



Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review
22 June 2019
Center for Vaccine Ethics & Policy (CVEP)

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

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

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

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Milestones :: Perspectives :: Research

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World survey reveals people trust experts but want to know more about science

The world's biggest survey into public attitudes to health and science publishes today, revealing high overall global trust in doctors, nurses and scientists, and high confidence in vaccines.

News | 19 June 2019

Wellcome Global Monitor also shows, however, that half of the world's population say they know little – if anything – about science. And almost one in five feel excluded from the benefits of science.

The survey asks more than 140,000 people, aged 15 and older, in over 140 countries, how they think and feel about health and science.

It is the first global survey of its kind and highlights questions that need to be answered to ensure science and health research benefits everyone equally, wherever they are in the world. It also reveals attitudes about science that are important to improving global health, including a complex picture of confidence in vaccines in high-income countries.

Dr Jeremy Farrar, Director of Wellcome, which commissioned and funded the report, says: "Wellcome Global Monitor presents an unprecedented view of the relationship between science and society worldwide. No matter how great your idea, how exciting your new treatment, or how robust your science, it must be accepted by the people who stand to benefit from it. Vaccines, for example, are one of our most powerful public health tools, and we need people to have confidence in them if they are to be most effective."

Key findings from Wellcome Global Monitor

:: Three-quarters of the world's population trust doctors and nurses more than anyone else for health advice.

:: Globally, around eight in 10 people agree vaccines are safe, and nine in 10 people worldwide say their children have been vaccinated.

:: People living in high-income countries have the lowest confidence in vaccines.

:: In most parts of the world, higher confidence in health systems, governments and scientists is a sign of high trust in vaccines – but the picture is more complicated in Europe.

:: In almost every region of the world men are significantly more likely to say they have a good level of understanding of science compared with women.

:: [Read the report online](#)

:: [Watch a recording of the launch event \(op](#)

Wellcome Global Monitor highlights

More than three-quarters of the world's population agree that vaccines are safe and effective

:: Worldwide, 79% of people agree that vaccines are safe and 84% agree that they are effective.

:: Trust in vaccines tends to be strongly linked to trust in scientists and medical professionals; people who have strong trust in scientists overall are more trusting of vaccines, and vice versa.

:: Bangladesh and Rwanda have the strongest confidence in vaccines – with almost all people in both countries agreeing vaccines are safe, effective and important for children to have. Rwanda also has the highest trust in their healthcare system, at 97% – compared to a global average of 76%.

:: However, around a fifth of people in Europe either disagree or are unsure of whether vaccines are safe. This is despite 86% trusting doctors and nurses and 21% showing high trust in scientists.

:: The lowest confidence levels in relation to vaccines are in Western Europe where more than one in five (22%) of people disagree that vaccines are safe, and in Eastern Europe where 17% disagree that vaccines are effective.

:: France has the lowest levels of trust in vaccines globally: a third (33%) of its inhabitants disagree that vaccines are safe and a tenth (10%) disagree they are important for children to have.

Most parents say their children are vaccinated – and most adults agree they are important

:: 92% of parents worldwide say their children have received a vaccine to prevent them from getting childhood diseases.

:: 92% of adults globally, including those who do not have children, agree vaccines are important for children to have.

:: But worldwide 6% of parents say their children are unvaccinated, representing more than 188 million parents globally.

:: The countries with the highest numbers of parents claiming to not vaccinate their children are China (9%), Austria (8%) and Japan (7%).

Charlie Weller, Head of Vaccines at Wellcome, says: "It is reassuring that almost all parents worldwide are vaccinating their children. However, there are pockets of lower confidence in vaccines across the world and we cannot afford to be complacent. To ensure society gets the full benefit of vaccines, we need to make sure that people have confidence in both the safety and effectiveness of vaccines and understand more about the complex reasons why this is not always the case."

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New Multi-Partner Trust Fund launched to combat Antimicrobial Resistance globally

In a major boost to combat one of the gravest risks to global human health security, a dedicated funding vehicle allowing national, regional and global partners to devote resources to accelerate global action against Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) was unveiled here today at a Ministerial Conference.

Noordwijk, The Netherlands, 19 June 2019 - The [Tripartite](#) – a joint effort by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO), launched the AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund, which is being supported by an initial contribution of \$5 million from the Government of the Netherlands.

The AMR Trust Fund has a five-year scope, through 2024, and aims to scale up efforts to support countries to counter the immediate threat of AMR, arguably the most complex threat to global health.

Antimicrobial resistance refers to the natural ability of bacteria and other microbes to develop resistance to the medicines we use to treat them, and the process is accelerated by inappropriate or excessive use of pharmaceutical products designed to kill unwanted pathogens in humans, animals and crops. In particular, the overuse and misuse of antibiotics in human and animal health is fueling resistance.

The rise of AMR, poses a threat described as a “silent tsunami”. Drug-resistant microorganisms now account for an estimated 700,000 deaths a year, a figure that could increase to 10 million deaths each year if no action is taken.

...Funding appeal

The immediate funding appeal is for \$70 million, to be used to support countries and the implementation of the Tripartite’s AMR Workplan 2019-2020, particularly in providing technical support to countries designing National Action Plans on AMR and to scale up local action.

Prominent among the AMR Trust Fund’s ultimate desired outcomes is a world where infectious diseases can continue to be treated with effective and safe antimicrobials and one in which resistance is monitored and controlled at a slower pace. The pathway to that success entails activities ranging from awareness raising and the drafting of national action plans to surveillance of AMR trends and better ensuring responsible antimicrobial sales and use patterns.

Inaction, due to policy or implementation inadequacies, threatens to make common infections more difficult to treat and lifesaving medical procedures and treatments riskier to perform.

Inaction could also raise food insecurity and rural poverty, when animal illnesses can no longer be effectively treated using veterinary medicines.

The AMR Trust Fund provides a joint mechanism for clear attribution and transparency of all sources of finance, while its activities will be based on the application of best practices, scaling up activities that have worked and innovative approaches to ensure that today’s cures are available for future generations.

Note:

The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, the UN center of expertise in pooled funding mechanisms, will act as trustee of the Fund. The UN MPTF Office, acting as an independent trustee, will provide real-time information on contributions and use of resources of donor contributions through the MPTF Office Gateway (mptf.undp.org).

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1 in 3 people globally do not have access to safe drinking water – UNICEF, WHO

New report on inequalities in access to water, sanitation and hygiene also reveals more than half of the world does not have access to safe sanitation services.

18/06/2019

NEW YORK/GENEVA, 18 JUNE 2019 – Billions of people around the world are continuing to suffer from poor access to water, sanitation and hygiene, according to a new report by UNICEF and the World Health Organization. Some 2.2 billion people around the world do not have safely managed* drinking water services, 4.2 billion people do not have safely managed sanitation services, and 3 billion lack basic** handwashing facilities.

The Joint Monitoring Programme report, [Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2000-2017: Special focus on inequalities](#) finds that, while significant progress has been made toward achieving universal access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene, there are huge gaps in the quality of services provided.

...The report reveals that 1.8 billion people have gained access to basic drinking water services since 2000, but there are vast inequalities in the accessibility, availability and quality of these services. It is estimated that 1 in 10 people (785 million) still lack basic services, including the 144 million who drink untreated surface water. The data shows that 8 in 10 people living in rural areas lacked access to these services and in one in four countries with estimates for different wealth groups, coverage of basic services among the richest was at least twice as high as among the poorest.

"Countries must double their efforts on sanitation or we will not reach universal access by 2030," said Dr Maria Neira, WHO Director, Department of Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health. "If countries fail to step up efforts on sanitation, safe water and hygiene, we will continue to live with diseases that should have been long ago consigned to the history books: diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, hepatitis A and neglected tropical diseases including trachoma, intestinal worms and schistosomiasis. Investing in water, sanitation and hygiene is cost-effective and good for society in so many ways. It is an essential foundation for good health."

The report also says that 2.1 billion people have gained access to basic sanitation services since 2000 but in many parts of the world the wastes produced are not safely managed. It also reveals that 2 billion people still lack basic sanitation, among whom 7 out of 10 live in rural areas and one third live in the Least Developed Countries.

