



Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review
20 July 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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Milestones :: Perspectives :: Research

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20 million children missed out on lifesaving measles, diphtheria and tetanus vaccines in 2018

New estimates find dangerous stagnation of global vaccination rates, due to conflict, inequality and complacency

NEW YORK/GENEVA, 15 July 2019 – 20 million children worldwide – more than 1 in 10 – missed out on lifesaving vaccines such as measles, diphtheria and tetanus in 2018, according to new data from WHO and UNICEF.

Globally, since 2010, vaccination coverage with three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3) and one dose of the measles vaccine has stalled at around 86 per cent. While high, this is not sufficient. 95 per cent coverage is needed – globally, across countries, and communities - to protect against outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases.

"Vaccines are one of our most important tools for preventing outbreaks and keeping the world safe," said Director-General of the World Health Organization Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. "While most children today are being vaccinated, far too many are left behind. Unacceptably, it's often those who are most at risk– the poorest, the most marginalized, those touched by conflict or forced from their homes - who are persistently missed," he said.

Most unvaccinated children live in the poorest countries and are disproportionately in fragile or conflict-affected states. Almost half are in just 16 countries - Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

If these children do get sick, they are at risk of the severest health consequences, and least likely to access lifesaving treatment and care.

Measles outbreaks reveal entrenched gaps in coverage, often over many years.

Stark disparities in vaccine access persist across and within countries of all income levels. This has resulted in devastating measles outbreaks in many parts of the world – including countries that have high overall vaccination rates.

In 2018, almost 350,000 measles cases were reported globally, more than doubling from 2017. "Measles is a real-time indicator of where we have more work to do to fight preventable diseases," said UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore. "Because measles is so contagious, an outbreak points to communities that are missing out on vaccines due to access, costs or, in some places, complacency. We have to exhaust every effort to immunize every child," she added.

Ukraine leads a varied list of countries with the highest reported incidence rate of measles in 2018. While the country has now managed to vaccinate over 90 per cent of its infants,

coverage had been low for several years, leaving a large number of older children and adults at risk.

Several other countries with high incidence and high coverage have significant groups of people who have missed the measles vaccine in the past. This shows how low coverage over time or discrete communities of unvaccinated people can spark deadly outbreaks.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine coverage data available for the first time

For the first time, there is also data on the coverage of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, which protects girls against cervical cancer later in life. As of 2018, 90 countries – home to 1 in 3 girls worldwide - had introduced the HPV vaccine into their national programmes. Just 13 of these are lower-income countries. This leaves those most at risk of the devastating impacts of cervical cancer still least likely to have access to the vaccine.

Together with partners like Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, WHO and UNICEF are supporting countries to strengthen their immunization systems and outbreak response, including by vaccinating all children with routine immunization, conducting emergency campaigns, and training and equipping health workers as an essential part of quality primary healthcare.

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About the data

Since 2000, WHO and UNICEF jointly produce national immunization coverage estimates for Member States on an annual basis. In addition to producing the immunization coverage estimates for 2018, the WHO and UNICEF estimation process revises the entire historical series of immunization data with the latest available information. The 2018 revision covers 39 years of coverage estimates, from 1980 to 2018. DTP3 coverage is used as an indicator to assess the proportion of children vaccinated and is calculated for children under one year of age. The estimated number of vaccinated children are calculated using population data provided by the 2019 World Population Prospects (WPP) from the UN.

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[Mass campaign to vaccinate over 3 million children against polio kicks off in Venezuela](#)

14/07/2019

CARACAS / PANAMA CITY, 14 July, 2019 - A mass polio vaccination campaign for more than 3.1 million children under the age of five in Venezuela started today, led by the Ministry of Health, with support from UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

"It is essential that every child in Venezuela is immunized against polio, because there is no cure for this devastating disease," said UNICEF Venezuela Interim Representative Hervé de Lys. "The vaccination campaign starting today will be instrumental in keeping Venezuela polio-free tomorrow."

More than 7,000 immunization points will be set up across the country to vaccinate all children under five years. In advance of the campaign, UNICEF procured and delivered more than 3.8

million doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV) and 124,479 doses of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV). The children's agency also helped to produce radio and TV spots to disseminate lifesaving messages on immunization.

"Protecting children against this preventable disease is a moral imperative," said María Cristina Perceval, UNICEF Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean. "The wellbeing of Venezuela's children is above politics. UNICEF calls on all sides, parents, caregivers, and teachers to ensure all children get vaccinated."

In 1994, the Americas was certificated as a region with no acute flaccid paralysis cases caused by polio, but the wild poliovirus remains a potential threat if vaccination is neglected or discontinued.

In addition to the polio vaccines procured for the campaign, UNICEF has provided almost 6.7 million doses of diphtheria vaccine, and 176,000 doses of the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine, in collaboration with partners across Venezuela so far in 2019.

According to UN estimates, about 3.2 million children need assistance inside the country. UNICEF requires US\$32 million to provide children with access to health and immunization, water, education, nutrition and protection services. So far, just US\$17.8 million has been received. Funding needs are likely to increase significantly in the coming weeks and months as UNICEF continues to scale up its response to the humanitarian needs in collaboration with Government and civil society partners.

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DRC – Ebola/Cholera/Polio/Measles

Editor's Note:

The complex challenges faced in DRC across a range of health and security fronts continue. We include extensive coverage of the decision to declare the Ebola outbreak as a PHEIC below.

Summary of new polio viruses this week:

:: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Five cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) have been reported this week in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo): three from Malemba-Nkulu district, Haut Lomami province; one each from Tshumbe and Wembo-Nyama districts, Sankuru province. The onset of paralysis was on 10 February, 30 May, 26 May, 23 May, 3 June 2019 respectively. There are 11 reported cases of cVDPV2 in 2019. The total number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2018 is 20. DRC is currently affected by seven separate cVDPV2 outbreaks; one each originated in Haut Katanga, Mongala, Sankuru and two in Haut Lomami and Kasai provinces.

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Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern

17 July 2019 *News release Geneva*

WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus today declared the Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

"It is time for the world to take notice and redouble our efforts. We need to work together in solidarity with the DRC to end this outbreak and build a better health system," said Dr. Tedros. "Extraordinary work has been done for almost a year under the most difficult circumstances. We all owe it to these responders -- coming from not just WHO but also government, partners and communities -- to shoulder more of the burden."...

"It is important that the world follows these recommendations. It is also crucial that states do not use the PHEIC as an excuse to impose trade or travel restrictions, which would have a negative impact on the response and on the lives and livelihoods of people in the region," said Professor Robert Steffen, chair of the Emergency Committee...

"This is about mothers, fathers and children - too often entire families are stricken. At the heart of this are communities and individual tragedies," said Dr. Tedros. "The PHEIC should not be used to stigmatize or penalize the very people who are most in need of our help."

Statement on the meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee for Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 17 July 2019

[Excerpts]

The meeting of the Emergency Committee convened by the WHO Director-General under the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) regarding Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) took place on Wednesday, 17 July 2019, from 12:00 to 16:30 Geneva time (CEST).

Proceedings of the meeting

...The current situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was reviewed. There are increased numbers of cases in Butembo and Mabalako; the epicentre has moved from Mabalako to Beni; and there is one imported case in Goma. Factors affecting the outbreak include population movement in highly densely populated areas; weak infection and prevention control practices in many health facilities; complex political environment; continued reluctance in the community; and the ongoing unstable security situation, which led to the recent murders of two community health workers. More than 70 entry points are being monitored and 75 million screenings have been conducted, with 22 cases detected in this manner. Beni is the main hotspot; cases in other areas are decreasing. There are 2512 confirmed or probable cases, including 136 health workers affected, with 40 deaths among them.

Beni remains the epicentre of the outbreak, with 46% of the cases over the last 3 weeks. Mangina has 18% of the cases, and one new case in Goma came from Beni, with diagnosis confirmed within one hour of the patient's arrival at a health facility. The patient, who was not known to be a contact, traveled to Goma with several other people in a bus. When the vehicle broke down, he went to a health facility via motorbike. He was transferred to an Ebola Treatment Centre, but later died. Response to the case in Goma took place within 72 hours.

Contact tracing was performed, with 75 contacts vaccinated, as well as co-travellers, and family members are being monitored. Surveillance is being reinforced and readiness strengthened. 15,000 people cross the border from Goma to Rwanda every day, as Goma is an important centre of economic activities with Rwanda. Closing this border would strongly affect the population of Goma and have adverse implications for the response. There is a continuing need for increased awareness among the population on the outbreak situation and stronger engagement on health-seeking behaviours.

The UN Ebola Emergency Response Coordinator gave an update on the situation and efforts to maintain an enabling environment to support outbreak response. He emphasized the need for community engagement and access in all areas, increased multisectoral collaboration, and more financial and human resources. Insecurity is the greatest concern, especially after two community health workers were killed last week. Efforts to increase security are underway. There is a need to focus both on intervention gaps and the quality of interventions.

