FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., on the agency's global efforts to help assure product quality and transparency at foreign drug manufacturing facilities](#)

... We've established a framework to help assure that drug products all meet the same high-quality standards, regardless of where they're manufactured; and whether they're brand name or generic products, or prescription or over-the-counter drugs. Today, we're announcing several steps that improve on that effort.

Helping assure the quality and safety of globally produced products requires a variety of efforts at different times throughout the lifecycle of a drug's manufacturing and finishing. Our inspections and surveillance of manufacturing facilities are an integral part of this oversight. We need to make sure that our inspections are prioritized based on potential risks to patients, and that we're using our resources efficiently.

Today, to add greater transparency around our site selection model, we're publishing our [internal policy](#) for how manufacturing facilities are prioritized and scheduled for surveillance inspections. Our policy explains how a facility's compliance history, recall trends, time since last inspection, inherent risk of the drug being manufactured, processing complexity and other factors are all weighed and considered...

Fondation Merieux [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

Mérieux Foundation event

[Global challenges in vaccine acceptance science and programs](#)

September 24 - 26, 2018 - Les Pensieres Center for Global Health, Veyrier du Lac (France)

Gavi [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

GHIT Fund [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

Global Fund [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

News

[India Supports Global Fund Efforts to Mobilize Funds](#)

05 September 2018

India announced today it would host the Global Fund's Preparatory Meeting of the Sixth Replenishment in New Delhi in February 2019, an important milestone to mobilize funds aimed at accelerating the end of AIDS, TB and malaria as epidemics.

Hilleman Laboratories [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

Date: 09/01/2018

[Hilleman Laboratories partners with innovative Future Vaccine Manufacturing Hub](#)

Hilleman Laboratories, an equal joint-venture partnership between MSD and Wellcome Trust, is honored to be one of the key partners of the new Future Vaccine Manufacturing Hub led by Imperial College London. The hub has been established to increase immunisation coverage across the globe and improve the response to disease outbreaks through the rapid and cost-effective deployment of vaccines. £10 million of funding has been granted by the UK Department for Health, and will be managed by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC).

The all-new Future Vaccine Manufacturing Hub aims to address two major challenges facing creation of future vaccine manufacturing systems:

:: How to design vaccine production systems that can produce tens of thousands of new doses within weeks of a new threat being identified

:: How to improve current manufacturing processes and change the way vaccines are manufactured, stabilized and stored so that existing and new diseases can be prevented effectively, at reduced costs...

Human Vaccines Project [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

IAVI [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

IFFIm

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

No new digest content identified.

IVAC [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

IVI [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

Undated

[IVI's 18th Vaccinology Course gathers 120 international participants from 19 countries in Seoul September 3-7](#)

:: Annual Course to update on the recent development in vaccinology, including basics of immunology, epidemiology, vaccine design and development

:: Featured experts include: Stanley Plotkin (University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Barney Graham (US NIH), Dr. Randy Schoepp (USAMRID), Dr. Andy Pollard (University of Oxford), and Dr. Eric Mintz (US CDC)

:: Donor-supported fellowship invites 12 developing country participants to help increase country capacities in vaccines, immunization

:: Week-long course supported by GlaxoSmithKlein, EuBiologics, Sky 72 Golf Club, Seoul Metropolitan City, and Community Chest of Korea - Incheon

JEE Alliance [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

Selected Press Releases/Statements

DRC 2018 Ebola outbreaks

[North Kivu: MSF treats 65 Ebola patients in first month](#)

Project Update 7 Sep 2018

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has treated 65 patients confirmed to be diagnosed with Ebola in the first month of intervention in the latest Ebola outbreak, in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This number is more than 80 percent of the total number of confirmed patients hospitalised in Ebola Treatment Centres so far during this epidemic. Of the

patients confirmed Ebola positive in Mangina Ebola Treatment Centre, 29 have recovered and returned to their families. Three patients remain under treatment...

Central African Republic

[“The tip of the iceberg”: Stream of patients offer glimpse into scale of sexual violence](#)

Project Update 7 Sep 2018

Libya

[Evacuation of refugees and migrants out of Libya is urgently needed](#)

Press Release 7 Sep 2018

Mexico

[Abductions and violence, the price to pay to cross Mexico](#)

Project Update 3 Sep 2018

NIH [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

September 5, 2018

[Clinical trial testing topical cream plus influenza vaccine in progress](#)

— *Cream regimen could boost immunity.*

A Phase 1 clinical trial examining whether a topical cream can enhance the immune response conferred by a “pre-pandemic” influenza vaccine is underway at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. Investigators are evaluating whether imiquimod cream, which is commonly used to treat genital warts and certain skin cancers, can boost the body’s immune response to an H5N1 influenza vaccine. The trial is enrolling 50 healthy adults ages 18-50 years. Baylor is one of the [Vaccine and Treatment Evaluation Units \(VTEUs\)](#) — a network of clinical research sites that can rapidly enroll large volunteer cohorts to evaluate experimental vaccines against infectious diseases. The VTEUs are funded and managed by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health...

PATH [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

UNAIDS [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

5 September 2018

[First ladies from Africa and China working towards a future free from AIDS](#)
[Read](#)

UNICEF [to 8 Sep 2018]

<https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases>
Selected Press Releases/Reports/Statements
Statement

[Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore on the eve of Yemen peace talks](#)

"The children of Yemen need to heal. They need justice. They need lasting peace, now."
05/09/2018

Press release

[In eastern DRC, nearly 2.5 million people reached in effort to contain Ebola outbreak - UNICEF](#)

05/09/2018

[See Week in Review above for more detail]

Vaccine Confidence Project [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

Vaccine Education Center – Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

Wellcome Trust [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

Explainer / Published: 4 September 2018

[Wellcome Flagships will focus on five health innovation challenges](#)

Flagships are a new way of working for Wellcome. Director of Innovation Stephen Caddick explains what flagships are, how they'll work and what we want to achieve.