Since 2000, the proportion of the population practicing open defecation has been halved, from 21 per cent to 9 per cent, and 23 countries have achieved near elimination, meaning less than 1 per cent of the population is practicing open defecation. **Yet, 673 million people still practice open defecation, and they are increasingly concentrated in 'high burden' countries***.** Worse, in 39 countries, the number of people practicing open defecation actually increased, the majority of which are in sub-Saharan Africa where many countries have experienced strong population growth over this period.

Finally, the report highlights **new data showing 3 billion people lack basic handwashing facilities with soap and water at home in 2017.** It also shows that nearly three quarters of the population of the Least Developed Countries did not have basic handwashing facilities. **Every year, 297 000 children under 5 years die due to diarrhea linked to inadequate WASH. Poor sanitation and contaminated water are also linked to transmission of diseases such as cholera, dysentery, hepatitis A, and typhoid...**

**Safely managed drinking water and sanitation services: Drinking water from sources located on premises, free from contamination and available when needed, and using hygienic toilets from which wastes are treated and disposed of safely.*

***Basic services: Having a protected drinking water source that takes less than thirty minutes to collect water from, using an improved toilet or latrine that does not have to be shared with other households, and having handwashing facilities with soap and water in the home.*

****High burden countries: More than 5 per cent of the population practiced open defecation in 2017 include: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan Philippines, Sudan, South Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.*

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DRC – Ebola/Measles/Cholera

WHO flags critical funding gap, calls for political parties to join fight against Ebola

WHO Director-General briefs Member States on situation in DRC and appeals for funding for the Ebola response

19 June 2019 *News release Geneva*

The Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will only end with bipartisan political cooperation and community ownership, according to the World Health Organization's Director-General, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. He was speaking to Member States in Geneva after returning from a visit to DRC, where he reviewed the health response and met with leaders from multiple sectors to galvanize their commitment. The organization is also facing a severe funding gap for the response.

Political cooperation must come from across party lines and across borders," said Dr Tedros. "Bipartisan political leadership in DRC is the only way that communities will eventually understand the threat of Ebola and take ownership in ending the outbreak. Meanwhile, other countries have a global responsibility to support the dedicated health responders—from DRC, from across Africa and across the world—who are bravely working to save lives."

WHO's funding needs for the response are US\$98 million, of which US\$44 million have been received, leaving a gap of US\$54 million. The funding shortfall is immediate and critical: if the funds are not received, WHO will be unable to sustain the response at the current scale. Other partners are also facing shortfalls that have led some to reduce or stop operations. The response risks being driven by decisions related to financial capacity rather than operational needs...

Disease Outbreak News (DONs)

Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo

20 June 2019

This week saw a continued, gradual decrease in the number of new Ebola virus disease (EVD) cases from the hotspots of Katwa and Butembo compared to the previous weeks. However,

these encouraging signs are offset by a marked increase in case incidence in Mabalako Health Zone, and especially in Aloya Health Area (Figure 1). While the spread of EVD to new geographic areas remains low, in the health zones of Bunia, Lubero, Komanda and Rwampara, recent reintroduction events illustrate the high risks in previously affected areas. Along with the rise in cases in Mabalako, there was also an accompanying increase in healthcare worker (HCW) and nosocomial infections. These findings highlight the ongoing need to comprehensively strengthen the infection prevention and control measures in the various healthcare facilities operating in these areas. The occurrence of EVD infections in these health areas also place a strain on the already limited security resources needed to facilitate access for effective response activities to continue....

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Emergencies

POLIO

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Polio this week as of 19 June 2019

:: In Angola, a circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been confirmed. See 'Central Africa' section below for more information.

:: In the Horn of Africa, a cVDPV2 case has been detected in Somali province, Ethiopia, linked to the ongoing cVDPV2 outbreak affecting the region (notably Somalia). Since detection of the cVDPVs in the Horn of Africa in 2018, Ethiopia had declared these outbreaks – together with the Ministries of Health of Kenya and Somalia – to be a regional public health emergency and has been participating in regional outbreak response.

:: In Papua New Guinea, more than one million children are to be vaccinated against measles-rubella and polio. More. To mark the launch of the campaign, the Honorable Prime Minister James Marape personally administered polio vaccine at a launch ceremony. More.

Summary of new viruses this week:

:: **Pakistan** – two WPV1 cases and one WPV1-positive environmental sample;

:: **Nigeria** – five circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) positive environmental samples;

:: **Ethiopia** – one cVDPV2 case;

:: **Somalia** – one cVDPV2 isolated from a healthy community contact; and,

:: **Iran** – one WPV1-positive environmental sample.

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Editor's Note:

WHO has posted a [refreshed emergencies page](#) which presents an updated listing of Grade 3,2,1 emergencies as below.

WHO Grade 3 Emergencies [to 22 Jun 2019]

Democratic Republic of the Congo

:: WHO flags critical funding gap, calls for political parties to join fight against Ebola 19 June 2019

:: 46: Situation report on the Ebola outbreak in North Kivu 18 June 2019

:: Disease Outbreak News (DONs) Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo 20 June 2019

[See DRC Ebola above for detail]

Mozambique floods

:: Second round of cholera vaccination launches in Cabo Delgado 17 June 2019

Syrian Arab Republic

:: Turkish and Syrian health workers stand together to deliver health services for refugees 19 June 2019

Myanmar - No new digest announcements identified

Nigeria - No new digest announcements identified

Somalia - No new digest announcements identified

South Sudan - No new digest announcements identified

Yemen - No new digest announcements identified

Editor's Note:

The Bangladesh - Rohingya crisis is now listed as a Grade 2 emergency below.

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WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 22 Jun 2019]

occupied Palestinian territory

:: Powering health: WHO brings solar energy to the health sector in Gaza 17 June 2019

Afghanistan - No new digest announcements identified

Cameroon - No new digest announcements identified

Central African Republic - No new digest announcements identified

Cyclone Idai - No new digest announcements identified

Ethiopia - No new digest announcements identified

Iran floods 2019 - No new digest announcements identified

Iraq - No new digest announcements identified

Libya - No new digest announcements identified

Malawi floods - No new digest announcements identified

MERS-CoV - No new digest announcements identified

Niger - No new digest announcements identified

Sudan - No new digest announcements identified

Ukraine - No new digest announcements identified

Zimbabwe - No new digest announcements identified

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WHO Grade 1 Emergencies [to 22 Jun 2019]

Tanzania

:: Cross border disease outbreak simulation exercise reinforces preparedness in East Africa
12 June 2019

Angola - *No new digest announcements identified*

Chad - *No new digest announcements identified*

Djibouti - *No new digest announcements identified*

Indonesia - Sulawesi earthquake 2018 - *No new digest announcements identified*

Kenya - *No new digest announcements identified*

Mali - *No new digest announcements identified*

Namibia - viral hepatitis - *No new digest 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.

Yemen

:: Yemen: Flash floods Flash Update No. 2 As of 17 June 2019

Syrian Arab Republic - *No new digest announcements identified*

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UN OCHA – Corporate Emergencies

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

Editor's Note:

Ebola in the DRC has been added as a OCHA "Corporate Emergency" this week:

EBOLA OUTBREAK IN THE DRC

:: République démocratique du Congo Rapport de situation, 21 juin 2019

CYCLONE IDAI and Kenneth - *No new digest announcements identified*

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WHO & Regional Offices [to 22 Jun 2019]

Papua New Guinea: Over 1 million children to be vaccinated against measles-rubella and polio

17 June 2019 *News release Papua New Guinea*

...1 million children under five years old in Papua New Guinea who are targeted in the ongoing nationwide free vaccination campaign against three dangerous diseases: measles, rubella and polio. The 3-week campaign that started on 11 June 2019 is led by the National Department of Health, with support from the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and other partners.

The integrated measles-rubella and polio campaign implemented in the country follows a series of polio vaccination campaigns in Papua New Guinea after a confirmation of a polio outbreak in June 2018. To date, the country has conducted seven rounds of polio campaigns, including three sub-national vaccinations (July 2018, August 2018, December 2018) and four nationwide campaigns (October 2018, November 2018, March 2019 and April 2019).