The WHO Secretariat provided details on the latest rapid risk assessment. The Secretariat highlighted the effectiveness of the response; there have been improvements in surveillance and the intensity of virus transmission has been reduced, but there has been a geographical extension. There has been no local transmission in these areas, but the continued seeding of virus into new areas represents a constant risk of further amplification. 3

Risk remains very high at national and regional levels but still low at global level. There is cause for concern linked to the recent case in Goma, as the city is a provincial capital with an airport with international flights.

The intensity of the epidemiological situation is fluctuating, with about 80 new cases reported weekly. There is continued shifting of hotspots and associated risks. There is continued seeding to new or previously cleared areas but thus far without sustained local transmission. The recent travel to and from Uganda of a local trader who later died of Ebola demonstrates that the risk remains high for bordering countries. The virus has extended geographically but transmission is not as intense. However, the situation in Beni remains difficult and worrisome, especially as the proportion of community deaths has been rising. Ongoing challenges include insecurity, community acceptance, delays in case detection and isolation, challenges in contact tracing, a highly mobile population, and multiple routes of transmission. Nosocomial transmission, burial practices, and the use of traditional healers continue to amplify transmission in affected communities. The level of preparedness in Goma and priority actions for Rwanda were presented, demonstrating significant improvements across a number of key preparedness pillars (surveillance, Ebola Treatment Centres, etc.). Gaps and challenges remain, specifically at the district level.

The ring vaccination strategy is proving efficient and successful. Issues related to vaccine supply were reviewed. Vaccine supply and availability data were presented and show that vaccine supplies are currently insufficient, thereby necessitating the introduction of an adjusted dose. The Secretariat welcomed the increased production planned by Merck, which will effectively double the supply of rVSV-EBOV in 2020. Further, the EVD Working Group of SAGE will monitor vaccine supplies and suggest any

further dose adjustment that might be required to assure adequate doses until further production is available.

Context and Discussion

The Committee commended the response to date, under the leadership of the DRC Ministry of Health, and supported by WHO, UN agencies, NGOs and other partners. The response has contributed to limiting the spread and impact of this virus in a difficult context in many areas in DRC. The courage and commitment of all frontline workers were specifically praised by the Committee.

However, the Committee is concerned that a year into the outbreak, there are worrying signs of possible extension of the epidemic. Despite significant improvement in many places, there is concern about potential spread from Goma, even though there have been no new cases in that city. The Committee is also concerned by the reinfection and ongoing transmission in Beni, which has been previously associated with seeding of virus into multiple other locations. Further, the murder of two HCWs demonstrates continued risk for responders owing to the security situation.

In addition, despite previous recommendations for increased resources, the global community has not contributed sustainable and adequate technical assistance, human or financial resources for outbreak response.

Conclusions and Advice

It was the view of the Committee that a coordinated international response under the International Health Regulations (2005) is required. Thus, the conditions for a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) under the IHR (2005) have been met.

The Committee discussed the impact of a PHEIC declaration on the response, possible unintended consequences, and how these might be managed. The global community should anticipate possible negative consequences and proactively prevent them from occurring, taking into account experience with Ebola in West Africa in 2014.

The declaration of the PHEIC is not a reflection on the performance of the response team but rather a measure that recognizes the possible increased national and regional risks and the need for intensified and coordinated action to manage them.

The Committee provided the following advice to the Director-General for his issuance as formal Temporary Recommendations under the IHR (2005).

For affected countries:

- Continue to strengthen community awareness, engagement, and participation, including at points of entry, with at-risk populations, in particular to identify and address cultural norms and beliefs that serve as barriers to their full participation in the response.
- Continue cross-border screening and screening at main internal roads to ensure that no contacts are missed and enhance the quality of screening through improved sharing of information with surveillance teams.

- Continue to work and enhance coordination with the UN and partners to reduce security threats, mitigate security risks, and create an enabling environment for public health operations as an essential platform for accelerating disease-control efforts.
- Strengthen surveillance with a view towards reducing the proportion of community deaths and the time between detection and isolation, and implementing real-time genetic sequencing to better understand the dynamics of disease transmission.
- Optimal vaccine strategies that have maximum impact on curtailing the outbreak, as recommended by WHO's Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE), should be implemented rapidly.
- Strengthen measures to prevent nosocomial infections, including systematic mapping of health facilities, targeting of IPC interventions and sustain support to those facilities through monitoring and sustained supervision.

For neighbouring countries:

- At-risk countries should work urgently with partners to improve their preparedness for detecting and managing imported cases, including the mapping of health facilities and active surveillance with zero reporting.
- Countries should continue to map population movements and sociological patterns that can predict risk of disease spread.
- Risk communications and community engagement, especially at points of entry, should be increased.
- At-risk countries should put in place approvals for investigational medicines and vaccines as an immediate priority for preparedness.

For all States:

- No country should close its borders or place any restrictions on travel and trade. Such measures are usually implemented out of fear and have no basis in science. They push the movement of people and goods to informal border crossings that are not monitored, thus increasing the chances of the spread of disease. Most critically, these restrictions can also compromise local economies and negatively affect response operations from a security and logistics perspective.
- National authorities should work with airlines and other transport and tourism industries to ensure that they do not exceed WHO's advice on international traffic.
- The Committee does not consider entry screening at airports or other ports of entry outside the region to be necessary.

The Committee recognizes the shortage of supply of rVSV ZEBOV GP vaccine, despite the commendable efforts of the manufacturer of doubling the supply by 2020, and recommends that WHO works with member states and manufacturers to immediately take all measures to increase supplies, including consideration of working with Contract Manufacturing Organizations (CMOs) and transfer of technology.

The Committee emphasized the importance of continued support by WHO and other national and international partners towards the effective implementation and monitoring of these recommendations.

Based on this advice, the reports made by the affected State Party, and the currently available information, the Director-General accepted the Committee's assessment and on 17 July 2019 declared the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

The Director-General endorsed the Committee's advice and issued them as Temporary Recommendations under IHR (2005) to reduce the international spread of Ebola, effective 17 July 2019. The Director-General thanked the Committee Members and Advisors for their advice and requested their reassessment of this situation within three months.

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[CDC supports WHO declaration of "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" for Ebola outbreak in eastern region of The Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)

Wednesday, July 17, 2019

As cases of Ebola continue to increase in the eastern region of The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and travel-associated cases have been reported in neighboring Uganda, CDC fully supports the decision by the International Health Regulations Emergency Committee of the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare the outbreak a "public health emergency of international concern" (PHEIC). A PHEIC is declared if an extraordinary event poses a public health threat to other nations through the spread of disease and requires a more robust coordinated international response...

"Ending the Ebola outbreak is one of the Trump Administration's top global health priorities," said HHS Secretary Alex Azar. "We appreciate the strong response of Dr. Tedros and WHO leadership to this outbreak, yet it is clear that much more remains to be done. The United States government has already played a vital role in supporting the response in the DRC and neighboring nations, and will continue this support until we have put an end to the outbreak."...

"Make no mistake, the challenges to stopping the Ebola outbreak are growing steeper and the public health response will unquestionably be longer," said CDC Director Robert R. Redfield, M.D. "CDC stands ready to support our U.S. government and international partners in limiting the spread of Ebola, improving the human condition, and bringing this outbreak to an end."

As part of the Administration's whole-of-government effort, CDC experts are working with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) on the ground in the DRC and the American Embassy in Kinshasa to support the Congolese and international response. The United States government, including CDC, is working with DRC, Uganda, WHO, and other partners to support the current Ebola outbreak response by providing technical assistance and expertise in disease tracking, case investigation, contact tracing, case management, infection prevention and control, safe burials, community engagement and social mobilization, risk communication and health education, behavioral science, laboratory testing, border health, data management, vaccination campaigns, and logistics.

To rapidly identify cases and prevent further spread of Ebola, CDC is working with the U.S. Embassy in DRC to preposition CDC staff in Goma to rapidly respond to hotspots where the

security situation is permissible. As of July 16, 2019, CDC staff have conducted 311 deployments to the DRC, neighboring countries, and WHO headquarters. CDC has 246 permanent staff in the three high-risk countries bordering the outbreak (South Sudan, Rwanda, Uganda), including 43 in DRC. DRC has more than 150 graduates of CDC's [Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program](#) who are playing a central role in this public health response.

CDC activated its [Emergency Operations Center \(EOC\)](#) on Thursday, June 13, 2019, to support the inter-agency response to the outbreak in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. CDC's activation of the EOC allows the agency to provide increased operational support for the response to meet the outbreak's evolving challenges.

There are no cases of Ebola in the United States. At this time, we believe the risk to the United States from the current Ebola outbreak in DRC remains low based on the travel volume and travel patterns from the outbreak area to the United States...

