



Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review
17 September 2022 :: Issue 671
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.

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Editor's Note

We lead this edition with the extraordinary "WHO policy brief: Reaching COVID-19 vaccination targets" dated 14 September 2022 – coincidentally the same date the equally extraordinary report of *The Lancet COVID-19 Commission* was released [treated further below along with the WHO response]. Each, of course, is extraordinary – for very different reasons that will be evident to our readers.

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WHO policy brief: Reaching COVID-19 vaccination targets

14 September 2022 :: 4 pages

WHO Reference Number: WHO/2019-nCoV/Policy Brief/Vaccination/2022.1

Overview

Key points

- The World Health Organization's most recent Global Covid-19 Vaccination Strategy (1) sets for the essential actions Member States should consider following to reach COVID-19 vaccination targets.
- Vaccines should be deployed to high priority groups in settings where coverage (including boosters) is incomplete.
- Countries are advised to invest in research and development of vaccine products with improved attributes.
- Encourage equitable distribution and early availability of vaccine products with improved attributes for all countries through manufacturing agreements.
- Investigate the opportunity to develop delivery approaches for vaccination of adults.
- Strengthen health information systems to adequately monitor the progression of potential health emergencies and inform the timing and targets for policy decisions.
- Ensure the sustainability of the COVID-19 vaccination effort beyond 2022.

Conclusions

At present, nearly every country in the world is using COVID-19 vaccines, and over 12 billion doses have been administered. An estimated 19.8 million deaths were averted in 2021. Nevertheless, because of the characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 and currently available vaccines, transmission of the virus continues to be robust. Repeated disease waves and the emergence of new variants continue to present risks and challenges. It is critical for Member States to swiftly respond to potential new waves of the disease and ensure sustainability of COVID-19 vaccination beyond 2022 to protect health, social and economic systems. This includes securing financial and other resources for programme implementation and investment in research on new vaccines.

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The Lancet COVID-19 Commission

Published: September 14, 2022

Executive Summary

The Lancet Commission on lessons for the future from the COVID-19 pandemic provides a comprehensive investigation, analysis, and response to COVID-19. The Commission delivers a number of recommendations that are divided into three main areas. First, practical steps to finally control and understand the COVID-19 pandemic. Second, realistic, feasible, and necessary investments to strengthen the first line of defence against emerging infectious agents in countries by strengthening health systems and widening universal health coverage. Third, ambitious proposals to ignite a renaissance in multilateralism, integrating the global response to the risk of future pandemics with actions to address the climate crisis and reversals in sustainable development.

Editorial

COVID-19: the case for prosociality

The Lancet

Published: September 14, 2022

The *Lancet Commission* on lessons for the future from the COVID-19 pandemic, published on Sept 15, **lays bare what has been nothing less than a massive global failure—a failure of rationality, transparency, norms of public health practice, operational coordination, and international solidarity.**

The Commission shows that national governments were too slow and too cautious in their response to the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2. They paid too little attention to the most vulnerable groups in society. Their responses were hampered by low public trust and an epidemic of misinformation and disinformation. The result was millions of preventable deaths and a reversal in progress towards sustainable development for many countries. **A multilateral system developed after the World War 2 did not hold up to a modern pandemic. Global collaboration and solidarity were good in business and science but poor in politics and international relations.**

The Commission proposes five pillars that are essential in fighting emerging infectious diseases: prevention, containment, health services, equity, and global innovation and diffusion. To achieve these pillars the Commission argues that governments, regulators, and institutions must be reoriented toward society as a whole, rather than the interests of individuals—a concept the Commissioners call **prosociality.** Without this shift, the world is vulnerable and unable to tackle effectively any global threat.

The Commission gives recommendations in three main areas. First, practical steps to finally control and understand the COVID-19 pandemic, such as a vaccination strategy that is sustainable and not just reactive, with the goal of protecting populations. Second, realistic, feasible, and necessary investments to improve the first line of defense in countries by strengthening health systems and widening universal health coverage. Third, ambitious proposals to ignite a renaissance in multilateralism, integrating the global response to the risk of future pandemics with actions to address the climate crisis and reversals in sustainable development. In this way, the Commission boldly sets out a vision of a different future, defined by a properly financed and better-prepared global architecture that is driven by cooperation and shared responsibility rather than globalised profit-seeking.

The Commission began with a task force on the origins of the pandemic. But, regrettably, the divisive public discussion about the source of SARS-CoV-2 damaged the trust needed for the task force to complete its work. **This Commission therefore has no additional new evidence to contribute to the ongoing investigation of the pandemic's origins.** The recommendation to intensify the

search for the source of the pandemic is an urgent plea for countries to strengthen cooperation to elucidate the causes of this catastrophe. This will aid the prevention of future pandemics. Some Commissioners have come under unprecedented attack and pressure as a result of their work. The Lancet thanks them for their time and dedication to scientific enquiry.

There have been an estimated 17.7 million excess deaths due to COVID-19 globally, and this number is likely to be an underestimate. The number of reported new weekly cases decreased or remained stable across all six WHO regions. However, many countries have reduced their surveillance, causing uncertainty about the true number. **Surveillance and testing capacity must be safeguarded and rescaled to prepare for potentially increasing numbers during winter in the northern hemisphere. Japan, South Korea, Australia, Chile, and parts of Europe such as Greece continue to have very high numbers of new cases.** The risk of new variants remains elevated and there are uncertainties around the strength and duration of immunity from vaccination. But perhaps most importantly, as many countries and institutions try to find a path out of the pandemic, many questions about what went wrong and how future pandemics can be prevented remain unanswered.

The war in Ukraine and climate and economic instability have diverted attention away from COVID-19. But as the Commission demonstrates, reassessing and strengthening global institutions and multilateralism will not only benefit the response to COVID-19 and future pandemics but also to any crisis that has global ramifications. The release of The Lancet Commission on COVID-19 offers the best opportunity to insist that the failures and lessons from the past 3 years are not wasted but are constructively used to build more resilient health systems and stronger political systems that support the health and wellbeing of people and planet during the 21st century.

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Commission

[The Lancet Commission on lessons for the future from the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

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The Lancet

Published: September 14, 2022

Executive summary [Editor's text bolding; selective formatting for clarity]

As of May 31, 2022, there were 6·9 million reported deaths and 17·2 million estimated deaths from COVID-19, as reported by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME; throughout the report, we rely on IHME estimates of infections and deaths; note that the IHME gives an estimated range, and we refer to the mean estimate). **This staggering death toll is both a profound tragedy and a massive global failure at multiple levels. Too many governments have failed to adhere to basic norms of institutional rationality and transparency, too many people—often influenced by misinformation—have disrespected and protested against basic public health precautions, and the world's major powers have failed to collaborate to control the pandemic.**

The multiple failures of international cooperation include

- (1) the lack of timely notification of the initial outbreak of COVID-19;
- (2) costly delays in acknowledging the crucial airborne exposure pathway of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, and in implementing appropriate measures at national and global levels to slow the spread of the virus;
- (3) the lack of coordination among countries regarding suppression strategies;
- (4) the failure of governments to examine evidence and adopt best practices for controlling the pandemic and managing economic and social spillovers from other countries;
- (5) the shortfall of global funding for low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs), as classified by the World Bank;
- (6) the failure to ensure adequate global supplies and equitable distribution of key commodities—including protective gear, diagnostics, medicines, medical devices, and vaccines—especially for LMICs;
- (7) the lack of timely, accurate, and systematic data on infections, deaths, viral variants, health system responses, and indirect health consequences;

- (8) the poor enforcement of appropriate levels of biosafety regulations in the lead-up to the pandemic, raising the possibility of a laboratory-related outbreak;
- (9) the failure to combat systematic disinformation; and
- (10) the lack of global and national safety nets to protect populations experiencing vulnerability.

This Commission report aims to contribute to a new era of multilateral cooperation based on strong UN institutions to reduce the dangers of COVID-19, forestall the next pandemic, and enable the world to achieve the agreed goals of sustainable development, human rights, and peace that governments are committed to pursue as members of the UN. We address this Commission report to the UN member states, the UN agencies and multilateral institutions, and multilateral processes such as the G20 and the G7. Our aim is to propose guideposts for strengthening the multilateral system to address global emergencies and to achieve sustainable development. In issuing this report, we commend the excellent work of many important international studies that have preceded our own, most notably those from the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response and the G20 High-Level Independent Panel on Financing the Global Commons on Pandemic Preparedness and Response.

Section 1 of this Commission report provides a conceptual framework for understanding pandemics. Section 2 provides an annotated chronology of the COVID-19 pandemic and thematic findings regarding several issues. Section 3 presents our policy recommendations, particularly around multilateral cooperation centred at WHO to address global health crises, and around investments in preparedness for future health crises through strong national health systems and international financing and technology cooperation with the world's lower-income regions.

Methodology

The Lancet COVID-19 Commission was established in July, 2020, with four main themes: developing recommendations on how to best suppress the epidemic; addressing the humanitarian crises arising from the pandemic; addressing the financial and economic crises resulting from the pandemic; and rebuilding an inclusive, fair, and sustainable world.¹ The 28 Commissioners are global experts in public policy, international cooperation, epidemiology and vaccinology, economics and financial systems, sustainability sciences, and mental health. The Commissioners oversaw the work of 12 thematic Task Forces, which met on an ongoing basis (once every 2 weeks or once per month) to support the work of the Commission. These Task Forces included a total of 173 experts. The Commission Secretariat acted as liaison among the Task Forces. The Task Forces published short pieces on their respective areas of focus on the Commission website and in peer-reviewed journals, contributing to the efforts of the overall Commission.

Key findings *[Editor's text bolding]*

:: The proximal origin of SARS-CoV-2 remains unknown. There are two leading hypotheses: that the virus emerged as a zoonotic spillover from wildlife or a farm animal, possibly through a wet market, in a location that is still undetermined; or that the virus emerged from a research-related incident, during the field collection of viruses or through a laboratory-associated escape. Commissioners held diverse views about the relative probabilities of the two explanations, and both possibilities require further scientific investigation. Identification of the origin of the virus will help to prevent future pandemics and strengthen public trust in science and public authorities.

:: WHO acted too cautiously and too slowly on several important matters: to warn about the human transmissibility of the virus, to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, to

support international travel protocols designed to slow the spread of the virus, to endorse the public use of face masks as protective gear, and to recognise the airborne transmission of the virus.

:: As the outbreak became known globally in early January, 2020, most governments around the world were too slow to acknowledge its importance and act with urgency in response. It was mainly the countries in WHO's Western Pacific region, primed by their experience with severe acute respiratory syndrome, that reacted with urgency to the outbreak, and that generally pursued a suppression strategy that led to low cumulative mortality, although the omicron variant (B.1.1.529) has been undoing some of these gains.

:: Coordination among governments was inadequate on policies to contain the pandemic, including travel protocols to slow the global transmission of the virus, testing strategies, public health and social measures, commodity supply chains, data standards and reporting systems, and advice to the public, despite the very high interdependence among countries.

:: Epidemic control was seriously hindered by substantial public opposition to routine public health and social measures, such as the wearing of properly fitting face masks and getting vaccinated. This opposition reflects a lack of social trust, low confidence in government advice, inconsistency of government advice, low health literacy, lack of sufficient behavioural-change interventions, and extensive misinformation and disinformation campaigns on social media. Public policies have also failed to draw upon the behavioural and social sciences; doing so would have led to more successful implementation of public health interventions and helped to increase social trust, prosociality, equity, and wellbeing. In many cases, policies and decision making have not been informed by robust and continuously updated evidence syntheses.

:: Public policies did not properly address the profoundly unequal effects of the pandemic. Heavily burdened groups include essential workers, who are already disproportionately concentrated in more vulnerable minority and low-income communities; children; women, who face employment, safety, and income losses, exacerbated by the adverse consequences of school closures; people living in congregate settings, such as prisons or care homes, especially for older populations; people living with chronic conditions and disability; Indigenous Peoples; migrants, refugees, and displaced populations; people without access to quality and affordable health care; and people who face the burdens of long COVID.

:: Among high-income countries, those with strong and resilient national health systems—including public health systems that complement clinical health care—have generally fared better at addressing COVID-19 and maintaining non-pandemic-related health services. In low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs), where health systems tend to be under-resourced and fragmented, better outcomes were seen when previous experiences with outbreaks and epidemics were built upon, and when community-based resources—notably community health workers—were used to support screening and contact-tracing capacity and trust-building within communities.

:: Rapid development of multiple vaccines has been a triumph of the research and development system and the result of long-standing public and private investment and cooperation. However, the lack of a multilateral and coordinated approach by governments to manage intellectual property rights, technology transfer, international financing, the allocation of vaccines from multinational pharmaceutical companies, and the support for vaccine production in LMICs for use in those countries, has come at **a great cost in terms of inequitable access to vaccines.**

:: Economic recovery depends on sustaining high rates of vaccination coverage and low rates of new, clinically significant COVID-19 infections, and on fiscal and monetary policies to mitigate the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic and prevent a financial crisis. **Emergency global financing from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and regional development banks had a salutary role, although much larger financial flows from high-income to low-income regions were warranted.**

:: **The sustainable development process has been set back by several years, with a deep underfinancing of investments needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the aims of the Paris Climate Agreement.** In most countries, the pandemic diverted resources and policy attention away from longer-term goals, thereby reversing progress towards the SDGs in many countries.

Key recommendations [Editor's text bolding]

:: **The world requires globally coordinated efforts to bring an end to the COVID-19 pandemic on a rapid and equitable basis.** Countries should maintain a vaccination-plus strategy that combines mass vaccination, availability and affordability of testing, treatment for new infections and long COVID (test and treat), complementary public health and social measures (including the wearing of face masks in some contexts), promotion of safe workplaces, and economic and social support for self-isolation. A vaccination-plus strategy with the goal of protecting populations should be implemented on a sustainable basis, rather than as a reactive policy that is abruptly turned on and off.

:: **WHO, governments, and the scientific community should intensify the search for the origins of SARS-CoV-2,** investigating both a possible zoonotic origin and a possible research-associated origin. The search for origins requires unbiased, independent, transparent, and rigorous work by international teams in virology, epidemiology, bioinformatics, and other related fields.

:: **WHO should expand the WHO Science Council to apply urgent scientific evidence for global health priorities, including future emerging infectious diseases.** This Council should include experts from diverse fields and from all six WHO regions, and should include younger people and have gender parity. Establishing an understanding of exposure routes and the highest-risk environments for transmission should always be among the first essential steps for scientists in response to future disease threats, because this knowledge should determine effective control strategies for reducing risk.

:: **Governments, represented at the World Health Assembly (WHA) by their national health ministers, should establish stronger means of cooperation and coordination in the response to emerging infectious diseases.** Strengthened cooperation should be incorporated in a new pandemic agreement and in updated International Health Regulations (IHR), as were adopted in 2005 after the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome and which now need updating.

:: **WHO should be strengthened. The WHA should create a WHO Global Health Board** composed of the six WHO regions, represented by heads of state on a rotating basis, and selected by the governments of each region. Reforms of WHO should include a substantial increase of its core budget. The world community should not establish new centres of global health policy and finance that would compete with, or even undermine, the central role of WHO.

:: We call for a dual track to prevent future emerging infectious diseases. To prevent natural spillovers, governments should coordinate on the global surveillance and regulation of domestic animal and wild animal trade, and take stronger measures against dangerous practices. To prevent research-related spillovers, WHO should be given new oversight authority regarding the biosafety, biosecurity, and bio-risk management of national and international research programmes that are engaged in the collection, testing, and genetic manipulation of potentially dangerous pathogens.

:: The WHA, in conjunction with the G20 countries, should adopt a 10-year global strategy to bolster research and development capacity and commodity production capacity—including for vaccines—for every WHO region, including in the low-income regions of the world. WHO should help several low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs) to achieve WHO's stringent regulatory authority status.

:: Countries should strengthen national health systems on the foundations of public health and universal health coverage, grounded in human rights and gender equality. Strong public health systems should include strong relationships with local communities and community organisations; surveillance and reporting systems; robust medical supply chains; health-promoting building design and operation strategies; investments in research in behavioural and social sciences to develop and implement more effective interventions; promotion of prosocial behaviours; strong health education for health promotion, disease prevention, and emergency preparedness; effective health communication strategies; active efforts to address public health disinformation on social media; and continuously updated evidence syntheses. The health-care system should include universal health coverage that is centred around primary health care and ensures that patients have access to quality care for pandemic-related and non-pandemic-related health issues, including mental health. Community health workers and community-based organisations should be well trained and supported.

:: In addition to strengthening health systems, each country should determine and expand national pandemic preparedness plans to prevent and respond to newly emerging infectious diseases. Preparedness plans should include improved surveillance and monitoring; definition and protection of vulnerable groups; international notifications; cooperation within WHO regional groups; emergency financing; guidelines on behavioural, social, and environmental interventions, travel protocols, and safe schools and workplaces; robust health-commodity supply chains (eg, personal protective equipment, diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines); effective risk communication and active opposition to misinformation and disinformation; training of public health professionals; and provision of adequate staffing.

:: A new Global Health Fund should be created that is closely aligned with WHO. This Fund should combine and expand the operations of several existing health funds and add new funding for three windows of financing: commodities for disease control, pandemic preparedness and response, and primary health system strengthening in LMICs. We propose that the Global Health Fund should have its headquarters in (Continues on next page)(Key recommendations continued from previous page)Geneva, Switzerland, but have strong regional offices in each of the six WHO regions. The Fund would thereby have centralised overall funding but decentralised programme design and implementation, to foster strong ownership by the countries of each region and to reflect regional needs and priorities, rather than being under top-down control from Geneva or from a few donor countries.

:: The UN member states, with particular responsibility of the G20 countries, should adopt a new financial architecture to scale up financing for LMICs to meet the urgent challenges of pandemic preparedness, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals. The new financial architecture should include increased sustainable development funding from all sectors: official institutions, the private sector, foundations, and civil society.

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WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the launch of The Lancet COVID-19 Commission Final Report – Speech 15 September 2022

WHO responds to The Lancet COVID-19 Commission

15 September 2022 Statement Geneva

[Editor's text bolding]

WHO welcomes the overarching recommendations of The Lancet COVID-19 Commission's report on "Lessons for the future from the COVID-19 pandemic," which align with our commitment to stronger global, regional and national pandemic preparedness, prevention, readiness and response. At the same time, there are several key omissions and misinterpretations in the report, not least regarding the public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) and the speed and scope of WHO's actions.

