



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

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

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

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

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Milestones :: Perspectives :: Research

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Typhoid – Pakistan

More than 9.4 million children vaccinated against typhoid fever in Sindh

4 December 2019 – A historical milestone has been successfully achieved in Pakistan with the vaccination in Sindh Province of more than 9.4 million children aged from 9 months to 15 years against typhoid fever, with a coverage rate of 95%. **Pakistan is the first country in the world to introduce the World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended typhoid conjugate vaccine (TCV) into its routine immunization programme.** This measure will contribute to the control of the extensively drug-resistant (XDR) typhoid fever outbreak in the province, where more than 11,000 cases have been reported since November 2016.

More than 8,000 skilled vaccinators and health workers, along with 20,000 social mobilisers and more than 2000 supervisors and monitors, including international monitors, participated in the campaign from 18 to 30 November 2019.

The dedication of frontline workers and strong commitment from the Federal and Sindh governments underpinned the success of the campaign and the introduction of TCV into the routine immunization schedule. There was effective coordination between different ministries and departments, in particular with the education department to ensure the vaccination of students at more than 18,000 government and private schools and madrasas. The Pakistan Pediatric Association and universities also played a crucial role in mobilizing the community to vaccinate their children...

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Measles

More than 140,000 die from measles as cases surge worldwide

Infants and young children most at risk of fatal complications, health agencies warn

5 December 2019

Joint News Release

Worldwide more than 140,000 people died from measles in 2018, according to new estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC). These deaths occurred as measles cases surged globally, amidst devastating outbreaks in all regions.

Most deaths were among children under 5 years of age. Babies and very young children are at greatest risk from measles infections, with potential complications including pneumonia and encephalitis (a swelling of the brain), as well as lifelong disability - permanent brain damage, blindness or hearing loss.

Recently published evidence shows that contracting the measles virus can have further long-term health impacts, with the virus damaging the immune system's memory for months or even years following infection. This 'immune amnesia' leaves survivors vulnerable to other potentially deadly diseases, like influenza or severe diarrhoea, by harming the body's immune defenses. "The fact that any child dies from a vaccine-preventable disease like measles is frankly an outrage and a collective failure to protect the world's most vulnerable children," said Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization. "To save lives, we must ensure everyone can benefit from vaccines - which means investing in immunization and quality health care as a right for all."

Measles is preventable through vaccination. However, vaccination rates globally have stagnated for almost a decade. WHO and UNICEF estimate that 86% of children globally received the first dose of measles vaccine through their country's routine vaccination services in 2018, and fewer than 70% received the second recommended dose.

Worldwide, coverage with measles vaccine is not adequate to prevent outbreaks. WHO recommends that 95% vaccination coverage with two doses of measles vaccine is needed in each country and all communities to protect populations from the disease...

[in last week's edition]

Measles – Global situation

Disease outbreak news = WHO

27 November 2019

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Measles vaccination drive launched, North Kivu targets 2.2 million children

Kinshasa, 5 December 2019 – Around 2.2 million children are to be vaccinated against measles in North Kivu, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), where efforts are underway to curb the world's second-worst Ebola outbreak amid persistent insecurity.

The DRC is also currently experiencing the world's largest and most severe measles epidemic, affecting all its 26 provinces. Since the start of 2019, more than 250 000 suspected cases and over 5000 deaths mostly among children under 5 years, have been recorded.

This drive closes the second phase of a preventive vaccination campaign and will be followed by a third and final phase planned in 10 remaining provinces: Bas Uélé, Equateur, Haut Katanga, Haut Lomami, Haut Uélé, Kasai Oriental, Lualaba, Maniema, Mongala and Tshuapa.

This mass follow-up campaign will ultimately reach 18.9 million children across the country by the end of the year, particularly targeting those who may have been missed by routine immunization.

"While the Ebola outbreak in the DRC has won the world's attention and progress is being made in saving lives, we must not forget the other urgent health needs the country faces," said Dr Matshidiso Moeti, WHO Regional Director for Africa. "This new vaccination campaign aims to protect children in North Kivu, as well as other parts of the country from a disease that is easily preventable with a vaccine."...

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Opinion

Wall Street Journal

Review & Outlook

The Backward March of Civilization

A measles outbreak in Samoa kills 60 due to lack of vaccinations.

By The Editorial Board

Dec. 6, 2019

Our age likes to believe in the inevitability of human progress, but for an example of the opposite consider the Pacific island nation of Samoa. A measles outbreak there has already killed more than 60 people, and authorities declared a two-day curfew on Thursday and Friday.

Businesses were obliged to close and vehicles had to stay off the roads from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mike Cherney of The Journal reports that residents were told to fly red banners from their homes if anyone inside needed vaccinations in the country of roughly 200,000 people. Officials were going door-to-door to vaccinate people. Most of the dead were children under 4 years old, and more than 4,300 have been hit with the disease.

The outbreak is especially tragic because measles can be contained with vaccinations. But misinformation from vaccine opponents has spread around the world in recent years, including in supposedly civilized America.

An outbreak hit New York last year among Orthodox Jewish neighborhoods where parents often block vaccinations. New York State banned nonmedical exemptions for school vaccinations as a result. Some 1,200 measles cases have been recorded across the U.S. so far this year, the most since 1992.

Countries like Samoa are more vulnerable because they have less developed health systems and sometimes less efficient governments. Only 31% of Samoans were vaccinated against measles as of 2018.

The outbreak—and death toll—ought to chasten celebrities and others in the U.S. who have spread fears about vaccines, which are remarkably safe and prevent more deaths by far than they cause. It's also a reminder that the march of civilization isn't always for the better. Especially in the age of social media and lack of social trust, bad information can drive out good. Avoidable deaths like those in Samoa can be the tragic result.

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Lancet Infectious Diseases

Dec 2019 Volume 19 Number 12 p1265-1380, e404-e451

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

Editorial

Infectious disease crisis in the Philippines

The Lancet Infectious Diseases

The Philippines was among the first countries in the world to introduce the Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine, and one of the earliest countries in the Western Pacific region to introduce the rotavirus vaccine and the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. The country achieved the Millennium Development Goal of reducing child mortality by two-thirds in 25 years thanks to Government-declared immunisation months during which millions of children were vaccinated annually. However, vaccine-preventable diseases are again rampant in the Philippines, potentially reversing the positive results of decades of successful immunisation campaigns.

This year the country has reported outbreaks of dengue, diphtheria, measles, and polio. In August, the Department of Health declared a national dengue epidemic. As of Nov 5, 371 717 dengue cases, including 1407 deaths, have been reported in 2019, which is 106% cases more than in 2018. Children aged 5–9 years have been the most affected age group for dengue incidence (23%) and deaths (38%). For diphtheria, the Department of Health has reported 197 cases with 47 deaths through Oct 5, an increase in cases of 47% compared with the same period in 2018. In 2019, health officials have also reported more than 42 200 measles cases up to early October. In addition, measles complications were responsible for 560 deaths. More than eight out of ten people affected by the measles outbreak were children aged 4 years and younger. For polio, four cases caused by infection with vaccine-derived poliovirus have been reported in the country, which had been polio-free for 19 years; these polio cases were due to low population immunity. The Department of Health has now launched campaigns to bolster polio immunisation, planning to inoculate large numbers of children younger than 5 years in several parts of the country.

These outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases in the Philippines indicate that vaccination rates are currently insufficient to provide protection. Whereas a reduction in immunisation has been observed in many countries around the world, mistrust in vaccines in the Philippines has been heavily fuelled by the discussion around the use of Dengvaxia, the only dengue vaccine available on the market, and its subsequent ban. Dengue, a viral disease transmitted by Aedes spp mosquitoes, is endemic in the Philippines. Poverty, geographical remoteness, rapid urbanisation, malnutrition, and poor hygiene and sanitation are all contributing factors in the spread of dengue (and how to address these factors will be a topic in an upcoming Lancet Commission on Aedes-borne viral diseases), and a dengue vaccine is considered an essential tool to control the spread of the disease.

In April, 2016, the Philippines was the first country, alongside Brazil, to introduce a national immunisation campaign for dengue using Dengvaxia. However, as reported in our [Editorial](#) in February, 2018, in late 2017, health authorities in the Philippines decided to stop the immunisation campaign after 14 children died out of more than 800 000 inoculated with Dengvaxia in 2016–17. Although no death was directly linked to the vaccine, concerns were further raised by a study funded by Sanofi Pasteur, the producer of the vaccine, that indicated that dengue-seronegative children vaccinated with Dengvaxia had higher chances of subsequent hospitalisation for dengue than seropositive children. This outcome depends on the fact that dengue virus occurs in four serotypes, and immunity against any one serotype does not generate lasting immunity against the other three serotypes. What happens instead is that a new infection with a different serotype might lead to more severe disease manifestations. In individuals not previously exposed to dengue virus, the vaccine simulates a primary infection. On the basis of the new Sanofi data, WHO then recommended the use of Dengvaxia only in children older than 9 years in endemic areas where seropositivity is expected to be high.

However, the suspension of Dengvaxia vaccination in the Philippines ultimately resulted in a drop of confidence for parents and caregivers in the safety of immunisation in general.