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Disease Outbreak News (DONs)

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

18 July 2019

...The outbreak of Ebola virus disease (EVD) in North Kivu and Ituri provinces continued this past week with similar transmission intensity to recent weeks. While the stability of the transmission intensity of the outbreak is an indication of the strong response efforts to limit local transmission in affected health zones, the spread of EVD into new geographical areas and continued insecurity in the affected regions continue to complicate the control of the outbreak.

A salient example of this is the confirmed case of EVD that was reported in Goma, a city of approximately two million inhabitants close to the Rwandan border, on 14 July 2019. The case was a man who travelled to the city from Beni by bus, visiting a local health centre on arrival where the alert was raised. He transferred the same day to the Ebola Treatment Centre (ETC) in Goma, and died while being transferred to the ETC in Butembo. The case's full travel history is known, and all contacts are being identified and followed-up. Vaccination of his contacts, and contacts of contacts, in Goma commenced on 15 July 2019. The confirmation of a case of EVD in the city of Goma had been long anticipated. Preparation activities, including the vaccination of health workers, intensive training in infection prevention and control, and heightened surveillance have been ongoing for more than six months. Neighbouring Rwanda is also conducting preparedness activities. Rumours of his contacts travelling to Bukavu, South Kivu, have been investigated and ruled out by response teams...

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[High-level meeting on the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo affirms support for Government-led response and UN system-wide approach](#)

15 July 2019 *News release Geneva*

Almost a year after the outbreak of Ebola was declared in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and with the number of new cases at worrying levels, the United Nations hosted a high-level meeting today in Geneva to take stock of the coordinated response and galvanize further support for the government-led effort to defeat the deadly disease...

Statement

Remarks from UNICEF Deputy Executive Director Omar Abdi at the High-Level Event on the Response and Preparedness for the Ebola Outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

GENEVA, 15 July 2019 - On behalf of everyone at UNICEF, thanks to OCHA and WHO for hosting this important discussion.

Yesterday's confirmed case in Goma makes clear: we are at a pivotal juncture in the response. As we discuss the situation and plan next steps, let's remember to consider the "human" impact of the Ebola outbreak and the devastating toll it has on the lives of children...

Preventing infection among children must therefore be at the heart of the Ebola response. Ebola also affects children in different ways than adults.

For first responders at the community level — including many of the groups and organizations represented here today — this means adapting our responses to the unique physical, psychological and social needs of children and young people.

For example, children who lose a parent due to Ebola or whose parents are infected by the disease are at risk of being stigmatized, isolated or abandoned, in addition to the heartbreak of losing a loved one. They are doubly affected by Ebola.

And so, together with the Government, WHO, OCHA, Medair, IFRC and many other national and international partners, UNICEF staff members are working around the clock to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of the children and families affected.

UNICEF and our implementing partners have 1,200 staff on the ground, along with nearly 2,000 social mobilizers and psychosocial workers contributing to key areas of the response. This includes infection prevention and control, psychosocial and nutrition support, pediatric care, and support for supplies and logistics.

Also, given our longstanding presence and experience within communities, UNICEF is leading on "community engagement."

This is an essential component of any outbreak response. The trajectory of this Ebola outbreak hinges on deeply personal decisions taken by individual households and communities with no previous experience of this terrifying disease. To defeat Ebola, they require knowledge, skills and resources.

From the start of the outbreak in North Kivu, it was evident that we would face tremendous challenges in this work with communities. We had to walk a very fine line in order to remain neutral in a very politicized environment, particularly during the high-stakes electoral period. This seriously undermined our ability to engage communities, and there was more than one setback in the response.

We have learned hard lessons about the ways in which people's perceptions about the disease can be manipulated; and how violence, or fear of violence, can derail the work to prevent and treat Ebola – even in communities that want to work with us.

Once the elections were behind us, we were able to again start working on building a critical mass of community engagement that is now showing results, although this work will always remain vulnerable to the conflict dynamics of the region.

We are working with longstanding national institutions including Initiative for a Cohesive Leadership, and Search for Common Ground, who are working behind doors, bringing together the social and political influencers, community leaders and members of armed groups, that can allow Ebola response teams to work in a safe and trusting environment.

We are scaling up our work with pre-existing, village-level Community Action Committees to identify the concerns and needs of the population, so that we can collectively adapt the response, and address humanitarian needs.

We have listened, and we have learned. We are responding with a lighter footprint. We have adjusted burial practices so that they are both culturally acceptable and medically safe. We are decontaminating sensitive sites at night, to protect affected households from stigma and discrimination. And we will keep listening and learning.

We have seen consistent reactions from the community that underline the need to improve the way the entire Ebola response is being implemented by all actors. They have made very clear that every aspect of the response, from preparedness through to medical treatment and beyond, must ensure a constructive approach to engaging with the community and doing no harm. There are efforts underway to improve how we coordinate with all actors involved in the response to achieve this, which is a key priority to deliver on going forward.

For UNICEF, this means getting communities to understand, accept and ultimately lead a response, that to them, must seem alien and overwhelming. We are there to support them. To build this acceptance, awareness and action, we work with a broad range of influential political, community and religious leaders, Ebola survivors, and mass media, to bring crucial knowledge on symptoms, prevention and treatment to at-risk households and communities. UNICEF-supported psychosocial workers are often the first people that a family newly affected by Ebola meets. The role they play in supporting families to make safe decisions related to treatment or burial, is crucial to preventing the spread of infection.

We know that each time that the outbreak moves to a new health zone, the work needs to be started anew. This is why community engagement is now part of preparedness activities in all at-risk areas in DRC and neighboring countries.

Through the new Strategic Response Plan, we're also working to rehabilitate critical basic services and structures, while strengthening social safety nets and social cohesion. This longer-term, more comprehensive approach is essential in a context like northeast DRC, which was in crisis long before the Ebola outbreak.

Ebola cannot be defeated in isolation. We need to address the full range of long-standing needs among communities that have suffered through decades of conflict and other pressing needs. This approach will contribute towards rebuilding trust.

In Goma this weekend, we've seen again that good preparedness is indispensable. In DRC, emergency response efforts must be redoubled. High-risk countries must be equipped and ready to respond quickly to contain the disease as soon as it spills over. It is not a question of 'if' but a question of 'when'. We must be vigilant.

Our work is not done until the last case is successfully treated, and transmission completely stopped.

For this, we need faster isolation of patients, additional vaccines, better infection prevention and control to prevent a rapid, "super-spreader" event from occurring.

This can only be achieved by a well-financed response — one that is grounded in strong community engagement, and well co-ordinated among all partners, without exception. UNICEF hopes that today's session is an important moment in gathering the needed support and resources around this critical issue.

Lives are hanging in the balance. And young people like Dieudonné are counting on us to deliver. We must not let them down.

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Press release

Geneva Palais briefing note on the impact of the Ebola outbreak on children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

This is a summary of what was said by Marixie Mercado, UNICEF spokesperson in Geneva – to whom quoted text may be attributed – at today's press briefing at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

GENEVA, 16 July 2019 - I returned from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on Sunday. While I was there, I spent 10 days in North Kivu and Ituri, the two provinces affected by Ebola, and spent time in Goma, Beni, Butembo, and Bunia.

I'll start with the reasons why the Ebola outbreak response needs to focus on children. This outbreak is infecting more children than previous outbreaks. As of 7 July, there had been 750 infections among children. This represents 31% of total cases, compared with about 20% in previous outbreaks.

Young children – those below five years old, are especially hard hit. Of the 750 cases among children, 40 per cent were among under-fives. They, in turn, are infecting women. Among adults, women comprise 57 per cent of cases. According to the latest data I have, the case fatality ratio for under-fives is 77 per cent, compared with 67 per cent for all age groups.

Preventing infection among children must be at the heart of the overall Ebola response.

Young children are at higher risk than adults – which is why they need specialized attention. But Ebola also affects children very differently from adults, and the response needs to also factor in their very specific psychological and social needs.

Children infected with Ebola need child-specific medical care. Same drugs, but different dosages, but also need zinc to treat diarrhea, as well as treatment against intestinal parasites. Already malnourished children – which is far too common in the DRC – require treatment with food specifically formulated for children.

Children who are separated, often abruptly and brutally, from their parents due to Ebola, need dedicated care and attention while their parents undergo treatment.

Children who are orphaned due to Ebola need longer-term care and support. This includes mediation with extended families that refuse to take them in; health and nutrition support to make sure they stay healthy; and, for those who need it, school fees and other material aid to enable children to go back to school, which is so critical to their overall well-being.

Virtually all of them need help to counter the debilitating effects of the stigma and discrimination that taints children affected by Ebola, so that they are accepted, valued and loved by their families and communities.

Now I'll move on to what we've done in response.

We have dedicated paediatricians working within the Ebola Treatment Centres to provide child-specific medical care. Every child under treatment has a dedicated caregiver who is also an Ebola survivor.

We provided the equipment and supplies to convert one of the treatment “cubes” at the Beni Ebola Treatment Center (ETC) into a delivery room for pregnant mothers, and are procuring similar material for the ETC in Katwa, which also handles similar cases from Butembo.