WHO welcomes the Commission's endorsement of a pandemic agreement, strengthening the International Health Regulations (IHR), and enhancing financing. These issues are core to the vision of WHO Director-General, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, as distilled in the five priorities for his second term. WHO and its Member States are already enacting these recommendations. The World Health Assembly agreed a historic decision in May 2022 to sustainably finance WHO. This year will see two rounds of public hearings for a pandemic accord take place.

The Commission strongly endorses WHO's central role in global health, arguing that "WHO should be strengthened" and that reforms "should include a substantial increase of its core budget."

WHO echoes the Commission's conclusions that COVID-19 exposed major global challenges, such as chronic under financing of the UN, rigid intellectual property regimes, a lack of sustainable financing for low- and middle-income countries, and "excessive nationalism," which drove vaccine inequity.

The Organization also agrees with the focus on biosafety, as shown by the formalization of our Technical Advisory Group on biosafety, the publication of our Laboratory biosafety manual – now in its 4th edition – and the publication on 13 September this year of a life sciences framework to help mitigate bio risks and safely govern dual-use research.

WHO places similar emphasis on the importance of multilateralism, solidarity and cooperation when facing pandemics. We also welcome the recognition of the key role that countries themselves play.

Many of the Commission's recommendations align with those received over the past two years from review bodies set up by WHO itself, such as the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (IPPPR), the Independent Oversight and Advisory Committee for the WHO Health Emergencies Programme (IOAC) and the IHR Review Committee, as well as assessments from other entities. As we are a learning organization, we established a dashboard of recommendations from these initiatives and others to track their implementation by WHO and others.

WHO's rapid response

The Commission does not, however, convey the full arc of WHO's immediate, multi-year, life-saving response, detailed below:

- On 30 December 2019, WHO received the first alerts of cases of pneumonia of unknown cause in Wuhan, China, and notified the IHR focal point, seeking further information from Chinese health authorities the next day.
- On 1 January 2020, WHO activated its Incident Management System to manage daily action. The team, which includes focal points on clinical care, infection prevention and control, diagnostics, logistics, communications and more, met daily throughout 2020, into 2021 and continues to meet this year.
- On 5 January 2020, WHO issued a global alert to all Member States through a formal IHR system – the Event Information System – based on our initial risk assessment of the situation in China. This alerted Member States and advised them to take measures to identify cases, care for patients, and prevent infection and onward human-to-human transmission for acute respiratory pathogens with epidemic and pandemic potential. This was WHO's first global warning to take concrete measures for an unknown respiratory disease. WHO has consistently driven knowledge-sharing through dedicated briefings for countries, during which the critical experiences of early-affected countries were shared and the elements of WHO's comprehensive response were outlined.
- On 9 January 2020, WHO convened the first of many teleconferences with established global expert networks, to discuss all available information on the cluster reported from China. These networks enabled the real-time exchange of direct knowledge, experience and early study findings, which fed directly into WHO's early advice and recommendations.
- Between 10 and 12 January 2020, WHO published a comprehensive package of technical guidance for countries. This package covered how to test for a high threat respiratory coronavirus, treat patients for severe acute respiratory infection, inform the public to prevent infection and human-to-human transmission, and to prepare health systems to deal with more cases.
- On 13 January 2020, WHO published the first protocol to develop PCR tests to identify cases based on the release of the full genome sequence two days earlier. By 2 February 2020, WHO began shipping validated PCR assays to countries around the world.
- On 22 and 23 January 2020, when there were nine cases and no deaths reported outside China, the Director-General convened the Emergency Committee (EC) under the IHR to meet, and advise whether the event constituted a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). The Committee advised that it did not. The Director-General said publicly: "Make no mistake. This is an emergency in China, but it has not yet become a global health emergency. It may yet become one".
- From 27 to 28 January, following the EC, the Director-General and senior staff travelled to China to meet with top government officials, gather information about the outbreak and seek cooperation.
- On 30 January 2020, when there were 98 reported cases (and no deaths) in 18 countries outside China, the Director-General reconvened the Emergency Committee. It advised that the outbreak constituted a PHEIC. The DG took their advice and declared a PHEIC, issuing temporary recommendations for how countries could further prepare and respond.

- On 4 February 2020, WHO's Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP) was published. It outlined comprehensive measures all countries needed to take to suppress transmission and save lives, using a package of interventions including early identification and isolation and care of cases, contact tracing and supported quarantine, use of medical masks, distancing, ventilation, infection prevention and control in health facilities, taking a risk-based approach to small and large gatherings, and for travel.
- Following regular media briefings held in January, daily briefings began on 5 February 2020. Media briefings continue on a weekly basis, alongside regular live social media conversations with senior WHO experts, demonstrating the priority placed on communicating with leaders and the public.
- From 11 to 12 February 2020, WHO led a Global Research and Innovation Forum on the new virus, convening nearly 900 experts and funders from more than 40 countries, to take stock of what was known about the novel coronavirus and to set the agenda going forward. A follow-up achievement was WHO's Solidarity trial, which became one of the largest clinical trials for COVID-19 therapeutics, involving more than 30 countries, over 14 000 patients and nearly 500 hospitals at its peak.

A comprehensive and detailed list of actions taken by WHO during the COVID-19 response can be viewed in our interactive timeline.

From day one and to this day, WHO, together with our global expert networks and guideline development groups, regularly updates our guidance and strategies with the latest knowledge about the virus, including updates to the SPRP and the COVID-19 global vaccination strategy, and to the 11th version of WHO's living guideline on COVID-19 therapeutics, which was published in July 2022.

WHO played, and continues to play, a vital role in getting COVID-19 tools to countries in need, not least through joint endeavours such as the ACT-Accelerator, Pandemic Supply Chain Network (PSCN) and UN COVID-19 Supply Chain Task Force. Lab testing capability in African nations rose dramatically over six months, thanks to support from WHO. Only two countries on the African continent had COVID-19 testing capacities at the start of 2020; by mid-year, all 54 countries had them. WHO has supported 18 countries globally to set up plants for medical oxygen.

Throughout the pandemic, the Director-General has repeatedly called for leaders to take actions to protect people and share tools equitably when addressing the world's most important fora, such as the February Munich Security Conference; the extraordinary G20 Leaders Summit of March 2020; the G7 Summit of June 2021, where the 70% vaccination target was announced; and Global COVID-19 Summits co-hosted by the Biden Administration in September 2021 and May 2022.

Regarding the areas of WHO's response focused on by the Commission, WHO would like also to highlight the many day-to-day steps, including the following:

- WHO repeatedly warned of the potential of asymptomatic human-to-human transmission, particularly pre-symptomatic transmission, including in late January in updated surveillance guidance, in protocols for enhanced surveillance on 29 January (defining a contact as someone with exposure 1 day before symptom onset of a case) and 4 February (changing a contact to someone with exposure up to 4 days before symptom onset of a case), at its Executive Board on 4 February, in guidance documents from 23 and 28 February 2020, in its China mission report and media briefings. WHO issued guidance and enhanced surveillance protocols early in the pandemic to identify contacts among people prior to the development of symptoms.

- The IHR recognize the sovereign rights of State Parties to introduce restrictions on travel. From the very beginning of the COVID-19 response, WHO recommended many measures countries should take, including screening at entry points.
- At the beginning of the pandemic, dramatic global supply constraints saw health workers around the world scrambling to find basic supplies to protect themselves. WHO's early priority was getting access to masks for those most at-risk around the world; we initially recommended the use of medical masks for anyone with symptoms, anyone caring for someone sick, and frontline health workers. Our logisticians and other UN partners were central in activating the pandemic supply chain and increasing global supplies.
- WHO guidance published on 10 January 2020, outlined respiratory precautions – including airborne precautions – in health-care settings. WHO guidance addressing many forms of transmission including zoonotic, droplet, airborne, short- and long-range aerosol, fomite, and vertical transmission, along with specific recommendations to prevent such transmission in different settings (such as health facilities, schools, workplaces), was updated and expanded regularly throughout the pandemic based on emerging evidence. WHO is leading and coordinating a multi-agency, multidisciplinary, international technical consultation process to discuss and reach a consensus on pathogens that transmit through the air, with a wide range of global experts and international and national agencies.

Looking ahead

The pandemic is not over, though the end is in sight, and WHO continues its response, while laying a stronger foundation for the future:

- Daily meetings of experts continue in order to update and streamline strategies and guidance. WHO-supported research continues. Helping countries access vaccines continues. Setting up oxygen plants continues.
- At the World Health Assembly in May 2022, the Director-General presented WHO's proposals, developed in consultation with Member States and other stakeholders – taking into consideration the over 300 recommendations from review bodies and panels – to strengthen the architecture for Health Emergency Preparedness, Response and Resilience.
- In early September 2022, the financial intermediary fund for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response was officially launched. This will provide long-term financing to strengthen these capabilities in low- and middle-income countries and address critical gaps.
- Through the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body to draft and negotiate a WHO international instrument on pandemic preparedness and response, WHO is hosting public hearings, the first since those that fed into the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (which entered into force in 2005).
- WHO continues to actively pursue the search for the origins of SARS-CoV-2, with July 2021 marking the establishment of a permanent international Scientific Advisory Group for Origins of Novel Pathogens, or SAGO, which covers both SARS-CoV-2 and future new pathogens.



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Vaccine

Volume 40, Issue 37 Pages 5407-5538 (2 September 2022)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/vaccine/vol/40/issue/37>

Review article Open access

[Zero- or missed-dose children in Nigeria: Contributing factors and interventions to overcome immunization service delivery challenges](#)

Kurayi Mahachi, Joss Kessels, Kofi Boateng, Anne Eudes Jean Baptiste, ... Albis Francesco Gabrielli
Pages 5433-5444

Highlights

- Comprehensive review of recent literature on zero- or missed-dose children in Nigeria.
- Risk factors are well-known and widely studied.
- Literature on interventions was scattered, and focussed on campaigns and [polio](#).
- Gaps exist in investigating how to deliver sustainable immunization programs.
- Further work is needed to operationalise findings of this review.

Abstract

'Zero-dose' refers to a person who does not receive a single dose of any vaccine in the routine national immunization schedule, while 'missed dose' refers to a person who does not complete the schedule. These people remain vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases, and are often already disadvantaged due to poverty, conflict, and lack of access to basic health services. Globally, more 22.7 million children are estimated to be zero- or missed-dose, of which an estimated 3.1 million (~14%) reside in Nigeria.

We conducted a scoping review to synthesize recent literature on risk factors and interventions for zero- and missed-dose children in Nigeria. Our search identified 127 papers, including research into risk factors only (n = 66); interventions only (n = 34); both risk factors and interventions (n = 18); and publications that made recommendations only (n = 9). The most frequently reported factors influencing childhood vaccine uptake were maternal factors (n = 77), particularly maternal education (n = 22) and access to ante- and perinatal care (n = 19); heterogeneity between different types of communities – including location, region, wealth, religion, population composition, and other challenges (n = 50); access to vaccination, i.e., proximity of facilities with vaccines and vaccinators (n = 37); and awareness about immunization – including safety, efficacy, importance, and schedules (n = 18).

Literature assessing implementation of interventions was more scattered, and heavily skewed towards vaccination campaigns and polio eradication efforts. **Major evidence gaps exist in how to deliver effective and sustainable routine childhood immunization.** Overall, further work is needed to operationalise the learnings from these studies, e.g. through applying findings to Nigeria's next review of vaccination plans, and using this summary as a basis for further investigation and specific recommendations on effective interventions.

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Research Data – Sharing, Transparency

[New WHO policy requires sharing of all research data](#)

16 September 2022 *Departmental news Geneva*

Science and public health can benefit tremendously from sharing and reuse of health data. Sharing data allows us to have the fullest possible understanding of health challenges, to develop new solutions, and to make decisions using the best available evidence.

The Research for Health department has helped spearhead the launch of a new policy from the Science Division which covers all research undertaken by or with support from WHO. The goal is to make sure that all research data is shared equitably, ethically and efficiently. Through this policy, WHO indicates

its commitment to transparency in order to reach the goal of one billion more people enjoying better health and well-being.

The WHO policy is accompanied by practical guidance to enable researchers to develop and implement a data management and sharing plan, before the research has even started. The guide provides advice on the technical, ethical and legal considerations to ensure that data, even patient data, can be shared for secondary analysis without compromising personal privacy. Data sharing is now a requirement for research funding awarded by WHO and TDR.

“We have seen the problems caused by the lack of data sharing on COVID-19,” said Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, WHO Chief Scientist. “When data related to research activities are shared ethically, equitably and efficiently, there are major gains for science and public health.”

The policy to share data from all research funded or conducted by WHO, and practical guidance to do so, can be found [here](#).

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AI –Biomedical, Behavioral Research

[NIH launches Bridge2AI program to expand the use of artificial intelligence in biomedical and behavioral research](#)

September 13, 2022 — The National Institutes of Health will invest \$130 million over four years, pending the availability of funds, to accelerate the widespread use of artificial intelligence (AI) by the biomedical and behavioral research communities. The NIH Common Fund’s Bridge to Artificial Intelligence ([Bridge2AI](#)) program is assembling team members from diverse disciplines and backgrounds to generate tools, resources, and richly detailed data that are responsive to AI approaches. At the same time, the program will ensure its tools and data do not perpetuate inequities or ethical problems that may occur during data collection and analysis. Through extensive collaboration across projects, Bridge2AI researchers will create guidance and standards for the development of ethically sourced, state-of-the-art, AI-ready data sets that have the potential to help solve some of the most pressing challenges in human health — such as uncovering how genetic, behavioral, and environmental factors influence a person’s physical condition throughout their life.

“Generating high-quality ethically sourced data sets is crucial for enabling the use of next-generation AI technologies that transform how we do research,” said Lawrence A. Tabak, D.D.S., Ph.D., Performing the Duties of the Director of NIH. “The solutions to long-standing challenges in human health are at our fingertips, and now is the time to connect researchers and AI technologies to tackle our most difficult research questions and ultimately help improve human health.”...

The Bridge2AI program is committed to fostering the formation of research teams richly diverse in perspectives, backgrounds, and academic and technical disciplines. Diversity is fundamental to the ethical generation of data sets, and for training future AI technologies to reduce bias and improve effectiveness for all populations, including those who are underrepresented in biomedical and behavioral research. Bridge2AI will develop ethical practices for data generation and use, addressing key issues such as privacy, data trustworthiness, and reducing bias.

NIH has issued four awards for data generation projects, and three awards to create a Bridge Center for integration, dissemination and evaluation activities. The data generation projects will generate new biomedical and behavioral data sets ready to be used for developing AI technologies, along with creating data standards and tools for ensuring data are findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable, a principle known as FAIR. In addition, data generation projects will develop training materials that promote a culture of diversity and the use of ethical practices throughout the data generation process. The Bridge Center will be responsible for integrating activities and knowledge across data generation projects, and disseminating products, best-practices, and training materials.

The Bridge2AI program is an NIH-wide effort managed collaboratively by the NIH Common Fund, the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health, the National Eye Institute, the National Human Genome Research Institute, the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, and the National Library of Medicine. To learn more about the Bridge2AI program, visit the Musings from the Mezzanine [blog](#) from the National Library of Medicine, and [watch this video\(link is external\)](#) about the Bridge2AI program.

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PHEIC **Monkeypox**

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/situations/monkeypox-oubreak-2022>

No situation reports since 7 Sep 2022: [Multi-country outbreak of monkeypox, External situation report #5 - 7 September 2022](#)

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PHEIC **Coronavirus [COVID-19] - WHO**

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>

Weekly Epidemiological and Operational updates

Last update: 16 Sep 2022

Confirmed cases :: 608 328 548

Confirmed deaths :: 6 501 469

Vaccine doses administered: 12 613 484 608

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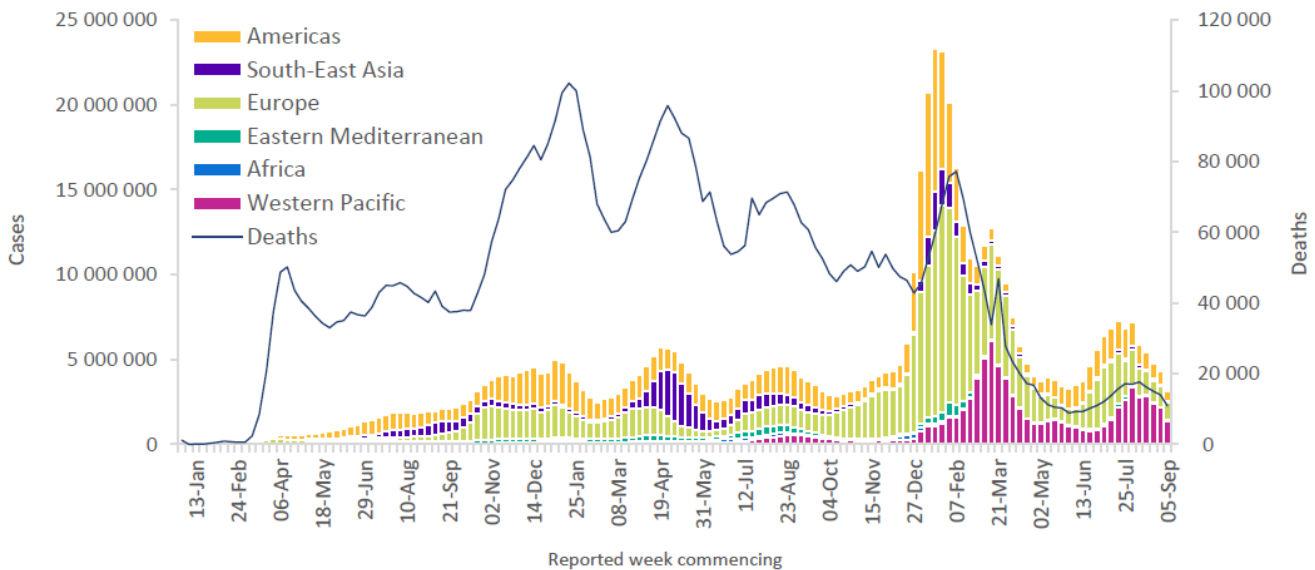
[Weekly epidemiological update on COVID-19 - 14 September 2022](#)

Overview

Globally, the number of new weekly cases decreased by 28% during the week of 5 to 11 September 2022, as compared to the previous week, with over 3.1 million new cases reported. The number of new weekly deaths decreased by 22%, as compared to the previous week, with over 11 000 fatalities reported.

As of 11 September 2022, 605 million confirmed cases and 6.4 million deaths have been reported globally.