Although new vaccine candidates are currently under study for dengue, the main issue for the Philippines now is to rebuild the trust of the population in the safety of vaccines for diphtheria, measles, and polio. The current crisis faced by the Philippines should be a warning for other countries where immunisation rates are dropping to invest in public health and information campaigns to promote the use of vaccines. It is unacceptable that a child can die of a disease that is preventable by a readily available vaccine.

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Malaria

World malaria report 2019

WHO Report

4 December 2019 :: 232 pages ISBN: 978-92-4-156572-1

PDF: <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1262394/retrieve>

Overview

The *World malaria report 2019* provides a comprehensive update on global and regional malaria data and trends. The report tracks investments in malaria programmes and research as well as progress across all intervention areas: prevention, diagnosis, treatment, elimination and surveillance. It also includes dedicated chapters on the consequences of malaria on maternal, infant and child health, the “High Burden to High Impact” approach as well as biological threats to the fight against malaria.

The 2019 report is based on information received from more than 80 countries and areas with ongoing malaria transmission. This information is supplemented by data from national household surveys and databases held by other organizations.

More pregnant women and children protected from malaria, but accelerated efforts and funding needed to reinvigorate global response, WHO report shows

4 December 2019

News release Geneva, Switzerland

The number of pregnant women and children in sub-Saharan Africa sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets and benefiting from preventive medicine for malaria has increased significantly in recent years, according to the World Health Organization’s *World malaria report 2019*.

However, accelerated efforts are needed to reduce infections and deaths in the hardest-hit countries, as progress stalls. Last year, malaria afflicted 228 million people and killed an estimated 405 000, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa.

Pregnancy reduces a woman’s immunity to malaria, making her more susceptible to infection and at greater risk of illness, severe anaemia and death. Maternal malaria also interferes with the growth of the fetus, increasing the risk of premature delivery and low birth weight – a leading cause of child mortality.

"Pregnant women and children are the most vulnerable to malaria, and we cannot make progress without focusing on these two groups," said Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General. "We're seeing encouraging signs, but the burden of suffering and death caused by malaria is unacceptable, because it is largely preventable. The lack of improvement in the number of cases and deaths from malaria is deeply troubling."

In 2018, an estimated 11 million pregnant women were infected with malaria in areas of moderate and high disease transmission in sub-Saharan Africa. As a result, nearly 900 000 children were born with a low birthweight.

Despite the encouraging signs seen in the use of preventive tools in pregnant women and children, there was no improvement in the global rate of malaria infections in the period 2014 to 2018.

Inadequate funding remains a major barrier to future progress. In 2018, total funding for malaria control and elimination reached an estimated US\$ 2.7 billion, falling far short of the US\$ 5 billion funding target of the global strategy...

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Governance

Reform of the International Coordinating Group for Vaccine Provision: a new framework for coordination, accountability and transparency

Weekly Epidemiological Record, 6 December 2019, vol. 94, 49 (pp. 581–600)

Introduction

The International Coordinating Group (ICG) for Vaccine Provision is a mechanism for allocation of vaccines from global stockpiles to respond to emergency requests in major infectious disease outbreaks and humanitarian emergencies.^{1, 2} There are currently 3 functionally separate ICG decision-making groups, for meningitis, yellow fever (YF) and cholera vaccine allocation, which comprise representatives from its 4 founding partners, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Médecins Sans Frontières, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO. The ICG's guiding principles are to ensure equitable and timely access to essential vaccines while maintaining independent decision-making.¹ It has evolved in the face of an ever-changing policy environment and new challenges in infectious disease control.

This paper outlines the timeline of the changes to the ICG mechanism to date, which gives the context for a discussion of current reforms, including changes to its governance structure and measures to ensure accountability to stakeholders. The implications of these changes for future development of the ICG are then discussed...

...Discussion

The new oversight mechanism preserves the ICG's flexibility and decision-making independence, while facilitating a new level of coordination between the ICG, its partners and wider disease control initiatives, including the newly established "Defeating Meningitis by 2030" strategy.^{31, 32} The Accountability Framework, in conjunction with the GOC oversight

mechanism, has the potential to enhance stakeholder trust, drive improvements in the effectiveness of the ICG process and respond to new challenges.

In addition to market-shaping and coordination among partners, another area for improvement is the timeliness of vaccine delivery to affected countries. The requirement for licensing and customs authorization for vaccine shipments by national authorities remains a major cause of delays in vaccine deployment. While ICG decision-making groups have a strong record of meeting their time performance targets for circulating requests and reaching decisions on approval or rejection,³³ vaccines arrived in affected countries within 7 days for only 18% of approved requests during 2016–2018. Inability to achieve this target is considered to be outside the control of ICG decision-making groups,^{22, 31} as recognized in the Accountability Framework, which defines the areas of responsibility in vaccine delivery for UNICEF SD, manufacturers and national governments.

Following efforts to fast-track vaccine development in the wake of the 2014–2015 Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa and the recent outbreak in DRC,³⁴ several promising vaccine candidates have been identified.³⁵ The first commercially available Ebola virus vaccine has been licensed and prequalified in November 2019.³⁶ Given the probable need for a coordinated mechanism to ensure effective, equitable allocation of limited vaccine in the event of another large-scale outbreak, proposals for establishment of an ICG-like stockpile mechanism for Ebola virus disease are under discussion. The mechanism would have to be adapted to Ebola virus disease response,^{18, 36} with a holistic approach including potential prophylactic vaccine use alongside emergency response.

The ICG has pursued its mandate for over 20 years, responded in time to crises, controlled outbreaks, ensured equitable access to vaccines and essential medicines and protected millions of lives.³¹ Between 2006 and 2018, the ICG decision-making groups handled 291 emergency vaccine requests and approved the release of over 125 million doses of stockpiled meningitis, YF and cholera vaccines.^{13, 22} In 2018 alone, the 3 ICG groups received 25 requests, of which 21 were approved for over 16.5 million vaccine doses. Its role has been extended to cover new infectious diseases with epidemic potential and its mechanism refined as it has adapted to the persistent challenges inherent in managing vaccine stockpiles, their global allocation and the changing needs and demands of a range of partners and stakeholders. The reform of the ICG not only gives new focus to its work and reaffirms its continuing role in the global response to pandemic-prone diseases but also lays the foundation for further expansion and improvements towards achieving its core objectives.

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Featured Journal Content

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 97, Number 12, December 2019, 789-856

<https://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/97/12/en/>

PERSPECTIVES

[Ensuring access to affordable, timely vaccines in emergencies](#)

— Kate Elder, Barbara Saitta, Tanja Ducomble, Miriam Alia, Ryan Close, Suzanne Scheele, Elise

Vaccination is an effective intervention to reduce disease, disability, death and health inequities worldwide. Over the last two decades, vaccines have become more accessible in low-income countries; however, significant gaps remain, particularly in humanitarian emergencies, where populations face increased risks of many diseases. In 2013, the World Health Organization (WHO) published *Vaccination in acute humanitarian emergencies: a framework for decision-making*, to provide guidance on which vaccines to prioritize during emergencies.¹ However, substantial obstacles, especially high prices for new vaccines, hinder implementation of this framework and of critical vaccination activities in emergency settings.

In response to these challenges, global health stakeholders held a series of consultations in 2016 and proposed a WHO-based mechanism, the Humanitarian Mechanism, for the rapid procurement of affordable vaccines during emergencies, to be used by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations, United Nations (UN) agencies and governments.

Here we present the background of the creation of the mechanism from the perspective of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), including a description of our past challenges in accessing affordable pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV; Box 1), a critical vaccine during many emergencies. We then describe how the mechanism has so far facilitated access to more affordable PCV and outline steps that could increase its potential for saving lives...

...The Humanitarian Mechanism

In May 2017, the Humanitarian Mechanism was jointly launched by WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Save the Children and MSF.⁸ The mechanism aims to address the high prices of new vaccines and to facilitate rapid access to vaccines for children in emergencies who missed doses or who live in countries where a given vaccine is not yet in the national immunization calendar, but where there is a high risk of exposure. Under the mechanism's terms of reference, manufacturers commit to supplying a particular vaccine (currently only PCV10 and PCV13) at a set price. UNICEF, through its supply division, and other organizations with their own supply chain capacity, negotiate contracts bilaterally with manufacturers, specifying ordering and delivery terms as well as protocols. When an emergency need for a vaccine is identified, the implementing organization makes a request to WHO, specifying the context, number of doses needed and other relevant details; within two days WHO verifies the emergency context and appropriateness of the request. Upon verification, the order can be placed and the vaccine supplied.⁸ WHO manages the administrative aspects of the mechanism; once contracts between the implementing organization and manufacturer are in place, the administrative aspects, and the verification process require minimal overhead cost...