We have incorporated teams of nutritionists to work alongside the Ebola Treatment Centers to provide individualized, specialist nutritional care for children (and adults) who are suspected or confirmed to have Ebola. This is the first time an Ebola outbreak response has included this kind of care, and there is growing recognition among responders that it plays a vital role in the overall health status of patients.

We have provided every child known to us who has been separated from their parents or orphaned due to Ebola with dedicated care at specially set up childcare facilities located alongside the Ebola Treatment Centres. To soften the trauma of separation, the facilities are staffed with Ebola survivors, who are now immune to the disease, and able to hold children, and bring them to see their parents at the Ebola Treatment Centers.

We work with trusted community-based psychosocial workers to counsel children and families before, during, and after treatment, to explain the process and support them every step of the way.

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Emergencies

POLIO

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Polio this week as of 17 July 2019

:: In Central African Republic, a series of previously-detected/reported VDPV2s have now been officially classified as 'circulating'. Since initial detection of the viruses in May, the country had already operationally considered these viruses to represent an outbreak and implemented emergency outbreak response and declared the event to be a national public health emergency.

:: A cVDPV2 originating in Jigawa, Nigeria, continues to spread. Genetically-linked virus has been confirmed from an environmental sample in Ghana.

:: In Myanmar, a cVDPV1 has been reported and response measures are being implemented. Neighbouring countries have been informed of the confirmed cVDPV1, and surveillance for polioviruses is being strengthened across the region. Myanmar had previously successfully stopped a cVDPV2 outbreak in 2015.

Summary of new viruses this week:

:: ***Afghanistan*** — one wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) case and one WPV1-positive environmental sample;

:: ***Pakistan*** — four WPV1 cases and three WPV1-positive environmental samples;

:: ***Nigeria*** — three circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) cases, two cVDPV2-positive environmental samples, and one cVDPV2 isolated from a healthy contact;

:: ***Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)*** — five cVDPV2 cases;

:: ***Central African Republic (CAR)*** — three cVDPV2 cases, one case classified cVDPV2 based on a positive contact, and ten cVDPV2 community/close contacts ;

:: ***Angola*** — one cVDPV2 isolated from healthy child;

:: ***Ghana*** — one cVDPV2-positive environmental sample linked to Jigawa/Nigeria outbreak;

:: ***Myanmar*** — two cVDPV1 cases and two cVDPV1 positive contacts.

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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 20 Jul 2019]

Democratic Republic of the Congo

:: Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern 19 July 2019

:: High-level meeting on the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo affirms support for Government-led response and UN system-wide approach 15 July 2019

:: 50: Situation report on the Ebola outbreak in North Kivu 16 July 2019

:: *Disease Outbreak News (DONs)* Ebola virus disease – Democratic Republic of the Congo 18 July 2019

[See DRC Ebola+ above for detail]

Syrian Arab Republic

:: Elizabeth Hoff: Seven years of tireless work in war-torn Syria 15 July 2019

Cyclone Idai - *No new digest announcements identified*

Mozambique floods - *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*

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WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 20 Jul 2019]

Measles in Europe

:: Vaccination against measles increases amid ongoing measles outbreaks in Europe 15-07-2019

MERS-CoV

:: Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) – The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
16 July 2019

From 1 through 31 May 2019, the National International Health Regulations (IHR) Focal Point of Saudi Arabia reported 14 additional cases of Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS-CoV) infection, including five deaths...

Afghanistan - *No new digest announcements identified*

Cameroon - *No new digest announcements identified*

Central African Republic - *No new digest announcements identified*

Ethiopia - *No new digest announcements identified*

HIV in Pakistan - *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*

Myanmar - *No new digest announcements identified*

Niger - *No new digest announcements identified*

occupied Palestinian territory - *No new digest announcements identified*

Sao Tome and Principe Necrotizing Cellulitis (2017)

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 20 Jul 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*

Tanzania - *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.

Syrian Arab Republic - *No new digest announcements identified*

Yemen - *No new digest announcements identified*

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UN OCHA – Corporate Emergencies

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

Editor's Note:

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

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

EBOLA OUTBREAK IN THE DRC - *No new digest announcements identified*

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WHO & Regional Offices [to 20 Jul 2019]

14 June 2019 *Statement*

Statement on the meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee for Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

17 July 2019 *News release*

Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern

15 July 2019 *News release*

High-level meeting on the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo affirms support for Government-led response and UN system-wide approach

15 July 2019 *News release*

World hunger is still not going down after three years and obesity is still growing – UN report

15 July 2019 *News release*

WHO/Europe studies find baby foods are high in sugar and inappropriately marketed for babies

15 July 2019 *News release*

20 million children miss out on lifesaving measles, diphtheria and tetanus vaccines in 2018

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Calls for consultants / proposals

17 July 2019

Consultant on enteric vaccine development pdf, 292kb

Deadline for applications: 7 August 2019

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Weekly Epidemiological Record, 19 July 2019, vol. 94, 29 (pp. 317–328)

:: WHO Alliance for the Global Elimination of Trachoma by 2020: progress report on elimination of trachoma, 2018

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WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

WHO African Region AFRO

:: WHO partners NCDC for effective containment of cholera outbreaks 19 July 2019

:: Renewed impetus to achieve universal access to immunization by 2030 19 July 2019

As the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) 2011-2020 nears its conclusion in 2020, a regional consultation was held this week by the WHO Regional Office for Africa to shape a new immunization strategy for the next decade with the aim that everyone, everywhere, at every age, fully benefits from vaccines for good health and well-being.

:: Reminder to strengthen measures to prevent the spread of Ebola Virus to Rwanda 18 July 2019

:: WHO and UNICEF support the Ministry of Health to conduct a workshop for orientation of media personnel in emergency risk communication 18 July 2019

:: A high-level delegation led by South Sudan's Undersecretary of Health visited Yei River State to intensify Ebola preparedness in the country 17 July 2019

:: WHO scales up activities in Burkina Faso in response to worsening humanitarian situation 15 July 2019

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

- *No new digest announcements identified*

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

:: Maldives eliminates mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Syphilis

SEAR/PR/1713 New Delhi/ Male, July 15, 2019: Maldives has eliminated mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis, joining first few countries in the world to ensure a generation free of these deadly diseases, World Health Organization said today...

WHO European Region EURO

:: Member States to reflect on 10 years of progress in public health and set health priorities for Europe at RC69 15-07-2019

:: Vaccination against measles increases amid ongoing measles outbreaks in Europe 15-07-2019

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

:: Elizabeth Hoff: Seven years of tireless work in war-torn Syria 14 July 2019

WHO Western Pacific Region

:: Risk of Ebola in the Western Pacific remains low 18 July 2019 *News releases*

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CDC/ACIP [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

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

Wednesday, July 17, 2019

CDC supports WHO declaration of "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" for Ebola outbreak in eastern region of The Democratic Republic of the Congo

[See DRC – Ebola above for detail]

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Africa CDC [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

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/>

Selected Updates and Press Releases

2019-07-19 *China Daily from National Health Commission website*

China starts latest trial of long-lasting HIV vaccine

An HIV vaccine being developed by Chinese scientists will be given to 160 volunteers in a second-phase clinical trial, a medical scientist at the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention said on July 15.

The candidate vaccine, DNA-rTV, relies on replication of the DNA of HIV to stimulate effective immunization, according to Shao Yiming, a chief HIV researcher at the center.

He said the vaccine, based on the one used to prevent smallpox, is the first such HIV vaccine to begin a second-phase clinical trial.

"With significant reduction of virulence, the vaccine will not cause infection in healthy receivers," Shao said.

The vaccine under development does not contain the full human immunodeficiency virus. Rather, it contains DNA segments from HIV so it will not cause an infection...

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Announcements

Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

News

These neurons are tied to one of multiple sclerosis' most dramatic effects: Brain shrinkage

July 17, 2019

A new study identifies a type of brain cell that withers away in late stages of the disease

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute [to 20 Jul 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 20 Jul 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.

No new digest content identified.

CEPI – Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations [to 20 Jul 2019]

<http://cepi.net/>

17 July 2019

CEPI awards funding agreement worth up to US\$9.5 million to Colorado State University to develop a human vaccine against Rift Valley fever

Oslo, Norway, July 17, 2019—The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) and Colorado State University (CSU) today announce a partnering agreement to advance the

development of a vaccine candidate against Rift Valley fever (RVF) virus. With support from the European Union's (EU's) Horizon 2020 programme, CEPI will provide up to US\$9.5 million for manufacturing and preclinical studies to assess a single-dose vaccine candidate (DDVax) against RVF. First identified in [1931](#) during an investigation into an outbreak among sheep on a farm in the Rift Valley of Kenya, this potentially fatal virus is found across Africa and is now emerging in the Middle East.