One of the main ideas in our strategy, [Innovation for Impact \[PDF 200KB\]](#), is to identify a small number of health innovation challenges where we think a concerted effort could result in major, tangible improvements to people's health.

Of course, this is easy to say and pretty hard to do. The key approach we're using is based on building a series of linked activities, which we call Flagships.

We intend to commit up to £300m of our budget to five Flagships over the next six years. And we hope to work with partners who will share our commitment and help us to realise the ambition of each Flagship...

The Wistar Institute [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

Press Release

Sep. 6, 2018

Synthetic DNA Vaccine Effective Against Influenza A Virus Subtype That Is Responsible for More Severe Influenza Seasons

Compared with conventional vaccines, synthetic DNA vaccines can be manufactured faster and may avoid the need for annual vaccine reformulations.

Press Release

Sep. 5, 2018

Enhancing the Efficacy of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy Using a Novel Treatment Combination

PHILADELPHIA — (Sept. 5, 2018) — A combination of a novel inhibitor of the protein CK2 (Casein kinase 2) and an immune checkpoint inhibitor has dramatically greater antitumor activity than either inhibitor alone, according to research from The Wistar Institute that was published online in Cancer Research.

Press Release

Sep. 4, 2018

Synthetic DNA Technology Provides a Novel Strategy for Effective Delivery of a Complex Anti-HIV Agent

PHILADELPHIA — (Sept. 4, 2018) — Scientists at The Wistar Institute have applied their synthetic DNA technology to engineer a novel eCD4-Ig anti-HIV agent and to enhance its potency in vivo, providing a new simple strategy for constructing complex therapeutics for infectious agents as well as for diverse implications in therapeutic delivery. This critical development was published online in the journal EBio Medicine.

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

7 September 2018

Countries reaffirm political will to globally eradicate Peste des petits ruminants

The aim is to stamp out a virus, which kills millions of sheep and goats each year, and thus protect the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of poor rural families.

[See Milestones above for detail]

.....

BIO [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

No new digest content identified.

IFPMA [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

Policy Positions – Publications

:: IFPMA AMR Policy Position: Reimbursement and Health Technology Assessment Reform

:: [IFPMA AMR Policy Position: Supporting sustainable investments in antimicrobial R&D](#)

:: [IFPMA AMR Policy Position: The need for AMR R&D pull incentives](#)

PhRMA [to 8 Sep 2018]

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

September 5, 2018

[Nearly 1 in 5 Hospitals Marks Up Medicine Prices at Least 700 Percent](#)

Nearly one in five hospitals marks up medicine prices 700 percent or more, according to a new analysis from the Moran Company that was commissioned by PhRMA.

Industry Watch [to 8 Sep 2018]

:: [NIH Selects CEL-SCI's LEAPS Rheumatoid Arthritis Vaccine for Commercialization Accelerator Program](#)

September 05, 2018 VIENNA, Va.-- CEL-SCI Corporation (NYSE American: CVM) announced today that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) selected CEL-SCI and its LEAPS* rheumatoid arthritis vaccine candidate as a Small Business Innovation Research/Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR) Commercialization Accelerator Program Phase II awardee for 2018-2019. LEAPS has been specifically selected by the NIH for the Commercialization Transition Track, which provides technical assistance to awardee companies to move NIH-funded technologies towards commercialization and market readiness...

* * * *

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 2018 Volume 46, Issue 9, p961-1082

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

State of the Science Review

[Social media and outbreaks of emerging infectious diseases: A systematic review of literature](#)

Lu Tang, Bijie Bie, Sung-Eun Park, Degui Zhi

Published online: April 5, 2018

Highlights

:: A systematic review of published articles on social media and emerging infectious disease.

:: Three major approaches are identified: assessment of public opinion, organization's social media use, and evaluation of information accuracy.

:: More theorization and methodologic rigor is needed.

Major Articles

[Unusual presentation of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus leading to a large outbreak in Riyadh during 2017](#)

Hala Amer, Abdulrahman S. Alqahtani, Hind Alzoman, Nawfal Aljerian, Ziad A. Memish
p1022–1025

Published online: April 13, 2018

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

September 2018 Volume 55, Issue 3, p281-432

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

American Journal of Public Health

September 2018 108(53)

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

AJPH EDITORIALS - SUMMARY

[Public Health Emergencies: Unpacking Medical Countermeasures Management for Preparedness and Response](#)

Tanya Telfair LeBlanc PhD, MS, Christine Kosmos RN, MS, SBN, and Rachel Nonkin Avchen PhD, MS

Accepted: August 13, 2018

Published Online: September 07, 2018

INFLUENZA

[Taiwan's Annual Seasonal Influenza Mass Vaccination Program—Lessons for Pandemic Planning](#)

Immunization/Vaccines, Public Health Practice, Health Policy

Diane Meyer, Matthew P. Shearer, Yi-Chien Chih, Yu-Chen Hsu, Yung-Ching Lin and Jennifer B. Nuzzo

108(S3), pp. S188–S193

Abstract

Rapid medical countermeasure (MCM) dispensing is an important intervention during a public health emergency. In the United States, MCM planning and exercising efforts have largely focused on dispensing therapeutics, with less emphasis on mass vaccination operations that would require additional specialized staff and infrastructure. Difficulties in distributing vaccines during the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic highlighted the need for enhanced planning and exercising of plans for conducting mass vaccination campaigns.

In Taiwan, seasonal influenza mass vaccination campaigns are conducted annually, which both mitigate the effects of seasonal influenza and serve as functional exercises for mass vaccination operations during a pandemic. To identify lessons that can be applied to mass vaccination planning in the United States and elsewhere, we conducted an in-person observation and data review of Taiwan's annual seasonal influenza mass vaccination efforts in October 2017.