Next steps

Building on these initial successes, we see three critical elements of the mechanism, which if fully implemented, could greatly enhance its impact. First, the mechanism needs to be better known among global health actors, including UN agencies and NGOs, who should be encouraged to use it under appropriate circumstances. Second, while the mechanism's terms of reference includes use by governments responding to emergencies,⁸ conditions attached to the PCV pledges discussed here (the only pledges to the mechanism so far) exclude governmental

use. Manufacturers should allow governments to access the mechanism during emergencies to procure critical vaccines needed to protect their populations. Many middle-income countries already grapple with high vaccine prices for routine immunization programmes and may find the cost of extending vaccination to influxes of displaced people during emergencies prohibitive. While Gavi adopted a fragility, emergencies and refugees policy in June 2017 to allow more flexible use of Gavi-supported vaccine doses in specific contexts, strict criteria exist for how and where this flexibility can be applied, and it can only cover Gavi-eligible countries.¹² Finally, the types of vaccines pledged to the mechanism by manufacturers should be expanded: the only commitments to date are for pneumococcal conjugate vaccines. Current and future manufacturers should commit other vaccines with affordability and accessibility challenges to the mechanism, so they can be procured rapidly at the lowest global price

Conclusion

The mechanism is a significant step forward in delivering life-saving vaccines to populations caught in emergencies and conflict. The mechanism's mandate is strengthened by multiple organizations recognizing the gap between existing technical guidelines and constraints on their implementation, that is, the lack of rapidly available, affordable vaccines. While the mechanism does not address the broader systemic failures of the vaccine market, it was created to specifically address the failure of the global vaccine market to meet relatively small, urgent vaccine procurement needs efficiently and affordably. Further steps are needed for the mechanism to reach its full potential; however, it already provides a critical platform during humanitarian crises for expanding the number of people who can receive life-saving vaccines.

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Emergencies

Ebola – DRC+

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Ebola Outbreak in DRC 70: 03 December 2019

Situation Update

In the week of 25 November to 1 December 2019, 10 new confirmed EVD cases were reported from two health zones in two affected provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The confirmed cases in this week came from Mabalako (50%, n=5) and Mandima (50%, n=5) Health Zones.

In the past week, violence, widespread civil unrest, and targeted attacks have severely disrupted the Ebola response and restricted access to affected communities in multiple locations.

On the night of 27 November 2019, an attack on the Ebola response camp in Biakato Mines resulted in the death of three responders and the injury of seven others. Response personnel in Biakato were relocated to Goma, and the majority of response activities in the area have been suspended. On the same night, a separate attack on the Ebola coordination office in Mangina resulted in one death. Most response personnel in Mangina have also been relocated. As of 2 December 2019, North Kivu Province has declared 'ville morte' and many response activities have been suspended across the province.

As seen previously during this outbreak, such disruptions limit contact tracing, surveillance, and vaccination efforts, and they may result in increased transmission...

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WHO Director-General praises bravery of health workers during visit to eastern Democratic Republic of Congo following fatal attacks on Ebola responders

1 December 2019 News release

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Democratic Republic of Congo

As security situation deteriorates, MSF withdraws staff from Biakato

Statement 6 Dec 2019

On 4 December 2019, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) took the painful decision to temporarily withdraw our staff from the Biakato region of Ituri province, Democratic Republic of Congo. After months of working extremely closely with the community to address the health needs in the region, MSF is saddened to have made this decision....

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Gavi Board approves new Ebola vaccine programme

New Delhi, 5 December 2019 – A global emergency stockpile of Ebola vaccines will be available to countries for outbreak response and prevention following the approval of a new Ebola vaccine programme by the Board of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, which met this week in New Delhi, India.

Gavi will open a new funding window, with estimated investment of US\$ 178 million between now and 2025 for the new Ebola vaccine programme. Gavi-supported low- and middle-income countries will be able to access the stockpile free of charge and will receive support for the operational costs of vaccination campaigns. Wealthier countries will be able to access vaccines but will be expected to self-finance.

As well as creating the emergency stockpile, Gavi will also support targeted preventative vaccination outside of an outbreak in high-risk populations, such as health workers, in countries at risk. The target populations and scope of countries will be based on future recommendations by the WHO's Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunisation (SAGE).

"Today, I think about Ebola victim Dr Ameyo Adadevoh, a true vaccine hero who died stopping the Ebola virus from spreading in Nigeria and we should all be excited by the Alliance decision," said Dr Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Chair of the Gavi Board. "This is a historic milestone in humanity's fight against this horrific disease. Just five years ago we faced an Ebola outbreak in West Africa with no vaccine and no way to treat the disease. Today, thanks to the heroic efforts of countless patients, health workers, scientists, manufacturers, donors, partners as well as the leadership of African countries, we now have one vaccine approved for use and more on their way, as well as rapid diagnostics and several promising treatments. With these tools at our disposal, the battle against Ebola can be won, and I'm proud of the role Gavi has played in this."

The W

HO's SAGE Working Group on Ebola Vaccines and Vaccination has provided guidance that the global emergency stockpile should be maintained at 500,000 licensed doses of vaccines. The price of Ebola vaccines funded by Gavi will be defined as part of a tender process managed by UNICEF, as Gavi's partner and procurement agency.

There are currently eight candidate Zaire Ebolavirus vaccines at different phases of development. This includes Merck's vaccine currently being used under compassionate use as part of the response to the ongoing DRC outbreak, which has recently received conditional marketing approval from the European Commission and prequalification from the WHO. More than 250,000 people have received it since the outbreak started in August last year. Moreover, close to a thousand people have received a second candidate vaccine manufactured by Johnson & Johnson as part of a study in North Kivu, DRC.

"The Ebola vaccine has shown extraordinary efficacy in tackling the outbreak in the DRC," said Dr Seth Berkley, CEO of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. "This achievement demonstrates the Alliance at its best. Now that funding has been approved, we will get to work with manufacturers and our Alliance partners to build the stockpile. It will be critical for Gavi to secure enough funding for the 2021-2025 period to maintain this Ebola vaccine programme in order to protect people, health systems and economies that may be threatened by this devastating disease in the future."

A coordinating mechanism to decide how and when the vaccine stockpile will be deployed will be established with partner organisations.

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POLIO

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)

Polio this week as of 04 December 2019

:: To provide an insight on the status of polio eradication efforts as at September 2019, the WHO Director-General's report on polio eradication to the upcoming Executive Board (EB) meeting has been published [here](#). Available in six languages, the report summarizes the programmatic, epidemiological and financial challenges to securing a lasting polio-free world.

Summary of new viruses this week (AFP cases and ES positives):

:: Afghanistan — one WPV1 case and one WPV1 positive environmental sample;

:: Pakistan — 25 WPV1 positive environmental samples;

:: Angola — 16 cVDPV2 cases and four cVDPV2 positive environmental samples.

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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 7 Dec 2019]

Democratic Republic of the Congo

:: Ebola Outbreak in DRC 70: 03 December 2019

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*

Syrian Arab Republic - *No new digest announcements identified*

Yemen - *No new digest announcements identified*

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WHO Grade 2 Emergencies [to 7 Dec 2019]

Angola

:: WHO supports Angola's Government efforts to end polio outbreak 02 December 2019

Afghanistan - *No new digest announcements identified*

Burkina Faso [in French] - *No new digest announcements identified*

Burundi - *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*

Measles in Europe - *No new digest announcements identified*

MERS-CoV - *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*

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 7 Dec 2019]

Chad - *No new digest announcements identified*

Djibouti - *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

:: 06 December 2019 Southern Africa: Humanitarian Key Messages, December 2019

EBOLA OUTBREAK IN THE DRC - No new digest announcements identified

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WHO & Regional Offices [to 7 Dec 2019]

28 November 2019

News release

4 December 2019

News release

More pregnant women and children protected from malaria, but accelerated efforts and funding needed to reinvigorate global response, WHO report shows

3 December 2019

News release

Pollution Pods at COP25 show climate change and air pollution are two sides of the same coin

3 December 2019

News release

Climate risks to health are growing but prioritized funding lacking to safeguard human health from climate change

1 December 2019

News release

WHO Director-General praises bravery of health workers during visit to eastern Democratic Republic of Congo following fatal attacks on Ebola responders

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[Weekly Epidemiological Record, 6 December 2019, vol. 94, 49 \(pp. 581–600\)](#)

:: Progress towards regional measles elimination – worldwide, 2000–2018

:: Reform of the International Coordinating Group for Vaccine Provision: a new framework for coordination, accountability and transparency

Introduction

The International Coordinating Group (ICG) for Vaccine Provision is a mechanism for allocation of vaccines from global stockpiles to respond to emergency requests in major infectious disease outbreaks and humanitarian emergencies.^{1, 2} There are currently 3 functionally separate ICG decision-making groups, for meningitis, yellow fever (YF) and cholera vaccine allocation, which comprise representatives from its 4 founding partners, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Médecins Sans Frontières, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO. The ICG's guiding principles are to ensure equitable and timely access to essential vaccines while maintaining independent decision-making.¹ It has evolved in the face of an ever-changing policy environment and new challenges in infectious disease control.

This paper outlines the timeline of the changes to the ICG mechanism to date, which gives the context for a discussion of current reforms, including changes to its governance structure and measures to ensure accountability to stakeholders. The implications of these changes for future development of the ICG are then discussed.

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WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

WHO African Region AFRO

:: [WHO unveils plan to tackle rising HIV drug resistance in Africa](#) 06 December 2019

:: [Measles vaccination drive launched, North Kivu targets 2.2 million children](#) 05 December 2019

:: [Seventeen African Countries Conducting Exercise to Test Readiness of Public Health E...](#) 04 December 2019

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

:: [Climate risks to health are growing but prioritized funding lacking to safeguard human health from climate change](#) (12/05/2019)

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

:: 4 December 2019 News release

[Malaria on the decline in WHO South-East Asia Region; efforts must continue as risks persist: WHO](#)

WHO European Region EURO

No new digest content identified.

WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region EMRO

:: [More than 9.4 million children vaccinated against typhoid fever in Sindh](#) 4 December 2019

:: WHO supports Sudan to enhance cholera diagnosis at its laboratories 2 December 2019

WHO Western Pacific Region

No new digest content identified.

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CDC/ACIP [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

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

Tuesday, December 3, 2019

Transcript of CDC Telebriefing - Vital Signs HIV

Tuesday, December 3, 2019

HIV Testing, Treatment, Prevention Not Reaching Enough Americans

MMWR News Synopsis for Friday, December 6, 2019

Progress Toward Regional Measles Elimination — Worldwide, 2000–2018

Despite global improvements during 2000-2018, including a 66% decrease in reported measles incidence and an estimated 23.2 million lives saved because of measles vaccination, reported measles incidence has increased in five of the six World Health Organization (WHO) regions since 2016, and estimated global measles mortality has increased since 2017. During 2000–2018, increased coverage with measles vaccines, supplemental immunization activities, and other elimination efforts contributed to a 66% decrease in reported measles incidence, a 73% reduction in estimated measles mortality, and a reduction in the number of circulating wild measles genotypes worldwide. Measles vaccination prevented an estimated 23.2 million deaths during this period. Despite this progress, global measles control milestones have not been achieved, reported measles incidence has increased in five of the six World Health Organization regions since 2016, and estimated global measles deaths have increased since 2017. Large measles outbreaks in countries with weak immunization systems accounted for most reported measles cases. Outbreaks should serve as opportunities to investigate underlying causes for under-vaccination and to design and implement specific routine immunization strengthening activities to prevent future outbreaks.

Progress Toward Measles Elimination — China, January 2013–June 2019

China made considerable progress towards measles elimination during January 2013-June 2019. Measles cases, incidence, and outbreaks were all at historic low levels in 2017 and 2018, and they have continued to decrease through June 2019. China's measles incidence per million population decreased from 20.4 in 2013 to 2.8 in 2018. Measles cases, incidence, and outbreaks were all at historic low levels in 2017 and 2018. Reported measles-related deaths decreased from 32 in 2015 to one in 2018, and to zero through June, 2019. Measles elimination in China can be achieved through strengthening the immunization program's existing strategies: Ensuring sufficient vaccine supply, continuing to improve laboratory-supported surveillance and outbreak investigation and response, strengthening school entry vaccination checks, and vaccinating students without documentation of two doses of measles-rubella vaccine.

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Africa CDC [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

News

No new digest content identified.

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China CDC

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

No new digest content identified.

National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China

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

No new digest content identified.

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Announcements

Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

DECEMBER 05, 2019

**Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation CEO Sue Desmond-Hellmann to Step Down,
Longtime Foundation Executive Mark Suzman Appointed to Role**

SEATTLE, December 5, 2019 – Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation CEO Sue Desmond-Hellmann is stepping down after more than five years in the role. Bill and Melinda Gates have appointed Mark Suzman, the foundation's president of Global Policy & Advocacy and chief strategy officer, as the new CEO. Suzman, who joined the foundation in 2007, will assume his new role on February 1, 2020.

Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute [to 7 Dec 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 7 Dec 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.

12.05.2019 |

CARB-X funds Vedanta Biosciences to accelerate the development of a new category of oral therapeutics to help a patient's microbiota fight drug-resistant bacteria

CARB-X is awarding Vedanta Biosciences, of Cambridge, MA, USA, up to \$5.8 million in non-dilutive funding, with the possibility of \$3.5 million more if certain project milestones are met, to develop a new category of oral therapeutics designed to restore a patient's healthy microbiota so that it can fight multi-drug-resistant bacteria.

CEPI – Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations [to 7 Dec 2019]

<http://cepi.net/>

Latest news

Nipah@20: What is Nipah virus?

02 Dec 2019

20 years ago, Malaysia was struck by an outbreak of a mystery virus, now known as Nipah virus. Ahead of the inaugural Nipah@20 conference on 9-10 December in Singapore, we explore the history and research behind the disease....

Clinton Health Access Initiative, Inc. (CHAI) [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

News & Press Releases

Public-private partnership, the sweet spot towards malaria elimination in Escuintla, Guatemala

Published December 3rd, 2019

EDCTP [to 7 Dec 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

2 December 2019

World AIDS day 2019: Clinical research that reaches key populations

According to World Health Organization (WHO) statistics, in 2018 an estimated 1.7 million people were newly infected with HIV and there were 0.8 million HIV-related deaths. Most of these deaths are in low and middle-income countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa,...

Emory Vaccine Center [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

European Medicines Agency [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

News & Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

European Vaccine Initiative [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

FDA [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Announcements

December 5, 2019 –

[FDA launches app for health care professionals to report novel uses of existing medicines for patients with difficult-to-treat infectious diseases](#)

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration today announced the global launch of [CURE ID](#), an internet-based repository that will allow the clinical community to report their experiences treating difficult-to-treat infectious diseases with novel uses of existing FDA-approved drugs through a website, a smartphone or other mobile device. The platform enables the crowdsourcing of medical information from health care providers to guide potentially life-saving interventions and facilitate the development of new drugs for neglected diseases. The repository is a collaboration between the FDA and the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS), which is part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH)...

Fondation Merieux [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

News, Events

20 - 22 Jan 2020

Mérieux Foundation co-organized event

[Dengue pre-vaccination screening strategies workshop](#)

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

Gavi [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

5 December 2019

[Gavi Board approves new Ebola vaccine programme](#)

[See Ebola above for detail]

5 December 2019

[Gavi Board appoints Sarah Goulding as Vice Chair](#)

New Delhi, 5 December 2019 – Sarah Goulding, Assistant Secretary, Education, Social Protection and Human Development Finance at the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), was appointed by the Gavi Board as its new Vice Chair effective as of 1st January 2020.

"It is an honour to be appointed Vice Chair of the Gavi Board, at a time when Gavi is embarking on its new strategy for 2021-2025", said Sarah Goulding. "I look forward to supporting the Board Chair at this critical time for the Vaccine Alliance, focusing on leaving no one without immunisation. Gavi's mission to protect millions against life-threatening diseases is critically important for the most vulnerable children in the world's poorest countries. This year, outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases including measles in places as diverse as DRC, Pakistan and Samoa shows the ongoing importance of vaccination globally."

Sarah Goulding is currently the Gavi Board member for the United States, Australia, Japan and Republic of Korea constituency...

GHIT Fund [to 7 Dec 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
No new digest content identified.*

Global Fund [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

News & Stories

Sourcing & Management of Health Products

[Withdrawal of the Quality Assurance Information Notice 2018-02 Regarding Dolutegravir](#)

06 December 2019

Updates

[42nd Board Meeting Documents](#)

05 December 2019

Updates

[Data Service: Performance Framework Data](#)

03 December 2019

Performance framework data from Global Fund grants are now available for download from the Global Fund [Data Service](#).

The new data set lists indicator targets and results for grant implementation periods from the 2017-2019 allocation period and going forward. A number of grants from the previous allocation period are also included...

Hilleman Laboratories [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Human Vaccines Project [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

IAVI [to 7 Dec 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>

Selected Statements, Press Releases, Research

No new digest content identified.

International Generic and Biosimilar Medicines Association [IGBA]

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

05 December 2019

[IGBA applauds long-awaited scientific harmonization process of bioequivalence studies](#)

The International Generic and Biosimilar Medicines Association (IGBA) welcomes the adoption by the International Council for Harmonization (ICH) of a new topic proposal on Bioequivalence for Immediate Release Solid Oral Dosage Forms (M13)i . The ICH Assembly approved the Concept Paper Outline in their November Singapore meeting with the establishment without delay of a new Working Group to initiate work on finalizing the concept paper and business plan for this new topic...bioequivalence studies establish the efficacy and safety of most generic medicines and are an essential part of their development. Scientific harmonization of the study design of bioequivalence studies will allow the streamlining of some important aspects of the conduct of these trials and optimize product development...

IFFIm

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

No new digest content identified.

IFRC [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

No new digest content identified.

IVAC [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Updates

No new digest content identified.

IVI [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Selected IVI News & Announcements

No new digest content identified.

JEE Alliance [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Selected News and Events

No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Latest [Selected Announcements]

Democratic Republic of Congo

[As security situation deteriorates, MSF withdraws staff from Biakato](#)

Statement 6 Dec 2019

On 4 December 2019, Medecins Sans Frontières (MSF) took the painful decision to temporarily withdraw our staff from the Biakato region of Ituri province, Democratic Republic of Congo. After months of working extremely closely with the community to address the health needs in the region, MSF is saddened to have made this decision....

DRC Ebola outbreaks

[Crisis update - December 2019](#)

Crisis Update 6 Dec 2019

Access to medicines

[Pharma giants shouldn't receive multi-million dollar pneumonia vaccine subsidy](#)

Press Release 3 Dec 2019

:: MSF is urging Gavi to stop paying pharma giants Pfizer and GSK subsidies for their pneumonia vaccines.