DDVax is a second generation RVF vaccine, which was designed after researchers identified and removed the key genes of the virus that allowed it to cause disease. Removal of these genes also stops the virus from replicating in mosquitoes—a known vector that spreads the disease in animals and in humans—therefore blocking this potential route of transmission. The vaccine stimulates the body's immune system to generate neutralising antibodies against the RVF virus. It also likely generates a significant cellular immune response that can kill infected cells...

Clinton Health Access Initiative, Inc. (CHAI) [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

Published July 15th, 2019

[CHAI Financials: 2018](#)

EDCTP [to 20 Jul 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

Latest news

19 July 2019

[African High Commissioners and Ambassadors in Pretoria met EDCTP](#)

African High Commissioners and Ambassadors from 18 countries accredited to South Africa met with EDCTP in Pretoria on 11 July 2019. The meeting was hosted by the Mozambique High Commission. The objective of the meeting was to inform the Ambassadors about the EDCTP activities in sub-Saharan Africa. EDCTP aims to increase the political and financial support of African countries for clinical research and the development of the associated research capacity in Africa, as part of the common pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals....

Emory Vaccine Center [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

European Medicines Agency [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

News and press releases

No new digest content identified.

European Vaccine Initiative [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

FDA [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Fondation Merieux [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Gavi [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

GHIT Fund [to 20 Jul 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 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Hilleman Laboratories [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Human Vaccines Project [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

IAVI [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

International Coalition of Medicines Regulatory Authorities (ICMRA)

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

No new digest content identified.

IFFIm

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

18 July 2019

[IFFIm issues NOK600 million Vaccine Bonds](#) [*click link to review "restricted access library note"*]

Funding will support CEPI's development of new vaccines to prevent deadly diseases.

London, 18 July 2019 – The International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) today issued NOK600,000,000 Zero Coupon Notes to help finance research and development of new vaccines by the [Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation \(CEPI\)](#). CEPI is a public private initiative that accelerates development of vaccines against emerging infectious diseases and enables equitable access to these vaccines for affected populations during outbreaks.

The vaccine bonds will frontload a NOK600 million pledge from the Government of Norway to Gavi in support of CEPI .

Today's issuance was lead managed by Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (SEB) and the Toronto-Dominion Bank. The issuance, which will mature on 15 March 2025, has a reoffer price of 93.892, 2bps through mid-swaps in NOK...

IFRC [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

Asia Pacific, Bangladesh

[Bangladesh: Severe flooding puts more than 4 million people at risk of food insecurity and disease](#)

Dhaka/Kuala Lumpur/Geneva, 19 July 2019 – Days of severe rains have battered the northern and southeastern part of Bangladesh, putting more than 4 million people at risk of food insecurity and disease. Floods and landslides have damaged roads and vital ...

19 July 2019

Asia Pacific, DPRK

[DPR Korea: Malnutrition and disease on the rise as drought ruins early harvest](#)

Beijing/Kuala Lumpur/Geneva, 18 July 2019 —An early season drought in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has cut by half the expected production of a critical harvest, increasing pressure on highly vulnerable groups across the country. T ...

18 July 2019

IVAC [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

IVI [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

IVI News & Announcements

No new digest content identified.

JEE Alliance [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

Selected News and Events

No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

Selected News; Project Updates, Reports

DRC Ebola outbreaks

[Crisis update - July 2019](#)

Colombia

[The uncertain lives of Venezuelan migrants on the Colombian border](#)

Project Update 17 Jul 2019

HIV/AIDS

[Fight is not over as AIDS deaths remain high](#)

Press Release 16 Jul 2019

Public health

[Eight things we've learned from MSF operational research projects](#)

Interview 16 Jul 2019

NIH [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

July 15, 2019

[NIH and partners to launch HIV vaccine efficacy trial in the Americas and Europe](#)

— Study will enroll men who have sex with men and transgender people; complementary study in women is ongoing.

The National Institutes of Health and partners today announced plans to conduct a Phase 3 HIV vaccine efficacy trial at multiple clinical research sites in North America, South America and Europe. The trial, called HPX3002/HVTN 706 or Mosaico, will assess whether an investigational vaccine regimen designed to induce immune responses against a variety of global HIV strains can safely and effectively prevent HIV acquisition among men who have sex with men and transgender people. A complementary study in women called HPX2008/HVTN 705 or Imbokodo that [launched in 2017](#) in five southern African countries is ongoing.

Mosaico is sponsored by Janssen Vaccines & Prevention, B.V., part of the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson, with funding support from NIH's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). The HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN), headquartered at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, is facilitating the implementation of the study. Additional partners providing support include the U.S. Army

Medical Research and Development Command (USAMRDC). The public-private partnership's plans for Mosaico will be described in more detail at the 10th IAS Conference on HIV Science (IAS 2019) in Mexico City.

This Phase 3 efficacy study will enroll 3,800 HIV-negative men and transgender people aged 18 to 60 years who have sex with men and/or transgender people. It is anticipated to open for enrollment at clinical research sites in the United States later this year. In addition, clinical research sites in Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland and Spain will participate in the study...

PATH [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

July 16, 2019 by PATH

[PATH welcomes Abayomi Sule, Rachel Sibande, and Lisa Anderson to its board of directors](#)

July 16, 2019 by PATH

PATH's board of directors are pleased to welcome Dr. Abayomi Sule, Dr. Rachel Sibande, and Lisa Pigott Anderson to the board. Dr. Sule brings extensive experience in healthcare management, consulting, and advising local and international organizations, as well as a passion for healthcare innovations and transparency. Dr. Sibande enhances the board's knowledge in public health, food security, and disaster management through her leadership in leveraging data for international development projects. Ms. Anderson brings decades of executive leadership and volunteer experience with charitable foundations and NGOs and a demonstrated passion to improve maternal and women's health in low-resource settings.

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

UNAIDS [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

Selected Press Releases/Reports/Statements

15 July 2019

[Pan-African Parliament calls for increased domestic resources for HIV and health in Africa](#)

15 July 2019

[Indonesia commits to piloting PrEP](#)

UNICEF [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

Selected Statements, Press Releases, Reports

Press release

['Transformative shift' in support for families of young children urgently needed worldwide - UNICEF](#)

The United Nations Children's Fund has released new recommendations on family-friendly policies including paid parental leave, breastfeeding support, childcare and child benefits
18/07/2019

News note

Unwanted, exploited and abused: Tens of thousands of children in Al-Hol camp and several parts of Syria in limbo amid dire humanitarian needs

UNICEF calls for improved humanitarian access and protection of children including re-integration into local communities and safe return to home countries

17/07/2019

16/07/2019

Press release

Geneva Palais briefing note on the impact of the Ebola outbreak on children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

This is a summary of what was said by Marixie Mercado, UNICEF spokesperson in Geneva – to whom quoted text may be attributed – at today's press briefing at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

16/07/2019

[See Milestones above for detail]

Statement

Remarks from UNICEF Deputy Executive Director Omar Abdi at the High-Level Event on the Response and Preparedness for the Ebola Outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

15/07/2019

[See Milestones above for detail]

Press release

20 million children missed out on lifesaving measles, diphtheria and tetanus vaccines in 2018

New estimates find dangerous stagnation of global vaccination rates, due to conflict, inequality and complacency

15/07/2019

[See Milestones above for detail]

Press release

Mass campaign to vaccinate over 3 million children against polio kicks off in Venezuela

14/07/2019

[See Milestones above for detail]

Vaccination Acceptance Research Network (VARN) [to 20 Jul 2019]

<https://vaccineacceptance.org/news.html#header1-2r>

No new digest content identified.

Vaccine Confidence Project [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

Posted on 19 Jul, 2019

[Peter Piot reaction to Ebola outbreak in DRC being declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern 17 July 2019](#)

Vaccine Education Center – Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

News | 18 July 2019

[New funding to boost global research capacity in humanities and social science](#)

We’ve launched two new calls to fund international exchange programmes and research development activities for humanities and social science researchers around the world – the International Exchange Programmes and Research Development Awards.

The Wistar Institute [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

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BIO [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

IFPMA [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

PhRMA [to 20 Jul 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Industry Watch [to 20 Jul 2019]

:: Boehringer Ingelheim Acquires AMAL Therapeutics, Significantly Enriching Its Cancer Immunology Portfolio with Novel Cancer Vaccines Platform

:: Acquisition adds key platform supporting Boehringer Ingelheim's focus on patients with difficult-to-treat gastrointestinal and lung cancers

:: AMAL's first-in-class proprietary KISIMA® platform leverages peptide/protein-based vaccination technology

: AMAL will remain at the campus of the University of Geneva in Switzerland and operate as a subsidiary within Boehringer Ingelheim

July 15, 2019 INGELHEIM AM RHEIN, Germany & GENEVA-- Boehringer Ingelheim today announced its acquisition of all shares of AMAL Therapeutics SA, a private Swiss biotechnology company focused on cancer immunotherapy and advancing first-in-class therapeutic cancer vaccines derived from its technology platform KISIMA. AMAL's lead vaccine ATP128 is currently developed for stage IV colorectal cancer and is slated to begin first-in-human trials later this month. Boehringer Ingelheim plans to develop new therapies by combining assets from its cancer immunology portfolio with AMAL's proprietary KISIMA immunization platform.