More than 3.3 million children under 15 years old have received multiple doses of the polio vaccines in the last 10 months...

20 June 2019

News release

[WHO highlights scarcity of treatment for epilepsy in low-income countries](#)

19 June 2019

News release

[WHO flags critical funding gap, calls for political parties to join fight against Ebola](#)

[See DRC Ebola above for detail]

18 June 2019

News release

[In the face of slow progress, WHO offers a new tool and sets a target to accelerate action against antimicrobial resistance](#)

18 June 2019

News release

[1 in 3 people globally do not have access to safe drinking water – UNICEF, WHO](#)

[See Milestones above for detail]

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[Weekly Epidemiological Record, 21 June 2019, vol. 94, 25 \(pp. 289–292\)](#)

:: [Plague around the world in 2019](#)

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WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

WHO African Region AFRO

:: [As post-cyclone resettlement, 200 000 people lack access to health services in Mozambique](#)

21 June 2019

:: [Behind the scenes in the Ebola response : The logistician](#) 21 June 2019

:: [Polio: Emergency response is being set up in Bambari.](#) 20 June 2019

:: [Deputy Governor says Lagos will ensure no poliovirus is isolated in any part of the State again](#)

20 June 2019

:: [WHO supports Adamawa following declaration of a new outbreak of cholera in three Local Government Areas](#) 20 June 2019

:: [Uganda hosts Inaugural African Hepatitis Summit](#) 19 June 2019

:: [Minister of Health of Rwanda reminds to strengthen measures to prevent the spread of Ebola to Rwanda](#) 16 June 2019

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

:: WHO highlights scarcity of treatment for epilepsy in low-income countries (06/20/2019)

:: PAHO Director highlights regional health priorities in presentation to OAS (06/19/2019)

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

No new digest content identified.

WHO European Region EURO

:: Turkish and Syrian health workers stand together to deliver health services for refugees 19-06-2019

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

:: WHO welcomes Egypt's support to 14 African countries in their fight against hepatitis C
Kampala, Uganda, 20 June 2019

WHO Western Pacific Region

- No new digest announcements identified

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CDC/ACIP [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

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

MMWR News Synopsis for Friday, June 21, 2019

Trends in the Laboratory Detection of Rotavirus Before and After Implementation of Routine Rotavirus Vaccination — United States, 2000–2018

Rotavirus vaccination has dramatically reduced U.S. disease burden and altered seasonal patterns. Improving coverage and on-time rotavirus vaccination of children is critical to maximize public health benefit. Rotavirus, a common cause of gastroenteritis in young children, is preventable with vaccines used in the United States since 2006. CDC analyzed laboratory testing data for rotavirus collected through national surveillance during the pre-vaccine (2000–2006) and post-vaccine (2007–2018) periods. In the post-vaccine period, we observed a decline in annual rotavirus tests; the annual peak in positive tests declined and the rotavirus season was shorter. A biennial rotavirus seasonal pattern emerged with alternating years of low and high disease activity. Rotavirus vaccination has dramatically reduced the disease burden. Peak rotavirus activity declined by more than two thirds, from an annual median of 43.1% in the pre-vaccine era to 14.0% in the post-vaccine era; and peak season was shortened from 26 weeks to 9 weeks. These changes have been sustained over 11 post-vaccine-introduction seasons. To maximize the public health impact, efforts to improve coverage and on-time rotavirus vaccination should continue.

Update: Influenza Activity in the United States During the 2018–19 Season and Composition of the 2019–20 Influenza Vaccine

The 2018–19 influenza season in the United States was of moderate severity and lasted 21 weeks, making it the longest season in 10 years. Influenza vaccination is the best way to

reduce the risk of influenza and its potentially serious consequences, including hospitalizations in adults and deaths in children. Influenza antiviral medications are an important adjunct to vaccination in the treatment and prevention of influenza. U.S. influenza-like illness activity began increasing in November 2018, peaked during mid–February, and returned below baseline in mid-April 2019. Influenza A viruses predominated with very little influenza B activity. Two waves of influenza A were notable during this extended season: A(H1N1)pdm09 from October 2018 to mid-February 2019 and A(H3N2) from February through May 2019. Compared to the 2017-18 season, hospitalization rates were lower among adults but higher among children. The majority of A(H1N1)pdm09 and influenza B viruses characterized antigenically and genetically were similar to recommended Northern Hemisphere 2018-2019 cell grown vaccine reference viruses; however, the majority of A(H3N2) viruses were antigenically distinct from the vaccine virus, prompting a change to the 2019-20 Northern Hemisphere A(H3N2) vaccine component to an A/Kansas/14/2017 (H3N2)-like virus.

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Africa CDC [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

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China CDC

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

No new digest content identified.

National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China

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

No new digest content identified.

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Announcements

Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

The Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute is a non-profit biotech organization. Our mission is to develop products to fight malaria, tuberculosis, and diarrheal diseases—three major causes of mortality, poverty, and inequality in developing countries. The world has unprecedented scientific tools at its disposal; now is the time to use them to save the lives of the world's poorest people
No new digest content identified.

CARB-X [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

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

06.17.2019 |

CARB-X awards Oxford Drug Design funding to develop a new class of antibiotics to treat drug-resistant Gram-negative infections

CARB-X is awarding Oxford Drug Design Ltd. of Oxford, UK, up to \$2.55 million in non-dilutive funding with the possibility of \$4.24 million more if certain project milestones are met, to develop a new class of antibiotics for the treatment of Gram-negative bacterial infections using an approach designed to reduce the likelihood that resistance will emerge.

CEPI – Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations [to 22 Jun 2019]

<http://cepi.net/>

No new digest content identified.

Clinton Health Access Initiative, Inc. (CHAI) [to 22 Jun 2019]

<https://clintonhealthaccess.org/about/>

No new digest content identified.

EDCTP [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

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

17 June 2019

ASAAP paediatric malaria treatment study kicks off in Ghana

The ASAAP project – a multi-country, multi-site clinical study to evaluate a new malaria triple therapy for children – has its kick-off meeting today in Accra, Ghana. The project is led and coordinated by Dr Oumou Maiga-Ascofaré of the Kumasi Centre...

Emory Vaccine Center [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

European Medicines Agency [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

News and press releases

No new digest content identified.

European Vaccine Initiative [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

FDA [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Fondation Mérieux [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

Event

Inauguration of a health center in Lebanon

June 21, 2019 - Lebanon

On June 21, a new health center was inaugurated in Duris, Baalbeck-Hermel Governorate in northeastern Lebanon.

The partners of this international solidarity project, represented by Dr. Jamil Jabak, Minister of Health of Lebanon, Mr. Bachir Khodr, Governor of Baalbek-Hermel, Gen. Nazih Njeim, Mayor of Duris, Dr. Kamel Mohanna, President of Amel Association, Ms. Isabelle Rosabrunetto, Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Prince's Government of Monaco, and Mr. Alain Mérieux, President of the Mérieux Foundation, gathered for the inauguration ceremony.

The Mérieux Foundation built this medical center with funding from the International Cooperation Department of the Prince's Government of Monaco and Fondation Christophe et Rodolphe Mérieux. The project was also supported by the municipality of Duris, which provided the land, and the Governor of Baalbek-Hermel, who facilitated the project...

Announcement

General Jean-Pierre Bosser appointed Director General of the Mérieux Foundation

June 18, 2019 - Lyon (France)

The meeting of the Mérieux Foundation Board of Directors, presided by Alain Mérieux, took place on June 14th. The Board unanimously approved the appointment of General Jean-Pierre Bosser as Director General of the Mérieux Foundation.

General Bosser, currently Chief of Staff of the French Army, will take on his new role at the foundation in September 2019.

"I am delighted to welcome General Bosser to lead our foundation", said Alain Mérieux, President of the Mérieux Foundation. "We share the same long-term vision for the greater good. General Bosser's experience and understanding of the realities of the field will be invaluable to us in carrying out our mission to serve public health and thus help the most vulnerable populations."