:: The vaccines protect against pneumonia, which kills nearly 1 million children each year.

:: The pharma giants earn billions off their vaccines and have been receiving subsidies as an 'incentive' to introduce them in developing countries.

:: The vaccines nevertheless remain too expensive for many countries to introduce, thanks to high prices – leaving young lives unprotected against the disease.

:: MSF urges Gavi to instead support the introduction of a more affordable pneumonia vaccine, coming to market soon.

Malawi

[New model of care aims to reduce deaths among advanced HIV patients](#)

Project Update 1 Dec 2019

HIV/AIDS

[AIDS death toll stagnating due to lack of testing at community l...](#)

Press Release 1 Dec 2019

National Vaccine Program Office - U.S. HHS [to 7 Dec 2019]

<https://www.hhs.gov/vaccines/about/index.html>

NVAC 2020 Meetings

[February 13-14, 2020 NVAC Meeting](#)

[June 9-10, 2020 NVAC Meeting](#)

[September 23-24, 2020 Meeting \(Virtual\)](#)

NIH [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Selected News Releases

No new digest content identified.

PATH [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Selected Announcements

[PATH statement on the World Health Organization's World Malaria Report, 2019](#)

Focusing care on pregnant women and children will help accelerate progress toward malaria elimination; A statement from PATH's Director of Malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases, Center for Malaria Control and Elimination, [Kammerle Schneider](#)
December 4, 2019

[PATH names Mr. Nikolaj Gilbert as President and CEO](#)

The team of innovators, headquartered in Seattle, welcomes global development expert to lead ambitious efforts to improve health outcomes for more than 1.4 billion people by 2030
December 4, 2019

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Statements and Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

UNAIDS [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Selected Press Releases/Reports/Statements

5 December 2019

[Desert AIDS Project delegation visits health-care centre on the sidelines of ICASA](#)

[Communities hailed during South Africa's World AIDS Day commemoration](#)

[Commemorating World AIDS Day in Belgium](#)

4 December 2019

[Ending stigma and discrimination is critical to expanding HIV services in Jamaica](#)

3 December 2019

[Remembering the leadership of Charlot Jeudy](#)

[UNAIDS staff member breaks gruelling world record](#)

[ICASA conference opens in Rwanda with an emphasis on African leadership](#)

2 December 2019

[Ending AIDS is everyone's business](#)

[HIV treatment numbers continue to rise](#)

[UN Cares: putting people first in Jamaica's HIV response](#)

1 December 2019

[World AIDS Day 2019: Speech by UNAIDS Executive Director Winnie Byanyima](#)

UNICEF [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Selected Statements, Press Releases, Reports

Press release

[Measles outbreaks continue unabated : Five countries accounted for nearly half of all measles cases in 2018](#)

Children in Samoa are latest victims of 2019 outbreaks
05/12/2019

Press release

[More than 140,000 die from measles as cases surge worldwide](#)

Infants and young children most at risk of fatal complications, health agencies warn
05/12/2019

Vaccination Acceptance Research Network (VARN) [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Vaccine Confidence Project [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Vaccine Education Center – Children's Hospital of Philadelphia [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

News | 3 December 2019

[Mosaic to close after five years of award-winning long-form journalism](#)

The Wistar Institute [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

No new digest content identified.

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ARM [Alliance for Regenerative Medicine] [to 7 Dec 2019]

<https://alliancerm.org/press-releases/>

No new digest content identified.

BIO [to 7 Dec 2019]

<https://www.bio.org/press-releases>

Press Release

[More than 135 Emerging Biotech Leaders Urge Congress to Reject H.R. 3](#)

"Our continued success depends on maintaining an environment that supports investment in tomorrow's discoveries."

December 5, 2019

DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

News

No new digest content identified.

IFPMA [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Selected Press Releases, Statements, Publications

No new digest content identified.

PhRMA [to 7 Dec 2019]

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

Selected Press Releases, Statements

Press Release

PhRMA Names Anne Esposito Senior Vice President of Federal Advocacy

Esposito to Lead Association's Federal Advocacy Team

Washington, D.C. (December 5, 2019) — Today, the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA) named Anne Esposito as senior vice president of federal advocacy, effective January 2020. Esposito will oversee the association's federal government affairs and succeeds Scott Olsen, who is retiring.

"Anne's extensive experience provides her with the strategic leadership needed to build upon our successful advocacy to advance public policy reforms that address patient affordability challenges and foster innovation," said PhRMA president and CEO Stephen J. Uhl. "Her ability to work on a bipartisan basis with stakeholders across the health care system is a vital addition to the association."...

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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

December 2019 Volume 47, Issue 12, p1405-1524

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

December 2019 Volume 57, Issue 6, p733-874

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

Current Issues

U.S. Immigration Law Enforcement Practices and Health Inequities

Immigration policies and law enforcement practices in the U.S. have the power to create a climate of fear for undocumented individuals, their families, and their communities, which can impact health outcomes.¹⁻³ This paper examines how these policies and practices (henceforth referred to as "immigration enforcement") affect health.

Paul J. Fleming, Nicole L. Novak, William D. Lopez
p858-861

Published in issue: December 2019

American Journal of Public Health

January 2020 110(1)

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

AJPH EDITORIALS

ENDING THE HIV EPIDEMIC

Ending the HIV Epidemic: Getting to Zero AND Staying at Zero

HIV/AIDS, Prevention, Epidemiology, Health Policy

Farzana Kapadia and Stewart Landers

110(1), pp. 15–16

THE PLAN

The Time Is Now to End the HIV Epidemic

HIV/AIDS

Brett P. Giroir

110(1), pp. 22–24

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 101, Issue 6, 2019

<http://www.ajtmh.org/content/journals/14761645/101/6>

Perspective Piece

Simplification of Rabies Postexposure Prophylaxis: A New 2-Visit Intradermal Vaccine Regimen

Mary J. Warrell

<https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.19-0252>

THE CURRENT SITUATION

Rabies encephalitis following a rabid dog bite is always fatal in unvaccinated patients, yet correct preventive vaccination has proved 100% effective. Rabies vaccine is frequently unavailable or unaffordable in rural areas of Asia and Africa, where up to 90% of rabies deaths occur.¹ Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, recently approved support for human rabies vaccine for postexposure prophylaxis (PEP), beginning in 2021. The success of this endeavor will depend on whether the expensive vaccines can be provided economically. Using small doses of vaccine intradermally (ID) is highly immunogenic and economical.²

The WHO has recently recommended the new IPC (Institut Pasteur du Cambodge) postexposure vaccine regimen consisting of 0.1 mL ID injection at 2 sites on days 0, 3, and 7.³ This is the same as the method recommended for 20 years, the Thai Red Cross (TRC) 2-site ID regimen, but without the day 28 dose (Table 1). The WHO decision to accept this regimen was based on preliminary serological data from some of the patients in a clinical trial.⁴ (The study used vaccine containing 0.5 mL/vial.) The full data remain unavailable a year later.² Rabies vaccines do not contain preservatives and their use ID is off-label but is sanctioned by the WHO, provided that an opened vial is used within 8 hours. Attempts to use the TRC regimen in rural clinics where only a few dog bite patients are treated each month have failed, mainly because of vaccine wastage. This regimen has proved economical only in urban clinics seeing several patients a week. It seems unlikely that the new 1-week IPC method will solve that problem. Rabies immunoglobulin, officially recommended for all but the most trivial bites,³ is not expected to be available.

Annals of Internal Medicine

3 December 2019 Vol: 171, Issue 11

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Global Health

November 2019 - Volume 4 - 6

<https://gh.bmj.com/content/4/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

Research article

[Determinants of high residual post-PCV13 pneumococcal vaccine-type carriage in Blantyre, Malawi: a modelling study](#)

In November 2011, Malawi introduced the 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) into the routine infant schedule. Four to 7 years after introduction (2015–2018), rolling prospective nasopharyngeal car...