We offer findings and recommendations for enhancing preparedness for seasonal and pandemic influenza and other public health emergencies that would require mass vaccination.

[Key Elements for Conducting Vaccination Exercises for Pandemic Influenza Preparedness](#)

Immunization/Vaccines, Public Health Practice, Injury/Emergency Care/Violence
Jonathan D. Lehnert, Danielle L. Moulia, Neil C. Murthy, Amy Parker Fiebelkorn, Sara J. Vagi, Stephanie A. Dopson and Samuel B. Graitcer
108(S3), pp. S194–S195

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 98, Issue 6, 2018

<http://www.ajtmh.org/content/journals/14761645/98/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Annals of Internal Medicine

4 September 2018 Vol: 169, Issue 5

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Global Health

September 2018 - Volume 3 - 5

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

Editorial

[The sex gap in neonatal mortality and the AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa](#)

(7 September, 2018)

Sanni Yaya, Setou Diarra, Marie Christelle Mabeu, Roland Pongou

Research

[Institutionalising an evidence-informed approach to guideline development: progress and challenges at the World Health Organization](#)

(8 September, 2018)

Unni Gopinathan, Steven J Hoffman

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

Research article

[Cost-benefit analysis of vaccination: a comparative analysis of eight approaches for valuing changes to mortality and morbidity risks](#)

There is increasing interest in estimating the broader benefits of public health interventions beyond those captured in traditional cost-utility analyses. Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) in principle offers a way ...

Authors: Minah Park, Mark Jit and Joseph T. Wu

Citation: BMC Medicine 2018 16:139

Published on: 5 September 2018

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)
[No new digest content identified]

BMC Research Notes

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcresnotes/content>
(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)
[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Open

September 2018 - Volume 8 - 9
<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 96, Number 9, September 2018, 589-664
<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/96/9/en/>

Special theme: health and the sustainable development goals

EDITORIALS

[The role of health in achieving the sustainable development goals](#)

– Shambhu Acharya, Vivian Lin & Natasha Dhingra
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.18.221432>

POLICY & PRACTICE

[Health promotion and the agenda for sustainable development, WHO Region of the Americas](#)

– Kira Fortune, Francisco Becerra-Posada, Paulo Buss, Luiz Augusto C Galvão, Alfonso Contreras, Matthew Murphy, Caitlin Rogger, Gabriela E Keahon & Andres de Francisco
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.17.204404>

[Gender, health and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development](#)

– Mary Manandhar, Sarah Hawkes, Kent Buse, Elias Nosrati & Veronica Magar
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.18.211607>

[Measuring health inequalities in the context of sustainable development goals](#)

– Ahmad Reza Hosseinpoor, Nicole Bergen, Anne Schlottheuber & John Grove
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.18.210401>

PERSPECTIVES

[Universal health coverage and community engagement](#)

– Asiya Odugleh-Kolev & John Parrish-Sprowl
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.17.202382>

Child Care, Health and Development

Volume 44, Issue 5 Pages: 659-800 September 2018

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13652214/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Therapeutics

August 2018 Volume 40, Issue 8, p1225-1428
<http://www.clinicaltherapeutics.com/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Trials

Volume 15 Issue 4, August 2018
<http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/ctja/15/3>
[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

<http://www.conflictandhealth.com/>
[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]
[No new digest content identified]

Contemporary Clinical Trials

Volume 72 Pages 1-158 (September 2018)
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/contemporary-clinical-trials/vol/72/suppl/C>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

October 2018 - Volume 31 - Issue 5
<https://journals.lww.com/co-infectiousdiseases/pages/currenttoc.aspx>
GASTROINTESTINAL INFECTIONS

[Cholera: recent updates](#)

Weil, Ana A.; Ryan, Edward T.

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases. 31(5):455-461, October 2018.

Abstract:

Purpose of review

In this review, we will examine updates in cholera epidemiology, advances in our understanding of pathogenesis and protective immunity, and changes to prevention strategies.

Recent findings

New modeling techniques and molecular epidemiology have led to advancements in our understanding of how *Vibrio cholerae* has persisted and re-emerged in new areas during the seventh pandemic. Use of next-generation sequencing has shed new light on immune responses to disease and vaccination, and the role of the gut microbiome in cholera. Increased efficacy and availability of vaccines have made long-term goals of global control of cholera more achievable.

Summary

Advancements in our understanding of immunity and susceptibility to *V. cholerae* , in addition to an increased global commitment to disease prevention, have led to optimism for the future of cholera prevention.

Developing World Bioethics

Volume 18, Issue 2 Pages: 65-203 June 2018
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/14718847/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 28, Issue 7, 2018
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cdip20/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 12 - Issue 3 - June 2018
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/disaster-medicine-and-public-health-preparedness/latest-issue>
[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

Volume 42, Issue 3 Pages: 405-612 July 2018
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/14677717/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

EMBO Reports

01 June 2018; volume 19, issue 6
<http://embor.embopress.org/content/19/6?current-issue=y>
[Reviewed earlier]

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 24, Number 9—September 2018
<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemics

Volume 24 Pages 1-104 (September 2018)
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/epidemics/vol/23/suppl/C>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 146 - Issue 13 - October 2018

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

Arboviruses

Opinions - For Debate

[Is vaccinating monkeys against yellow fever the ultimate solution for the Brazilian recurrent epizootics?](#)

Eduardo Massad, Mônica Manir Miguel, Francisco Antonio Bezerra Coutinho

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0950268818002273>

Published online: 14 August 2018, pp. 1622-1624

Measles

Short Paper

[Mass vaccination response to a measles outbreak is not always possible. Lessons from a London prison](#)

C. Junghans, C. Heffernan, A. Valli, K. Gibson

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0950268818001991>

Published online: 19 July 2018, pp. 1689-1691

Abstract

In this study, we describe a contained measles outbreak in a London prison, the second such outbreak in a custodial setting. Once vaccination commenced, just under a third of eligible prisoners were immunised due to a low uptake of the vaccine. We conducted a root-cause analysis in order to identify factors which may have prevented or altered the course of the outbreak. Our analysis revealed that many of the factors identified are those that cannot be easily changed. It is unlikely that mass vaccination at the time, even in the absence of some of the more easily rectifiable issues, could have fully avoided further cases in the event of a mass outbreak. Both measles outbreaks in a custodial setting started with a member of staff and immunisation status of the staff were largely unknown. We argue that mass vaccination following an outbreak in a prison is unlikely to fully prevent a mass outbreak, and that implementing opt-out testing, empirical vaccination and insisting on full immunisation of staff are most likely to both prevent and contain outbreaks in the future.