Gavi [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

GHIT Fund [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

Global Fund [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

News

Sir Elton John and President Macron Call for \$14 Billion for Global Fund Replenishment

21 June 2019

PARIS – Sir Elton John joined French President Emmanuel Macron to call on the world to raise at least US\$14 billion for the Global Fund to save 16 million lives over the next three years. The two addressed supporters of the Solidays music festival after President Macron presented Sir Elton the Légion d'honneur, France's highest award, for his lifetime contribution to the arts and the fight against HIV.

"The fight against AIDS has been my passion for many, many years," said Sir Elton. "We have made such incredible progress, but we cannot become complacent. A fully replenished Global Fund is essential if we are going to consign this disease to history. I commend President Macron for his leadership in this effort."

Sir Elton was joined by President Macron, who called on the world to step up the fight to save 16 million lives through a successful Replenishment of the Global Fund.

Watch the full remarks [here](#).

News

The Global Fund Praises Botswana's Move to Uphold Rights of LGBT People

17 June 2019

Hilleman Laboratories [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Human Vaccines Project [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

IAVI [to 22 Jun 2019]
<https://www.iavi.org/newsroom>
No new digest content identified.

IFFIm
<http://www.iffim.org/library/news/press-releases/>
No new digest content identified.

IFRC [to 22 Jun 2019]
<http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/news/press-releases/>
Selected Press Releases, Announcements
No new digest content identified.

IVAC [to 22 Jun 2019]
<https://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/ivac/index.html>
No new digest content identified.

IVI [to 22 Jun 2019]
<http://www.ivi.int/>
IVI News & Announcements
[Prof. Young Chul Sung, biotech leader, personally donates US\\$8.4 million to IVI](#)
Fund to support IVI's projects to vaccinate children in developing countries throughout Asia-Pacific and Africa, to develop vaccines against emerging viruses
June 18, 2019 – SEOUL, South Korea. The International Vaccine Institute (IVI) held a donation ceremony at its headquarters in Seoul in honor of Prof. Young-Chul Sung of Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH) on June 18, 2019. Prof. Sung, a biotech leader who is a member of the Korea Support Committee for IVI (KSC), signed an agreement during the ceremony to personally donate 10 billion KRW (US\$8.43 million) to IVI via the KSC. The donation, the biggest ever to IVI by an individual donor, is earmarked to fund multi-year vaccination projects for the prevention of neglected infectious diseases in children in developing countries throughout in Asia-Pacific and Africa, and laboratory research projects to develop vaccines against emerging viral diseases...

JEE Alliance [to 22 Jun 2019]
<https://www.jeealliance.org/>
Selected News and Events
No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 22 Jun 2019]
<http://www.msf.org/>
Selected News; Project Updates, Reports
Libya

"Healthwise, it was a disaster" in Libya's Zintan and Gharyan ...

Project Update 21 Jun 2019

Mali

Violence in central Mali has reached unprecedented levels

Interview 20 Jun 2019

Yemen

Aerial bombardments in Sa'ada

Project Update 20 Jun 2019

South Sudan

Life inside or outside a displacement camp

Project Update 20 Jun 2019

Mexico

Mass arrests drive migrants underground and cut them off from...

Press Release 19 Jun 2019

Refugees, IDPs and people on the move

Refugees around the world: Stories of survival

Voices from the Field 19 Jun 2019

DRC Ebola outbreaks

Crisis update - June 2019

Crisis Update 17 Jun 2019

Democratic Republic of Congo

Restoring trust among communities fearful of Ebola

Project Update 13 Jun 2019

NIH [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

June 19, 2019

Study of multiethnic genomes identifies 27 genetic variants associated with disease

— NIH-funded research highlights need for diversity in study populations, creates a comprehensive genomic toolkit for scientists.

PATH [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

UNAIDS [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

Selected Press Releases/Reports/Statements

21 June 2019

[Virtual communities power HIV services in China](#)

20 June 2019

[Botswana enters new phase of AIDS response](#)

19 June 2019

[China marks International AIDS Candlelight Memorial Day](#)

18 June 2019

[Young women more affected by HIV than young men in western and central Africa](#)

[UNAIDS continues to support the response to the HIV outbreak in Pakistan](#)

[Ukraine: government to fund publicly procured HIV services](#)

UNICEF [to 22 Jun 2019]

<https://www.unicef.org/media/press-releases>

Selected Statements, Press Releases, Reports

Statement

[Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore following three-day visit to Mexico](#)

21/06/2019

Press release

[Geneva Palais briefing note on the situation for children in the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon](#)

Over 80 per cent of schools closed as a result of crisis, denying more than 600,000 children access to education

21/06/2019

Press release

[1 in 3 people globally do not have access to safe drinking water – UNICEF, WHO](#)

New report on inequalities in access to water, sanitation and hygiene also reveals more than half of the world does not have access to safe sanitation services.

18/06/2019

[See Milestones above for detail]

Statement

[UNICEF condemns use of children as human bombs in north-east Nigeria](#)

Statement by UNICEF Representative in Nigeria, Peter Hawkins

17/06/2019

Vaccine Confidence Project [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

Confidence Commentary:

New Global Monitor in Public Trust in Science, Health and Vaccines

19 Jun, 2019

The Wellcome Trust launched their first Global Monitor surveying over 140,000 individuals in 140 countries regarding their trust in science, scientists, health professionals and vaccines. The Global Monitor adopted the Vaccine Confidence Project's Vaccine Confidence Index (TM) to measure confidence in vaccine importance, safety and effectiveness...

Vaccine Education Center – Children's Hospital of Philadelphia [to 22 Jun 2019]

<http://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/vaccine-education-center>

No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

News | 19 June 2019

World survey reveals people trust experts but want to know more about science

Wellcome Global Monitor 2018 shows high overall global trust in doctors, nurses and scientists, and confidence in vaccines.

[See Milestones above for detail]

The Wistar Institute [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 22 Jun 2019]

<http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/press-releases/2019/>

19/06/19

New Multi-Partner Trust Fund launched to combat Antimicrobial Resistance globally

In a major boost to combat one of the gravest risks to global human health security, a dedicated funding vehicle allowing national, regional and global partners to devote resources to accelerate global action against Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) was unveiled here today at a Ministerial Conference.

[See Milestones above for detail]

.....

BIO [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

IFPMA [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

PhRMA [to 22 Jun 2019]

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

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

July 2019 Volume 47, Issue 7, p735-856

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

July 2019 Volume 57, Issue 1, p1-134

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

American Journal of Public Health

July 2019 109(7)

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 100, Issue 6, 2019

<http://www.ajtmh.org/content/journals/14761645/100/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Annals of Internal Medicine

18 June 2019 Vol: 170, Issue 12

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Global Health

May 2019 - Volume 4 - 3

<https://gh.bmj.com/content/4/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

Research article

[Observational study of a new strategy and management policy for measles prevention in medical personnel in a hospital setting](#)

At the end of March 2018, a clustered outbreak of measles associated with health care workers occurred in northern Taiwan. Prior to this study, the policy for measles vaccination for physicians and nurses in M...

Authors: Chang-Pan Liu, Hsi-Peng Lu and Tainyi Luor

Citation: BMC Infectious Diseases 2019 19:551

Published on: 21 June 2019

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

Research article

| 20 June 2019

[A scoping review on the roles and tasks of peer reviewers in the manuscript review process in biomedical journals](#)

Although peer reviewers play a key role in the manuscript review process, their roles and tasks are poorly defined. Clarity around this issue is important as it may influence the quality of peer reviewer reports. This scoping review explored the roles and tasks of peer reviewers of biomedical journals.

Authors: Ketevan Glonti, Daniel Cauchi, Erik Cobo, Isabelle Boutron, David Moher and Darko Hren

Research article

[Postmarketing commitments for novel drugs and biologics approved by the US Food and Drug Administration: a cross-sectional analysis](#)

Postmarketing commitments are clinical studies that pharmaceutical companies agree to conduct at the time of FDA approval, but which are not required by statute or regulation. As FDA increasingly adopts a life...