Authors: J. Lourenço, U. Obolski, T. D. Swarthout, A. Gori, N. Bar-Zeev, D. Everett, A. W. Kamng'ona, T. S. Mwalukomo, A. A. Mataya, C. Mwansambo, M. Banda, S. Gupta, N. French and R. S. Heyderman

Citation: BMC Medicine 2019 17:219

Published on: 5 December 2019

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Open

December 2019 - Volume 9 - 12

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 97, Number 12, December 2019, 789-856

<https://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/97/12/en/>

PERSPECTIVES

[Ensuring access to affordable, timely vaccines in emergencies](#)

— Kate Elder, Barbara Saitta, Tanja Ducomble, Miriam Alia, Ryan Close, Suzanne Scheele, Elise Erickson, Rosalind Scourse, Patricia Kahn & Greg Elder

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.18.228585>

[See Milestones above for detail]

Child Care, Health and Development

Volume 45, Issue 6 Pages: 773-876 November 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Therapeutics

November 2019 Volume 41, Issue 11, p2199-2460

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Clinical Trials

Volume 16 Issue 5, October 2019

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/ctja/16/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Contemporary Clinical Trials

Volume 86 November 2019

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/contemporary-clinical-trials/vol/86/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

The CRISPR Journal

Volume 2, Issue 5 / October 2019

<https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/crispr/2/5>

Special Issue: The Ethics of Human Genome Editing

Guest Editors: Sarah Chan and Samuel Sternberg

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Genetic Medicine Reports

Volume 7, Issue 3, September 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40142/7/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

December 2019 - Volume 32 - Issue 6

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Developing World Bioethics

Volume 19, Issue 3 Pages: 123-185 September 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 29, Issue 8, 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 13 - Issue 4 - August 2019

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/disaster-medicine-and-public-health-preparedness/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

Volume 44, Issue 1 Pages: 1-232 January 2020

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

[Reviewed earlier]

EMBO Reports

Volume 20 Issue 12 5 December 2019

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 25, Number 12—December 2019

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

Research

[Cost-effectiveness of Prophylactic Zika Virus Vaccine in the Americas](#) [PDF - 1.03 MB - 6 pages]

A. Shoukat et al.

Epidemics

Volume 29 December 2019

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/epidemics/vol/29/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 6 November–December 2019

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/25782363/current>

Trial Design, Stakeholder Perspectives, Pregnancy and Research

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 29, Issue 6, December 2019

<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/29/6>

Editorials

[The social responsibility of public health: Italy's lesson on vaccine hesitancy](#)

C Signorelli, A Odone, W Ricciardi, B Lorenzin

Eur J Public Health, Volume 29, Issue 6, December 2019, Pages 1003–1004,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckz135>

Gates Open Research

<https://gatesopenresearch.org/browse/articles>

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Genome Medicine

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Global Health Action

Volume 12, 2019 Supp 1

<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/zgha20/12/sup1?nav=tocList>

Antimicrobial Resistance – Issue In Progress

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

Vol. 7, No. 3 September 23, 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Public Health

Volume 14, 2019 Issue 12

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Health Affairs

Vol. 38, No. 11 November 2019

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

Household Costs, Food & 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 4 - October 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 34, Issue Supplement_2, November 2019

https://academic.oup.com/heapol/issue/34/Supplement_2

SUPPLEMENT

Advancing health systems for all in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) era

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Human Gene Therapy

Volume 30, Issue 11 / November 2019

<https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/hum/30/11>

[Reviewed earlier]

Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

Number 75, May 2019

<https://odihpn.org/magazine/making-humanitarian-action-work-for-women-and-girls/>

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 Fettes 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.

[Reviewed earlier]

Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)

Volume 15, Issue 10, 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Infectious Agents and Cancer

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

International Health

Volume 11, Issue Supplement_1, November 2019

https://academic.oup.com/inthealth/issue/11/Supplement_1

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 6, No 11 (2019) November 2019

<https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/56>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 48, Issue 5, October 2019

<https://academic.oup.com/ije/issue/48/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare

Volume 12 Issue 5

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/publication/issn/2056-4902/vol/12/iss/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Infectious Diseases

December 2019 Volume 89, p1-196

[https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712\(19\)X0018-1](https://www.ijidonline.com/issue/S1201-9712(19)X0018-1)

[New issue; No digest content identified]

JAMA

December 3, 2019, Vol 322, No. 21, Pages 2043-2146

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

JAMA Pediatrics

December 2019, Vol 173, No. 12, Pages 1119-1216

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

Viewpoint

[Adolescent Consent to Vaccination in the Age of Vaccine-Hesitant Parents](#)

Y. Tony Yang, ScD, LLM, MPH; Robert S. Olick, JD, PhD; Jana Shaw, MD, MPH

JAMA Pediatr. 2019;173(12):1123-1124. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2019.3330

Abstract

As children of vaccine-hesitant parents become adolescents, they develop their individual perspectives on vaccination. One of these adolescents, Ethan Lindenberger, researched vaccines, discussed them with trusted adults, and ultimately got vaccinated.¹ His testimony to the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions made national headlines.¹ Many other adolescents are similarly seeking advice on how to get vaccinated. While vaccination against measles and other conditions occurs in early childhood, vaccine-hesitant parents have also refused human papillomavirus vaccination, routinely provided for adolescents beginning at age 11 or 12 years. And they have refused to let their children catch up on any missed early childhood vaccinations. Prior research has shown that adolescents feel generally marginalized in the decision-making process, yet they desire to participate in decisions.² Their main obstacle to vaccination is that most states require an individual to be 18 years or older to consent to medical procedures.³ We argue for expansion of the rights of adolescents to make their own decisions to be vaccinated against serious and potentially life-threatening diseases without requiring parental consent and involvement.

JBI Database of Systematic Review and Implementation Reports

November 2019 - Volume 17 - Issue 11

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Adolescent Health

December 2019 Volume 65, Issue 6, p709-824

[https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X\(18\)X0014-7](https://www.jahonline.org/issue/S1054-139X(18)X0014-7)

Editorials

Human Papillomavirus Vaccination Expected to Reduce Human Papillomavirus–Associated Cancers and May Lessen Racial/Ethnic Disparities of Cancer Incidence

Joan R. Cates

p709–710

Published in issue: December 2019

Original Articles

Declines in Vaccine-Type Human Papillomavirus Prevalence in Females Across Racial/Ethnic Groups: Data From a National Survey

Nancy M. McClung, Rayleen M. Lewis, Julia W. Gargano, Troy Querec, Elizabeth R. Unger, Lauri E. Markowitz

p715–722

Published online: September 9, 2019

Journal of Community Health

Volume 44, Issue 6, December 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/44/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Development Economics

Volume 141 November 2019

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-development-economics/vol/141/suppl/C>

Special section on The Microeconomics of Conflict

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics

Volume 14 Issue 5, December 2019

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

Special Issue: Empirical Studies in Empirical Ethics

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

December 2019 - Volume 73 - 12

<https://jech.bmj.com/content/73/12>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine

Volume 12, Issue 4 Pages: 233-336 November 2019

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 15, Issue 2, 2019

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

Selected papers of the 2018 meetings of International Development Ethics Association & Groupe de Recherche en Economie Théorique et Appliquée

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 30, Number 4, November 2019

<https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/41160>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 21, Issue 6, December 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10903/21/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 18, 2019_ Issue 1
<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wimm20/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 220, Issue 6, 15 September 2019
<https://academic.oup.com/jid/issue/220/6>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

December 2019 - Volume 45 - 12
<http://jme.bmj.com/content/current>

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 6, Issue 4 (2019)
<https://digitalrepository.aurorahealthcare.org/jpcrr/>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

December 2019 Volume 215, p1-292
<http://www.jpeds.com/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice

<https://joppp.biomedcentral.com/>
[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]
[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice

November/December 2019 - Volume 25 - Issue 6
<https://journals.lww.com/jphmp/pages/currenttoc.aspx>
[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 40, Issue 4, December 2019
<https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/40/4>
Original Article

[Nigerian rural mothers' knowledge of routine childhood immunizations and attitudes about use of reminder text messages for promoting timely completion](#)

Oladimeji Oladepo, Isaac Oluwafemi Dipeolu...

Journal of Refugee & Global Health

Volume 2, Issue 2 (2019)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

01 December 2019 Volume 16 Issue 161

<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rsif/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 26, Issue 7, 2019

<https://academic.oup.com/jtm/issue/26/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Virology

November 2019; Volume 93, Issue 21

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Dec 07, 2019 Volume 394 Number 10214 p2039-2124, e39-e42

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

Lecture

[Corruption in global health: the open secret](#)

Patricia J García

Summary

Corruption is embedded in health systems. Throughout my life—as a researcher, public health worker, and a Minister of Health—I have been able to see entrenched dishonesty and fraud. But despite being one of the most important barriers to implementing universal health coverage around the world, corruption is rarely openly discussed. In this Lecture, I outline the magnitude of the problem of corruption, how it started, and what is happening now. I also outline people's fears around the topic, what is needed to address corruption, and the responsibilities of the academic and research communities in all countries, irrespective of their level of economic development. Policy makers, researchers, and funders need to think about corruption as an important area of research in the same way we think about diseases. If we are really aiming to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and ensure healthy lives for all, corruption in global health must no longer be an open secret.

The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health

Dec 2019 Volume 3 Number 12 p835-928, e14-e16

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Lancet Digital Health

Dec 2019 Volume 1 Number 8 e375-e434

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Lancet Global Health

Dec 2019 Volume 7 Number 12 e1584-e1735

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

Comment

[Integrated vaccine economics for countries transitioning from Gavi support](#)

Maarten van Wijhe, Lone Simonsen

[Global access to quality-assured medical products: the Oxford Statement and call to action](#)

Paul N Newton, Katherine C Bond on behalf of the Oxford Statement signatories

...In September, 2018, the first international Medicine Quality and Public Health Conference was held at Oxford University, UK, to discuss opportunities and solutions to ensure that all people have access to affordable and quality-assured medical products. Delegates developed the short Oxford Statement, calling for investment, policy change, and action to eliminate substandard and falsified medical products. The statement was born out of discussion between governments, national and international agencies, non-governmental organisations, professional associations, and academic institutions who together examined the latest evidence on the epidemiology and public health implications of substandard and falsified medical products. Here, we expand this statement with a call to action (panel) and research agenda (appendix 2)...