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 28, Issue 4, 1 August 2018

<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/28/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health Action

Volume 11, 2018 – Issue 1

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

June 2018 | Volume 6 | Number 2

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Public Health

Volume 13, 2017 Issue 10

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

Health Affairs

Vol. 37 , No. 9 September 2018

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

September 2018 | California: Leading The Way?

Research Article Pharmaceuticals & Medical Technology

[Mandatory Health Care Provider Counseling For Parents Led To A Decline In Vaccine Exemptions In California](#)

Malia Jones, Alison M. Buttenheim, Daniel Salmon, and Saad B. Omer

Abstract

Receipt of childhood vaccinations in the US has been declining, and outbreaks of preventable infectious diseases have become more common. In response, in 2014 California implemented a policy change for exemptions from mandatory vaccines for school enrollment. Data on fifteen successive cohorts of kindergarteners enrolled in public and private schools between school years 2001–02 and 2015–16 were analyzed for changes in vaccination trends. The results show an increase in the prevalence and clustering of vaccine exemptions from 2001–02 through 2013–14, followed by a modest decline after implementation of a policy mandating health care provider counseling for vaccine exemption. Clustering of vaccine exemptions increased over the study period and was less responsive to the policy change than were exemption rates overall. Nor did the policy change uniformly reduce the clustering of at-risk students across counties. Trends in the use of conditional admission showed strong school-level clustering and remained relatively stable. The policy change was effective at reducing exemption rates but did not uniformly reduce clustering of exemptions. The results suggest the need to evaluate the causes of local-area clustering and to adopt a statewide policy that addresses clustering of vaccine exemptions within schools and counties.

Health and Human Rights

Volume 20, Issue 1, June 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 13 - Special Issue 3-4 - July 2018

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

SPECIAL ISSUE: Canadian Medicare: Historical Reflections, Future Directions

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Equity

Volume 2 Issue 1 Jun 2018

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

Open Access

Factors Associated with Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Among Diverse Adolescents in a Region with Low Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Rates

Deanna Kepka, Julia Bodson, Djin Lai, Ana Sanchez-Birkhead, Jeannette Villalta, Valentine Mukundente, Fahina Tavake-Pasi, France A. Davis, Dorienna Lee, Edwin Napia, Ryan Mooney, Heather Coulter, and Louisa A. Stark

Pages:223–232

Published Online:1 September 2018

<https://doi.org/10.1089/heq.2018.0028>

Abstract Introduction: This study assesses the sociodemographic facilitators and barriers to human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination for diverse teens in a region with low HPV vaccination rates.

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 33, Issue 7, 1 September 2018,

<https://academic.oup.com/heapol/issue/33/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

Number 72 July 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)

Volume 14, Issue 7 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Infectious Agents and Cancer

<http://www.infectagentscancer.com/content>
[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]
[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

<http://www.idpjournal.com/content>
[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]

Research Article

[Establishing research priorities in prevention and control of vector-borne diseases in urban areas: a collaborative process](#)

In 2015, following a call for proposals from the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR), six scoping reviews on the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases in urban area...

Authors: Christian Dagenais, Stéphanie Degroote, Mariam Otmani Del Barrio, Clara Bermudez-Tamayo and Valéry Ridde

Citation: *Infectious Diseases of Poverty* 2018 7:85

Published on: 3 September 2018

Scoping Review

[Scoping review on vector-borne diseases in urban areas: transmission dynamics, vectorial capacity and co-infection](#)

Transmission dynamics, vectorial capacity, and co-infections have substantial impacts on vector-borne diseases (VBDs) affecting urban and suburban populations. Reviewing key factors can provide insight into pr...

Authors: Marcus Eder, Fanny Cortes, Noêmia Teixeira de Siqueira Filha, Giovanny Vinícius Araújo de França, Stéphanie Degroote, Cynthia Braga, Valéry Ridde and Celina Maria Turchi Martelli

Citation: *Infectious Diseases of Poverty* 2018 7:90

Published on: 3 September 2018

International Health

Volume 10, Issue 5, September 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 5, No 9 (2018) September 2018

<http://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/42>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 47, Issue 4, August 2018

<https://academic.oup.com/ije/issue/47/4>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare

Volume 11 Issue 4 2018

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/ijhrh/11/4>

Special Issue: Health inequalities and migrants: Accessing healthcare as a global human right

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

August 2018 Volume 73, Supplement, p1-398

[https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712\(18\)X0007-1](https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712(18)X0007-1)

18th ICID abstract supplement 2018

[Rotavirus massive vaccination in Argentina: better than we expected](#)

Although Latin America has seen a rapid and successful introduction of rotavirus vaccines since 2006, Argentina only incorporated monovalent vaccine into its National Immunization Program in 2015. No specific surveillance strategy has yet been designed to accurately measure the impact of this recent introduction on the diarrheal disease burden in our country. Thus, we assessed post-vaccine introduction data (all-cause acute diarrhea and rotavirus laboratory confirmed cases, and genotype distribution), compared to pre-vaccination period in children under 5 years of age in Argentina.