Figure 1. COVID-19 cases reported weekly by WHO Region, and global deaths, as of 11 September 2022**



[Status of COVID-19 Vaccines within WHO EUL/PQ evaluation process 07 July 2022](#)

[New additions; Full scale view available at title link above]



[UNICEF COVID-19 Vaccine Market Dashboard :: Agreements Table Accessed 17 Sep 2022](#)

An overview of information collected from publicly announced bilateral and multilateral supply agreements [no new agreements since 3/20/2022 reported]



40

vaccines **approved for use** by at least one national regulatory authority ¹



11

vaccines in WHO's **Emergency Use Listing**



1.73bn

doses shipped through COVAX to **146** countries



\$2-\$40

reported vaccine **price range** per dose



18.0bn

doses **secured globally**



21K

novel oral antiviral **therapeutic treatments** arrived in **1** countries

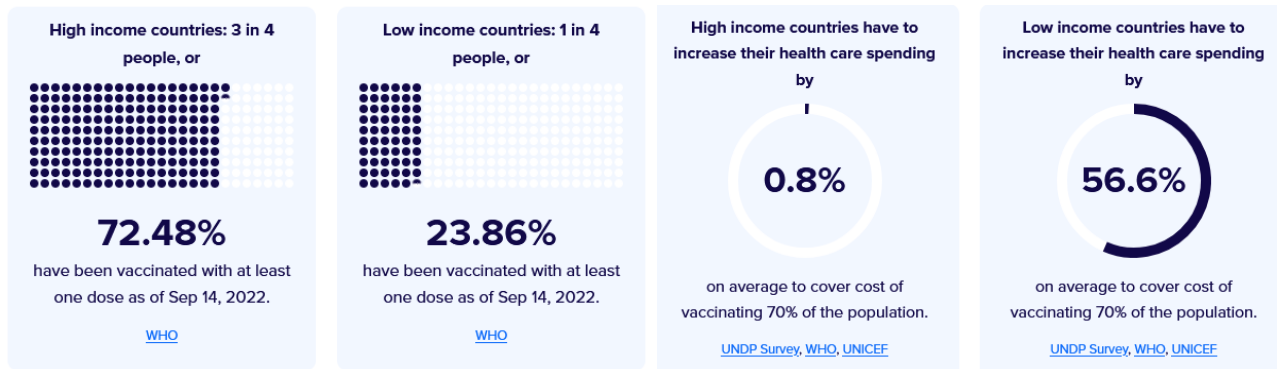


Global Dashboard on COVID-19 Vaccine Equity

The Dashboard is a joint initiative of UNDP, WHO and the University of Oxford with cooperation across the UN system, anchored in the SDG 3 Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All.

Dashboard on Vaccine Equity [accessed 17 Sep 2022]: <https://data.undp.org/vaccine-equity/>

See also visualization on [Vaccine Access](#) and [Vaccine Affordability](#)

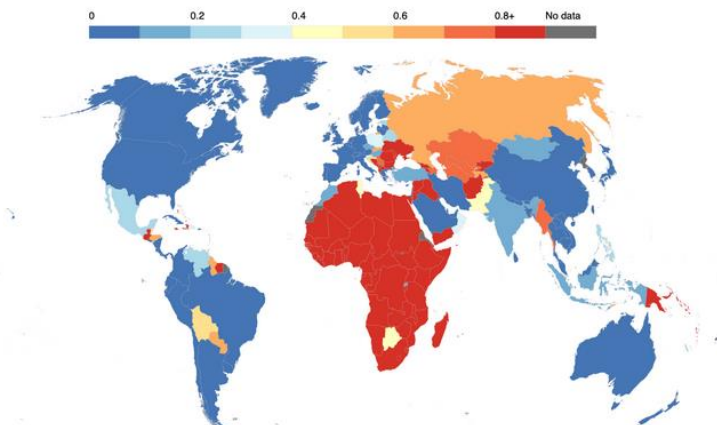


[COVID-19 Global Targets and Progress Tracker](#) - IMF

The COVID-19 Global Targets and Progress Tracker presents a consolidated view of the progress towards global COVID-19 targets, barriers in access to COVID-19 tools, and delivery of donor pledges.

The global targets presented in the Tracker are based on an alignment of the targets identified in the IMF Pandemic Proposal, ACT-A Strategic Plan & Budget, and the US-hosted Global C19 Summit, and as such have been reaffirmed by multilateral institutions and global leaders. We will continue to enhance the tracker as we improve our data collection efforts.

Daily Vaccination Rate Needed to Reach 70% by Mid-2022, assuming 2-dose vaccines (per 100 people)



Duke – Launch and Scale Speedometer

The Race for Global COVID-19 Vaccine Equity

A flurry of nearly 200 COVID-19 vaccine candidates are moving forward through the development and clinical trials processes at unprecedented speed; more than ten candidates are already in Phase 3 large-scale trials and several have received emergency or limited authorization. Our team has aggregated and analyzed publicly available data to track the flow of procurement and manufacturing and better understand global equity challenges. We developed a data framework of relevant variables and conducted desk research of publicly available information to identify COVID vaccine candidates and status, deals and ongoing negotiations for procurement and manufacturing, COVID burden by country, and allocation and distribution plans. We have also conducted interviews with public officials in key countries to better understand the context and challenges facing vaccine allocation and distribution [accessed 24 July 2021]

[See our COVID Vaccine Purchases research](#)

[See our COVID Vaccine Manufacturing research](#)

[See our COVID Vaccine Donations & Exports research](#)

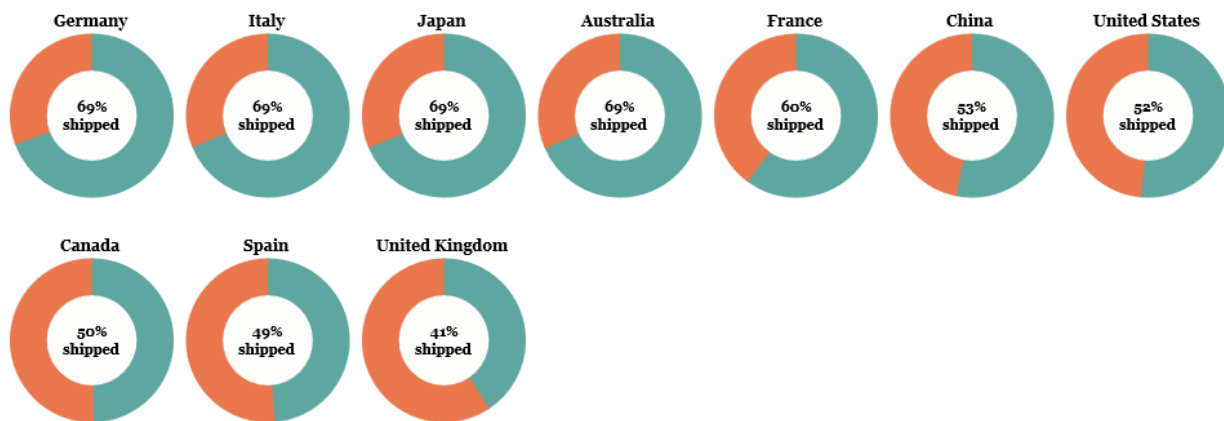
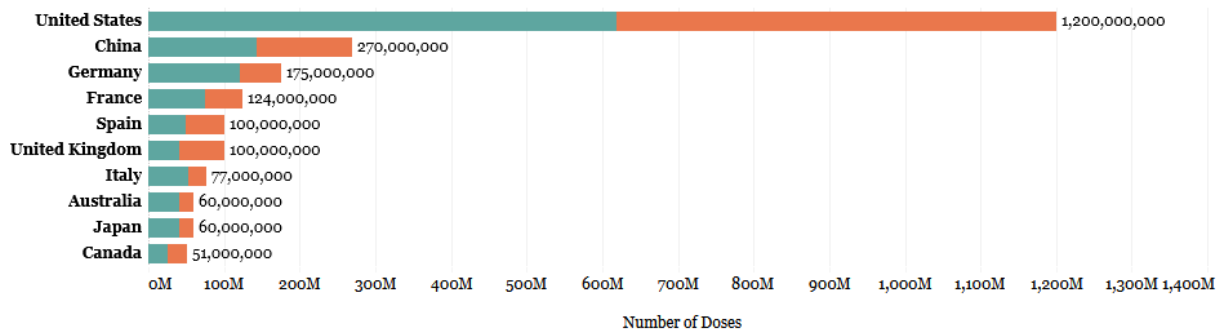
Overview of donations by top 10 donating countries

Country Category:

Bar chart is ordered by total number of doses pledged.

Donut charts are ordered by proportion of pledged donations shipped.

■ Pledged doses
■ Total Shipped



Remaining	Total Shipped
1,132,302,778	1,441,566,450

Data updated on September 15th 2022



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COVID Vaccines – OCHA:: HDX

[COVID-19 Data Explorer: Global Humanitarian Operations](#)

COVID-19 Vaccine Roll-out

17 Sep 2022 | COVAX (WHO,GAVI,CEPI), UNDESA, Press Reports | [DATA](#)

Global COVID-19 Figures: 120M total confirmed cases; 2.3M total confirmed deaths

Global vaccines administered: 12.7B

Number of Countries: 28

COVAX Allocations Round 4-9 (Number of Doses): 170M

COVAX Delivered (Number of Doses): 350M

Other Delivered (Number of Doses): 390M

Total Delivered (Number of Doses): 740M

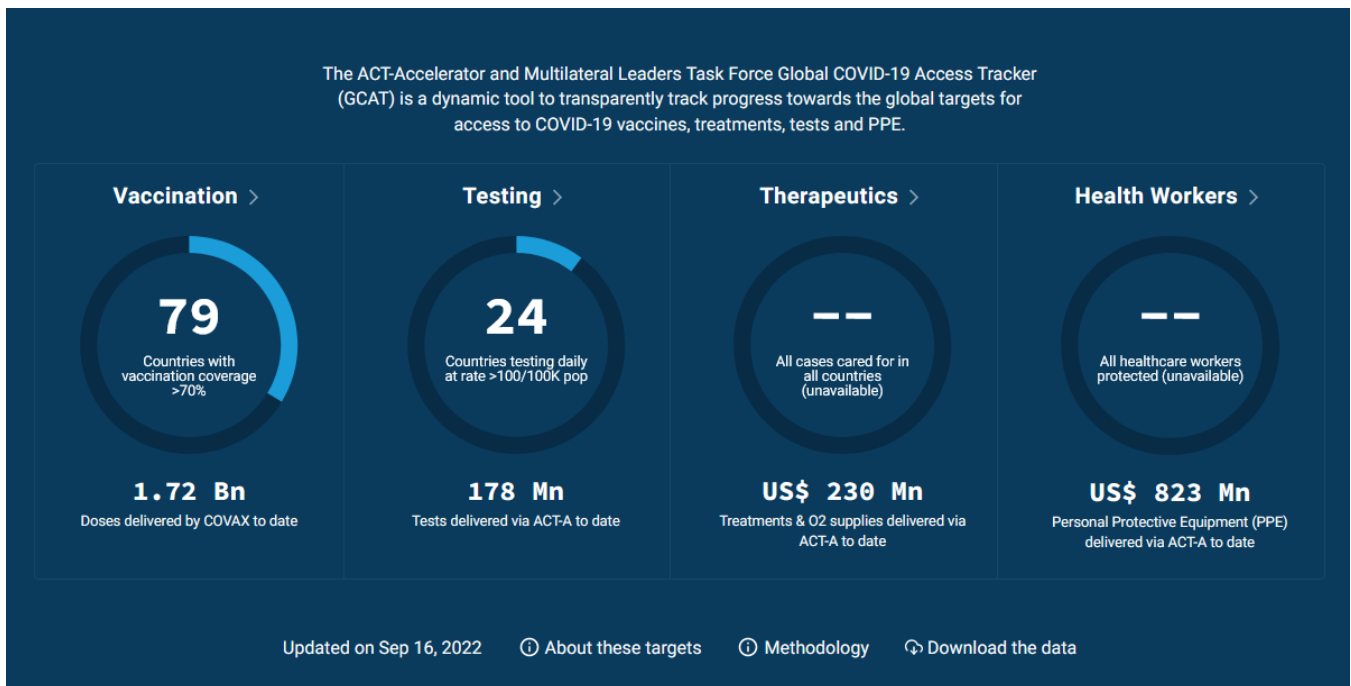
Total Administered (Number of Doses): 490M

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Global COVID-19 Access Tracker

<https://www.covid19globaltracker.org/>



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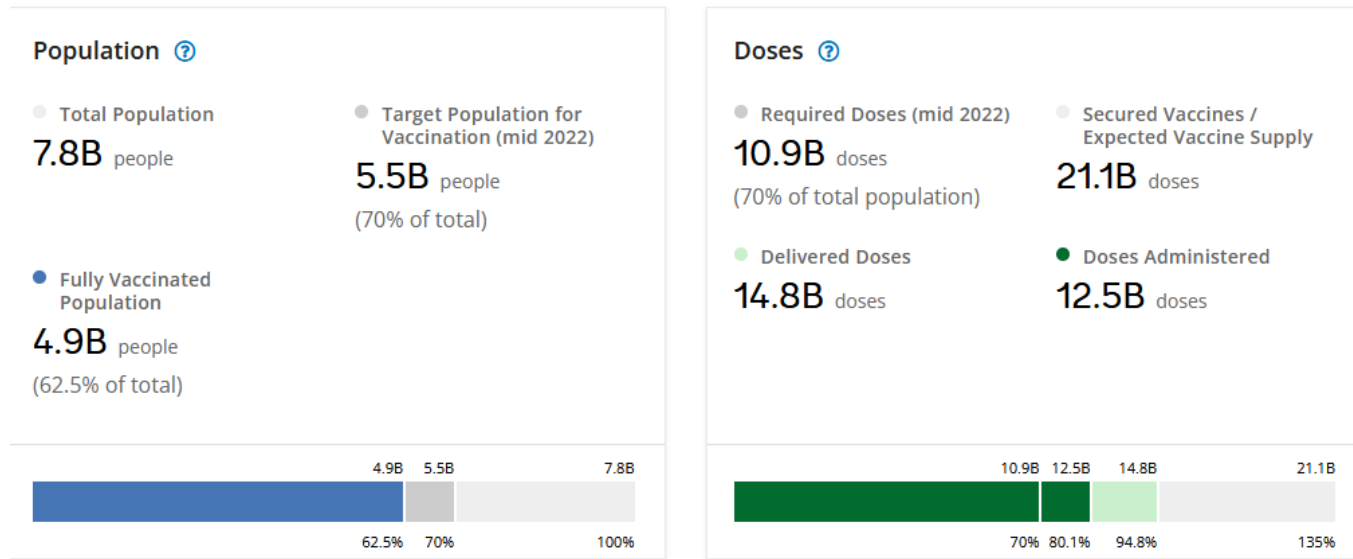
Multilateral Leaders Task Force on COVID-19 [IMF, World Bank Group, WHO, WTO]

<https://data.covid19taskforce.com/data>

A global effort to help developing countries access and deliver COVID-19 vaccines, testing, and therapeutics, as they work to end the pandemic and boost economic recovery.

The International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group, World Health Organization and World Trade Organization have joined forces to accelerate access to COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics by leveraging multilateral finance and trade solutions, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

Website accessed 17 Sep 2022: <https://data.covid19taskforce.com/data> The global view below is complemented by country-specific dashboards [here](#).



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Our World in Data

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccinations [Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

:: [67.9%](#) of the world population has received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.

:: [12.67 billion doses](#) have been administered globally, and [4.16 million](#) are now administered each day.

:: Only [22.5%](#) of people in low-income countries have received at least one dose.

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U.S.: COVID-19 Vaccines – Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

HHS

News

No new digest content identified.

FDA

Press Announcements

September 14, 2022 - [FDA and NIH Launch Public-Private Partnership for Rare Neurodegenerative Diseases](#)

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Europe: COVID-19 Vaccines – Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

European Medicines Agency

News & Press Releases

[News: Meeting highlights from the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use \(CHMP\) 12-15 September 2022 \(new\)](#)

CHMP, Last updated: 16/09/2022

[News: New medicine to protect babies and infants from respiratory syncytial virus \(RSV\) infection \(new\)](#)

CHMP, Last updated: 16/09/2022

[News: EMA recommends standard marketing authorisations for Comirnaty and Spikevax COVID-19 vaccines \(new\)](#)

CHMP, Last updated: 16/09/2022

[News: Adapted vaccine targeting BA.4 and BA.5 Omicron variants and original SARS-CoV-2 recommended for approval \(new\)](#)

CHMP, Last updated: 12/09/2022

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European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en>

Latest Updates [Selected]

News

[Weekly COVID-19 country overview](#)

Epidemiological update - 15 Sep 2022

News

[Joint ECDC-WHO/Europe monkeypox surveillance bulletin](#)

Epidemiological update - 14 Sep 2022

News

[Monkeypox situation update, as of 13 September 2022](#)

Epidemiological update - 14 Sep 2022

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European Commission

<https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/home/en>

Latest [Selected]

Press release 13 September 2022

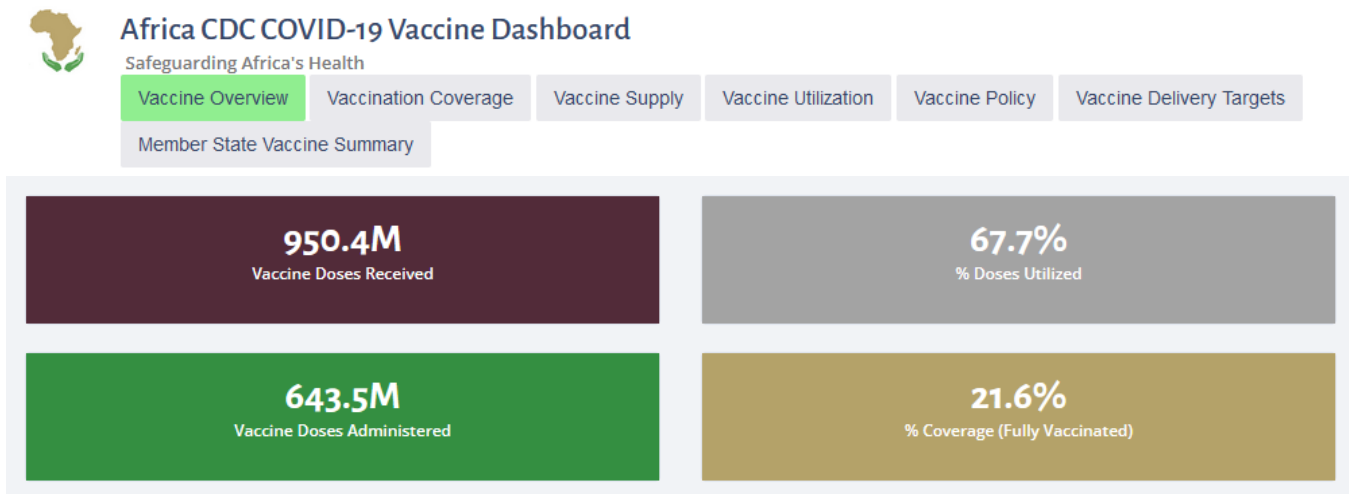
[COVID-19: Team Europe has delivered €47.7 billion to help its partners address the pandemic and its consequences](#)

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020, the EU, EU Member States and European financial institutions, as Team Europe, have disbursed €47.7 billion in support of partner countries in addressing the pandemic and its consequences, delivering on its promises with concrete results.