Articles

[Potential effect of age of BCG vaccination on global paediatric tuberculosis mortality: a modelling study](#)

Partho Roy, Johan Vekemans, Andrew Clark, Colin Sanderson, Rebecca C Harris, Richard G White

Lancet Infectious Diseases

Dec 2019 Volume 19 Number 12 p1265-1380, e404-e451

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

Editorial

[Infectious disease crisis in the Philippines](#)

The Lancet Infectious Diseases

[See Milestones above for detail]

Articles

[Long-term immunity against yellow fever in children vaccinated during infancy: a longitudinal cohort study](#)

A single dose of vaccine against yellow fever is routinely administered to infants aged 9–12 months under the Expanded Programme on Immunization, but the long-term outcome of vaccination in this age group is unknown. We aimed to evaluate the long-term persistence of neutralising antibodies to yellow fever virus following routine vaccination in infancy.

Cristina Domingo, Juliane Fraissinet, Patrick O Ansah, Corey Kelly, Niranjana Bhat, Samba O Sow, José E Mejía

Lancet Respiratory Medicine

Dec 2019 Volume 7 Number 12 p993-1084, e37-e40

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 23, Issue 12, December 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10995/23/11>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 39 Issue 8, November 2019

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

Volume 97, Issue 3 Pages: 621-880 September 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 576 Issue 7785, 5 December 2019

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

Genomes from Asia

To date, human genetic studies have focused largely on Europeans, which has limited the diversity of individuals represented in the genetic data sets. With a plan to sequence and analyse the genomes of 100,000 Asian individuals, the [GenomeAsia 100K](#) project aims to play a major part in plugging that gap. In this week's issue, the consortium presents the data from the pilot phase of the project: a whole-genome reference data set from 1,739 individuals of 219 population groups and 64 countries across Asia. The researchers use the data to catalogue genetic variation, population structure and disease associations. They also find that Asia has sizeable founder populations, where groups have broken away from the original population to form a new one, and suggest further study of these could help identify genes associated with rare diseases.

Editorial | 04 December 2019

[Expensive treatments for genetic disorders are arriving. But who should foot the bill?](#)

The majority of people with sickle-cell disease are live in the world's poorest communities and cannot afford the eye-watering costs of treatments.

News Feature | 04 December 2019

[Gene therapy is facing its biggest challenge yet](#)

After finally gaining traction as a potential treatment for certain genetic disorders, gene therapy tackles the challenge of sickle-cell disease.

Heidi Ledford

Comment | 03 December 2019

[Crack down on genomic surveillance](#)

Corporations selling DNA-profiling technology are aiding human-rights abuses. Governments, legislators, researchers, reviewers and publishers must act.

Yves Moreau

Article | 04 December 2019 | Open Access

[The GenomeAsia 100K Project enables genetic discoveries across Asia](#)

Using whole-genome sequencing data from 1,739 individuals, the GenomeAsia 100K Project catalogues genetic variation, population structure and disease associations to facilitate genetic studies in Asian populations and increase representation in genetics studies worldwide.

Jeffrey D. Wall

, Eric W. Stawiski[[...](#)] & Andrew S. Peterson

Nature Biotechnology

Volume 37 Issue 12, December 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nbt/volumes/37/issues/12>

Patents | 03 December 2019

[Access and openness in biotechnology research collaborations between universities and industry](#)

An empirical study of publicly funded collaborative research projects in biotechnology identifies contractual provisions that govern the extent of access to and openness of research results.

Knut Jørgen Egelie, Haakon Thue Lie[[...](#)] & Roger Sørheim

Review Article | 03 June 2019

[Gene editing for immune cell therapies](#)

Bailey and Maus discuss cutting-edge developments in engineering immune cells towards expanding the reach and efficacy of adoptive cell therapies in cancer and beyond.

Stefanie R. Bailey & Marcela V. Maus

Nature Genetics

Volume 51 Issue 12, December 2019

<https://www.nature.com/ng/volumes/51/issues/12>

Mapping the regulatory wiring of the genome

The human genome encodes millions of enhancers (tangled balls) that quantitatively tune the expression of 21,000 genes (arrows). The regulatory wiring connecting enhancers to their target genes has remained elusive. In this issue, Fulco, Nasser and colleagues develop new experimental and computational approaches to map this complex wiring, and demonstrate their utility in interpreting the functions of genetic variants associated with human diseases.

Editorial | 29 November 2019

A year in genetics

As the year comes to a close and we start to look ahead to 2020, we thought that we would highlight some of our favorite Nature Genetics papers from 2019. This snapshot also captures some of the topics and themes in genetics that we are most excited to see develop in the near future.

Nature Medicine

Volume 25 Issue 12, December 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/25/issues/12>

Turning Points | 05 December 2019

Finding a cure for sickle cell disease

Julie Makani is an associate professor in the Department of Haematology and Blood Transfusion at Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences in Dar es Salaam, where she helped Tanzania establish one of the world's largest single-center study cohorts for sickle cell disease. She received the 2011 Royal Society Africa Award on the translation of genomics to health benefits.

Julie Makani

Comment | 25 November 2019

Benefit Corporation: a path to affordable gene therapies?

With the growing number of efficient gene therapies on the market, now is the time to take actions to ensure reasonable pricing of gene therapy products. Among these, we propose to incentivize gene therapy companies to adopt a status that translates their corporate social responsibility into concrete commitments.

Alain Fischer, Mathias Dewatripont & Michel Goldman

Nature Reviews Genetics

Volume 20 Issue 12, December 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nrg/volumes/20/issues/12>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Nature Reviews Immunology

Volume 19 Issue 12, December 2019

<https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/19/issues/12>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

New England Journal of Medicine

December 5, 2019 Vol. 381 No. 23

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

Perspective

Preparing for the Next Pandemic — The WHO's Global Influenza Strategy

Mark Eccleston-Turner, Ph.D., Alexandra Phelan, S.J.D., and Rebecca Katz, Ph.D., M.P.H.

Given the ongoing threat posed by influenza, the WHO earlier this year released its Global Influenza Strategy 2019–2030. Although the strategy is a welcome step, additional challenges will test its effectiveness unless efforts are made to ensure that they are addressed.

Original Articles

Phase 3 Efficacy Analysis of a Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine Trial in Nepal

Mila Shakya, M.P.H., and others for the TyVAC Nepal Study Team*

Salmonella Typhi is a major cause of fever in children in low- and middle-income countries. A typhoid conjugate vaccine (TCV) that was recently prequalified by the World Health Organization was shown to be efficacious in a human challenge model, but data from efficacy trials in areas where typhoid is endemic are lacking.

Editorials

Parting the Clouds over Typhoid with a New Conjugate Vaccine

Florian Marks, Ph.D., and Jerome H. Kim, M.D.

Typhoid fever is caused by fecal–oral transmission of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi (*S. Typhi*). It has been a deadly companion to mankind for centuries, affecting 10.9 million persons and resulting in an estimated 116,800 deaths per year.¹ Although vaccines against typhoid have been available for more than a century and have been shown to be protective,^{2,3} the approved vaccines (injectable Vi polysaccharide and oral, live-attenuated Ty21a typhoid vaccines) have not been useful in populations with a high typhoid burden, particularly in young children.⁴ To address this shortfall, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, as well as other donors, has supported . . .

Pediatrics

November 01, 2019; Volume 144, Issue 5

<https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/144/5?current-issue=y>

[Reviewed earlier]

Pharmaceutics

Volume 11, Issue 11 (November 2019)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 37, Issue 12, December 2019

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/37/12>

Systematic Review

The Use of Risk-Sharing Contracts in Healthcare: Theoretical and Empirical Assessments

Over 20 studies proposed different taxonomies of risk-sharing contracts, which can be summarised as financial and paying-for-performance agreements. Theoretical studies modelling the incentives to implement risk-sharing agreements are scarce; they addressed different types of contracts and regulatory contexts, characterizing the drug prices and the optimal strategies of the involved agents. Empirical studies describing specific agreements are abundant and referred to different geographical contexts; however, few articles showed the economic results and assessed the value of such contracts. Stakeholders' perceptions of risk-sharing contracting were favourable, but little is known about the economic and clinical advantages of specific agreements. Whether risk-sharing contracts have yielded the desired results for healthcare systems remains uncertain.. Risk-sharing contracts are increasingly used, although the lack of transparency and aggregated registries makes it difficult to learn from these experiences and assess their impact on healthcare systems.

Fernando Antonanzas, Carmelo Juárez-Castelló, Reyes Lorente...

PLoS Genetics

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS One

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

Research Article

Factors that enable effective One Health collaborations - A scoping review of the literature

Kaylee Myhre Errecaborde, Katelyn Wuebbolt Macy, Amy Pekol, Sol Perez, Mary Katherine O'Brien, Ian Allen, Francesca Contadini, Julia Yeri Lee, Elizabeth Mumford, Jeff B. Bender, Katharine Pelican

Research Article | published 04 Dec 2019 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224660>

Visual inspection of vaccine storage conditions in general practices: A study of 75 vaccine refrigerators

Anika Thielmann, Marie-Therese Puth, Birgitta Weltermann

Research Article | published 03 Dec 2019 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0225764>

Withdrawn medicines included in the essential medicines lists of 136 countries

Onella Charles, Igbo Onakpoya, Simran Benipal, Hannah Woods, Anjli Bali, Jeffrey K. Aronson, Carl Heneghan, Nav Persaud

Research Article | published 02 Dec 2019 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0225429>

Abstract

Background

Essential medicines lists and related policies are intended to meet the priority health needs of populations and their implementation is associated with more appropriate use of medicines. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that countries carefully select the medicines to be included in their national essential medicines lists. Lists that are used to prioritize access to important treatments should not include medicines that have been withdrawn elsewhere because of an unfavourable benefit-to-harm balance; however, countries still list and use medicines that have been withdrawn worldwide. The objective of this study was to determine whether the national essential medicines lists of 137 countries include medicines that have been withdrawn in other countries.