"Acquiring AMAL is part of Boehringer Ingelheim's long-term strategy to enhance our existing position as an innovator of novel cancer therapies, including immuno-oncology treatments, which leverage cutting-edge scientific discoveries and their applications," said Michel Pairet, member of Boehringer Ingelheim's Board of Managing Directors with responsibility for the company's Innovation Unit. "We want to pioneer new paradigms of biology-based care for cancer patients, and the technologies and expertise developed at AMAL are critical to our efforts."

The total transaction could amount up to EUR 325 million, and is comprised of an upfront payment as well as contingent clinical, development and regulatory milestones plus up to EUR 100 million if certain commercial milestones are hit...

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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>

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

July 2019 Volume 57, Issue 1, p1-134

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Public Health

July 2019 109(7)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 101, Issue 1, 2019

<http://www.ajtmh.org/content/journals/14761645/101/1>

[Reviewed earlier]

Annals of Internal Medicine

16 July 2019 Vol: 171, Issue 2

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

Ideas and Opinions

[Assuring Gender Safety and Equity in Health Care: The Time for Action Is Now](#)

Lynn E. Fiellin, MD; Darilyn V. Moyer, MD

Issues of sexual and gender harassment and gender inequity have infiltrated all fields and industries, and health care is no exception. Thirty percent to 50% of female physicians or physicians in training report sexual harassment (1, 2). Therefore, on 1 March 2019, TIME'S UP Healthcare (www.timesuphealthcare.org) was established to bring to the medical field the parent organization's efforts to hasten action and solutions. Herein, we address concerns regarding gender safety and equity in health care and describe the TIME'S UP Healthcare organization, its goals and activities, and its new partnership with the American College of Physicians (ACP).

A 2018 report by the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine brought the crisis of sexual harassment in health care to the fore (1). The report covers research describing sexual harassment from the perspective of students, trainees, and faculty. Sexual harassment, a form of discrimination, is composed of gender harassment (the most common form), including verbal and nonverbal hostile behaviors based on one's...

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Global Health

July 2019 - Volume 4 - 4

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

Editorial

[The need for comprehensive and multidisciplinary training in substandard and falsified medicines for pharmacists](#) (18 July, 2019)

Alessandra Ferrario, Ebiowei Samuel F Orubu, Moji Christianah Adeyeye, Muhammad H Zaman, Veronika J Wirtz

Analysis

[Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response \(IDSR\) strategy: current status, challenges and perspectives for the future in Africa](#) (3 July, 2019)

Ibrahima Socé Fall, Soatiana Rajatonirina, Ali Ahmed Yahaya, Yoti Zabulon, Peter Nsubuga, Miriam Nanyunja, Joseph Wamala, Charles Njuguna, Charles Okot Lukoya, Wondimagegnehu Alemu, Francis Chisaka Kasolo, Ambrose Otau Talisuna

Practice

[Interventions to improve water supply and quality, sanitation and handwashing facilities in healthcare facilities, and their effect on healthcare-associated infections in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review and supplementary scoping review](#) (8 July, 2019)

Julie Watson, Lauren D'Mello-Guyett, Erin Flynn, Jane Falconer, Joanna Esteves-Mills, Alain Prual, Paul Hunter, Benedetta Allegranzi, Maggie Montgomery, Oliver Cumming

[The global scale and implications of delivering multiple interventions through integrated child health events](#) (8 July, 2019)

Mahoko Kamatsuchi, Adrian Gheorghe, Dina Balabanova

[Use of routinely collected electronic healthcare data for postlicensure vaccine safety signal detection: a systematic review](#) (8 July, 2019)

Yonatan Moges Mesfin, Allen Cheng, Jock Lawrie, Jim BATTERY

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)

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BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)

Opinion

[Building the case for actionable ethics in digital health research supported by artificial intelligence](#)

The digital revolution is disrupting the ways in which health research is conducted, and subsequently, changing healthcare. Direct-to-consumer wellness products and mobile apps, pervasive sensor technologies a...

Authors: Camille Nebeker, John Torous and Rebecca J. Bartlett Ellis

Citation: BMC Medicine 2019 17:137

Published on: 17 July 2019

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)

Research article

[Uptake of maternal care and childhood immunization among ethnic minority and Han populations in Sichuan province: a study based on the 2003, 2008 and 2013 health service surveys](#)

China has made remarkable progress in maternal and child health (MCH) over the last thirty years, but socio-economic inequalities persist. Ethnicity has become an important determinant of poor MCH outcomes, bu...

Authors: Juying Zhang, Yuchan Mou, Jiaqiang Liao, Huaying Xiong, Zhanqi Duan, Yuan Huang and Carine Ronsmans

Citation: BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth 2019 19:250

Published on: 16 July 2019

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)

Research article

[Establishing a theoretical foundation for measuring global health security: a scoping review](#)

Since the 2014–2016 West Africa Ebola epidemic, the concept of measuring health security capacity has become increasingly important within the broader context of health systems-strengthening, enhancing responses to public health emergencies, and reducing global catastrophic biological risks. Efforts to regularly and sustainably track the evolution of health security capabilities and capacities over time – while also accounting for political, social, and environmental risks – could help countries progress toward eliminating sources of health insecurity. We sought to aggregate evidence-based principles that capture a country's baseline public health and healthcare capabilities, its health security system performance before and during infectious disease crises, and its broader social, political, security, and ecological risk

environments.... We synthesized four foundational principles for measuring global health security: measurement requires assessment of existing capacities, as well as efforts to build core public health, healthcare, and biosecurity capabilities; assessments of national programs and efforts to mitigate a critical subset of priority threats could inform efforts to generate useful metrics for global health security; there are measurable enabling factors facilitating health security-strengthening efforts; and finally, measurement requires consideration of social, political, and ecological risk environments.

Authors: Sanjana J. Ravi, Diane Meyer, Elizabeth Cameron, Michelle Nalabandian, Beenish Pervaiz and Jennifer B. Nuzzo

Citation: BMC Public Health 2019 19:954

Published on: 17 July 2019

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Open

July 2019 - Volume 9 - 7

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 97, Number 7, July 2019, 441-512

<https://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/97/7/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

July 2019 Volume 41, Issue 7, p1227-1400

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

PREVENTION OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: Challenges and Opportunities to Change the Paradigm of Disease Management

Edited by Kevin Dale Deane, Tsang Tommy Cheung

Clinical Trials

Volume 16 Issue 3, June 2019

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/ctja/16/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

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

[Accessed 20 Jul 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Contemporary Clinical Trials

Volume 82 Pages 1-114 (July 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/contemporary-clinical-trials/vol/82/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Genetic Medicine Reports

Volume 7, Issue 2, June 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

August 2019 - Volume 32 - Issue 4

<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 5, 2019

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

Transitions towards sustainable development: a view from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region

Disasters

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

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

[Reviewed earlier]

EMBO Reports

Volume 20 Issue 7 1 July 2019

<https://www.embopress.org/toc/14693178/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 25, Number 7—July 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 20 Jul 2019]

[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)

June 2019 | Volume 7 | Number 2
<http://www.ghspjournal.org/content/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Global Public Health

Volume 14, 2019 Issue 9
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rgph20/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Globalization and Health

<http://www.globalizationandhealth.com/>
[Accessed 20 Jul 2019]
[No new digest content identified]

Health Affairs

Vol. 38, No. 7 July 2019
<https://www.healthaffairs.org/toc/hlthaff/current>
Physicians, Nurses, Disparities & More
[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/34/3>
[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 20 Jul 2019]

Research

| 19 July 2019

[How can we improve priority-setting for investments in health research? A case study of tuberculosis](#)

Authors: Mishal S. Khan, Afifah Rahman-Shepherd, Hannah Painter and Helen Fletcher

Research

| 18 July 2019

[An inductive exploration of the implementation knowledge of research funders](#)

Authors: Anders Brantnell, Enrico Baraldi and Theo van Achterberg

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 Feters 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 Deqa 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 20 Jul 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

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

[Accessed 20 Jul 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

International Health

Volume 11, Issue 4, July 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 6, No 7 (2019) July 2019

<https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/52>

[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 3 2019

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/ijhrh/12/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

July 2019 Volume 84, p1-162

[https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712\(19\)X0010-7](https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712(19)X0010-7)

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

July 16, 2019, Vol 322, No. 3, Pages 183-282

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

Viewpoint

Preserving Civility in Vaccine Policy Discourse - A Way Forward

Gregory A. Poland, MD; Jon C. Tilburt, MD; Edgar K. Marcuse, MD

free access

JAMA. 2019;322(3):209-210. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.7445

This Viewpoint calls out the threat to vaccine policy posed by a very small number of antivaccine ("antivax") advocates who disrupt attempts to engage vaccine-hesitant persons in public hearings about risks and benefits of vaccination and, acknowledging the concerns of a skeptical public, calls for a renewed commitment to civility in discussing public health policy.