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Africa: COVID-19 – Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

<https://africacdc.org/covid-19-vaccination/>



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Russia: COVID-19 Vaccines – Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

Russia: Sputnik V – "the first registered COVID-19 vaccine"

<https://sputnikvaccine.com/newsroom/pressreleases/>

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

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India: COVID-19 Vaccines – Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

<https://www.mohfw.gov.in/>

COVID-19 INDIA as on :
17 September 2022,
08:00 IST (GMT+5:30)

(↑↓ Status change since
yesterday)

Active (0.11%)

46848

Discharged (98.71%)

43953374

Deaths (1.19%)

528302

COVID-19 Vaccination
as on : 17 September
2022, 08:00 IST
(GMT+5:30)

Total Vaccination : 2,16,41,70,550 (23,92,530 ↑)

Government of India – Press Information Bureau

Latest Press Releases

COVID - 19 Vaccination Update - Day 610

:: India's cumulative vaccination coverage crosses 216.54 Crore

:: More than 11 lakh Vaccine doses administered today till 7 pm

Posted On: 17 SEP 2022 9:03PM by PIB Delhi

Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR)

<https://www.icmr.gov.in/media.html>

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

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China: COVID-19 Vaccines – Announcements/Regulatory Actions/Deployment

[We did not identify any substantive, official announcements about China's COVID response in general, or in Shanghai, Beijing or other China locations. The article below presents perspectives on the Chinese strategy underway...]

Perspectives: Vaccinate with Confidence and Finish Strong

CCDC [Weekly Reports: Current Volume \(4\)](#)

2022-09-16 / No. 37 COVID-19 ISSUE (30)

[Excerpts]

China's sustained containment of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic has spared over 99% of the mainland of China's 1.4 billion people from exposure to and infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and its variants for an astonishing two and a half years. Although the whole-of-government, whole-of-society containment effort has its own socioeconomic costs, the now-called dynamic COVID-zero strategy purchased a rare commodity — tranquil time with relatively little suffering and death from COVID-19 to develop and deploy tools for escaping the pandemic: diagnostics, vaccines, antivirals, and knowledge (1).

During this two and a half years, China's vaccine industry developed, tested domestically, tested overseas, received regulatory approval, received the World Health Organization (WHO) emergency use listing, and produced over 5 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines for domestic and international use. China's immunization programs have vaccinated over 1.3 billion people, most with boosted primary series vaccination, protecting more than 90% of the population with the China-produced vaccines.

With an overarching strategy of achieving broad and deep vaccine-induced population immunity strong enough to prevent suffering and death from COVID-19, there is precious little time left to finish the vaccination campaign (2). The last 10% in any vaccination campaign is the most difficult to reach, and in our case, the last 10% is also a critically important group to protect because the last 10% has an enrichment of people with comorbidities, many of whom are elderly and will suffer the most from COVID-19 if infected. A systematic review of the association of common comorbidities with severe or fatal COVID-19 shows that obesity, hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, respiratory disease, kidney disease, and malignancy are risk factors, with obesity being the most prevalent and respiratory disease being the most strongly predictive (3).

Because SARS-CoV-2 is not amenable to herd immunity from any of the current generation vaccines or from natural infection, everyone needs to be individually protected by vaccination (4). With little indirect protection, effective population immunity must be built one person at a time until all are protected — a daunting task for a large-population country...

... Real-world evidence shows that the vaccines produced and widely used in China are up to the job of protection. They have the greatest effectiveness where it is needed the most — prevention of serious, critical, and fatal COVID-19 among people of all ages and regardless of comorbidities. They are among the least reactogenic vaccines in existence, and after over 3.4 billion doses used in the mainland of China, they are associated with no serious safety concern other than the exceedingly rare serious allergic reactions that all vaccines are associated with...

... Now, the most relevant evidence on population immunity in China comes from domestic evidence because of China's nearly unique situation of having only vaccine-induced immunity — essentially no hybrid immunity. During the dynamic COVID-zero period, there have been numerous small-to-moderate COVID-19 importation outbreaks and two large importation outbreaks (Jilin and Shanghai). Each outbreak and every infection probes the adequacy of population immunity to prevent serious/critical/fatal COVID-19. It is the job of the immunization program to gather evidence with these immunity probes for updating vaccination and prevention and control strategies...

... Population immunity created by the vaccination campaign is paying off by keeping the severity of illness low in the domestic importation outbreaks (17). In difficult-to-control large outbreaks, unvaccinated people with comorbidities and the elderly are at risk of serious or fatal COVID-19. Gaps in population immunity from gaps in vaccination coverage expose people to risk — vaccines only work when given (18).

Sustaining optimized protection for a safe, long-term exit of the pandemic will almost certainly require well-timed second booster doses. The design of second booster dose strategy will be based on emerging evidence of duration of protection afforded by the vaccines.

The pathway forward is clear. Vaccinate with confidence and finish strong! Every person vaccinated and every person boosted receives clinically meaningful direct protection from serious/critical/fatal COVID-19. Medical practitioners need to ensure that their patients are vaccinated, especially their patients with comorbidities — it is safe and effective to do so. Families need to ensure that parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents are vaccinated in addition to their children. Immunization programs need to work to reach everyone not yet vaccinated, not yet boosted and confidently protect them with the vaccines we have. Regulatory authorities and manufacturers should work to remove the contraindication to vaccinating during pregnancy so pregnant women can join the vaccination

campaign and be protected from COVID-19. There is no evidence to support a pregnancy contraindication, and over two-thirds of countries recommend vaccinating pregnant women, including with China-produced inactivated vaccines ([19-20](#)).

Everyone wants to return to normal life. Vaccination is the key, and time will run out for the vaccination campaign. Although the campaign has been marvelously successful to date, protecting the vast majority of people, the campaign is not completed yet. China-produced vaccines are up to the task of protection, and although the last 10% will be the most difficult to reach, the results of success will be well worth the effort and are essential for a smooth exit from the pandemic.

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PHEIC **Polio**

Polio this week as of 07 Sep 2022 - GPEI

:: Following the isolation of vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (VDPV2) in New York, USA, in July, further virological and epidemiological analysis confirms circulation of this strain. It is important to note that since initial isolation of VDPV2, local and national public health authorities have already been operating on the assumption that this strain is circulating, and as such, this official classification at this time does not affect the operational response. New York and US public health authorities continue to implement a timely and appropriate response to this circulating VDPV2 (cVDPV2), in order to rapidly interrupt its circulation, including by: continuing to intensify surveillance efforts (including for potential cases of paralysis), identifying population sub-groups/areas with potential immunity gaps, and proactively reaching out to communities with known immunity gaps to strengthen vaccination coverage.

:: A WPV1-positive environmental sample is this week reported from greater Karachi, Sindh, with collection date on 23 August, linked to WPV1 from southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Detection of virus in Karachi is not unexpected, given the large-scale and frequent population movements between Karachi and the rest of the country, in particular Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

:: In the Democratic Republic of Congo, circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) has been confirmed. The country is also co-infected with cVDPV2 and is continuing to conduct response to urgently stop both strains.

Summary of new polioviruses this week:

- Pakistan: five WPV1 positive environmental samples
- Côte d'Ivoire: one cVDPV2 positive environmental sample
- DR Congo: four cVDPV1 cases and 28 cVDPV2 cases
- Niger: one cVDPV2 positive environmental sample
- United States of America: 1 cVDPV2 case
- Yemen: eight cVDPV2 case

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Disease Outbreak News

14 September 2022 | Detection of circulating vaccine derived polio virus 2 (cVDPV2) in environmental samples– the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

Disease Outbreak News

13 September 2022 | Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) - Algeria

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United States confirmed as country with circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus

September 13, 2022

CDC today announced that polioviruses found in New York, both from the case of paralytic polio in an unvaccinated adult in Rockland County and in several wastewater samples from communities near the patient’s residence, meet the World Health Organization (WHO)’s criteria for circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV) – meaning that poliovirus continues to be transmitted in Rockland County, NY, and surrounding areas.

CDC is working closely with WHO, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and other international public health partner organizations. As previously reported, the virus’ genetic sequences from the patient from Rockland County, NY, and wastewater specimens collected in New York have been linked to wastewater samples in Jerusalem, Israel, and London, UK, indicating community transmission. The viral sequences from the patient and from three wastewater specimens had enough genetic changes to meet the definition of a vaccine-derived poliovirus (VDPV). These two things – one individual with VDPV and at least one detection of a related VDPV in an environmental sample – meet WHO’s definition of cVDPV, and CDC submitted this data to WHO for inclusion on its list of countries with cVDPV. There are global recommendations for countries with cVDPV2 outbreaks to protect people from polio, and the United States is taking all appropriate actions to prevent new cases of paralysis.

The United States now joins a list of about 30 other countries where cVDPVs have been identified. Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus occurs when local immunity to poliovirus is low enough to allow prolonged transmission of the original weakened virus in the oral polio vaccine. As the virus circulates and more genetic changes occur, the virus can regain its ability to infect the central nervous system and cause paralysis. It’s important to note that cVDPVs are not caused by a child receiving the polio vaccine. Oral polio vaccine has not been used or licensed in the U.S. since 2000 but continues to be used in some countries...

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UN OCHA – Current Emergencies

Current Corporate Emergencies

Afghanistan

No new digest content identified.

Northern Ethiopia

No new digest content identified.

Somalia

No new digest content identified.

Ukraine

[Ukraine: Situation Report - Last updated: 14 Sep 2022](#)

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WHO & Regional Offices [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.who.int/news>

Selected News/Announcements/Statements

16 September 2022

News release

[WHO calls for urgent action by countries for achieving Medication Without Harm](#)

16 September 2022

Departmental news

[New WHO policy requires sharing of all research data](#)

16 September 2022

Departmental news

[Reflecting on the implementation of genomic surveillance for COVID-19 and beyond in the African Region](#)

15 September 2022

Departmental news

[Improving the quality of care for maternal, newborn and child health: implementation guide for national, district and facility levels](#)

15 September 2022

Statement

[WHO responds to The Lancet COVID-19 Commission](#)

13 September 2022

Departmental news

[WHO launches guide to safely unlock benefits of the life sciences](#)

12 September 2022

Departmental news

[New WHA resolution on clinical trials](#)

The Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly approved a new resolution ([WHA75.8](#)) on Strengthening clinical trials to provide high-quality evidence on health interventions and to improve research quality and coordination.

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WHO Director General Speeches [selected]

<https://www.who.int/director-general/speeches>

Selected Speeches

15 September 2022

Speech

[WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the launch of The Lancet COVID-19 Commission Final Report – 15 September 2022](#)

14 September 2022

Speech

[WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing– 14 September 2022](#)

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WHO Regional Offices

Selected Press Releases, Announcements

WHO African Region

:: **[Ghana declares end of Marburg virus disease outbreak](#)**

16 September 2022 Accra/Brazzaville – Ghana today declared the end of the Marburg virus disease outbreak that was confirmed nearly two months ago. It was the first time the highly infectious haemorrhagic fever was detected in the West African country.

WHO Region of the Americas PAHO

No new digest content identified.

WHO South-East Asia Region SEARO

No new digest content identified.

WHO European Region EURO

:: 16 September 2022 *News release*

[New WHO/Europe reports call for better access to high-cost medicines](#)

:: 15 September 2022 *Media release*

[Ambitious, far-sighted, practical: mapping out the future of health for 1 billion people in the WHO European Region](#)

:: 15 September 2022 *News release*

[Malta 'nurse navigators' embody patient-centred care](#)

:: 15 September 2022 *News release*

[Milestone agreements and record participation mark final day at RC72](#)

WHO Western Pacific Region

:: **[Rubella eliminated from Singapore](#)**

16 September 2022 *News release*

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Disease Outbreak News (DONs)

Latest WHO Disease Outbreak News (DONs), providing information on confirmed acute public health events or potential events of concern.

[14 September 2022 | Detection of circulating vaccine derived polio virus 2 \(cVDPV2\) in environmental samples– the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America](#)

[13 September 2022 | Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 \(cVDPV2\) - Algeria](#)

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WHO Events

<https://www.who.int/news-room/events/1>

[Selected]

[World Patient Safety Day](#)

World Patient Safety Day 2022

17 September 2022

[WHO Consultation on the Composition of Influenza Virus Vaccines for Use in the 2023 Southern Hemisphere Influenza Season](#)

19 – 22 September 2022

[UN General Assembly high-level side event: Progress and multisectoral action toward achieving global targets to end TB](#)

20 September 2022 13:00 – 15:00 CT

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New WHO Publications

<https://www.who.int/publications/i>

Selected Titles

16 September 2022

[Therapeutics and COVID-19: Living guideline, 16 September 2022](#)

5 September 2022

[Clinical management of COVID-19: Living guideline, 15 September 2022](#)

14 September 2022

[Malaria vaccines: preferred product characteristics and clinical development considerations](#)

14 September 2022

[WHO policy brief: Maintaining infection prevention and control measures for COVID-19 in health care facilities,...](#)

14 September 2022

[WHO policy brief: COVID-19 infodemic management, 14 September 2022](#)

14 September 2022

[WHO policy brief: Building trust through risk communication and community engagement, 14 September 2022](#)

14 September 2022

[WHO policy brief: Reaching COVID-19 vaccination targets, 14 September 2022](#)

14 September 2022

[WHO policy brief: COVID-19 testing, 14 September 2022](#)

14 September 2022

[WHO policy brief: Clinical management of COVID-19, 14 September 2022](#)

14 September 2022

[Governance for the validation of elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis...](#)

13 September 2022

[Global guidance framework for the responsible use of the life sciences: mitigating biorisks and governing...](#)

11 September 2022

[United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases: 2022–2025...](#)

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CDC/ACIP [U.S.] [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

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

Latest News Releases

[CDC opening applications for Monkeypox Vaccine Equity Pilot Program](#)

Program developed to support innovative, non-traditional ways to address disparities in vaccination

September 15, 2022

Today, local, state, and territorial health departments, as well as tribal governments and local non-governmental organizations, can partner together and begin submitting requests to access monkeypox vaccine through the recently announced [Monkeypox Vaccine Equity Pilot Program](#). This new pilot program is intended to reach populations that may face barriers to monkeypox vaccination, which may include differences in language, location of vaccination sites, vaccine hesitancy, mistrust of government, lack of access to on-line scheduling technology, accessibility/disability issues, immigration status, and stigma...

[United States confirmed as country with circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus](#)

September 13, 2022

CDC today announced that polioviruses found in New York, both from the case of paralytic polio in an unvaccinated adult in Rockland County and in several wastewater samples from communities near the patient's residence, meet the World Health Organization (WHO)'s criteria for circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV) – meaning that poliovirus continues to be transmitted in Rockland County, NY, and surrounding areas.

CDC is working closely with WHO, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and other international public health partner organizations. As [previously reported](#), the virus' genetic sequences from the patient from Rockland County, NY, and wastewater specimens collected in New York have been linked to wastewater samples in Jerusalem, Israel, and London, UK, indicating community

transmission. The viral sequences from the patient and from three wastewater specimens had enough genetic changes to meet the definition of a vaccine-derived poliovirus (VDPV). These two things – one individual with VDPV and at least one detection of a related VDPV in an environmental sample – meet WHO’s definition of cVDPV, and CDC submitted this data to WHO for inclusion on its list of countries with cVDPV. There are global recommendations for countries with cVDPV2 outbreaks to protect people from polio, and the United States is taking all appropriate actions to prevent new cases of paralysis.

The United States now joins a list of about 30 other countries where cVDPVs have been identified. Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus occurs when local immunity to poliovirus is low enough to allow prolonged transmission of the original weakened virus in the oral polio vaccine. As the virus circulates and more genetic changes occur, the virus can regain its ability to infect the central nervous system and cause paralysis. It’s important to note that cVDPVs are not caused by a child receiving the polio vaccine. Oral polio vaccine has not been used or licensed in the U.S. since 2000 but continues to be used in some countries...

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[ACIP Meetings](#)

Next ACIP Meeting

October 19-20

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MMWR Weekly: Current Volume (71)

September 16, 2022 / No. 37

[PDF of this issue](#)

- [Use of 15-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine Among U.S. Children: Updated Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices — United States, 2022](#)
- [Mortality Risk Among Patients Hospitalized Primarily for COVID-19 During the Omicron and Delta Variant Pandemic Periods — United States, April 2020–June 2022](#)
- [Clinical Use of Tecovirimat \(Tpoxx\) for Treatment of Monkeypox Under an Investigational New Drug Protocol — United States, May–August 2022](#)

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[Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)- CDC](#)

Approximately 15 announcements/reports/data summaries.

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Africa CDC [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News

Press Releases

[Multi-country research on antimicrobial resistance in Africa reveals only five of 15 antibiotic-resistant pathogens designated by the WHO as priority pathogens are consistently tested](#)

15 September 2022

Press Releases

[A continent-wide collaboration on genomics surveillance show the power of African science and how the majority of COVID-19 variants were introduced into Africa](#)

15 September 2022

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China CDC

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

National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News

[Chinese mainland reports 102 new local confirmed COVID-19 cases](#)

2022-09-16

National Medical Products Administration – PRC [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://english.nmpa.gov.cn/>

News

[Chinese mainland reports 102 new local confirmed COVID-19 cases](#)

2022-09-16

CCDC [Weekly Reports: Current Volume \(4\)](#)

2022-09-16 / No. 37 COVID-19 ISSUE (30)

[View PDF of this issue](#)

- [Preplanned Studies: COVID-19 Vaccination Rates of People Who Use Drugs — Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, China, November 2021 – February 2022](#))
- [Perspectives: Origins of HIV, HCoV-HKU1, SFTSV, and MERS-CoV and Beyond](#))
- [Perspectives: Vaccinate with Confidence and Finish Strong](#)
- [Perspectives: Promote COVID-19 Vaccination for Older Adults in China](#)
- [Recollections: Recollections of the COVID-19 Epidemiological Intelligence Task Force in China CDC, July 2021 to March 2022](#)

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Organization Announcements

Editor's Note:

Careful readers will note that the number and range of organizations now monitored in our *Announcements* section below has grown as the impacts of the pandemic have spread across global economies, supply chains and programmatic activity of multilateral agencies and INGOs.