J. Degiuseppe, J. Stupka

Published in issue: August 2018

[An economic evaluation of Varicella vaccination in Argentina](#)

N. Giglio, M.E. Perez Carrega, J. Montes, H. Monsanto, J. Kyle, V. Daniels, L. Wolfson

Published in issue: August 2018

JAMA

September 4, 2018, Vol 320, No. 9, Pages 849-948

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

Viewpoint

[Oral Rehydration Therapy for Diarrheal Diseases A 50-Year Perspective](#)

Roger I. Glass, MD, PhD; Barbara J. Stoll, MD

JAMA. 2018;320(9):865-866. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.10963

In this Viewpoint, Roger I. Glass traces the discovery of the oral rehydration solution during a cholera epidemic in Bangladesh in the 1960s to treat severe diarrhea by promoting electrolyte balance and attributes oral rehydration therapy with saving hundreds of thousands of lives in the last 50 years.

[Gaps in the Clinical Management of Influenza - A Century Since the 1918 Pandemic](#)

Timothy M. Uyeki, MD, MPH, MPP; Robert A. Fowler, MD, MDCM, MSc; William A. Fischer II, MD
JAMA. 2018;320(8):755-756. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.8113

This Viewpoint reviews advances in the surveillance, diagnosis, and treatment of influenza since the 1918 pandemic, and identifies key clinical questions to address in advance of the next

outbreak, including optimal treatment for hospitalized and critically ill patients and those with secondary bacterial pneumonia.

Real-World Evidence and Real-World Data for Evaluating Drug Safety and Effectiveness

Jacqueline Corrigan-Curay, JD, MD; Leonard Sacks, MD; Janet Woodcock, MD
JAMA. 2018;320(9):867-868. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.10136

In this Viewpoint, Janet Woodcock and CDER colleagues discuss recent FDA initiatives to investigate the adequacy of electronic health record (EHR) and patient database data for research purposes and to understand if and how real-world observational data might be analyzed in ways that mimic or can be as reliable as randomized trials.

Promoting Patient Interests in Implementing the Federal Right to Try Act

Holly Fernandez Lynch, JD, MBE; Patricia J. Zettler, JD; Ameet Sarpatwari, JD, PhD
JAMA. 2018;320(9):869-870. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.9880

This Viewpoint reviews provisions of the US Right to Try Act, which allows patients with life-threatening conditions access to investigational drugs without FDA approval, and calls for clarifications around patient and drug eligibility, reporting requirements, and differences from the FDA's Expanded Access program to minimize potential harms from the law.

JAMA Pediatrics

September 2018, Vol 172, No. 9, Pages 793-896

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

Editorial

Costs, Consequences, and Policy Responses of Vaccine-Preventable Disease Outbreaks

Jason L. Schwartz, PhD

Abstract

Vaccine hesitancy poses a growing threat to the success of vaccination efforts worldwide. In the United States, support for routine childhood vaccination, as reflected in national vaccination rates, has remained very strong despite concerns among some parents over the necessity or safety of recommended vaccines.¹ However, national vaccination coverage data mask the presence of clusters of large numbers of unvaccinated children in specific communities,² which understates the risks of vaccine-preventable diseases for these individuals and those around them, as well as the magnitude of the challenge that public health officials face when outbreaks occur in these areas.

Original Investigation

Effectiveness of Live Attenuated vs Inactivated Influenza Vaccines in Children During the 2012-2013 Through 2015-2016 Influenza Seasons in Alberta, CanadaA Canadian Immunization Research Network (CIRN) Study

Sarah A. Buchan, PhD; Stephanie Booth, MPH; Allison N. Scott, PhD; et al.

Key Points

Question

Does vaccine effectiveness differ between live attenuated influenza vaccine and inactivated influenza vaccine in children and adolescents?

Findings

This test-negative study compared health administrative data and laboratory test results on respiratory specimens from 10,169 children and adolescents across 4 influenza seasons and found no significant differences in the odds of influenza infection between children who received live attenuated and those who received inactivated influenza vaccine. The only exception was influenza B during the 2015-2016 season, for which live attenuated influenza vaccine provided better protection than inactivated influenza vaccine.

Meaning

These results support receipt of either live attenuated influenza vaccine or inactivated influenza vaccine in this age group.

JBI Database of Systematic Review and Implementation Reports

August 2018 - Volume 16 - Issue 8

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Adolescent Health

August 2018 Volume 63, Issue 2, p127-262

[https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X\(17\)X0023-2](https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X(17)X0023-2)

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 43, Issue 5, October 2018

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/43/5/page/1>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics

Volume 13, Issue 3, July 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

September 2018 - Volume 72 - 9

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine

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

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 14, Issue 1, 2018

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

Special Issue: Education and Migration

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 29, Number 3, August 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 20, Issue 5, October 2018

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 16, 2018 Issue 4

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 217, Issue 11, 8 Sep 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

September 2018 - Volume 44 - 9

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

Global medical ethics

[Duty to provide care to Ebola patients: the perspectives of Guinean lay people and healthcare providers](#) (22 August, 2018)

Aim To examine the views of Guinean lay people and healthcare providers (HCPs) regarding the acceptability of HCPs' refusal to provide care to Ebola patients.