JAMA Pediatrics

July 2019, Vol 173, No. 7, Pages 613-708

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

[Reviewed earlier]

JB I Database of Systematic Review and Implementation Reports

July 2019 - Volume 17 - Issue 7

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Adolescent Health

June 2019 Volume 64, Issue 6, Supplement, S1-S86

[https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X\(18\)X0008-1](https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X(18)X0008-1)

Special Issue: Mental Health and Well-Being of Adolescents in Hong Kong

Edited by Daniel Shek

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 44, Issue 4, August 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/44/4>

[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

July 2019 - Volume 73 - 7

<https://jech.bmj.com/content/73/7>

[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>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 21, Issue 4, August 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10903/21/4>

[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 220, Issue 1, 1 July 2019

<https://academic.oup.com/jid/issue/220/1>

EDITORIAL COMMENTARY

Risk of Herpes Zoster in Cancer Patients and the Promise of New Vaccines

Kosuke Kawai, Barbara P Yawn

The Journal of Infectious Diseases, Volume 220, Issue 1, 1 July 2019, Pages 1–2,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiy626>

MAJOR ARTICLES AND BRIEF REPORTS

Safety and Immunogenicity of a 2-Dose Heterologous Vaccination Regimen With Ad26.ZEBOV and MVA-BN-Filo Ebola Vaccines: 12-Month Data From a Phase 1 Randomized Clinical Trial in Uganda and Tanzania

Zacchaeus Anywaine, Hilary Whitworth, Pontiano Kaleebu, George Praygod, Georgi Shukarev ...

The Journal of Infectious Diseases, Volume 220, Issue 1, 1 July 2019, Pages 46–56,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiz070>

This phase 1 study demonstrated that heterologous prime-boost vaccination with Ad26.ZEBOV and MVA-BN-Filo Ebola vaccines at intervals of 28 or 56 days was well tolerated and immunogenic in healthy African adult volunteers.

Safety and Immunogenicity of a 2-Dose Heterologous Vaccine Regimen With Ad26.ZEBOV and MVA-BN-Filo Ebola Vaccines: 12-Month Data From a Phase 1 Randomized Clinical Trial in Nairobi, Kenya

Gaudensia Mutua, Omu Anzala, Kerstin Luhn, Cynthia Robinson, Viki Bockstal ...

The Journal of Infectious Diseases, Volume 220, Issue 1, 1 July 2019, Pages 57–67,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiz071>

This phase 1 study demonstrated that 2-dose vaccination with Ad26.ZEBOV and MVA-BN-Filo vaccines was well tolerated and induced durable immune responses to Ebola virus in healthy African volunteers for up to 360 days after the priming dose.

Journal of Medical Ethics

June 2019 - Volume 45 - 6

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 6, Issue 2 (2019)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society (JPIDS)

Volume 8, Issue 3, September 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

July 2019 Volume 210, p1-248

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice

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

[Accessed 20 Jul 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice

July/August 2019 - Volume 25 - Issue 4

<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 2 (2019)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

Volume 26, Issue 5, 2019,

<https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/26/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 26, Issue 5, 2019,

<https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/26/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Virology

June 2019; Volume 93, Issue 11

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Jul 20, 2019 Volume 394 Number 10194 p187-272, e2

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

Editorial

[A wake up call for the Ebola outbreak response](#)

The Lancet

Comment

[Offline: The ethical darkness of global health](#)

Richard Horton

The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health

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

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Digital Health

Jul 2019 Volume 1 Number 3 e100-e147

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Global Health

Jul 2019 Volume 7 Number 7 e808-e978

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Infectious Diseases

Jul 2019 Volume 19 Number 7 p671-788, e225-e258

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Respiratory Medicine

Jul 2019 Volume 7 Number 7 p553-638, e19-e22

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 23, Issue 7, July 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10995/23/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 39 Issue 4, May 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 571 Issue 7765, 18 July 2019

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

Editorial | 09 July 2019

Diversity and international collaboration should not become casualties of anti-espionage policies

US universities have a responsibility to defuse the climate of suspicion hanging over their Chinese and Chinese American communities.

World View / 17 July 2019

Sustainable development will falter without data

Unless governments establish competent monitoring systems, the world will not reach the UN Sustainable Development Goals, says Jessica Espey.

Nature Biotechnology

Volume 37 Issue 7, July 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nbt/volumes/37/issues/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Genetics

Volume 51 Issue 7, July 2019

<https://www.nature.com/ng/volumes/51/issues/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Medicine

Volume 25 Issue 7, July 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/25/issues/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Genetics

Volume 20 Issue 7, July 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Immunology

Volume 19 Issue 7, July 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/19/issues/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

New England Journal of Medicine

July 18, 2019 Vol. 381 No. 3

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

Editorials

[HIV-1 Epidemic Control — Insights from Test-and-Treat Trials](#) S.S. Abdool Karim

Original Articles

[Effect of Universal Testing and Treatment on HIV Incidence — HPTN 071 \(PopART\)](#)

R.J. Hayes and Others 207-218

[HIV Testing and Treatment with the Use of a Community Health Approach in Rural Africa](#) D.V. Havlir and Others 219-229

[Universal Testing, Expanded Treatment, and Incidence of HIV Infection in Botswana](#)

J. Makhema and Others

Special Article

[Health Care Spending, Utilization, and Quality 8 Years into Global Payment](#) Z. Song,

Y. Ji, D.G. Safran, and M.E. Chernew

Clinical Implications of Basic Research

[Controlling CRISPR-Cas9 Gene Editing](#)

Steven F. Dowdy, Ph.D.

Off-target DNA editing by the CRISPR-Cas9 ribonucleoprotein nuclease in the experimental treatment of genetic disease is a safety concern. A recent study provides proof of principle of an oligonucleotide-based “quencher” that blocks its activity.

Pediatrics

July 2019, VOLUME 144 / ISSUE 1

<https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/144/1?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Pharmaceutics

Volume 11, Issue 6 (June 2019)

<https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4923/11/6>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Pharmacoeconomics

Volume 37, Issue 7, July 2019
<https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/37/7>
[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics & Outcomes News

Volume 832, Issue 1, July 2019
<https://link.springer.com/journal/40274/829/1>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

PLoS Genetics

<https://journals.plos.org/plosgenetics/>
(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)
[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Medicine

<http://www.plosmedicine.org/>
(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)
[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

<http://www.plosntds.org/>
(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)
Research Article

[The catalytic role of a research university and international partnerships in building research capacity in Peru: A bibliometric analysis](#)

Christopher W. Belter, Patricia J. Garcia, Alicia A. Livinski, Fabiola Leon-Velarde, Kristen H. Weymouth, Roger I. Glass
| published 15 Jul 2019 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0007483>

PLoS One

<http://www.plosone.org/>
[Accessed 20 Jul 2019]
[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Pathogens

<http://journals.plos.org/plospathogens/>
[Accessed 20 Jul 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 20 Jul 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>

[Reviewed earlier]

Preventive Medicine

Volume 124 Pages 1-126 (July 2019)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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 172, Pages A1-A2, 1-152 (July 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/public-health/vol/172/suppl/C>

Special issue on Migration, Ethnicity, Race and Health

[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 4, July/August 2019

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/phrg/134/4>

[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>

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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 7 Pages: 1433-1654 July 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 20 Jul 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Science

19 July 2019 Vol 365, Issue 6450

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

Special Issue Apollo Anniversary

Introduction to special issue

Shooting for the Moon

By Keith T. Smith

Science 19 Jul 2019 : 232-233

Science Translational Medicine

17 July 2019 Vol 11, Issue 501

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 232 Pages 1-502 (July 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/social-science-and-medicine/vol/232/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Systematic Reviews

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

[Accessed 20 Jul 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 7 Pages: i-iv, 787-931 July 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Vaccine

Volume 37, Issue 32 Pages 4419-4658 (26 July 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/vaccine/vol/37/issue/32>

Discussion No access

[Mandatory vaccinations for children in Italy: The need for a stable frame](#)

Helena C. Maltezou, Caterina Ledda, Venerando Rapisarda

Pages 4419-4420

Review article Open access

[Potential use of microarray patches for vaccine delivery in low- and middle- income countries](#)

Nicolas Peyraud, Darin Zehrung, Courtney Jarrahan, Collrane Frivold, ... Birgitte Giersing

Pages 4427-4434

Research article Abstract only

[Perceptions of influenza and pneumococcal vaccine uptake by older persons in Australia](#)

Lynne Briggs, Patricia Fronek, Val Quinn, Tracy Wilde

Pages 4454-4459

Research article Abstract only

[Differences between coverage of yellow fever vaccine and the first dose of measles-containing vaccine: A desk review of global data sources](#)