Paul G. Allen Frontiers Group [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://alleninstitute.org/news-press/>

News

No new digest content identified.

BMGF - Gates Foundation [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.gatesfoundation.org/ideas/media-center>

Press Releases and Statements

[Gates Foundation Goalkeepers Report Says Progress Still Possible Despite Setbacks to Global Goals](#)

Press release Sep 13, 2022

Bill & Melinda Gates Medical Research Institute [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

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

News: Articles and Publications

No new digest content identified.

CARB-X [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News

No new digest content identified.

Center for Vaccine Ethics and Policy – GE2P2 Global Foundation [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://centerforvaccineethicsandpolicy.net/>

News/Analysis/Statements

:: Past weekly editions of **[Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review](#)** are available [here](#).

:: **[Informed Consent: A Monthly Review – September 2022](#)** is now posted [here](#)

:: **[Genomic Medicine Governance, Ethics, Policy: A Quarterly Review - May 2022](#)** is now posted [here](#)

CEPI – Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://cepi.net/>

Latest News

[Rift Valley fever vaccines to advance with new \\$50 million CEPI and EU funding call](#)

16 Sep 2022

CEPI today launches second phase of funding to advance innovative Rift Valley fever vaccine programmes into clinical trials.

Up to USD 50m (EUR 50m) will be provided to vaccine projects, with support from the European Union's Horizon Europe programme.

The potentially deadly Rift Valley fever spreads to humans through the bites of infected mosquitoes, and when interacting with infected livestock, like cattle and sheep. No vaccines are currently approved for human use, although climate change could increase the severity and frequency of outbreaks.

DARPA – Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency [U.S.] [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.darpa.mil/news>

News

No new digest content identified.

Duke Global Health Innovation Center [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://dukeghic.org/>

Our Blog

No new digest content identified.

EDCTP [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

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

No new digest content identified.

Emory Vaccine Center [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Vaccine Center News

No new digest content identified.

European Vaccine Initiative [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://www.euvaccine.eu/>

Latest News, Events

No new digest content identified

Evidence Aid [to 17 Sep 2022]

Evidence Aid aims to save lives and livelihoods in disasters by providing decision-makers with the best available evidence and by championing its use.

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

Selected Resources

[**Adherence to Standard Precautions for the control of health care-associated infections \(research up to February 2017\)**](#)

Added September 14, 2022

[**Community health workers in humanitarian settings \(search in October 2018\)**](#)

Added September 12, 2022

[Participation by conflict-affected and forcibly displaced communities in humanitarian healthcare responses](#)

Added September 10, 2022

Fondation Merieux [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News, Events

No new digest content identified

Gavi [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News Releases

No new digest content identified

GHIT Fund [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Press Releases

No new digest content identified

Global Fund [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News & Stories

12 September 2022

[New Global Fund Report Shows 50 Million Lives Saved Over 20 Years in Fight Against HIV, TB and Malaria; Pandemic Investments Paying Off](#)

The Global Fund's 2022 Results Report released today finds a significant rebound in 2021 for programs working to defeat HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had a devastating impact on the fight against the three disease...

Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Disease Preparedness [GloPID-R] [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.glopid-r.org/news/>

News

No new digest content identified

Hilleman Laboratories [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://www.hilleman-labs.org/>

News & Insights

No new digest content identified

HHMI - Howard Hughes Medical Institute [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.hhmi.org/news>

Press Room

No new digest content identified.

Human Vaccines Project [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News

What's New [Selected]

No new digest content identified.

IAVI [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Latest News

No new digest content identified.

ICRC [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.icrc.org/en/whats-new>

What's New [Selected]

[ICRC: "The humanitarian imperative is clear: children need to be in schools, even during armed conflict"](#)

Statement from ICRC President Peter Maurer on the need to protect education from attack during armed conflict and violence.

08-09-2022 | Statement

[Crisis fatigue not an option as global hunger crisis deepens, the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement warns](#)

Systems-level improvements must be made to escape a cycle of recurrent crises, including investments in climate-smart food production in conflict-affected areas, and reliable mechanisms to support hard-to-reach communities hit by food shortages and s

13-09-2022 | News releas

[Promoting economic empowerment in settings affected by armed conflict, violence and fragility](#)

(Geneva) The International Trade Centre (ITC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) today signed a Letter of Intent to help people affected by armed conflict and violence in fragile and hard-to-reach areas find economic opportunitie

12-09-2022 | Article

International Coalition of Medicines Regulatory Authorities [ICMRA]

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

Selected Statements, Press Releases, Research

No new digest content identified.

IFFIm

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

Press Releases/Announcements

[Bangladesh's success in dealing with COVID-19](#)

01 Sep 2022

A quick response, early drive for vaccines, proper campaign management and mass participation have helped Bangladesh fully vaccinate more than 70% of its population against COVID-19.

IFRC [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Press Releases [Selected]

No new digest content identified.

Institut Pasteur [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.pasteur.fr/en/press-area>

Press Documents

No new digest content identified.

IOM / International Organization for Migration [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://www.iom.int/press-room/press-releases>

News

16 Sep 2022

[Nearly 10 Million People Displaced in Pakistan: IOM Urges Sustained Humanitarian Assistance as Pace of Shelter Distribution Increases](#)

News

12 Sep 2022

[50 Million People Worldwide in Modern Slavery](#)**ISC / International Science Council** [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://council.science/current/>

ISC is a non-governmental organization with a unique global membership that brings together 40 international scientific Unions and Associations and over 140 national and regional scientific organizations including Academies and Research Councils.

News

[Safeguarding science in the wake of conflict](#)

12.09.2022

Responsibility, international solidarity, openness, inclusion, mobility, flexibility and predictability should be central to improving mid- and long-term support for science systems affected by conflict, according to a newly released International Science Council report on the Ukraine crisis, which makes recommendations for the international community... On 7 September 2022 the International Science Council (ISC) used the platform of the Science Business conference on Widening research and

innovation cooperation in times of war to highlight recommendations from its recent report on the Ukraine crisis.

International Union of Immunological Societies (IUIS)

<https://iuis.org/>

News/Events [Selected]

No new digest content identified.

IVAC [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Updates; Events

No new digest content identified.

IVI [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

IVI News & Announcements

No new digest content identified.

Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.centerforhealthsecurity.org/news/center-news/>

Center News [Selected]

No new digest content identified.

MSF/Médecins Sans Frontières [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Latest [Selected Announcements]

No new digest content identified.

National Academy of Medicine - USA [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://nam.edu/programs/>

News [Selected]

[Daniel H. Geschwind Receives National Academy of Medicine's Sarnat Prize for Contributions to Understanding of the Genetics of Autism](#)

September 15, 2022

The National Academy of Medicine (NAM) today announced that Daniel H. Geschwind is the recipient of the 2022 Rhoda and Bernard Sarnat International Prize in Mental Health for his groundbreaking scientific [...]

[Mary Naylor Receives Lienhard Award From National Academy of Medicine for Pioneering the Field of Transitional Care](#)

September 15, 2022

The National Academy of Medicine today announced Mary D. Naylor is the recipient of the 2022 Gustav O. Lienhard Award for Advancement of Health Care for improving the lives of [...]

[Jeffrey Gordon Receives Inaugural Hamburg Award for Pioneering Contributions to Microbiome Research](#)

September 15, 2022

The National Academy of Medicine (NAM) today announced Jeffrey I. Gordon, MD, is the recipient of the 2022 David and Beatrix Hamburg Award for Advances in Biomedical Research and Clinical [...]

National Academy of Sciences - USA [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://www.nasonline.org/news-and-multimedia/>

News

No new digest content identified.

National Vaccine Program Office - U.S. HHS [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Upcoming Meetings/Latest Updates

[September 22-23, 2022 NVAC Meeting](#)

NIH [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://www.nih.gov/>

News Releases

[NIH-funded team develops method to identify future SARS-CoV-2 mutations that could affect rapid antigen test performance](#)

September 15, 2022 — Researchers developed a method to evaluate how mutations to SARS-CoV-2 can affect recognition by rapid antigen tests.

[National Science Advisory Board for Biosecurity to meet](#)

September 13, 2022 — Meeting will take place on September 21.

[NIH launches Bridge2AI program to expand the use of artificial intelligence in biomedical and behavioral research](#)

September 13, 2022 — Generating high-quality, ethically sourced data sets is crucial for enabling the use of next-generation AI technologies.

PATH [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Press Releases

[Next generation pulse oximeters have great potential to reduce maternal and child mortality, PATH and Unitaaid report says](#)

September 12, 2022 by PATH

A technology and market landscape report by PATH and Unitaaid

Rockefeller Foundation [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Selected Reports/Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

Sabin Vaccine Institute [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.sabin.org/press/>

Latest News & Press Releases

[Sabin Receives Additional \\$21.8 Million From BARDA to Advance Marburg Vaccine](#)

September 13, 2022

The Sabin Vaccine Institute today announced it is receiving an additional \$21.8 million under an existing contract with the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), part of the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. These funds advance development of a vaccine against Marburg virus disease, a virus that is related to [Ebola Zaire which killed 2,200 people](#) during the last major outbreak that ended in 2020...

UNAIDS [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Selected Press Releases/Reports/Statements

15 September 2022

[Fourth episode of UNAIDS podcast series 'Against the Odds' released](#)

12 September 2022

[Nigeria calls for a successful 7th Global Fund Replenishment](#)

UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/media-centre.html>

News Releases

[Everyone has a right to safety, and to access food - UNHCR's Grandi's message from Syria](#)

14 September 2022

UNICEF [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Press Releases, News Notes, Statements [Selected]

News note

13 September 2022

[UNICEF Geneva Palais briefing note on rising severe acute malnutrition for children in Somalia](#)

<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/unicef-geneva-palais-briefing-note-rising-severe-acute-malnutrition-children-somalia>

GENEVA, 13 September 2022 – "The number of Somalia's youngest children (those aged 6-59 months) who are expected to suffer severe acute malnutrition (SAM) has now increased from 386,000

to 513,550. "This is a staggering increase of 33 per cent. It means 127,000 more children are at risk of death. "As we heard last week, children are already dying...

Unitaid [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://unitaid.org/>

Featured News

12 September 2022

[**Next generation pulse oximeters have great potential to reduce maternal and child mortality, PATH and Unitaid report says**](#)

Vaccine Equity Cooperative [nee Initiative] [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://vaccineequitycooperative.org/news/>

News

No new digest content identified.

Vaccination Acceptance & Demand Initiative [Sabin] [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Announcements, Blog

No new digest content identified.

Vaccine Confidence Project [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News, Research and Reports

No new digest content identified.

Vaccine Education Center – Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News

No new digest content identified.

Wellcome Trust [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

News, Opinion, Reports

No new digest content identified.

The Wistar Institute [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

WFPHA: World Federation of Public Health Associations [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Latest News - Blog

[Concept Note: A WHA Resolution on Climate Change and Health](#)

Sep 15, 2022

Climate change has been described as the greatest health threat of the 21st century.

World Bank [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/all>

Selected News, Announcements

No new digest content identified.

World Customs Organization – WCO [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Latest News

No new digest content identified.

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.oie.int/en/>

Press Releases, Statements

No new digest content identified.

WTO - World Trade Organisation [to 17 Sep 2022]

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news_e.htm

WTO News and Events [Selected]

No new digest content identified.

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ARM [Alliance for Regenerative Medicine] [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Selected Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

BIO [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Press Releases

[Biden's Executive Order to Advance Biotechnology, Biomanufacturing Prioritizes Science to Solve Global Challenges](#)

September 13, 2022

DCVMN – Developing Country Vaccine Manufacturers Network [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://www.dcvmn.org/>
News; Upcoming events
No new digest content identified.

ICBA – International Council of Biotechnology Associations [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://internationalbiotech.org/news/>
News
No new digest content identified.

IFPMA [to 17 Sep 2022]

<http://www.ifpma.org/resources/news-releases/>
Selected Press Releases, Statements, Publications

[IFPMA and GSCF statement at the 72nd session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe](#)

13 September 2022

[R&D based biopharmaceutical industry statement in support of the Seventh Global Fund Replenishment](#)

13 September 2022

International Alliance of Patients' Organizations – IAPO [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.iapo.org.uk/news/topic/6>
Press and media [Selected]
No new digest content identified.

International Generic and Biosimilar Medicines Association [IGBA]

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

[Generic and Biosimilar Medicines, Central to Patient Health and Global Healthcare Policies](#)

7th September 2022

Kuala Lumpur

Experts and leaders from the local and global generic and biosimilar medicines industry, Government and UN agencies, patient organizations, academia and other stakeholders are meeting from 7 to 9 September in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to discuss key topics affecting worldwide patient access to affordable medicines, such as

- the need for long-term investment in health;
- the off-patent medicines industry's vital role for healthcare resilience;
- the importance of a globally resilient supply chain and trade facilitating measures, as well as a balanced IP environment;
- the challenges and opportunities of digitalization and technological innovation;
- the need for regulatory agility, reliance and harmonization as demonstrated during the Covid-19 health crisis;
- effective strategies to advance global access to treatments for Non-Communicable Diseases, and

- the trends and policies that shape the competitive market environment, impacting the sustainability of the off-patent pharmaceutical sector, and hence medium and long-term reliable and affordable access to essential medicines.

PhRMA [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Press Releases

No new digest content identified.

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Vaccines/Therapeutics/Medicines – Selected Developer/Manufacturer Announcements

AstraZeneca

Press Releases

[**Evusheld long-acting antibody combination recommended for approval in the EU for the treatment of COVID-19**](#)

16 September 2022

Bharat Biotech

Press Releases - No new digest announcements identified

BioCubaFarma – Cuba

Últimas Noticias - No new digest announcements identified

Biological E

News - Website not responding at inquiry

BioNTech

Press Releases

[**Pfizer and BioNTech Receive Positive CHMP Opinion for Conversion of COMIRNATY® Conditional Marketing Authorization to Full Marketing Authorization in the European Union**](#)

16 Sep 2022

[**Pfizer and BioNTech Receive Positive CHMP Opinion for Omicron BA.4/BA.5-Adapted Bivalent COVID-19 Vaccine Booster in European Union**](#)

16 Sep 2022

CanSinoBIO

News - Website not responding at inquiry

CIGB

Latest News - No new digest announcements identified

Cinnagen

Recent News - - Website not responding at inquiry

Clover Biopharmaceuticals - China

News - No new digest announcements identified

Curevac [Bayer Ag – Germany]

News - No new digest announcements identified

Gamaleya National Center

Latest News and Events - See Russia below.

GSK

Press releases for media - No new digest announcements identified

IMBCAMS, China

Home - Website not responding at inquiry

Janssen/JNJ

Press Releases - No new digest announcements identified

Medicago

Media - No new digest announcements identified

Merck

News releases

[**Merck Receives Positive CHMP Opinion for VAXNEUVANCE™ \(Pneumococcal 15-valent Conjugate Vaccine\) in Infants and Children**](#)

Sep 16, 2022

Moderna

Press Releases

12 September, 2022

[**Ministry Of Health, Labour and Welfare in Japan Approves Partial Change to a New Drug Authorization for Moderna's Omicron-Targeting Bivalent Booster COVID-19 Vaccine, mRNA-1273.214**](#)

Nanogen

News - No new digest announcements identified

Novartis

News - No new digest announcements identified

Novavax

Press Releases

[**Novartis invests in early technical development capabilities for next-generation biotherapeutics**](#)

Sep 12, 2022

- Multi-year investment of USD 300m will create integrated scientific environment to deliver on increasing growth and diversity of biotherapeutics portfolio

- Enhanced capacity and processes expected to lead to faster transition times from pre-clinical to first-in-human studies
- Commitment to early phase biologics development in Switzerland, Slovenia & Austria

Pfizer

Recent Press Releases

09.16.2022 *Statements*

[Pfizer and BioNTech Receive Positive CHMP Opinion for Conversion of COMIRNATY® Conditional Marketing Authorization to Full Marketing Authorization in the European Union](#)

09.14.2022 *Press Releases*

[Pfizer Announces Positive Top-Line Results from Phase 3 Trial of Pentavalent Meningococcal Vaccine Candidate \(MenABCWY\) in Adolescents](#)

09.14.2022 *Press Releases*

[Pfizer Initiates Phase 3 Study of mRNA-Based Influenza Vaccine](#)

09.12.2022 *Press Releases*

[Pfizer and BioNTech Receive Positive CHMP Opinion for Omicron BA.4/BA.5-Adapted Bivalent COVID-19 Vaccine Booster in European Union](#)

R-Pharm

<https://rpharm-us.com/index.php>

[No news or media page identified]

Sanofi Pasteur

Press Releases

September 16, 2022 *Press releases*

[CHMP recommends approval of Beyfortus® \(nirsevimab\) for prevention of RSV disease in infants](#)

Serum Institute of India

[NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS](#) - No new digest announcements identified

Shifa Pharmed [Iran]

<http://shafapharmed.com/>

No news page identified.

Sinopharm/WIBPBIBP

[News](#) - No new digest announcements identified

Sinovac

[Press Releases](#) - No new digest announcements identified

SK Biosciences

[Press Releases](#) - No new digest announcements identified

Valneva

Press Releases

September 16, 2022

[Valneva and IDT Biologika Agree on Termination of their COVID-19 Collaboration](#)

Vector State Research Centre of Virology and Biotechnology

Home - Website not responding [404 error]

WestVac Biopharma

Media - No new digest announcements identified

Zhifei Longcom, China

[Anhui Zhifei Longcom Biologic Pharmacy Co., Ltd.]

[No website identified]

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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

AJOB Empirical Bioethics

Volume 13, 2022 Issue 3

<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uabr21/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

AMA Journal of Ethics

Volume 24, Number 9: E817-912 Sep 2022

<https://journalofethics.ama-assn.org/issue/what-we-owe-workers-health-care-earning-low-wages>

What We Owe Workers in Health Care Earning Low Wages

If you're a professional caregiver in the US with colleagues paid a minimum wage, their labor is valued so little that it would be a crime to pay them less. The US Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 requires employers under its jurisdiction to pay workers at least a federal minimum wage. Yet in most of the US, a living wage is at least twice that amount. Privation, risk of injury and illness, uninsurance, and underinsurance undermine equity for health aides, environmental services workers, nursing and medical assistants, paramedics, and their children in the US. This theme issue investigates what we—as citizens, clinicians of status, and organizations—owe these vulnerable workers, on whose hour-to-hour care of some of our most vulnerable patients we heavily rely and woefully undervalue.