Lonozou Kpanake, Tamba Kallas Tonguino, Paul Clay Sorum, Etienne Mullet

Journal of Medical Internet Research

Vol 20, No 7 (2018): July

<http://www.jmir.org/2018/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Microbiology

Volume 67, Issue 9, September 2018
<http://jmm.microbiologyresearch.org/content/journal/jmm/67/9>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 5, Issue 3 (2018)
<https://digitalrepository.aurorahealthcare.org/jpcrr/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)

Volume 7, Issue 3, September 2018
<https://academic.oup.com/jpids/issue>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

September 2018 Volume 200, p1-302
<http://www.jpeds.com/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice

<https://joppp.biomedcentral.com/>
[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]
[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice

September/October 2018 - Volume 24 - Issue 5
<https://journals.lww.com/jphmp/pages/currenttoc.aspx>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 39, Issue 3, August 2018
<https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/39/3/page/1>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

September 2018; volume 15, issue 146
<http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 25, Issue suppl_1, 1 May 2018
https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/25/suppl_1
Asian travel: from the rare to the difficult
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Virology

September 2018; Volume 92, Issue 17
<http://jvi.asm.org/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Sep 08, 2018 Volume 392 Number 10150 p795-890 e8
<https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/issue/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Lancet Global Health

Sep 2018 Volume 6 Number 9 e933-e1044
<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/issue/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Infectious Diseases

Sep 2018 Volume 18 Number 9 p925-1046 e259-e294
<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/issue/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Respiratory Medicine

Sep 2018 Volume 6 Number 9 p647-726 e43-e50
<http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanres/issue/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 22, Issue 9, September 2018
<https://link.springer.com/journal/10995/22/9/page/1>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 38 Issue 6, August 2018
<http://mdm.sagepub.com/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

Volume 96, Issue 2 Pages: 215-408 June 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 561 Issue 7721, 6 September 2018

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

Review Article | 05 September 2018

[Facing up to the global challenges of ageing](#)

Linda Partridge, Joris Deelen & P. Eline Slagboom

Abstract

Longer human lives have led to a global burden of late-life disease. However, some older people experience little ill health, a trait that should be extended to the general population. Interventions into lifestyle, including increased exercise and reduction in food intake and obesity, can help to maintain healthspan. Altered gut microbiota, removal of senescent cells, blood factors obtained from young individuals and drugs can all improve late-life health in animals. Application to humans will require better biomarkers of disease risk and responses to interventions, closer alignment of work in animals and humans, and increased use of electronic health records, biobank resources and cohort studies.

Nature Medicine

Volume 24 Issue 9, September 2018

<https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/24/issues/9>

Editorial | 07 September 2018

[Clarifying access to data](#)

To facilitate access to and improve the discoverability of the data in our papers, Nature Medicine is making the data availability statement in our papers more prominent and its language more transparent.

Nature Reviews Immunology

Volume 18 Issue 9, September 2018

<https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/18/issues/8>

Perspective | 05 June 2018

[Antibodies and tuberculosis: finally coming of age?](#)

Most candidate vaccines for tuberculosis are designed to boost cell-mediated immunity to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the intracellular bacterium that causes the disease. This Opinion article considers the rationale for also harnessing antibody-mediated immunity in future tuberculosis vaccines.

Hao Li & Babak Javid

New England Journal of Medicine

September 6, 2018 Vol. 379 No. 10

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

Perspective

[A New Threat to Immigrants' Health — The Public-Charge](#)

Krista M. Perreira, Ph.D., Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Ph.D., and Jonathan Oberlander, Ph.D.

[Initial text]

The United States is making major changes to its immigration policies that are spilling over into health policy. In one such change, the Trump administration is drafting a rule on “public charges” that could have important consequences for access to medical care and the health of millions of immigrants and their families.¹ The concept of a public charge dates back to 19th-century immigration law. Under current guidelines, persons labeled as potential public charges can be denied legal entry to the United States. They can also be prevented from adjusting their status from a nonimmigrant visa category (e.g., a student or work visa) to legal permanent resident status. In addition, if they become public charges within the first 5 years after their admission to the United States, for reasons that existed before they came to the country, in rare cases they can be arrested and deported. Immigrants and their families consequently have strong incentives to avoid being deemed public charges.

Current guidelines define a public charge as a person who is primarily dependent on the government for more than half of personal income. In evaluating whether a person is likely to become a public charge, immigration officials take account of factors such as age, health, financial status, education, and skills...

[The Violence of Uncertainty — Undermining Immigrant and Refugee Health](#)

Breanne L. Grace, Ph.D., Rajeev Bais, M.D., M.P.H., and Benjamin J. Roth, Ph.D., M.S.W.

Immigrants and refugees in the United States have long faced structural violence due to unequal health care access. Now they're being subjected to “the violence of uncertainty,” enacted through systematic instability that exacerbates inequality and generates fear.

Pediatrics

September 2018, VOLUME 142 / ISSUE 3

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/142/3?current-issue=y>

Articles

[Legislation to Increase Uptake of HPV Vaccination and Adolescent Sexual Behaviors](#)

Erin E. Cook, Atheendar S. Venkataramani, Jane J. Kim, Rulla M. Tamimi, Michelle D. Holmes
Pediatrics Sep 2018, 142 (3) e20180458; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2018-0458

Legislation to raise uptake of HPV vaccination among adolescents was not associated with increases in risky sexual behavior in this quasi-experimental study.

[Prenatal Tetanus, Diphtheria, Acellular Pertussis Vaccination and Autism Spectrum Disorder](#)

Tracy A. Becerra-Culqui, Darios Getahun, Vicki Chiu, Lina S. Sy, Hung Fu Tseng
Pediatrics Sep 2018, 142 (3) e20180120; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2018-0120

In this retrospective observational cohort study, we evaluate the association between Tdap vaccination during pregnancy and ASD in children in an integrated health care system in Southern California.

[Primary Ovarian Insufficiency and Adolescent Vaccination](#)

Allison L. Naleway, Kathleen F. Mittendorf, Stephanie A. Irving, Michelle L. Henninger, Bradley Crane, Ning Smith, Matthew F. Daley, Julianne Gee
Pediatrics Sep 2018, 142 (3) e20180943; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2018-0943

We investigated the risk for young women of developing POI after adolescent vaccination. No increased risk was observed.

Adoption of Serogroup B Meningococcal Vaccine Recommendations

Allison Kempe, Mandy A. Allison, Jessica R. MacNeil, Sean T. O'Leary, Lori A. Crane, Brenda L. Beaty, Laura P. Hurley, Michaela Brtnikova, Megan C. Lindley, Alison P. Albert
Pediatrics Sep 2018, 142 (3) e20180344; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2018-0344

We examined how primary care physicians are adopting the MenB vaccine after it received a category B recommendation by the ACIP in 2015.