Authors: Joshua D. Wallach, Anita T. Luxkaranayagam, Sanket S. Dhruva, Jennifer E. Miller and Joseph S. Ross

Citation: BMC Medicine 2019 17:117

Published on: 17 June 2019

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

Research article

[The feasibility of universal HPV vaccination program in Shenzhen of China: a health policy analysis](#)

HPV vaccination for the prioritized adolescent girls is well accepted and implemented in developed countries as an effective measure for cervical cancer prevention and control with increasing population-level ...

Authors: Ruirui Chen and Eliza Wong

Citation: BMC Public Health 2019 19:781

Published on: 20 June 2019

Research article

[Newspaper coverage before and after the HPV vaccination crisis began in Japan: a text mining analysis](#)

The human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination coverage rate has fallen sharply in Japan since 2013, when newspapers began covering negative campaigns against the vaccination. We examined and compared contents fro...

Authors: Tsuyoshi Okuhara, Hirono Ishikawa, Masafumi Okada, Mio Kato and Takahiro Kiuchi

Citation: BMC Public Health 2019 19:770

Published on: 17 June 2019

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Open

June 2019 - Volume 9 - 6

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 97, Number 6, June 2019, 377-440

<https://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/97/6/en/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Child Care, Health and Development

Volume 45, Issue 4 Pages: 473-612 July 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Therapeutics

June 2019 Volume 41, Issue 6, p1005-1226

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Trials

Volume 16 Issue 3, June 2019

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/ctja/16/2>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Contemporary Clinical Trials

Volume 81 Pages 1-122 (June 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/contemporary-clinical-trials/vol/81/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Genetic Medicine Reports

Volume 7, Issue 2, June 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40142/7/2>

Topical Collection

Consent and Autonomy in the Genomics Era

Genomic tests offer increased opportunity for diagnosis, but their outputs are often uncertain and complex; results may need to be revised and/or may not be relevant until some future time. We discuss the challenges that this presents for consent and autonomy.

Rachel Horton, Anneke Lucassen

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

June 2019 - Volume 32 - Issue 3

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Developing World Bioethics

Volume 19, Issue 2 Pages: 61-122 June 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 29, Issue 4, 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

Volume 43, Issue 3 Pages: 457-708 July 2019

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

Papers

Assessing the cost-effectiveness of interventions within a humanitarian organisation

Chloe Puett

Pages: 575-590

First Published: 22 April 2019

Supply chain and logistics competencies in humanitarian aid

Graham Heaslip, Alain Vaillancourt, Peter Tatham, Gyongyi Kovacs, Deborah Blackman, Marian Crowley Henry

Pages: 686-708

First Published: 07 June 2019

EMBO Reports

Volume 20 Issue 6 June 2019

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

Science & Society 24 May 2019

Re-identifiability of genomic data and the GDPR: Assessing the re-identifiability of genomic data in light of the EU General Data Protection Regulation

Mahsa Shabani, Luca Marelli

The EU Data Protection Regulation has wide-ranging implications for research based on anonymized personal genomic and genetic data given the realistic risk of re-identification.

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 25, Number 6—June 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemics

Volume 27 Pages 1-132 (June 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/epidemics/vol/27/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 147 - 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Ethics & Human Research

Volume 41, Issue 3 May-June 2019

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/25782363/2019/41/3>

Research Burdens, Benefits, and Risks

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 29, Issue 3, June 2019

<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/29/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

Genome Medicine

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

[Accessed 24 Nov 2018]

[No new digest content identified]

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)

Vol. 7, No. 1 March 22, 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Public Health

Volume 14, 2019 Issue 8

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 24 Nov 2018]

Research

| 18 June 2019

[**The integration of the global HIV/AIDS response into universal health coverage: desirable, perhaps possible, but far from easy**](#)

Authors: Gorik Ooms and Krista Kruja

Health Affairs

Vol. 38, No. 6 June 2019

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

Community Care For High-Need Patients

[Reviewed earlier]

Health and Human Rights

Volume 21, Issue 1, June 2019

<https://www.hhrjournal.org/volume-21-issue-1-june-2019/>

Special Section on Global Health Fieldwork Ethics and Human Rights

Special Section on Invoking Health and Human Rights in the United States

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 14 - Issue 3 - July 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Equity

Volume 2, Issue 1 / December 2018

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 34, Issue 3, April 2019,

<https://academic.oup.com/heapol/issue/33/10>

[New issue; No new digest content identified]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

Number 75, May 2019

<https://odihpn.org/magazine/communication-community-engagement-humanitarian-response/>

Special Feature: Making humanitarian action work for women and girls

by HPN May 2019

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

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

Citing experience from Vanuatu, [Jane Newnham](#) explains how women will choose to use contraceptives even during a humanitarian response, when services and counselling are delivered in an appropriate and responsive way. Drawing on experience in Bangladesh, [Tamara Fetter](#) and colleagues challenge the belief that abortion is a non-essential service, or too complicated for humanitarian actors to provide. [Darcy Ataman](#), [Shannon Johnson](#), [Justin Cikuru](#)

and Jaime Cundy reflect on an innovative programme using music therapy to help survivors of trauma.

Emilie Rees Smith, Emma Symonds and Lauryn Oates highlight lessons from the STAGE education programme in Afghanistan, and Degan Ali and Dega Saleh outline how African Development Solutions is helping women and girls take on leadership and decision-making roles in Somalia. Fiona Samuels and Taveeshi Gupta explore patterns of suicide among young people in Vietnam, with a particular focus on girls, and Subhashni Raj, Brigitte Laboukly and Shantony Moli illustrate the importance of a gendered approach to community-based disaster risk reduction in the South-West Pacific. Nicola Jones, Workneh Yadete and Kate Pincock draw on research in Ethiopia to explore the gender- and age-specific vulnerabilities of adolescents. The edition ends with an article by Julie Rialet-Cislaghi on how humanitarian responses can better address child marriage.

Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)

Volume 15, Issue 5, 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Infectious Agents and Cancer

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

Research Article

| 20 June 2019

A socio-cultural study of traditional healers role in African health care

There is a widely held view that a major cause of delay in diagnosis of cancer at an early stage in Africa is the fact that many patients consult traditional healers first and are often treated by them until curative treatment cannot be undertaken.

Authors: C. C. Asuzu, E. O. Akin-Odanye, M. C. Asuzu and J. Holland

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

International Health

Volume 11, Issue 3, May 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 6, No 6 (2019) June 2019

<https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/51>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 48, Issue Supplement_1, April 2019

https://academic.oup.com/ije/issue/48/Supplement_1

SUPPLEMENT

Applying an equity lens to time trends in maternal and child health in Brazil: 1982–2015 plus Cohort profile up-date: The 1993 Pelotas (Brazil) Birth Cohort follow-up at 22 years

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare

Volume 12 Issue 2 2019

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/ijhrh/12/2>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

June 2019 Volume 83, p1-170

[https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712\(19\)X0008-9](https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712(19)X0008-9)

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

June 18, 2019, Vol 321, No. 23, Pages 2255-2376

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

Recommendation Statement

[Screening for HIV Infection - US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement](#)

US Preventive Services Task Force

free access has active quiz has audio

JAMA. 2019;321(23):2326-2336. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.6587

This 2019 Recommendation Statement from the US Preventive Services Task Force recommends screening for HIV infection in adolescents and adults aged 15 to 65 years and in younger adolescents and older adults at increased risk of infection (A recommendation) and in all pregnant persons, including those with unknown HIV status at labor or delivery (A recommendation).

Audio Interview: Screening for HIV infection and Use of Preexposure Prophylaxis for Prevention of HIV Infection: US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statements Editorial

HIV Screening and Preexposure Prophylaxis Guidelines - Following the Evidence

Hyman Scott, MD; Paul A. Volberding, MD

Audio Interview: HIV Screening and Preexposure Prophylaxis Guidelines

New USPSTF Guidelines for HIV Screening and Preexposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Straight A's

Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH; A. David Paltiel, PhD, MBA

Evidence Report

Screening for HIV Infection in Asymptomatic, Nonpregnant Adolescents and Adults - Updated Evidence Report and Systematic Review for the US Preventive Services Task Force

Roger Chou, MD; Tracy Dana, MLS; Sara Grusing, BA; et al.
free access has audio

JAMA. 2019;321(23):2337-2348. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.2592

This systematic review to support the 2019 updated US Preventive Services Task Force guideline on screening for HIV infection in adolescents and adults summarizes published evidence on the clinical benefits and harms of screening and intervention for HIV infection in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adolescents and adults.