American Journal of Infection Control

September 2022 Volume 50 Issue 9 p969-1076

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Preventive Medicine

September 2022 Volume 63 Issue 3 p313-468

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Public Health

September 2022 112(9)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Volume 107 (2022): Issue 3_Suppl (Sep 2022)

https://www.ajtmh.org/view/journals/tpmd/107/3_Suppl/tpmd.107.issue-3_Suppl.xml

Malaria Transmission Blocking Vaccines

[Reviewed earlier]

Annals of Internal Medicine

August 2022 Volume 175, Issue 8

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Artificial Intelligence – An International Journal

Volume 310 September 2022

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/artificial-intelligence/vol/310/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[Comparing swab- and different symptoms-based strategies to ascertain COVID-19 recovery in healthcare workers: a cost-effectiveness analysis](#)

Authors: Roberto Benoni, Irene Campagna, Francesca Moretti and Stefano Tardivo

Content type: Research 12 September 2022

BMJ Global Health

July 2022 - Volume 7 - Suppl 5

https://gh.bmj.com/content/7/Suppl_5

NCDs in Humanitarian Settings (Special Issue on NCD Prevention)

[Reviewed earlier]

BMC Health Services Research

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Infectious Diseases

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[Response to SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in patients receiving B-cell modulating antibodies for renal autoimmune disease](#)

Effective SARS-CoV-2 vaccination in patients receiving treatment with B-cell depleting agents is challenging. Information on vaccination responses in these patients are a valuable tool to develop efficient vac...

Authors: Frederic Arnold, Daniela Huzly, Yakup Tanriver and Thomas Welte

Citation: BMC Infectious Diseases 2022 22:734

Content type: Research Published on: 14 September 2022

[Prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 infection in neonates born to mothers or relatives with COVID-19](#)

In December 2019, in Wuhan, China, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was emerged due to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). It seems that children and neonates, similar to adult and...

Authors: Roghayeh Babaei, Farah Bokharaei-Salim, Khadijeh Khanaliha, Seyed Jalal Kiani, Arezoo Marjani, Saba Garshasbi, Farzaneh Dehghani-Dehej and Sara Chavoshpour

Citation: BMC Infectious Diseases 2022 22:730

Content type: Research Published on: 8 September 2022

BMC Medical Ethics

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Medicine

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[SARS-CoV-2 infection, vaccination, and antibody response trajectories in adults: a cohort study in Catalonia](#)

Heterogeneity of the population in relation to infection, COVID-19 vaccination, and host characteristics is likely reflected in the underlying SARS-CoV-2 antibody responses.

Authors: Marianna Karachaliou, Gemma Moncunill, Ana Espinosa, Gemma Castaño-Vinyals, Rocío Rubio, Marta Vidal, Alfons Jiménez, Esther Prados, Anna Carreras, Beatriz Cortés, Natàlia Blay, Marc Bañuls, Vanessa Pleguezuelos, Natalia Rodrigo Melero, Pau Serra, Daniel Parras...

Citation: BMC Medicine 2022 20:347

Content type: Research article Published on: 16 September 2022

BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[No new digest content identified]

BMC Public Health

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[A cross-country comparison of Covid-19 containment measures and their effects on the epidemic curves](#)

European countries are still searching to eliminate or contain the Covid-19 pandemic. A variety of approaches have achieved different levels of success in limiting the spread of the disease early and preventin...

Authors: Fidelia Cascini, Giovanna Failla, Cecilia Gobbi, Elena Pallini, Jin Hui, Wang Luxi, Leonardo Villani, Wilm Quentin, Stefania Boccia and Walter Ricciardi

Citation: BMC Public Health 2022 22:1765

Content type: Research Published on: 17 September 2022

[Stronger association of perceived health with socio-economic inequality during COVID-19 pandemic than pre-pandemic era](#)

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed peoples' routine of daily living and posed major risks to global health and economy. Few studies have examined differential impacts of economic factors on health during pandem...

Authors: Je-Yeon Yun, Jin-Ah Sim, Sujee Lee and Young Ho Yun

Citation: BMC Public Health 2022 22:1757

Content type: Research Published on: 16 September 2022

BMC Research Notes

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[No new digest content identified]

BMJ Evidence-Based Medicine

August 2022 - Volume 27 - 4

<https://ebm.bmj.com/content/27/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

BMJ Open

September 2022 - Volume 12 - 9

<https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/12/9>

[Reviewed earlier]

Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Volume 100(9); 2022 Sep 1

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/issues/415561/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Cell

Sep 15, 2022 Volume 185 Issue 19 p3459-3638

<https://www.cell.com/cell/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Child Care, Health and Development

Volume 48, Issue 5 Pages: 659-879 September 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics

Volume 112, Issue 3 Pages: 413-729 September 2022

<https://ascpt.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/15326535/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Therapeutics

July 2022 Volume 44 Issue 7 p927-1034

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Clinical Trials

Volume 19 Issue 4, August 2022

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/ctja/19/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Conflict and Health

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

Contemporary Clinical Trials

Volume 119 August 2022

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/contemporary-clinical-trials/vol/119/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

The CRISPR Journal

Volume 5, Issue 4 / August 2022

<https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/crispr/5/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Genetic Medicine Reports

Volume 9, issue 4, December 2021

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40142/volumes-and-issues/9-4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

October 2022 - Volume 35 - Issue 5

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

TROPICAL AND TRAVEL-ASSOCIATED DISEASES

[Dengue vaccine development: challenges and prospects](#)

Wilder-Smith, Annelies

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases. 35(5):390-396, October 2022.

Abstract

Purpose of review

Dengue vaccine development is a high public health priority. To date, no dengue vaccine is in widespread use. Here we review the challenges in dengue development and the latest results for the second-generation dengue vaccines.

Recent findings

The biggest hurdle is the immunological interaction between the four antigenically distinct dengue serotypes. The advantages of second-generation dengue vaccines are the inclusion of nonstructural proteins of the dengue backbone and a more convenient dosing with reduced numbers of doses needed.

Summary

Although dengue-primed individuals can already benefit from vaccination with the first licensed dengue vaccine CYD-TDV, the public health need for the dengue-naïve population has not yet been met. The urgent need remains to identify correlates of both protection and enhancement; until such correlates have been identified, all second-generation dengue vaccines still need to go through full phase 3 trials. The 5-year efficacy and safety data for both second-generation dengue vaccines are imminent.

PAEDIATRIC AND NEONATAL INFECTIONS

[Long COVID in children and adolescents](#)

Stephenson, Terence; Shafran, Roz; Ladhani, Shamez N.

Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases. 35(5):461-467, October 2022.

[Childhood tuberculosis](#)

Cameron, Lindsay H.; Cruz, Andrea T.
Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases. 35(5):477-483, October 2022.

Current Protocols in Human Genetics

Volume 108, Issue 1 December 2020

<https://currentprotocols.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/19348258/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Developing World Bioethics

Volume 22, Issue 3 Pages: 123-180 September 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Development in Practice

Volume 32, Issue 6, 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Volume 16 - Issue 4 - August 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Disasters

Volume 46, Issue 4 Pages: 853-1126 October 2022

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

[New issue; No digest content identified]

EMBO Reports

Volume 23 Issue 9 5 September 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Volume 28, Number 7—July 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Epidemics

Volume 40 September 2022

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/epidemics/vol/40/suppl/C>

Research article Open access

[Impact of vaccine effectiveness and coverage on preventing large mumps outbreaks on college campuses: Implications for vaccination strategy](#)

Michael Melgar, Bryan Yockey, Mariel Asbury Marlow

Article 100594

Research article Open access

[Policy-driven mathematical modeling for COVID-19 pandemic response in the Philippines](#)

Elvira de Lara-Tuprio, Carlo Delfin S. Estadilla, Jay Michael R. Macalalag, Timothy Robin Teng, ...

Raymond Francis R. Sarmiento

Article 100599

Research article Open access

[Infectious disease modelling for SARS-CoV-2 in Africa to guide policy: A systematic review](#)

Teresia Njoki Kimani, Mutono Nyamai, Lillian Owino, Anita Makori, ... S.M. Thumbi

Article 100610

Special Issue Articles

Editorial Open access

[Preface: Challenges for future pandemics](#)

Denis Mollison, Valerie Isham, Ciara Dangerfield, Deirdre Hollingsworth

Article 100621

Research article Open access

[The challenges of data in future pandemics](#)

Nigel Shadbolt, Alys Brett, Min Chen, Glenn Marion, ... Ben Swallow

Article 100612

Epidemiology and Infection

Volume 150 - 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Ethics & Human Research

Volume 44, Issue 5 Pages: 1-21 September–October 2022

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

Protecting healthy volunteers • IRBs and research biopsies

[Reviewed earlier]

Ethics & International Affairs

Spring 2022 (36.1) | March 10, 2022

<https://www.ethicsandinternationalaffairs.org/2022/spring-2022-36-1/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Ethics, Medicine and Public Health

Volume 23 August 2022

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/ethics-medicine-and-public-health/vol/23/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

The European Journal of Public Health

Volume 32, Issue 4, August 2022

<https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/issue/32/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Expert Review of Vaccines

Vol 21 (8) 2022

<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ierv20/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Foreign Affairs

Volume 101, Number 3 July/August 2022

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/issues/2022/101/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Foreign Policy

Spring 2022

https://foreignpolicy.com/the-magazine/?issue_id=411130839

[Reviewed earlier]

Forum for Development Studies

Volume 49, 2022 - Issue 2

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/sfds20/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Genetics in Medicines

Volume 24, Issue 9 Pages A1-A6, 1791-1992 (September 2022)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/genetics-in-medicine/vol/24/issue/9>

[Reviewed earlier]

Genome Medicine

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

Global Health Action

Volume 15, Issue 1 (2022)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Health: Science and Practice (GHSP)

August 2022 | Volume 10 | Number 4

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Global Legal Monitor – Library of Congress/USA

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/global-legal-monitor/>

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

Global Public Health

Volume 17, Issue 9 (2022)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Globalization and Health

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

Health and Human Rights

Volume 24, Issue 1, June 2022

<https://www.hhrjournal.org/volume-24-issue-1-june-2022/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Economics, Policy and Law

Volume 17 - Issue 4 - October 2022

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

Articles

[**How to fairly allocate scarce medical resources? Controversial preferences of healthcare professionals with different personal characteristics**](#)

Micaela Pinho, Alexandra Araújo

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 10 June 2021, pp. 398-415

Health Policy and Planning

Volume 37, Issue 7, August 2022

<https://academic.oup.com/heapol/issue/37/7>

[Reviewed earlier]

Health Research Policy and Systems

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

Human Gene Therapy

Volume 33, Issue 15-16 / August 2022

<https://www.liebertpub.com/toc/hum/33/15-16>

[Reviewed earlier]

Humanitarian Practice Network

<https://odihpn.org/>

Featured Publications

[No new digest content identified]

Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics (formerly Human Vaccines)

Volume 18, Issue 5, 2022

<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/khvi20/18/5?nav=tocList>

[Reviewed earlier]

Immunity

Sep 13, 2022 Volume 55 Issue 9 p1515-1750

<https://www.cell.com/immunity/current>

Articles

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Infectious Agents and Cancer

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

Infectious Diseases of Poverty

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

International Health

Volume 14, Issue 5, September 2022

<https://academic.oup.com/inthealth/issue/14/5>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Human Rights Law Review

Volume 11 (2022): Issue 1 (Jun 2022)

<https://brill.com/view/journals/hrlr/11/1/hrlr.11.issue-1.xml>

Table of Contents

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health

Vol 9, No 9 (2022) September 2022

<https://www.ijcmph.com/index.php/ijcmph/issue/view/92>

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Epidemiology

Volume 51, Issue 4, August 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare

Volume 15 Issue 2, 2022

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/publication/issn/2056-4902/vol/15/iss/2>

Table of Contents

[Reviewed earlier]

JAMA

September 13, 2022, Vol 328, No. 10, Pages 905-993

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/currentissue>

Original Investigation

[Concordance of SARS-CoV-2 Results in Self-collected Nasal Swabs vs Swabs Collected by Health Care Workers in Children and Adolescents](#)

Jesse J. Waggoner, MD; Miriam B. Vos, MD, MSPH; Erika A. Tyburski, BS; et al.

free access has active quiz

JAMA. 2022;328(10):935-940. doi:10.1001/jama.2022.14877

This cross-sectional study examines the ability of school-aged children, aged 4 to 14 years, to self-collect nasal swabs for SARS-CoV-2 testing after hearing and seeing simple instructions compared with collection by health care workers.

Editorial

[Self-sampling for SARS-CoV-2 Detection in Children](#)

Ilan Youngster, MD, MMSc

Original Investigation

[Changes in Health and Quality of Life in US Skilled Nursing Facilities by COVID-19 Exposure Status in 2020](#)

Michael L. Barnett, MD, MS; R. J. Waken, PhD; Jie Zheng, PhD; et al.

free access has active quiz

JAMA. 2022;328(10):941-950. doi:10.1001/jama.2022.15071

This study assesses health and quality of life outcomes among long-term residents of skilled nursing facilities before and during the COVID-19 pandemic before vaccines were available.

Viewpoint

[Update on the Monkeypox Outbreak](#)

Carlos del Rio, MD; Preeti N. Malani, MD, MSJ

free access has active quiz has audio

JAMA. 2022;328(10):921-922. doi:10.1001/jama.2022.14857

This Viewpoint updates information about the current monkeypox outbreak, including confirmed cases, primary modes of transmission, clinical characteristics, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

JAMA Pediatrics

September 2022, Vol 176, No. 9, Pages 837-952

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapediatrics/currentissue>

[Reviewed earlier]

JBI Evidence Synthesis

September 2022 - Volume 20 - Issue 9

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

PROTOCOLS

[Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on maternity services in Europe: a mixed methods systematic review protocol](#)

Thorn-Cole, Harriet; De Labrusse, Claire; Abderhalden-Zellweger, Alessia; More

JBI Evidence Synthesis. 20(9):2303-2311, September 2022.

Journal of Adolescent Health

September 2022 Volume 71 Issue 3 p251-380

<https://www.jahonline.org/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research

Vol. 74 (2022)

<https://www.jair.org/index.php/jair>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Community Health

Volume 47, issue 5, October 2022

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10900/volumes-and-issues/47-5>

Articles

[Vaccinating Veterans Experiencing Homelessness for COVID-19: Healthcare and Housing Service Providers' Perspectives](#)

Authors (first, second and last of 4)

Michelle D. Balut

June L. Gin

Aram Dobalian

Content type: Original Paper

Open Access

Published: 07 June 2022

Pages: 727 – 736

[COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy, Acceptance, and Promotion Among Healthcare Workers: A Mixed-Methods Analysis](#)

Authors (first, second and last of 9)

Beth L. Hoffman

Cassandra L. Boness

Jaime E. Sidani

Content type: Original Paper

Published: 08 June 2022

Pages: 750 – 758

[Immunize the HPV Vaccine Rumors: Effects of Inoculation Messages and Tone of Voice on Parental Intention to Vaccinate Their Children](#)

Authors

EunHae Park

Seoyeon Kim

Glen T. Cameron

Content type: Original Paper

Published: 21 June 2022

Pages: 790 – 799

[A Cross-Sectional Study of Untoward Reactions Following Homologous and Heterologous COVID-19 Booster Immunizations in Recipients Seventeen Years of Age and Older](#)

Authors (first, second and last of 13)

Manuela Tamburro

Giancarlo Ripabelli

Michela Lucia Sammarco

Content type: Original Paper

Published: 25 June 2022

Pages: 814 – 821

[Pregnant and Postpartum Patients' Views of COVID-19 Vaccination](#)

Authors (first, second and last of 5)

Lily Huang

Kirsten A Riggan
Megan A. Allyse
Content type: Original Paper
Published: 16 July 2022
Pages: 871 - 878

Journal of Development Economics

Volume 158 September 2022

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-development-economics/vol/158/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics

Volume 17 Issue 4, October 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

September 2022 - Volume 76 - 9

<https://jech.bmj.com/content/76/9>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine

Volume 15, Issue 2 Pages: 73-179 June 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Global Ethics

Volume 18, Issue 1, 2022

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

Special Issue: Relational Theory: Feminist Approaches, Implications, and Applications

Guest Editors Christine M. Koggel, Ami Harbin and Jennifer J. Llewellyn

[Reviewed earlier]

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

Volume 33, Number 3, August 2022

<https://muse.jhu.edu/issue/48370>

Table of Contents

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health

Volume 24, issue 5, October 2022

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10903/volumes-and-issues/24-5>

Contents

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies

Volume 20, 2022 _ Issue 3

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Infectious Diseases

Volume 225, Issue 12, 15 June 2022

<https://academic.oup.com/jid/issue/225/12>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of International Development

Volume 34, Issue 6 Pages: 1069-1255 August 2022

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/10991328/current>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Medical Ethics

September 2022 - Volume 48 - 9

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

Current controversy

[**Do coronavirus vaccine challenge trials have a distinctive generalisability problem?**](#) (7 June, 2021) Free

Nir Eyal, Tobias Gerhard

Journal of Patient-Centered Research and Reviews

Volume 9, Issue 3 (2022)

<https://institutionalrepository.aah.org/jpcrr/>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Pediatrics

September 2022 Volume 248 p1-136

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

Brief Reports

[**Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Vaccination in Children with a History of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children: An International Survey**](#)

Levi Hoste, MIS-C researchers* Antoni Soriano-Arandes,...Rolando Ulloa-Gutierrez, Peter Olbrich, Filomeen Haerynck

Published online: May 19, 2022

p114-118

[Association of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Vaccination or a Prior Positive Test Result in Adolescents during the Delta Variant Surge in Kentucky](#)

Kevin B. Spicer, Connor Glick, Alyson M. Cavanaugh, Douglas Thoroughman
Published online: May 26, 2022

Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

Journal of Public Health Management & Practice

September/October 2022 - Volume 28 - Issue 5

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Public Health Policy

Volume 43, issue 2, June 2022

<https://link.springer.com/journal/41271/volumes-and-issues/43-2>

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Refugee & Global Health

Volume 4, Issue 1 (2021)

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of the Royal Society – Interface

September 2022 Volume 19 Issue 194

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Travel Medicine

Volume 29, Issue 5, July 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Journal of Virology

Volume 96 Number 16 August 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Lancet

Sep 17, 2022 Volume 400 Number 10356 p863-972

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

Articles

[The clinical effect of point-of-care HIV diagnosis in infants: a systematic review and meta-analysis](#)

Robert Luo, Youyi Fong, Debi Boeras, Ilesh Jani, Lara Vojnov

Online First

The Lancet Commissions

[The Lancet Commission on lessons for the future from the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

Jeffrey D Sachs, et al

[See Milestones above for detail]

Editorial

[COVID-19: the case for prosociality](#)

The Lancet

[See Milestones above for detail]

The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health

Sep 2022 Volume 6 Number 9 p593-666

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Digital Health

Sep 2022 Volume 4 Number 9 e627-e697

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Global Health

Sep 2022 Volume 10 Number 9 e1209-e1359

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Infectious Diseases

Sep 2022 Volume 22 Number 9 p1253-1398, e239-e278

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Public Health

Sep 2022 Volume 7 Number 9 e725-e800

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Lancet Respiratory Medicine

Sep 2022 Volume 10 Number 9 p811-924, e78-e86

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Maternal and Child Health Journal

Volume 26, issue 9, September 2022

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10995/volumes-and-issues/26-9>

[Reviewed earlier]

Medical Decision Making (MDM)

Volume 42 Issue 6, August 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

The Milbank Quarterly

A Multidisciplinary Journal of Population Health and Health Policy

Volume 100, Issue 2 Pages: 315-616 June 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature

Volume 609 Issue 7927, 15 September 2022

<https://www.nature.com/nature/volumes/609/issues/7927>

Editorial 13 Sept 2022

[Citation data are now open, but that's far from enough](#)

The reference lists of more than 60 million papers on the linking site Crossref are now openly available. That is welcome — but further steps must follow.