Meningococcal B Vaccine Immunogenicity in Children With Defects in Complement and Splenic Function

Federico Martínón-Torres, Ewa Bernatowska, Anna Shcherbina, Susanna Esposito, Leszek Szenborn, Magda Campins Marti, Stephen Hughes, Saul N. Faust, Luis I. Gonzalez-Granado, Ly-Mee Yu, Diego D'Agostino, Marco Calabresi, Daniela Toneatto, Matthew D. Snape
Pediatrics Sep 2018, 142 (3) e20174250; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2017-4250

Children with complement deficiency respond less well to immunization with 4CMenB than healthy children in the control category; surveillance for vaccine failures is required to determine the significance of this.

Special Articles

Understanding FDA-Approved Labeling and CDC Recommendations for Use of Vaccines

H. Cody Meissner, Karen Farizo, Douglas Pratt, Larry K. Pickering, Amanda C. Cohn
Pediatrics Sep 2018, 142 (3) e20180780; DOI: 10.1542/peds.2018-0780

Recommendations for the use of FDA-licensed vaccines are provided by the CDC. In this article, we discuss why a difference may exist between licensure and recommendations for vaccine use.

Pharmaceutics

Volume 10, Issue 2 (June 2018)
<http://www.mdpi.com/1999-4923/10/2>
[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 36, Issue 10, October 2018
<https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/36/10/page/1>
Current Opinion

Using Evidence from Randomised Controlled Trials in Economic Models: What Information is Relevant and is There a Minimum Amount of Sample Data Required to Make Decisions?

John W. Stevens

Systematic Review

[Costs of Invasive Meningococcal Disease: A Global Systematic Review](#)

[Bing Wang, Renee Santoreneos, Hossein Afzali, Lynne Giles](#)

PLOS Currents: Disasters

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

[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Currents: Outbreaks

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

[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS One

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

[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]

Research Article

[Barriers to supportive care during the Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa: Results of a qualitative study](#)

During the 2013–2016 West Africa Ebola outbreak, supportive care was the only non-experimental treatment option for patients with Ebola virus disease (EVD). However, providing care that would otherwise be routine for most clinical settings in the context of a highly contagious and lethal pathogen is much more challenging. The objective of this study was to document and deepen understanding of barriers to provision of supportive care in Ebola

treatment units (ETUs) as perceived by those involved in care delivery during the outbreak

Christine Loignon, Elysée Nouvet, François Couturier, Lynda Benhadj, Neill K. J. Adhikari, Srinivas Murthy, Rob A. Fowler, François Lamontagne

Research Article | published 05 Sep 2018 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0201091>

PLoS Pathogens

<http://journals.plos.org/plospathogens/>
[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]
[No new digest content identified]

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

<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/>
[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]
[No new digest content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 33 - Issue 4 - August 2018
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/prehospital-and-disaster-medicine/latest-issue>
[Reviewed earlier]

Preventive Medicine

Volume 114 Pages 1-232 (September 2018)
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/preventive-medicine/vol/114/suppl/C>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Proceedings of the Royal Society B

29 August 2018; volume 285, issue 1885
<http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/285/1885?current-issue=y>
[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health

September 2018 Volume 162, p1-154
<http://www.publichealthjrnl.com/current>
Editors' Choice

[The impacts of migration on maternal and child health services utilisation in Sub-Saharan Africa: evidence from Togo](#)

E.H. Atake
Published online: June 20, 2018

Original Research

[Vaccination against pertussis and influenza in pregnancy: a qualitative study of barriers and facilitators](#)

Anna Maisa, Sarah Milligan, Alison Quinn, Denise Boulter, Jillian Johnston, Charlene Treanor, Declan T. Bradley
Published online: July 14, 2018

Public Health Ethics

Volume 11, Issue 2, 1 July 2018

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

Special Symposium on Public Mental Health Ethics

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 133 Issue 5, September/October 2018

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

Reports and Recommendations

[Strengthening the Effectiveness of National, State, and Local Efforts to Improve HPV Vaccination Coverage in the United States: Recommendations From the National Vaccine Advisory Committee](#)

Approved by the National Vaccine Advisory Committee on June 25, 2018

First Published August 9, 2018; pp. 543–550

Research

[Quadrivalent Meningococcal Vaccine Uptake Among Men Who Have Sex With Men During a Meningococcal Outbreak in Los Angeles County, California, 2016-2017](#)

Ian W. Holloway, PhD, MSW, MPH, Elizabeth S. C. Wu, MPH, Jennifer Gildner, MSPH, Vincent L. Fenimore, PhD, MEd, Diane Tan, MSPH, Laura Randall, MPH, Paula M. Frew, PhD, MA, MPH

First Published September 6, 2018; pp. 559–569

Qualitative Health Research

Volume 28 Issue 11, September 2018

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

[No new digest content identified]

Research Ethics

Volume 14 Issue 2, April 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

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

[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

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

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

Thematic issue: Economics of NCDs

The global health burden of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) is large and growing, as this group of diseases already accounts for 70% of total deaths. Global evidence indicates that the

high health burden of NCDs translates into significant economic and social costs that threaten to diminish the quality of life of millions of individuals, impoverish families, jeopardize universal health coverage, and increase health disparities within and between countries. Evidence consistently shows that the NCD epidemic cannot be tackled through interventions and policies in the health sector alone. In particular, prevention measures that address NCD risk factors involve a range of sectors including finance, trade, education, agriculture, and transportation. As economics has become the common language among decision makers across sectors, it is imperative that health authorities leverage economic information to more effectively communicate the urgency of tackling NCDs and related risk factors.