Evidence Report

Screening for HIV Infection in Pregnant Women - Updated Evidence Report and Systematic Review for the US Preventive Services Task Force

Shelley S. Selph, MD, MPH; Christina Bougatsos, MPH; Tracy Dana, MLS; et al.
free access has audio

JAMA. 2019;321(23):2349-2360. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.2593

This systematic review to support the 2019 updated US Preventive Services Task Force guideline on screening for HIV infection in pregnant women summarizes published evidence on the clinical benefits and harms of screening and intervention for HIV infection in pregnant women.

JAMA Pediatrics

June 2019, Vol 173, No. 6, Pages 509-610
<http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/issue.aspx>
[Reviewed earlier]

JBIR Database of Systematic Review and Implementation Reports

June 2019 - Volume 17 - Issue 6
<http://journals.lww.com/jbisrir/Pages/currenttoc.aspx>
[New issue; No new digest content identified]

Journal of Adolescent Health

June 2019 Volume 64, Issue 6, p673-812
[https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X\(18\)X0008-1](https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X(18)X0008-1)
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 44, Issue 3, June 2019
<https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/44/2>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics

Volume 14 Issue 3, July 2019
<http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jre/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

June 2019 - Volume 73 - 6
<https://jech.bmj.com/content/73/6>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine

Volume 12, Issue 2 Pages: 89-184 May 2019
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/17565391/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 15, Issue 1, 2019
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rjge20/current>
Special Issue: Indian Global Ethics Initiative
[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 30, Number 2, May 2019
<https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/40369>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 21, Issue 3, June 2019
<https://link.springer.com/journal/10903/21/3>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 17, 2019_ Issue 3
<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wimm20/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 219, Issue 11, 1 June 2019
<https://academic.oup.com/jid/issue/219/11>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

May 2019 - Volume 45 - 5

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Internet Research

Vol 21, No 3 (2019): March

<https://www.jmir.org/2019/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 6, Issue 2 (2019)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)

Volume 8, Issue 2, June 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

June 2019 Volume 209, p1-262

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice

May/June 2019 - Volume 25 - Issue 3

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 40, Issue 2, June 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/40/2>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Refugee & Global Health

Volume 2, Issue 1 (2019)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

6 February 2019 [Volume 16 Issue 151](https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rsif/16/151)

<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rsif/16/151>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 26, Issue 4, 2019

<https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/26/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Virology

June 2019; Volume 93, Issue 11

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Jun 22, 2019 Volume 393 Number 10190 p2469-2562, e44

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

Editorial

The politics of PHEIC

The Lancet

An emergency committee decided on June 14 that the current Ebola virus disease outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo did not warrant a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). It was the third time the committee has decided against a PHEIC declaration since this Ebola outbreak began in August, 2018, which has now affected over 2100 people. WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus agreed with the committee's advice but asserted the outbreak remains an emergency.

The decision has been met mostly with surprise, in light of two Ebola-related deaths in neighbouring Uganda. Global health leaders reacted with disappointment, saying that a PHEIC would have raised the levels of international support, enhanced diplomatic efforts and security, and released more financial resources to support the response teams in the region. The emergency committee acknowledged the cross-border spread and commended Uganda for its response. They decided the economic harms associated with a PHEIC declaration would outweigh the benefits.

We disagree. The decision appears more political than technical and that is a mistake. The committee seems to have favoured local protectiveness over global galvanising. Yes, Uganda deserves visible credit for its preparedness, collaboration, and transparency. Yes, nearby

countries should feel bolstered by the confidence of WHO and its Director-General. And yes, recalcitrant donors should be reassured of the ability of African countries to prepare for and contain infectious disease outbreaks, and thus be deserving of investment. But calling a PHEIC would not distract from any of these local interests, and the decision might backfire in terms of not inciting a sense of urgency from the international community.

PHEIC could be a force for good, mobilising global resources and communities to build solidarity, preparedness, trust, and resolution of conflict. The concerns about trade and tourism restrictions with PHEIC are valid but not inevitable. Global financial and political support is badly needed, and a PHEIC declaration would have produced that.

Series

Gender Equality, Norms, and Health

[Improving health with programmatic, legal, and policy approaches to reduce gender inequality and change restrictive gender norms](#)

Jody Heymann, et al, on behalf of the Gender Equality, Norms and Health Steering Committee

Gender Equality, Norms, and Health

[Disrupting gender norms in health systems: making the case for change](#)

Katherine Hay, et al, on behalf of the Gender Equality, Norms, and Health Steering Committee

Gender Equality, Norms, and Health

[Gender equality and gender norms: framing the opportunities for health](#)

Geeta Rao Gupta, et al, on behalf of the Gender Equality, Norms, and Health Steering Committee

The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health

Jul 2019 Volume 3 Number 7 p437-510, e5-e10

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

Articles

[Characterising unmet HIV prevention and treatment needs among young female sex workers and young men who have sex with men in Cameroon: a cross-sectional analysis](#)

Anna L Bowring, et al

In Cameroon, female sex workers (FSWs) and men who have sex with men (MSM) carry disproportionately high burdens of HIV. Despite specific vulnerabilities and health needs, young key populations remain understudied and underserved in Cameroon owing to legal, ethical, and social challenges. We aimed to assess and compare HIV-related behavioural and structural risks and coverage of HIV prevention and treatment services between young and older key populations to inform implementation strategies.

Lancet Digital Health

Jun 2019 Volume 1 Number 2 e45-e99

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Global Health

Jul 2019 Volume 7 Number 7e808-e978

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

Comment

Monitoring the impact of rotavirus vaccines on a global scale

Elizabeth T Rogawski McQuade, James A Platts-Mills

Immunisation against influenza in low-income and middle-income countries

Maharaj Kishan Bhan, Bireshwar Sinha

ARTICLES

Global impact of rotavirus vaccine introduction on rotavirus hospitalisations among children under 5 years of age, 2008–16: findings from the Global Rotavirus Surveillance Network

Negar Aliabadi, et al

Summary

Background

Rotavirus vaccine use in national immunisation programmes has led to declines in hospital admissions for rotavirus gastroenteritis among children; however, the global impact of rotavirus vaccine introduction has not been described using primary data. We describe the impact of rotavirus vaccine introduction on admissions for acute rotavirus gastroenteritis in primarily low-income and middle-income countries, using 9 years of data from the WHO-coordinated Global Rotavirus Surveillance Network (GRSN).

Methods

Between Jan 1, 2008, and Dec 31, 2016, children younger than 5 years of age who were admitted to hospital with acute gastroenteritis were prospectively enrolled in GRSN sites. We included sites that enrolled children and collected stool specimens monthly and tested at least 100 specimens annually in the impact analysis, with a separate analysis taking into account site continuity. We compared proportions of acute gastroenteritis cases positive for rotavirus in the pre-vaccine and post-vaccine periods and calculated mean proportion changes for WHO regions, with 95% CIs; these findings were then compared with interrupted time series analyses. We did further sensitivity analyses to account for rotavirus vaccination coverage levels and sites that collected specimens for at least 11 months per year and tested at least 80 specimens per year. We also analysed the age distribution of rotavirus-positive cases before and after vaccine introduction.

Findings

403,140 children younger than 5 years of age admitted to hospital with acute gastroenteritis from 349 sites in 82 countries were enrolled over the study period, of whom 132,736 (32·9%) were positive for rotavirus. We included 305 789 children from 198 sites in 69 countries in the impact analysis. In countries that had not introduced rotavirus vaccine in their national immunisation programmes, rotavirus was detected in 38·0% (95% CI 4·8–73·4) of admissions for acute gastroenteritis annually whereas in those that have introduced the vaccine, rotavirus was detected in 23·0% (0·7–57·7) of admissions for acute gastroenteritis, showing a 39·6% (35·4–43·8) relative decline following introduction. Interrupted time series analyses confirmed these findings. Reductions by WHO regions ranged from 26·4% (15·0–37·8) in the Eastern Mediterranean Region to 55·2% (43·0–67·4) in the European Region and were sustained in nine countries (contributing up to 31 sites) for 6–10 years. The age distribution of children with rotavirus gastroenteritis shifted towards older children after rotavirus vaccine introduction.