World View 13 Sept 2022

[Monkeypox, COVID-19, AIDS: have we progressed so little?](#)

Deaths and sufferings are not a failure of technology or knowledge, but a failure of will.

Gregg Gonsalves

Nature Biotechnology

Volume 40 Issue 9, September 2022

<https://www.nature.com/nbt/volumes/40/issues/9>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Communications

<https://www.nature.com/subjects/health-sciences/ncomms>

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[No new digest content identified]

Nature Genetics

Volume 54 Issue 9, September 2022

<https://www.nature.com/ng/volumes/54/issues/9>

Article Open Access 07 Sept 2022

[Genome-wide association analyses of physical activity and sedentary behavior provide insights into underlying mechanisms and roles in disease prevention](#)

Multi-ancestry meta-analyses of genome-wide association studies for self-reported physical activity during leisure time, leisure screen time, sedentary commuting and sedentary behavior at work identify 99 loci associated with at least one of these traits.

Zhe Wang, Andrew Emmerich, Marcel den Hoed

Nature Human Behaviour

Volume 6 Issue 8, August 2022

<https://www.nature.com/nathumbehav/volumes/6/issues/8>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Medicine

Volume 28 Issue 8, August 2022

<https://www.nature.com/nm/volumes/28/issues/8>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Drug Discovery

Volume 21 Issue 9, September 2022

<https://www.nature.com/nrd/volumes/21/issues/9>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Genetics

Volume 23 Issue 9, September 2022

<https://www.nature.com/nrg/volumes/23/issues/9>

[Reviewed earlier]

Nature Reviews Immunology

Volume 22 Issue 9, September 2022

<https://www.nature.com/nri/volumes/22/issues/9>

[Reviewed earlier]

New England Journal of Medicine

September 15, 2022 Vol. 387 No. 11

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

Perspective

Closing the Public Health Ethics Gap

E. Parasidis and A.L. Fairchild

"...One way to avert the resulting ineffective public health campaigns and further polarization of the population might have been to embed ethicists in public health teams. Although this approach might not have prevented all the missteps that were taken, ethicists could have warned policymakers of the dangers associated with inadequate transparency and nudged them toward a more candid and accountable approach...

Review Article

Franklin H. Epstein Lecture: Covid-19 Vaccines — Immunity, Variants, Boosters

D.H. Barouch

The coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic has claimed an estimated 15 million lives, including more than 1 million lives in the United States alone. The rapid development of multiple Covid-19 vaccines has been a triumph of biomedical research, and billions of vaccine doses have been administered worldwide. Challenges facing the Covid-19 vaccine field include inequitable vaccine distribution, vaccine hesitancy, waning immunity, and the emergence of highly transmissible viral variants that partially escape antibodies. This review summarizes the current state of knowledge about immune responses to Covid-19 vaccines and the importance of both humoral and cellular immunity for durable protection against severe disease.

Editorials

Audio Interview: Developing Mucosal Immunity to Covid-19

E.J. Rubin, L.R. Baden, and S. Morrissey

njp Vaccines

<https://www.nature.com/npjvaccines/>

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

Pediatrics

Volume 150, Issue 3 September 2022

<https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/issue/150/3>

[Reviewed earlier]

PharmacoEconomics

Volume 40, issue 9, September 2022

<https://link.springer.com/journal/40273/volumes-and-issues/40-9>

[Reviewed earlier]

PLoS Biology

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

Essay

[A guide to open science practices for animal research](#)

Kai Diederich, Kathrin Schmitt, Philipp Schwedhelm, Bettina Bert, Céline Heintz

| published 15 Sep 2022 PLOS Biology

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3001810>

Abstract

Translational biomedical research relies on animal experiments and provides the underlying proof of practice for clinical trials, which places an increased duty of care on translational researchers to derive the maximum possible output from every experiment performed. The implementation of open science practices has the potential to initiate a change in research culture that could improve the transparency and quality of translational research in general, as well as increasing the audience and scientific reach of published research. However, open science has become a buzzword in the scientific community that can often miss mark when it comes to practical implementation. In this Essay, we provide a guide to open science practices that can be applied throughout the research process, from study design, through data collection and analysis, to publication and dissemination, to help scientists improve the transparency and quality of their work. As open science practices continue to evolve, we also provide an online toolbox of resources that we will update continually.

PLoS Genetics

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Medicine

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[No new digest content identified]

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

(Accessed 17 Sep 2022)

[COVID-19 in Africa: Underreporting, demographic effect, chaotic dynamics, and mitigation strategy impact](#)

Nathan Thenon, Marisa Peyre, Mireille Huc, Abdoulaye Touré, François Roger, Sylvain Mangiarotti

Research Article | published 16 Sep 2022 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0010735>

Abstract

The epidemic of COVID-19 has shown different developments in Africa compared to the other continents. Three different approaches were used in this study to analyze this situation. In the first part, basic statistics were performed to estimate the contribution of the elderly people to the total numbers of cases and deaths in comparison to the other continents; Similarly, the health systems capacities were analysed to assess the level of underreporting. In the second part, differential equations were reconstructed from the epidemiological time series of cases and deaths (from the John

Hopkins University) to analyse the dynamics of COVID-19 in seventeen countries. In the third part, the time evolution of the contact number was reconstructed since the beginning of the outbreak to investigate the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies. Results were compared to the Oxford stringency index and to the mobility indices of the Google Community Mobility Reports. Compared to Europe, the analyses show that the lower proportion of elderly people in Africa enables to explain the lower total numbers of cases and deaths by a factor of 5.1 on average (from 1.9 to 7.8). It corresponds to a genuine effect. Nevertheless, COVID-19 numbers are effectively largely underestimated in Africa by a factor of 8.5 on average (from 1.7 to 20. and more) due to the weakness of the health systems at country level. Geographically, the models obtained for the dynamics of cases and deaths reveal very diversified dynamics. The dynamics is chaotic in many contexts, including a situation of bistability rarely observed in dynamical systems. Finally, the contact number directly deduced from the epidemiological observations reveals an effective role of the mitigation strategies on the short term. On the long term, control measures have contributed to maintain the epidemic at a low level although the progressive release of the stringency did not produce a clear increase of the contact number. The arrival of the omicron variant is clearly detected and characterised by a quick increase of interpeople contact, for most of the African countries considered in the analysis.

Author summary

In this study, we show (1) that two main factors can explain the lower numbers of cases and deaths per inhabitants in Africa: an underestimation (by a factor 8.5) of the reported cases and deaths which directly results from the under capacities of the health systems at country level, but also a genuine effect by a factor 5.1 directly resulting from the smaller fraction of elderly people. We demonstrate (2) that the dynamics of the epidemic can be approximated deterministically by few variables only. Its time evolution is however highly sensitive to the initial conditions which makes it unpredictable at long term. Moreover, dynamics can largely vary from one country to another. For one country (Ghana), it is shown that very different epidemiological evolution can occur under strictly identical sanitary conditions. Finally, we reveal (3) that the impact of the control measures on the contact number is effective at short term and enabled to maintain the epidemic at a relatively low level, but it is more difficult to identify distinctly the long-term role of mitigation strategy. The omicron variant is very clearly detected in the recent evolution of the epidemic.

Occurrence of yellow fever outbreaks in a partially vaccinated population: An analysis of the effective reproduction number

Fernanda Cristina da Silva Lopes Ferreira, Luiz Antônio Bastos Camacho, Daniel Antunes Maciel Villela
Research Article | published 15 Sep 2022 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0010741>

Drug discovery research in Ghana, challenges, current efforts, and the way forward

Richard Kwamla Amewu, Patrick Amoateng, Patrick Kobina Arthur, Prince Asare, Isaac Asiamah, Daniel Boamah, Isaac Darko Otchere, Cedric Dzidzor Amengor, Edmund Ekuadzi, Kelly Chibale, Susan Jane Farrell, Regina Appiah-Oppong, Dorcas Osei-Safo, Kevin David Read, Ian Hugh Gilbert, Dorothy Yeboah-Manu

Viewpoints | published 15 Sep 2022 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0010645>

Abstract

We have a long-term vision to develop drug discovery research capacity within Ghana, to tackle unmet medical needs in Ghana and the wider West African region. However, there are several issues and challenges that need to be overcome to enable this vision, including training, human resource, equipment, infrastructure, procurement, and logistics. We discuss these challenges from the context of

Ghana in this review. An important development is the universities and research centres within Ghana working together to address some of these challenges. Therefore, while there is a long way to go to fully accomplish our vision, there are encouraging signs.

[Acceptability measures of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in low- and middle-income countries, a systematic review](#)

Rose Hosking, Suji Y O'Connor, Kinley Wangdi, Johanna Kurscheid, Aparna Lal
Research Article | published 12 Sep 2022 PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0010702>

PLoS One

<http://www.plosone.org/>
[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[The polarization of politics and public opinion and their effects on racial inequality in COVID mortality](#)

Adeline Lo, Héctor Pifarré i Arolas, Jonathan Renshon, Siyu Liang
Research Article | published 15 Sep 2022 PLOS ONE
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0274580>

[Design of an observational multi-country cohort study to assess immunogenicity of multiple vaccine platforms \(InVITE\)](#)

Irini Sereti, Kathryn Shaw-Saliba, Lori E. Dodd, Robin L. Dewar, Sylvain Laverdure, Shawn Brown, Olivier Tshiani Mbaya, Jean Jacques Muyembe Tamfum, Placide Mblala-Kingebeni, Ydrissa Sow, Esther Akpa, Mory Cherif Haidara, Karine Fouth Tchoss, Abdoul Habib Beavogui, Aaron Neal, Dona Arlinda, Dewi Lokida, Louis Grue, Mary Smolskis, Laura A. McNay, Dehkontee Gayedyu-Dennis, Guillermo M. Ruiz-Palacios, Abelardo Montenegro-Liendo, Moctar Tounkara, Seydou Samake, Ganbolor Jargalsaikhan, Delgersaikhan Zulkhuu, Shera Weyers, Tyler Bonnett, Gail E. Potter, Randy Stevens, Adam Rupert, Jamila Aboulhab, Jean-Luc Biampata, Alexandre Delamo, Bienvenu Salim Camara, Herman Kosasih Indonesia, Muhammad Karyana, James T. Duworko, Justino Regalado-Pineda, Paola del Carmen Guerra-de-Blas, Seydou Doumbia, Djeneba Dabita, Naranjargal Dashdorj, Naranbaatar Dashdorj, Kevin Newell, Alyson Francis, Kevin Rubenstein, Victoria Bera, Iman Gulati, Ratna Sardana, Monica Millard, Renee Ridzon, Sally Hunsberger
Study Protocol | published 15 Sep 2022 PLOS ONE
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0273914>

[COVID-19 vaccine acceptance and perceived risk among pregnant and non-pregnant adults in Cameroon, Africa](#)

Nuwan Gunawardhana, Kendall Baecher, Alexander Boutwell, Seraphine Pekwarake, Mirabelle Kifem, Mary Glory Ngong, Anthony Fondzeyuf, Gregory Halle-Ekane, Rahel Mbah, Pius Tih, Jodie Dionne-Odom, Denis M. Tebit
Research Article | published 13 Sep 2022 PLOS ONE
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0274541>

[COVID-19 related stigma, empathy and intention for testing in Jordan](#)

Ghada Shahrour, Latefa Dardas, Mohammed Aldalaykeh
Research Article | published 12 Sep 2022 PLOS ONE
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0274323>

PLoS Pathogens

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

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

August 23, 2022 | vol. 119 | no. 34

<https://www.pnas.org/toc/pnas/119/34>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Prehospital & Disaster Medicine

Volume 37 - Issue 5 - October 2022

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

Original Research

[Applying the Haddon Matrix to Frontline Care Preparedness and Response in Asymmetric Warfare](#)

[Flavio Salio](#), [Alessandro Pirisi](#), [Gregory R. Ciottono](#), [Lina Maria Echeverri](#), [Kobi Peleg](#), [Anthony D. Redmond](#), [Eric S. Weinstein](#), [Ives Hubloue](#), [Francesco Della Corte](#), [Luca Ragazzoni](#)

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 25 July 2022, pp. 577-583

Asymmetric warfare and the reaction to its threats have implications in the way far-forward medical assistance is provided in such settings. Investments in far-forward emergency resuscitation and stabilization can contribute to saving lives and increase the resilience of health systems. Thus, it is proposed to extend the use of the Haddon Matrix to determine a set of strategies to better understand and prioritize activities to prepare for and set-up frontline care in the form of Trauma Stabilization Points (TSPs).

Preventive Medicine

Volume 162 September 2022

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/preventive-medicine/vol/162/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Proceedings of the Royal Society B

14 September 2022 Volume 289 Issue 1982

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health

Volume 210 Pages 1-162 (September 2022)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/public-health/vol/210/suppl/C>

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Ethics

Volume 15, Issue 1, April 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Public Health Reports

Volume 137 Issue 4, July/August 2022

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/phrg/137/4>

[Reviewed earlier]

Qualitative Health Research

Volume 32 Issue 11, September 2022

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/qhra/current>

[New issue; No digest content identified]

Research Ethics

Volume 18 Issue 3, July 2022

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

[Reviewed earlier]

Reproductive Health

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[No new digest content identified]

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

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

Selected Articles

[No new digest content identified]

Risk Analysis

Volume 42, Issue 8 Pages: 1603-1890 August 2022

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

Special Issue: Machine Learning and Other Information Analyses for Risk in Social Networks

[Reviewed earlier]

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]
[No new digest content identified]

Science

Volume 377| Issue 6612| 16 Sep 2022
<https://www.science.org/toc/science/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Science and Engineering Ethics

Volume 28, issue 4, August 2022
<https://link.springer.com/journal/11948/volumes-and-issues/28-4>
[Reviewed earlier]

Science Translational Medicine

Volume 14| Issue 662| 14 Sep 2022
<https://www.science.org/toc/stm/current>
[New issue; No digest content identified]

Social Science & Medicine

Volume 306 August 2022
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/social-science-and-medicine/vol/306/suppl/C>
[Reviewed earlier]

Systematic Reviews

<https://systematicreviewsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles>
[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]
[No new digest content identified]

Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics

Volume 43, issue 2-3, June 2022
<https://link.springer.com/journal/1117/volumes-and-issues/43-2>
[Reviewed earlier]

Travel Medicine and Infectious Diseases

Volume 49 September–October 2022
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/travel-medicine-and-infectious-disease/vol/49/suppl/C>
[Reviewed earlier]

Tropical Medicine & International Health

Volume 27, Issue 9 Pages: i-iv, 753-840 September 2022

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13653156/current>
[Reviewed earlier]

Vaccine

Volume 40, Issue 37 Pages 5407-5538 (2 September 2022)
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/vaccine/vol/40/issue/37>
Short communication Open access

[A workshop to co-design messages that may increase uptake of vaccines: A case study](#)

Kelly A. Schmidtke, Magdalena Skrybant, Laura Kudrna, Samantha Russell, ... Aileen Clarke
Pages 5407-5412

Review article Open access

[Human papillomavirus vaccine effectiveness by number of doses: Updated systematic review of data from national immunization programs](#)

Lauri E. Markowitz, Mélanie Drolet, Rayleen M. Lewis, Philippe Lemieux-Mellouki, ... Marc Brisson
Pages 5413-5432

Review article Open access

[Zero- or missed-dose children in Nigeria: Contributing factors and interventions to overcome immunization service delivery challenges](#)

Kurayi Mahachi, Joss Kessels, Kofi Boateng, Anne Eudes Jean Baptiste, ... Albis Francesco Gabrielli
Pages 5433-5444

Research article Abstract only

[Measuring vaccine acceptance and knowledge within health professions education](#)

Harmandip Singh, Amanda J. Chase
Pages 5452-5458

Research article Full text access

[Unravelling the drivers behind COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy and refusal among teachers: A nationwide study](#)

Marta Estrela, Tânia Magalhães Silva, Vítor Roque, Eva Rebelo Gomes, ... Maria Teresa Herdeiro
Pages 5464-5470

Research article Full text access

[COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy cannot fully explain disparities in vaccination coverage across the contiguous United States](#)

Songhua Hu, Chenfeng Xiong, Qingchen Li, Zitong Wang, Yuan Jiang
Pages 5471-5482

Research article Abstract only

[Beyond coverage: Rural-urban disparities in the timeliness of childhood vaccinations in Tanzania](#)

Valerie Yelverton, Nicole L. Hair, Suvomita Happy Ghosh, Sayoki Godfrey Mfinanga, ... Lavanya Vasudevan
Pages 5483-5493

Research article Full text access

[COVID-19 vaccine uptake among Arkansas public K-12 school teachers and staff](#)

Michael J. Cima, Donald McCormick, Austin Porter, Namvar Zohoori, ... José R. Romero
Pages 5523-5528

Value in Health

September 2022 Volume 25 Issue 9 p1463-1662

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

[Reviewed earlier]

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Pre-Print Servers

Gates Open Research

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

Selected Research

[No new digest content identified]

medRxiv

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/about-medrxiv>

medRxiv is a free online archive and distribution server for complete but unpublished manuscripts (preprints) in the medical, clinical, and related health sciences. Preprints are preliminary reports of work that have not been certified by peer review. They should not be relied on to guide clinical practice or health-related behavior and should not be reported in news media as established information. medRxiv is for the distribution of preprints - complete but unpublished manuscripts - that describe human health research conducted, analyzed, and interpreted according to scientific principles...