Nedghie Adrien, Terri B. Hyde, Marta Gacic-Dobo, Joachim Hombach, ... Philipp Lambach

Pages 4511-4517

Research article Abstract only

[The privilege paradox: Geographic areas with highest socio-economic advantage have the lowest rates of vaccination](#)

Gabrielle M. Bryden, Matthew Browne, Matthew Rockloff, Carolyn Unsworth
Pages 4525-4532

Research article Open access

[Maternal immunization in Malawi: A mixed methods study of community perceptions, programmatic considerations, and recommendations for future planning](#)

Jessica A. Fleming, Alistair Munthali, Bagrey Ngwira, John Kadzandira, ... Niranjan Bhat
Pages 4568-4575

Research article Abstract only

[Smartphone app uses loyalty point incentives and push notifications to encourage influenza vaccine uptake](#)

Leila Pfaeffli Dale, Lauren White, Marc Mitchell, Guy Faulkner
Pages 4594-4600

Research article Open access

[National immunization strategies targeting migrants in six European countries](#)

Cristina Giambi, Martina Del Manso, Teresa Dalla Zuanna, Flavia Riccardo, ... Silvia Declich
Pages 4610-4617

Research article Abstract only

[Compliance to timely vaccination in an Expanded Program on Immunization center of Pakistan](#)

Umair Qazi, Sidra Malik, Usman A. Raza, Maryam Saad, ... Saeed Anwar
Pages 4618-4622

History of Vaccinology papers

Research article Open access

[Chile's National Advisory Committee on Immunization \(CAVEI\): Evidence-based recommendations for public policy decision-making on vaccines and immunization](#)

Jeannette Dabanch, Cecilia González, Jaime Cerda, Johanna Acevedo, ... Magdalena Bastías
Pages 4646-4650

Vaccines — Open Access Journal

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

(Accessed 20 Jul 2019)

Open Access Protocol

[Pertussis Vaccination Failure in the New Zealand Pediatric Population: Study Protocol](#)

by [Hannah Chisholm](#), [Anna Howe](#), [Emma Best](#) and [Helen Petousis-Harris](#)

Vaccines 2019, 7(3), 65; <https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines7030065> - 16 July 2019

Abstract

Pertussis vaccines have been effective at reducing pertussis-associated morbidity and mortality. However, they have a complex array of limitations, particularly associated with the duration of protection against clinical disease and imperfect immunity (carriage and transmission). Little is known about risk factors for pertussis vaccination failure. Understanding pertussis vaccination failure risk is most important in the paediatric population. This study aims to investigate risk factors for pertussis vaccination failure in (1) infants between birth and six weeks of age born to mothers who received pertussis booster vaccinations during pregnancy and (2) infants after the completion of the primary series (approximately five months old) to four years old. This will be achieved in a two-step process for each study group. Pertussis vaccination failure cases will first be described using a case series study design, relevant case characteristics will be sourced from six national administrative datasets. The case series study results will help select candidate risk factors (hypothesis generating step) to be tested in the retrospective cohort study (hypothesis testing step). Pattern analysis will be used to investigate risk factor patterns in the cohort study. The identification of higher risk groups enables targeting strategies, such as additional doses, to better prevent pertussis disease

Value in Health

July 2019 Volume 22, Issue 7, p751-844

[https://www.valueinhealthjournal.com/issue/S1098-3015\(19\)X0007-8](https://www.valueinhealthjournal.com/issue/S1098-3015(19)X0007-8)

[Reviewed earlier]

Viruses

Volume 11, Issue 5 (May 2019)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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

The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics

First Published July 12, 2019

Research Article

Legal and Policy Responses to Vaccine-Preventable Disease Outbreaks

L Barraza, D Reiss, P Freeman -

Abstract

Laws and policies are vital tools in preventing outbreaks and limiting the further spread of disease, but they can vary in content and implementation. This manuscript provides insight into challenges in responding to recent vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks by examining legislative changes in California, policy changes on certain university campuses, and the laws implicated in a measles outbreak in Minnesota.

First Published July 12, 2019

Research Article

Emergency Declarations for Public Health Issues: Expanding Our Definition of Emergency

G Sunshine, N Barrera, AJ Corcoran, M Penn

Abstract

Emergency declarations are a vital legal authority that can activate funds, personnel, and material and change the legal landscape to aid in the response to a public health threat. Traditionally, declarations have been used against immediate and unforeseen threats such as hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, and pandemic influenza. Recently, however, states have used emergency declarations to address public health issues that have existed in communities for months and years and have risk factors such as poverty and substance misuse. Leaders in these states have chosen to use emergency powers that are normally reserved for sudden catastrophes to address these enduring public health issues. This article will explore emergency declarations as a legal mechanism for response; describe recent declarations to address hepatitis A and the opioid overdose epidemic; and seek to answer the question of whether it is appropriate to use emergency powers to address public health issues that are not traditionally the basis for an emergency declaration.

Cancer

First published: 10 July 2019

<https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.32379>

Original Article

Intent and subsequent initiation of human papillomavirus vaccine among young cancer survivors

B Cherven, SM Castellino, Y Chen, FL Wong, JM York... -

Background

Despite an increased risk of subsequent human papillomavirus (HPV)–related malignancies, HPV vaccine initiation rates among cancer survivors remain critically low. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between HPV vaccine intent and subsequent vaccine initiation among cancer survivors by linking data from a cross-sectional survey with state-based immunization registry records.

Frontiers in Public Health

Received: 08 Jan 2019; Accepted: 16 Jul 2019.

Methods ARTICLE

Assessing vaccine herd protection by killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccines using different study designs

M Ali, JD Clemens -

Abstract

The population level effectiveness of a vaccine may arise as the result of direct protection of vaccinees and vaccine herd protection, which may protect non-vaccinees, vaccinees, or both. Indirect, total, enhanced and overall vaccine protection are measures of vaccine herd protection. The level of population level effectiveness induced by a vaccine depends on many factors, including the level of vaccine protective efficacy, the magnitude and distribution of

vaccine coverage at a point in time and the extent to which different groups mix with one another in the community. Data on vaccine herd protection are important in the assessment of the public health importance and cost-effectiveness of many vaccines. Killed whole-cell (WC) oral cholera vaccines (OCVs) have been evaluated for herd protection in various study settings, leveraging geographic information system (GIS) tools for the analyses. This article provides a brief description of the herd protective effects of killed WC OCVs measured using various study designs that include a) individually randomized, controlled clinical trials, b) cluster randomized clinical trials, c) observational cohort studies, and d) observational case-control studies. In all of the study designs, significant herd protection was observed in unvaccinated persons as well as in the community as a whole. The findings of these studies suggest that using killed WC OCV as a public health tool for controlling cholera is impactful and cost-effective.

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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 20 Jul 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

BBC

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Economist

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Financial Times

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

July 15, 2019

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Anti-vaxxers distract from a more serious threat

Forbes

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Affairs

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Policy

<http://foreignpolicy.com/>

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Guardian

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

Opinion

Ebola

The Guardian view on Ebola in the DRC: help needed – and dialogue too

Editorial

The second largest outbreak of the disease has already sickened thousands. WHO's declaration of an emergency of international concern should prompt more and better support

Thu 18 Jul 2019 13.27 EDT Last modified on Fri 19 Jul 2019 05.48 EDT

New Yorker

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New York Times

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

Africa

Congo Soldiers, Police to Enforce Ebola Emergency Measures

Congolese soldiers and police will enforce hand-washing and fever checks now that the deadly Ebola outbreak has been declared an international health emergency , authorities said Thursday.

July 18 By The Associated Press

Europe

Britain Tells Canada and France to Pull Their Weight on Ebola

Britain's international development minister Rory Stewart called on France and Canada on Monday to offer more help in tackling the Ebola outbreak in Democratic Republic of Congo.

By Reuters
July 15

Health

Polio Cases Surge in Pakistan and Afghanistan

False rumors that children are fainting or dying have led parents to turn away vaccinators, threatening the campaign to eradicate the disease.

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.

Washington Post

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

Editorial Board · Editorial-Opinion ·

The vaccine challenge isn't just about getting shots

Jul 19, 2019

Foreign

Germany introducing mandatory measles vaccination for kids

Associated Press · Jul 17, 2019

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Think Tanks et al

Brookings

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

[No new relevant content]

Center for Global Development

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

[No new relevant content]

CSIS

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

[No new relevant content]

Council on Foreign Relations

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

July 18, 2019

Democratic Republic of Congo

Ebola Reaches DRC Border City of Two Million, WHO Responds

The recent designation of Ebola as a “public health emergency of international concern” by the World Health Organization (WHO) is a positive development in efforts to contain the disease.

The decision highlights the importance of containing the disease to an international audience; the WHO's designation is being widely carried by the international media.

Blog Post by John Campbell *Africa in Transition*

Kaiser Family Foundation

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

Accessed 20 Jul 2019

[No new relevant content]

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