Interpretation

A significant and sustained reduction in the proportion of hospital admissions for acute gastroenteritis due to rotavirus was seen among children younger than 5 years in GRSN sites following rotavirus vaccine introduction. These findings highlight the need to incorporate rotavirus vaccines into immunisation programmes in countries that have not yet introduced them and underline the importance of high-quality surveillance.

Funding

The GRSN receives funding from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. No specific funding was provided for this Article.

Efficacy of inactivated trivalent influenza vaccine in rural India: a 3-year cluster-randomised controlled trial

Wayne M Sullender, et al

Lancet Infectious Diseases

Jun 2019 Volume 19 Number 6p559-670, e187-e224

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Respiratory Medicine

Jun 2019 Volume 7Number 6p465-552, e17-e18

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 23, Issue 6, June 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10995/23/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 39 Issue 3, April 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

Volume 97, Issue 2 Pages: 369-619 June 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 570 Issue 7761, 20 June 2019

http://www.nature.com/nature/current_issue.html
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Nature Biotechnology

Volume 37 Issue 6, June 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nbt/volumes/37/issues/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Genetics

Volume 51 Issue 6, June 2019

<https://www.nature.com/ng/volumes/51/issues/6>

Editorial | 31 May 2019

[Pathogen genomics leading to vaccines](#)

In the field of infectious diseases, genomics can be a useful tool for guiding vaccine development. Given the inevitability and increasing prevalence of antibiotic resistance, vaccines against pathogenic microbes can be even more valuable than antibiotics as a strategy to prevent serious or deadly infectious diseases. Genomic resources from global analysis of large numbers of clinical isolates can serve as a basis for identifying appropriate candidates for vaccine antigens, and we encourage continued efforts in the generation of pan-genome sequences for bacterial or viral pathogens.

Comment | 15 April 2019

[Roadmap for a precision-medicine initiative in the Nordic region](#)

The Nordic region, comprising primarily Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, has many of the necessary characteristics for being at the forefront of genome-based precision medicine. These include egalitarian and universal healthcare, expertly curated patient and population registries, biobanks, large population-based prospective cohorts linked to registries and biobanks, and a widely embraced sense of social responsibility that motivates public engagement in biomedical research. However, genome-based precision medicine can be achieved only through coordinated action involving all actors in the healthcare sector. Now is an opportune time to organize scientists in the Nordic region, together with other stakeholders including patient representatives, governments, pharmaceutical companies, academic institutions and funding agencies, to initiate a Nordic Precision Medicine Initiative. We present a roadmap for how this organization can be created. The Initiative should facilitate research, clinical trials and knowledge transfer to meet regional and global health challenges. Pål Rasmus Njølstad, Ole Andreas Andreassen[...] & Kári Stefánsson

Article | 27 May 2019

[Atlas of group A streptococcal vaccine candidates compiled using large-scale comparative genomics](#)

Analyses of 2,083 globally distributed group A *Streptococcus* (GAS) genomes enable the development of a compendium of all GAS vaccine antigen sequences, providing a platform for population-genomics-informed vaccine design.

Mark R. Davies, Liam McIntyre[...] & Mark J. Walker

Nature Medicine

Volume 25 Issue 6, June 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/25/issues/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Genetics

Volume 20 Issue 7, July 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nrg/volumes/20/issues/7>

Comment | 01 April 2019

[A duty to recontact in genetics: context matters](#)

The clinical application of genomic technologies is driving new discoveries that may be relevant to individuals who have previously undergone genetic testing. This Comment highlights the need for a framework to decide whether to recontact patients and inform them of new genetic findings.

Noor A. A. Giesbertz, Wim H. van Harten & Annelien L. Bredenoord

Nature Reviews Immunology

Volume 19 Issue 6, June 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/19/issues/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

New England Journal of Medicine

June 20, 2019 Vol. 380 No. 25

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

[New issue; No new digest content identified]

Pediatrics

June 2019, VOLUME 143 / ISSUE 6

<https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/143/6?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Pharmaceutics

Volume 11, Issue 5 (May 2019)

<https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4923/11/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 37, Issue 6, June 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/37/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics & Outcomes News

Volume 829, Issue 1, June 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40274/829/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

PLoS Genetics

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

Policy Platform

[Cholera prevention and control in refugee settings: Successes and continued challenges](#)

Kerry Shannon, Marisa Hast, Andrew S. Azman, Dominique Legros, Heather McKay, Justin Lessler

| published 20 Jun 2019 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0007347>

...For these situations in which crises may overwhelm the capacity to provide appropriate services and the risk of cholera is thought to be high, the use of the OCV is an emerging strategy, endorsed by WHO, to supplement other cholera prevention and control efforts [58]. In 2013, WHO established a global stockpile of OCV, which was first used in an emergency setting in 2014 in two IDP camps in South Sudan [57]. As of July 2017, more than 25 million doses have been deployed from this stockpile, and availability has been increasing each year [59]. Although investment in water, sanitation, and healthcare infrastructure, supplies, and service provision will have the most impact on prevention and control of cholera and other diarrheal diseases, the vaccine is a potentially powerful tool that can be used when minimum standards are challenging to meet in a timely manner because of the severity or complexity of a humanitarian emergency....

Conclusions

Cholera continues to be a significant problem in humanitarian settings, with recent outbreaks in displaced populations in South Sudan, Yemen, Cameroon, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Haiti, and Iraq. The success of cholera prevention and control in refugee camps over the past 2 decades highlights the possibility of managing this deadly disease, even in complicated humanitarian crises. Sphere standards and associated control strategies have been shown to be effective in humanitarian crisis settings, dramatically reducing the number and size of outbreaks seen in refugee camps after the North Kivu disaster. Although other vulnerable populations, particularly IDPs, continue to suffer from a substantial cholera burden, application of these strategies in

combination with supplementary tools such as OCV have the potential to substantially reduce cholera cases and deaths in line with the 2030 goal of reducing cholera deaths by 90% worldwide.

PLoS One

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

Research Article

[Towards a further understanding of measles vaccine hesitancy in Khartoum state, Sudan: A qualitative study](#)

Majdi M. Sabahelzain, Mohamed Moukhyer, Eve Dubé, Ahmed Hardan, Bart van den Borne, Hans Bosma

Research Article | published 20 Jun 2019 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0213882>

PLoS Pathogens

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

[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 22 Jun 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 34 - Issue 3 - June 2019

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

Editorial

[Data Sampling Strategies for Disaster and Emergency Health Research](#)

Samuel J. Stratton

Published online: 17 June 2019, pp. 227-229

Preventive Medicine

Volume 124 Pages 1-126 (July 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/preventive-medicine/vol/124/suppl/C>

[New issue; No new 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

Volume 171 Pages 1-148, A1-A2 (June 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/public-health/vol/171/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 12, Issue 1, April 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 134 Issue 3, May/June 2019

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/phrg/134/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

Volume 29 Issue 9, July 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Research Ethics

Volume 15 Issue 2, April 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

[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

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Analysis

Volume 39, Issue 6 Pages: 1193-1432 June 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Science

21 June 2019 Vol 364, Issue 6446

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

Special Issue - Ruminant Genomes

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Science Translational Medicine

19 June 2019 Vol 11, Issue 497

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

Perspective

[Vaccines and global health: In search of a sustainable model for vaccine development and delivery](#)

By Rino Rappuoli, Steven Black, David E. Bloom

Science Translational Medicine 19 Jun 2019 Restricted Access

Abstract

Most vaccines for diseases in low- and middle-income countries fail to be developed because of weak or absent market incentives. Conquering diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV, malaria, and Ebola, as well as illnesses caused by multidrug-resistant pathogens, requires considerable investment and a new sustainable model of vaccine development involving close collaborations between public and private sectors.