This thematic issue of the Pan American Journal of Public Health is part of a continued collaboration between the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) and PAHO/WHO to facilitate intragovernmental dialogue for a better understanding of NCD issues by making economic evidence available in the Americas, and to assist countries in integrating economic approaches into their NCD prevention and control policies.

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Analysis

Volume 38, Issue 8 Pages: 1519-1761 August 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

Volume 11, 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Science

07 September 2018 Vol 361, Issue 6406

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Science Translational Medicine

05 September 2018 Vol 10, Issue 457

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 212 Pages 1-226 (September 2018)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/social-science-and-medicine/vol/212/suppl/C>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Systematic Reviews

<https://systematicreviewsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles>
[Accessed 8 Sep 2018]
[No new digest content identified]

Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases

July-August, 2018 Volume 24
<http://www.travelmedicinejournal.com/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

Volume 23, Issue 9 Pages: i-iv, 935-1044 September 2018
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13653156/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Vaccine

Volume 36, Issue 37 Pages 5495-5670 (5 September 2018)
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/vaccine/vol/36/issue/36>

Discussion Abstract only

[School entry vaccination requirement program: Experience from the Republic of Korea](#)

Young June Choe, Kwangsuk Park, Eunyoung Park, Insik Kong, Jong-Koo Lee
Pages 5497-5499

WHO reports

Discussion Abstract only

[Rabies vaccines: WHO position paper, April 2018 – Recommendations](#)

World Health Organization
Pages 5500-5503

Research article Open access

[Increasing influenza vaccine uptake in children: A randomised controlled trial](#)

Karene Hoi Ting Yeung, Marie Tarrant, Kate Ching Ching Chan, Wing Hung Tam, E. Anthony S. Nelson
Pages 5524-5535

Research article Open access

[The role of National Immunisation Technical Advisory Groups \(NITAGs\) in strengthening national vaccine decision-making: A comparative case study of Armenia, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda](#)

Natasha Howard, Helen Walls, Sadie Bell, Sandra Mounier-Jack
Pages 5536-5543

Research article Abstract only

[Vaccine confidence among mothers of young children, Slovenia, 2016](#)

Veronika Učakar, Mario Fafangel, Alenka Kraigher

Pages 5544-5550

Research article Open access

[Factors influencing vaccine acceptance and hesitancy in three informal settlements in Lusaka, Zambia](#)

Miguel Pugliese-Garcia, Leonard W. Heyerdahl, Chanda Mwamba, Sharon Nkwemu, ... Anjali Sharma

Pages 5617-5624

Research article Open access

[Strengthening routine immunization through measles-rubella elimination](#)

Robin J. Biellik, Walter A. Orenstein

Pages 5645-5650

Research article Open access

[National survey of pharmacy-based immunization services](#)

Salisa C. Westrick, Brandon J. Patterson, Mohammad S. Kader, Sanuwar Rashid, ... Mitchel C. Rothholz

Pages 5657-5664

Vaccine: Development and Therapy

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

[No new digest content identified]

Vaccines — Open Access Journal

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

(Accessed 8 Sep 2018)

Open Access Review

[Prevention of Cervical Cancer in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Advantages and Challenges of HPV Vaccination](#)

by [Eleanor Black](#) and [Robyn Richmond](#)

Vaccines **2018**, *6*(3), 61; <https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines6030061> (registering DOI) - 8 September 2018

Abstract

Cervical cancer is a critical public health issue in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), where it is the second leading cause of cancer among women and the leading cause of female cancer deaths. Incidence and mortality rates are substantially higher than in high-income countries with population-based screening programs, yet implementing screening programs in SSA has so far proven to be challenging due to financial, logistical, and sociocultural factors. Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination is an effective approach for primary prevention of cervical cancer and presents an opportunity to reduce the burden from cervical cancer in SSA. With a number of SSA countries now eligible for Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) support for vaccine introduction, it is timely to consider the factors that impede and facilitate implementation of vaccine programs in SSA. This article describes epidemiological features of cervical cancer in SSA and the current status of HPV vaccine implementation in SSA countries.

Rwanda's experience of achieving high vaccination coverage in their national HPV immunization program is used as a case study to explore effective approaches to the design and implementation of HPV vaccination programs in SSA. Key factors in Rwanda's successful implementation included government ownership and support for the program, school-based delivery, social mobilization, and strategies for reaching out-of-school girls. These findings might usefully be applied to other SSA countries planning for HPV vaccination.

Value in Health

August 2018 Volume 21, Issue 8, p897-1018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

* * * *

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

No new digest content identified.

* * * *

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 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

BBC

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Economist

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Financial Times

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Forbes

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Affairs

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Policy

<http://foreignpolicy.com/>

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Guardian

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New Yorker

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New York Times

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

Global health

[Vaccines Against H.I.V., Malaria and Tuberculosis Unlikely, Study Says](#)

Unless the \$3 billion spent annually on research triples, the world may not be able to invent vaccines or rapid cures for many ills of the poor.

By [Donald G. McNeil Jr.](#)

Sept. 7, 2018 Vaccines against H.I.V., malaria and tuberculosis — three major killers of the world's poor — are unlikely to be produced in the foreseeable future unless vastly more money is committed to finding them, a [new study](#) has concluded...

Wall Street Journal

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

Europe

[Romania’s Deadly Measles Outbreak Spotlights Widespread Rejection of Vaccines](#)

By Pietro Lombardi

Sep. 5, 2018 5:30 am ET

Vaccination rates have plummeted in Romania, exacerbating a measles outbreak, part of an escalating trend that has plagued Europe in recent years.

Washington Post

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new, unique, relevant content]

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[Think Tanks et al](#)

Brookings

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new relevant content]

Center for Global Development

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new relevant content]

CSIS

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new relevant content]

Council on Foreign Relations

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

Accessed 8 Sep 2018

[No new relevant content]

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Support for this service is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; Aeras; 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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