Methods and findings

We performed an audit of national essential medicines lists for medicines that had been withdrawn. Medicines withdrawn from worldwide markets between 1953 and 2014 were identified using a systematic review of published literature and regulatory documents. The reviewers used sources including the WHO's database of drugs, PubMed, and the websites of regulatory agencies to obtain information regarding adverse effects associated with the medicines, the year of first withdrawal, markets of withdrawal, and the level of evidence supporting each withdrawal. We recorded the number of countries with a withdrawn medicine included in their national medicines list, the number of withdrawn medicines included in each nation's list, and the number of national essential medicines including each withdrawn medicine. 97 medicines were withdrawn in at least one country but still included in one more national essential medicines list. Of 137 countries with a national essential medicines list, 136 lists included at least one withdrawn medicine, with 54% of the lists containing 5 or fewer withdrawn medicines, and 27% including 10 or more withdrawn medicines. 11 medicines were withdrawn worldwide but still included on at least one national essential medicines list. Countries with longer essential medicines lists had more withdrawn medicines included in their lists.

Conclusions

This study found that withdrawn medicines are included in all but one national essential medicines list, representing a need for more stringent processes for selecting and removing medicines on these lists. Countries may wish to apply special scrutiny to medicines withdrawn in other nations when selecting medicines to include on their lists

Trust, and distrust, of Ebola Treatment Centers: A case-study from Sierra Leone

Paul Richards, Esther Mokuwa, Pleun Welmers, Harro Maat, Ulrike Beisel

Research Article | published 02 Dec 2019 PLOS ONE

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224511>

PLoS Pathogens

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 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 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 34 - Issue 6 - December 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Preventive Medicine

Volume 129 December 2019

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/preventive-medicine/vol/129/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Proceedings of the Royal Society B

04 December 2019 Volume 286 Issue 1916

<https://royalsocietypublishing.org/toc/rspb/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Public Health

Volume 177 Pages A1-A4, 1-144 (December 2019)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/public-health/vol/177/suppl/C>

Research article Abstract only

[What the public think about participation in medical research during an influenza pandemic: an international cross-sectional survey](#)

N. Gobat, C.C. Butler, J. Mollison, N.A. Francis, ... A. Nichol

Pages 80-94

Research article Abstract only

[A systematic approach to map the adolescent human papillomavirus vaccine decision and identify intervention strategies to address vaccine hesitancy](#)

S. Marshall, L.J. Sahm, A.C. Moore, A. Fleming

Pages 71-79

Public Health Ethics

Volume 12, Issue 2, July 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 134 Issue 6, November/December 2019

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/phrg/134/6>

[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

Volume 29 Issue 14, December 2019

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Research Ethics

Volume 15 Issue 2, April 2019

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

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

<https://www.paho.org/journal/en>

Latest articles

[No new digest content identified]

Risk Analysis

Volume 39, Issue 12 Pages: 2599-2790 December 2019

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Science

06 December 2019 Vol 366, Issue 6470

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

Research Articles

[A generalized HIV vaccine design strategy for priming of broadly neutralizing antibody responses](#)

By Jon M. Steichen, Ying-Cing Lin, Colin Havenar-Daughton, Simone Pecetta, Gabriel Ozorowski, Jordan R. Willis, Laura Toy, Devin Sok, Alessia Liguori, Sven Kratochvil, Jonathan L. Torres, Oleksandr Kalyuzhniy, Eleonora Melzi, Daniel W. Kulp, Sebastian Raemisch, Xiaozhen Hu, Steffen M. Bernard, Erik Georgeson, Nicole Phelps, Yumiko Adachi, Michael Kubitz, Elise Landais, Jeffrey Umotoy, Amanda Robinson, Bryan Briney, Ian A. Wilson, Dennis R. Burton, Andrew B. Ward, Shane Crotty, Facundo D. Batista, William R. Schief

Science 06 Dec 2019 Restricted Access

A repertoire-guided germline-targeting approach for development of broadly neutralizing anti-HIV antibodies is explored.

Science Translational Medicine

04 December 2019 Vol 11, Issue 521

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 242 December 2019

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/social-science-and-medicine/vol/242/suppl/C>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Systematic Reviews

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

[Accessed 7 Dec 2019]

[No new digest content identified]

Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases

Volume 31 September–October 2019

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/travel-medicine-and-infectious-disease/vol/31/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

Volume 24, Issue 12 Pages: i-iv, 1341-1475 December 2019

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

Reviews

Experimental infections in humans—historical and ethical reflections

W. G. Metzger, H.-J. Ehni, P. G. Kremsner, B. G. Mordmüller,

Pages: 1384-1390

First Published: 26 October 2019

Abstract

Vaccine efficacy and prophylactic treatment of infections are tested best when the vaccinated or treated individual is challenged through deliberate infection with the respective pathogen. However, this trial design calls for particular ethical caution. Awareness of the history of challenge trials is indispensable, including trials that were problematic or even connected to abuse. We briefly introduce historical aspects of experimental infections in humans and the ethical debate around them and give estimates of the numbers of volunteers participating in human experimental infection models. Challenge models can offer a great chance and benefit for the development of medical interventions to fight infectious diseases, but only when they are appropriately controlled and regulated.

Vaccine

Volume 38, Issue 1 Pages 1-100 (3 January 2020)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/vaccine/vol/38/issue/1>

Selected Content

Research article Full text access

Perceived trust in the health system among mothers and nurses and its relationship to the issue of vaccinations among the Arab population of Israel: A qualitative research study

Nour Abed Elhadi Shahbari, Anat Gesser-Edelsburg, Gustavo S. Mesch

Pages 29-38

Research article Full text access

Factors associated with the willingness of primary caregivers to avail of a dengue vaccine for their 9 to 14-year-olds in an urban community in the Philippines

Ma. Sophia Graciela L. Reyes, Karen Mae G. Lee, Adrianna Michelle L. Pedron, Jennel Mae T. Pimentel, Paul Adrian V. Pinlac

Pages 54-62

Research article Full text access

Differential determinants and reasons for the non- and partial vaccination of children among Nigerian caregivers

Ryoko Sato

Pages 63-69

Vaccines — Open Access Journal

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

(Accessed 7 Dec 2019)

[No new digest content identified]

Value in Health

December 2019 Volume 22, Issue 12, p1345-1470
[https://www.valueinhealthjournal.com/issue/S1098-3015\(19\)X0012-1](https://www.valueinhealthjournal.com/issue/S1098-3015(19)X0012-1)

ECONOMIC EVALUATION

Cost-Effectiveness Analysis for Influenza Vaccination Coverage and Timing in Tropical and Subtropical Climate Settings: A Modeling Study

Mu Yue, Borame L. Dickens, Joanne Su-yin Yoong, Mark I-Cheng Chen, Yot Teerawattananon, Alex R. Cook
p1345–1354
Published online: August 19, 2019

Viruses

Volume 11, Issue 11 (November 2019)
<https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4915/11/11>
[Reviewed earlier]

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

Frontiers in Microbiology

Accepted: 29 Nov 2019.

Review Article

Recent progress in vaccine development against chikungunya virus

L Zhang, S Gao, S Song -, 2019

Chikungunya fever (CHIKF) is an acute infectious disease which is mediated by mosquito-transmitted chikungunya virus (CHIKV). People who infected with CHIKV could cause high fever, severe joint pain, skin rash and headache. In recent years, this disease has become one of the global public health problems. However, there is no licensed vaccine available to prevent CHIKV. Accumulating research data have provided novel approaches and new directions for the development of CHIKV vaccines. Our review focuses on the recent progress of CHIKV vaccines studies. The potential vaccine candidates are classified into seven types: inactivated vaccine, subunit vaccine, live-attenuated vaccine, recombinant virus-vectored vaccine, virus-like particle vaccine, chimeric vaccine and nucleic acid vaccine. These studies will shed important insights into future development of CHIKV vaccines.

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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 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

BBC

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Economist

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Financial Times

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

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Forbes

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content; new website has no search function]

Foreign Affairs

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Foreign Policy

<http://foreignpolicy.com/>

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

The Guardian

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New Yorker

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

New York Times

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

Washington Post

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new, unique, relevant content]

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Think Tanks et al**Brookings**

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new relevant content]

Center for Global Development

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new relevant content]

CSIS

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

Podcast Episode

[The New Threat - Making Sense of Vaccine-Derived Polio](#)

December 3, 2019 | By Nellie Bristol

Council on Foreign Relations

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

Accessed 7 Dec 2019

[No new relevant content]

Kaiser Family Foundation

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

[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).

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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