...For vaccination programs to succeed, confidence in vaccines needs to be nurtured and the benefits of vaccination need to be effectively communicated. Successful examples, such as the New Zealand meningococcus B vaccine and U.K. meningococcus C vaccine, were supported by separate budgets for vaccine campaigns to communicate the importance of vaccination for public health. Dedicated investment for such vaccine campaigns is rare, but maintaining the confidence of the populace during vaccination efforts is key. Communication must be the exclusive domain of the public sector because the industry's conflict of interest would render it untrustworthy for this purpose...

...The success of early-stage development efforts for new vaccines has resulted in an unexpected potential crisis on the back end of the process, resulting in a lack of capacity and resources to push vaccine candidates through late-stage development to market introduction. If we can tackle this crisis, then we can harness the promise of prospective vaccines to improve global health for all.

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 230 Pages 1-328 (June 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/social-science-and-medicine/vol/229/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Systematic Reviews

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

[Accessed 22 Jun 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases

Volume 29 Pages 1-92 (May–June 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/travel-medicine-and-infectious-disease/vol/29/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

Volume 24, Issue 6 Pages: i-iv, 657-786 June 2019

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13653156/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Vaccine

Volume 37, Issue 29 Pages 3745-3932 (27 June 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/vaccine/vol/37/issue/29>

Discussion No access

[**Towards animal free and science based measures of critical quality attributes for vaccine quality control and release**](#)

Rino Rappuoli

Pages 3745-3746

Research article Abstract only

[**Modeling HPV vaccination scale-up among urban young men who have sex with men in the context of HIV**](#)

Neal D. Goldstein, Michael T. LeVasseur, Nguyen K. Tran, Jonathan Purtle, ... Stephen C. Eppes
Pages 3883-3891

Research article Abstract only

[**Declines in HPV vaccine type prevalence in women screened for cervical cancer in the United States: Evidence of direct and herd effects of vaccination**](#)

Lauri E. Markowitz, Allison L. Naleway, Rayleen M. Lewis, Bradley Crane, ... Elizabeth R. Unger
Pages 3918-3924

Vaccines — Open Access Journal

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

(Accessed 22 Jun 2019)

Review

New Rabies Vaccines for Use in Humans

Hildegund C. J. Ertl

The Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA

Received: 3 June 2019 / Accepted: 19 June 2019 / Published: 20 June 2019

Abstract

Although vaccines are available, rabies still claims more than 55,000 human lives each year. In most cases, rabies vaccines are given to humans after their exposure to a rabid animal; pre-exposure vaccination is largely reserved for humans at high risk for contacts with the virus. Most cases of human rabies are transmitted by dogs. Dog rabies control by mass canine vaccination campaigns combined with intensive surveillance programs has led to a decline of human rabies in many countries but has been unsuccessful in others. Animal vaccination programs are also not suited to control human rabies caused by bat transmission, which is common in some Central American countries. Alternatively, or in addition, more widespread pre-exposure vaccination, especially in highly endemic remote areas, could be implemented. With the multiple dose regimens of current vaccines, pre-exposure vaccination is not cost effective for most countries and this warrants the development of new rabies vaccines, which are as safe as current vaccines, but achieve protective immunity after a single dose, and most importantly, are less costly. This chapter discusses novel rabies vaccines that are in late stage pre-clinical testing or have undergone clinical testing and their potential for replacing current vaccines.

Value in Health

June 2019 Volume 22, Issue 6, p619-750

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Viruses

Volume 11, Issue 5 (May 2019)

<https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4915/11/5>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

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

BMJ Open

Volume 9, Issue 5 2019

Public health

Research

Understanding non-vaccinating parents' views to inform and improve clinical encounters: a qualitative study in an Australian community

Catherine Helps¹, Julie Leask², Lesley Barclay¹, Stacy Carter³ Author affiliations

Abstract

Objectives To explain vaccination refusal in a sample of Australian parents.

Design Qualitative design, purposive sampling in a defined population.

Setting A geographically bounded community of approximately 30 000 people in regional Australia with high prevalence of vaccination refusal.

Participants Semi structured interviews with 32 non-vaccinating parents: 9 fathers, 22 mothers and 1 pregnant woman. Purposive sampling of parents who had decided to discontinue or decline all vaccinations for their children. Recruitment via local advertising then snowballing.

Results Thematic analysis focused on explaining decision-making pathways of parents who refuse vaccination. Common patterns in parents' accounts included: perceived deterioration in health in Western societies; a personal experience introducing doubt about vaccine safety; concerns regarding consent; varied encounters with health professionals (dismissive, hindering and helpful); a quest for 'the real truth'; reactance to system inflexibilities and ongoing risk assessment.

Conclusions We suggest responses tailored to the perspectives of non-vaccinating parents to assist professionals in understanding and maintaining empathic clinical relationships with this important patient group.

Strengths and limitations of this study

Parents were recruited and interviewed in a non-clinical setting allowing them to express their views without time constraint, judgement or consequence.

Adds knowledge about a difficult to access group of parents.

Interviews occurred in a unique geographical cluster of under-vaccination in which there is a well-established community emphasis on natural health and lifestyle which is not representative of the broader Australian community reducing generalisability.

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Media/Policy Watch

This watch section is intended to alert readers to substantive news, analysis and opinion from the general media and selected think tanks and similar organizations on vaccines, immunization, global public health and related themes. *Media Watch* is not intended to be exhaustive, but indicative of themes and issues CVEP is actively tracking. This section will grow from an initial base of newspapers, magazines and blog sources, and is segregated from *Journal Watch* above which scans the peer-reviewed journal ecology.

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

The Atlantic

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

BBC

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

Health

[How anti-vaccine movements threaten global health](#)

By BBC Monitoring

20 June 2019

The Economist

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Financial Times

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Forbes

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

Editor's Pick

Jun 21, 2019

['Dr. Bob' Sears Accused Of Issuing Invalid Vaccine Medical Exemptions--Again](#)

Tara Haelle, Senior Contributor

Foreign Affairs

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Policy

<http://foreignpolicy.com/>

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Guardian

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New Yorker

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New York Times

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

U.S.

California Assembly Committee Backs Vaccine Exemption Law

A California Assembly committee backed new rules for vaccination exemptions on Thursday following a raucous, hours-long hearing in the midst of a national measles outbreak and renewed scrutiny of immunization policies.

By The Associated Press

June 20

Opinion

Time Is Running Out to Stop an Ebola Epidemic

A mass exodus from the Democratic Republic of Congo could be catastrophic.

By The Editorial Board

June 19

Vaccine Injury Claims Are Few and Far Between

June 14

Washington Post

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

Jun 16, 2019

Counties require summer camp vaccines amid measles outbreak

Michael Hill | AP · National

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Think Tanks et al

Brookings

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new relevant content]

Center for Global Development

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

Publication

Tackling the Triple Transition in Global Health Procurement

6/17/19

In many low- and middle-income countries, lifesaving health products are either unavailable or beyond the reach of the people who need them most.

...Access to medicines, diagnostics, devices, and equipment is driven in large part by the efficiency of their procurement. Procurement is, therefore, central to the efforts of low- and middle-income countries to improve health, meet the Sustainable Development Goals, and achieve universal health coverage. Health product purchasing in low- and lower-middle-income countries already makes up a sizeable share of overall health spending; in fact, in just a subset of these countries, spending on health products totals an estimated \$50 billion per year.^[1]

Procurement is not only essential to the missions of global health entities like the Global Fund, Gavi, UNICEF, UNFPA, and PEPFAR, but it also represents big money. In the case of the Global

Fund, health product procurement accounts for \$2 billion per year,^[2] or almost half of its 2017 disbursements.^[3] Yet despite its importance, procurement is an underappreciated health system function. Today's procurement systems are hobbled by inefficiencies that leave some of the poorest countries paying some of the highest drug prices in the world...

CSIS

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new relevant content]

Council on Foreign Relations

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new relevant content]

Kaiser Family Foundation

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

Accessed 22 Jun 2019

[No new relevant content]

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Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review is a service of the Center for Vaccine Ethics and Policy (CVEP)/GE2P2 Global, which is solely responsible for its content, and is an open access publication, subject to the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>). Copyright is retained by CVEP.

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

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

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

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