Selected Research

Hospital-wide Natural Language Processing summarising the health data of 1 million patients

Daniel Bean, Zeljko Kraljevic, Anthony Shek, James T Teo, Richard Dobson

medRxiv 2022.09.15.22279981; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.09.15.22279981> Revision

The impact of access to financial services on mitigating COVID-19 mortality globally

Todd A. Watkins, Khue Nguyen, Hamza Ali, Rishikesh Gummakonda, Jacques Pelman, Brianna Taracena

medRxiv 2022.09.12.22279872; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.09.12.22279872>

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected different social and demographic groups, deepening the negative health implications of social and economic inequalities and highlighting the importance of social determinants of health. Despite a deep literature on pandemic-related disparities, specifically regarding social determinants and health outcomes, the influence of the accessibility of financial services on health outcomes during COVID-19 remains largely unexplored. Modeling (pre-omicron) COVID-19 mortality across 142 nations, we assess the impact of national-level usage and access to formal financial services. Two financial access indexes constructed through principal

component analysis capture (1) usage of and access to formal financial tools and (2) reliance on alternative and informal financial tools. On average, nations with higher pre-pandemic use of and access to formal financial services had substantially lower population mortality risk from COVID-19, controlling for key population health, demographic, and socioeconomic covariates. The scale of effect is similar in magnitude—but opposite in direction—to major risk factors identified in previous literature, such as lung cancer, hypertension, and income inequality. Findings suggest that financial services deserve greater attention both in the public health literature related to COVID-19 and more broadly in policy discussions about fostering better public health overall.

Mind The Gap: Data availability, accessibility, transparency, and credibility during the COVID-19 pandemic, an international comparative appraisal

Arianna Rotulo, Elias Kondilis, Thaint Thwe, Sanju Gautam, Özgün Torcu, Maira Vera-Montoya, Sharika Marjan, Md Ismail Gazi, Alifa Syamantha Putri, Rubyath Binte Hasan, Fabia Hannan Mone, Kenya Rodríguez-Castillo, Arifa Tabassum, Zoi Parcharidi, Beverly Sharma, Fahmida Islam, Babatunde Amoo, Lea Lemke, Valentina Gallo
medRxiv 2022.09.14.22279961; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.09.14.22279961>

Immunization Opportunities for Hospitalized Adolescents

William R Wurster, Byron A Foster, James M Walston, Tiffany A Gardner, Hanae Benchbani, Jared Austin
medRxiv 2022.09.10.22279805; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.09.10.22279805>

Abstract

Introduction: Adolescents seek routine healthcare, including immunizations, less frequently than any other age group. Hospitalizations are an opportunity to provide immunizations to this vulnerable population. The aims of this study were to assess the accuracy of provider documentation of immunization status and evaluate the prevalence of delayed immunization status in this population. Methods: A retrospective chart review of adolescents discharged from July 2017 to June 2018 from the pediatric hospitalist service of a tertiary care academic childrens hospital was conducted. Provider documentation of immunization status was compared to the immunization registry ALERT Immunization Information System (ALERT IIS) linked to the electronic medical record using descriptive statistics. Results: Provider documentation of up-to-date on all immunizations had a sensitivity of 60% and specificity of 55%, with 84% of patients needing at least one immunization despite 48% of patients being documented as up-to-date by providers. Provider documentation of the immunization status for the HPV, MCV and Tdap immunizations displayed a low sensitivity (10-11%) but a high specificity (97-100%) while documentation of the influenza immunization was associated with high sensitivity (86%) and low specificity (26%). Provider documentation of immunization status for the HPV, MCV, Tdap and influenza immunizations had positive likelihood ratios of 3.5, 8.5, infinity, and 1.2 with negative likelihood ratios of 0.9, 0.9, 0.9 and 0.53, respectively. Conclusions: Providers inaccurately documented the immunization status for adolescent patients in the inpatient setting. Hospitalizations may provide opportunities to improve immunization rates in adolescents, especially when using state immunization registries.

Combatting seasonal malaria transmission using a highly potent Plasmodium falciparum transmission-blocking monoclonal antibody

Joseph D Challenger, Stijn W van Beek, Rob ter Heine, Saskia C van der Boor, Giovanni D Charles, Merel J Smit, Chris Ockenhouse, John J Aponte, Matthew BB McCall, Matthijs M Jore, Thomas S Churcher, Teun Bousema
medRxiv 2022.09.11.22279612; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.09.11.22279612>

[Pregnant women's attitudes and behaviours towards antenatal vaccination against Influenza and COVID-19 in the Liverpool City Region, United Kingdom: cross-sectional survey](#)

Samantha Kilada, Neil French, Elizabeth Perkins, Dan Hungerford
medRxiv 2022.09.13.22279846; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.09.13.22279846>

[Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices towards HPV Vaccination among Reproductive Age Women in a HIV Hotspot in the US](#)

Aasith Villavicencio, Gray Kelsey, Nicholas F Nogueira, Julia Zukerberg, Ana S Salazar, Lucila Hernandez, Patricia Raccamarich, Maria L Alcaide
medRxiv 2022.09.12.22279885; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.09.12.22279885>

[Estimating the cost-effectiveness of maternal vaccination and monoclonal antibodies for respiratory syncytial virus in Kenya and South Africa](#)

Mihaly Koltai, Jocelyn Moyes, Bryan Nyawanda, Joyce Nyiro, Patrick Munywoki, Stefano Tempia, Xiao Li, Marina Antillon, Joke Bilcke, Stefan Flasche, Philippe Beutels, D. James Nokes, Cheryl Cohen, Mark Jit
medRxiv 2022.09.09.22279780; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.09.09.22279780> Revision

[THE EFFECT OF THE MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA VACCINE ON INNATE AND ADAPTIVE IMMUNE RESPONSES IN PERSONS RECEIVING A SARS-COV-2 mRNA VACCINE](#)

Leon du Toit, Ananya Gupta, Hakim-Moulay Dehbi, Tamarand L. Darling, Darya V. Urusova, Shyamala Thirunavukkarasu, Adrianus C.M. Boon, Erik R. Dubberke, Linda Yun, Sherry McKinnon, Anne K. DeSchryver, Ben Swan, Mihai G. Netea, Shabaana Khader, Michael S. Avidan
medRxiv 2022.09.09.22279771; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.09.09.22279771>

OSF Pre-prints

<https://osf.io/preprints/discover?provider=OSF&subject=bepress%7CLife%20Sciences>

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

[Eight new recommendations for wild meat management research](#)

Minh-Hoang Nguyen

Last edited: Sep 17, 2022 UTC

Life Sciences Social and Behavioral Sciences

Recently, a group of researchers, led by Daniel J. Ingram (University of Stirling), has conducted a critical review of the literature and experts' evaluations of the on-the-ground progress to gauge the progress toward 11 recommended research needs and actions in approximately the last two decades. A

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OSF Preprints

[Monkeypox Deaths Demand Understanding of Spectral Theory of infectious disease pathogenesis](#)

Paul Ola

Last edited: Sep 16, 2022 UTC

Medicine and Health Sciences Life Sciences Immunology and Infectious Disease Immunology of Infectious Disease Diseases Virus Diseases

A second United States death from severe outcomes in the face of monkeypox infection has, along with the first and others in Spain, Brazil, India, Ecuador and Peru, confirmed the monkeypox prediction of the theory of "The origin of the mysterious multi-country monkeypox outbreak in non-endemic count

...

OSF Preprints

[PSACR: The Psychological Science Accelerator's COVID-19 Rapid-Response Dataset](#)

Erin Michelle Buchanan

Savannah C Lewis

Bastien Paris

Patrick S. Forscher

Jeffrey Michael Pavlacic

Julie Beshears

Amélie Gourdon-Kanhukamwe

Peter Mallik

Miguel Alejandro Silan

Jeremy K. Miller

+301

Last edited: Sep 15, 2022 UTC

Social and Behavioral Sciences Psychology Social Psychology

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Psychological Science Accelerator coordinated three large-scale psychological studies to examine the effects of loss-gain framing, cognitive reappraisals, and autonomy framing manipulations on behavioral intentions and affective measures. The data collected (April to October 2020) included specific measures for each experimental study, a general questionnaire examining health prevention behaviors and COVID-19 experience, geographical and cultural context characterization, and demographic information for each participant. Each participant started the study with the same general questions and then was randomized to complete either one longer experiment or two shorter experiments. Data were provided by 73,223 participants with varying completion rates. Participants completed the survey from 111 geopolitical regions in 44 unique languages/dialects. The anonymized dataset described here is provided in both raw and processed formats to facilitate re-use and further analyses. The dataset offers secondary analytic opportunities to explore coping, framing, and self-determination across a diverse, global sample obtained at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which can be merged with other time-sampled or geographic data.

OSF Preprints

[Differences in Vaccine and SARS-CoV-2 Replication Derived mRNA: Implications for Cell Biology and Future Disease](#)

Kevin McKernan

Anthony M. Kyriakopoulos

Peter A. McCullough

Last edited: Sep 14, 2022 UTC

Medicine and Health Sciences Chemicals and Drugs Translational Medical Research Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Nanotechnology Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins Public Health

Codon optimization describes the process used to increase protein production by use of alternative but synonymous codon changes. In SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccines codon optimizations can result in differential secondary conformations that inevitably affect a protein's function with significant consequence ...

OSF Preprints

[A meta-analysis on the effect of political trust during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

Daniel Devine
Jessica C. Smith
Viktor Orri Valgarðsson
Will Jennings
Michele Scotto Di Vettimo
Hannah Bunting
Lawrence McKay

Last edited: Sep 13, 2022 UTC

Social and Behavioral Sciences Political Science Comparative Politics

Trust in political actors and institutions has long been seen as essential for effective democratic governance. During the COVID-19 pandemic, trust was widely identified as key for mitigation of the crisis through its influence on compliance with public policy, vaccination and many other social atti ...
OSF Preprints

[Stability and Change in Political Trust: Evidence and implications from six panel studies](#)

Daniel Devine
Viktor Orri Valgarðsson

Last edited: Sep 13, 2022 UTC

Social and Behavioral Sciences Political Science Comparative Politics

Are political attitudes a stable feature of individuals or a rational response to changing circumstances and contexts? This question has long been a feature of political science, and underpins our theories of how political attitudes are formed and what their consequences might be. In this paper, we ...
OSF Preprints

Wellcome Open Research [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

[Accessed 17 Sep 2022]

Selected Research

No new digest content identified

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Think Tanks

Brookings [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Latest Research [Selected]

No new digest content identified

Center for Global Development [to 25 Jun 2022]

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

All Research [Selected]

No new digest content identified

Chatham House [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Selected Analysis, Comment

No new digest content identified

CIOMS – COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://cioms.ch/>

News; Publications

[CIOMS Cumulative Glossary, with a focus on Pharmacovigilance \(Version 2.0\)](#)

CIOMS 2022 :: 141 pages SKU: 7912

The CIOMS Cumulative Glossary is an organized collection of the terms and definitions included in published CIOMS Working Group reports, with a focus on pharmacovigilance. It includes links to the reports and, where applicable, provides references to the sources from which the definitions were adopted or modified. Version 2.0 covers the terms included in twelve different CIOMS reports published between 1992 and 2022. It does not cover CIOMS reports on the subjects of ethics, clinical pharmacology, the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA®), or publications resulting from CIOMS Roundtable Discussions (1967-1997).

CSIS [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Selected Reports

Event: September 19, 2022 1:00 pm - 1:30 pm

[Winter Outlook with Dr. Anthony Fauci](#)

Please join the CSIS Commission on Strengthening America's Health Security for a fireside chat with Dr. Anthony Fauci, chief medical advisor to the president and director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Kaiser Family Foundation [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

Press Releases

September 16, 2022 News Release

[Analysis: There is Significant Variation in State and Local Eligibility Criteria for Monkeypox Vaccines, and Vaccine Information is not Always Accessible](#)

According to a [new KFF analysis](#) assessing monkeypox (MPX) vaccine eligibility across the United States, people who are exposed or presumed exposed to MPX are generally eligible to get a vaccine across the country. However, eligibility varies across the United States for certain workers, including laboratory staff and others who might be at increased risk.

The analysis examines MPX vaccine eligibility policies, compared to criteria recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in the 50 states, Washington, DC, and five cities that receive vaccines from the federal government (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, and Philadelphia) as of Sept. 12.

KFF finds that vaccine eligibility varies significantly across states, with several, including Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, and New Mexico, appearing to lack clear criteria or information about who is eligible or where to get vaccinated...

ODI [Overseas Development Institute] [to 17 Sep 2022]

[https://odi.org/en/publications/
Publications](https://odi.org/en/publications/Publications)

[Using real-time indicators for economic decision-making in government: Lessons from the Covid-19 crisis in the UK](#)

16 September 2022

Emerging analysis

[Data sharing and third-party monitoring in humanitarian response](#)

14 September 2022

Working papers

Data sharing has the potential to improve humanitarian delivery, whether through real-time insights, more efficient and evidence-based operations with less wasteful duplicated data gathering, or through greater accountability. However, questions about what responsible data sharing, use and analysis looks like in the humanitarian sector is a critical debate. It grows ever more pressing as the number and diversity of actors creating and using data grow, and as digital risks become more apparent and digital rights better articulated.

Pew Research Center [to 17 Sep 2022]

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

[No new digest content identified]

Rand [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.rand.org/pubs.html>

Reports, Selected Journal Articles

Journal Article

[District-Level Universal Masking Policies and COVID-19 Incidence During the First 8 Weeks of School in Texas](#)

We used quasi-experimental methods to analyze the impact of school mask mandates, which appear to have resulted in approximately 40 fewer student cases per week in the first eight weeks of school.

Sep 15, 2022

Amy E. Hughes, Richard J. Medford, Trish M. Perl, Mujeeb A. Basit, Kandice A. Kapinos

Journal Article

[Brief Cost Analysis of Surgical Personal Protective Equipment During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)

This study aimed to compare the costs incurred and saved from universal use of N95 respirators with surgical masks for operating room providers in the United States during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sep 15, 2022

Kandice A. Kapinos, Jordan R. Salley, Andrew Day

Journal Article

[Barriers to Chimeric Antigen Receptor T-Cell \(CAR-T\) Therapies in Clinical Practice](#)

The barriers to the use of CAR-T therapy include complex logistics, manufacturing limitations, toxicity concerns, and financial burden. This review discusses solutions to overcome these barriers to make this therapy widely accessible.

Sep 15, 2022

Ajeet Gajra, Abigail Zalenski, Aishwarya Sannareddy, Yolaine Jeune-Smith, Kandice A. Kapinos, Ankit Kansagra

Journal Article

[Enhancing Access to and Diversity in Cancer Clinical Trials Through a Financial Reimbursement Program: Protocol to Evaluate a Novel Program](#)

We implemented a financial reimbursement and outreach program designed to increase the number and diversity of participants in cancer clinical trials at centers in Dallas, Houston, and Philadelphia.

Sep 15, 2022

David E. Gerber, Jasmin A Tiro, Lorna H. McNeill, Erin L. Williams, Hong Zhu, Simon J. Craddock Lee, Patrick J. Leavey, Navid Sadeghi, Kandice A. Kapinos, Dana L. Dornsife, Vivian Nguyen, E. Paul Wileyto, Carmen E. Guerra

Journal Article

[The Issues of Interoperability and Data Connectedness for Public Health](#)

The article summarizes some of the challenges around data sharing and reuse and identifies where the technology and data sectors can contribute to fill current gaps to promote interoperability and data stewardship.

Sep 14, 2022

Laurie T. Martin, Christopher Nelson, Douglas Yeung, Joie D. Acosta, Nabeel Qureshi, Tara Laila Blagg, Anita Chandra

Journal Article

[What Data Should Be Included in a Modern Public Health Data System](#)

The article summarizes what data should be included in the public health data system and identifies where the technology and data sectors can contribute to fill current gaps to measure equity, positive health, and well-being.

Sep 14, 2022

Joie D. Acosta, Anita Chandra, Douglas Yeung, Christopher Nelson, Nabeel Qureshi, Tara Laila Blagg, Laurie T. Martin

Journal Article

[Equity as a Guiding Principle for the Public Health Data System](#)

This article examines what it means to use equity as a guiding principle throughout the components and functions of a modern public health data system.

Sep 14, 2022

Anita Chandra, Laurie T. Martin, Joie D. Acosta, Christopher Nelson, Douglas Yeung, Nabeel Qureshi, Tara Laila Blagg

Urban Institute [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.urban.org/publications>

[New Research Publications](#)

Brief

[Multidimensional Resilience: Building Resilience across the Physical, Economic, and Social Domains](#)

September 15, 2022

Municipal governments and leaders are increasingly thinking about how the physical, economic, and social domains intersect when it comes to planning for resilience, or a city's ability to bounce back or move forward from disruptions. As part of the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities (100RC) program, close to 100 cities around the world developed resilience strategies that were intended to holistically address threats to residents' well-being and cities' abilities to prosper. This meant not just adapting to or mitigating physical climate change-induced threats, but also addressing underlying social and economic stressors such as poverty, a shrinking workforce, or social inequities. Although most cities addressed multiple domains of resilience, not every city was able to move from theory—discussing and understanding how these issues intersect—to actually implementing holistic resilience-building projects. This brief draws from data collected during the Urban Institute's five-year monitoring and evaluation of urban resilience-building activities. We highlight a sample of resilience-building projects in Wellington, New Zealand; Rotterdam, Netherlands; Norfolk, Virginia; Boston, Massachusetts; Paris, France; and Semarang, Indonesia, that addressed multiple dimensions of resilience and the factors that enabled their launches.

World Economic Forum [to 17 Sep 2022]

<https://www.weforum.org/press/>

Media

[Quantum Technologies Can Help Tackle Climate, Hunger, Disease, but a Massive Skills Gap Stands in the Way](#)

News 13 Sep 2022

- Quantum computing could help tackle complex problems like disease, food and climate crises by boosting personalized medicine, carbon sequestration, green hydrogen and ammonia production
- Investment hype and security fears are creating misperceptions while the lack of post-graduate education is leading to a critical talent bottleneck
- The World Economic Forum report and white paper, [State of Quantum Computing](#) and [Transitioning to a Quantum-Secure Economy](#), show what action business and government can take

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Vaccines and Global Health: The Week in Review is a service of the Center for Vaccine Ethics and Policy (CVEP)/GE2P2 Global Foundation, which is solely responsible for its content.

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