

**EDITOR: NOEL GONZÁLEZ GOTERA**  
**Diseño: Lic. Roberto Chávez y Liuder Machado.**  
**Foto: Dra. Belkis Romeu e Instituto Finlay**

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## CUBA NACIONALES

### **Vacunas**



### **1. Vacuna cubana amplía comercialización a sector no estatal.**

*Radio Ciudad del Mar, Cienfuegos, 18 noviembre, 2013 [Ciencia, Noticias](#) Escrito por: [Jorge Domínguez Morado](#) ...* La vacuna recombinante Gavac contra la garrapata del ganado bovino, ya no solo se comercializa en entidades estatales de Cuba. La máster en Ciencias, Mónica Navarro Mena, promotora del Centro de Ingeniería Genética y Biotecnología en La Habana, confirmó que GAVAC, con más de diez años en el mercado, puede ser adquirida también por representantes del sector no estatal a través de la comercializadora LABIOFAM. Navarro Mena refirió además que la utilización de este producto

ha permitido espacios considerables para los baños acaricidas hasta solo uno o dos al año en granjas ganaderas, donde habitualmente había que tratar a los animales de 15 a 21 días por los elevados niveles de infestación. Colombia, México, Brasil, Nicaragua y Venezuela son algunas de las naciones donde han aplicado con éxito este producto surgido como ejemplo de la integración de la ciencia en Cuba.

[Vacuna cubana amplía comercialización a sector no estatal](#) Radio Ciudad Del Mar ...

### **Variadas**

### **2. UNICEF resalta voluntad política del Estado cubano para la atención a la niñez.**

*Diario Granma, 19 de noviembre de 2013...* Mientras en el mundo 158 millones de niños y niñas de entre cinco y 14 años están sometidos a la explotación laboral, según datos del Fondo de Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF), los pequeños en Cuba disfrutan de sus derechos. La voluntad política del Estado Cubano -desde el triunfo de la Revolución en enero de 1959- desterró del archipiélago el trabajo infantil, el cual priva a los chicos de su niñez y perjudica su desarrollo físico y psicológico. El Programa Internacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil (IPEC) indica, además, que ese tipo de actividad interfiere con su escolarización, les obliga a abandonar la escuela de forma prematura, o les exige combinar el estudio con un trabajo pesado, el cual les roba mucho tiempo. Al contrario de lo que sucede en muchos lugares del mundo, donde la marginación social, la extrema pobreza y las redes de explotación infantil afloran en las calles, los niños en Cuba tienen acceso gratuito a la educación con carácter obligatorio, hasta los 14 años de edad. La creación de los Círculos Infantiles, la implementación del programa de estimulación temprana "Educa a Tu Hijo", el desarrollo del Programa Educativo Comunitario "Para la Vida" y el fomento de una cultura de derechos a



través del proyecto "Por un Mundo al Derecho" la ubican como modelo. Hoy el país exhibe una tasa de escolarización en la enseñanza primaria por encima del ciento por ciento, y ningún niño de cinco a 14 años practica el trabajo infantil, según estadísticas de la UNICEF. La nación caribeña siendo bloqueada y con escasos recursos logra la implementación de los derechos de la niñez, también aplicables a los pequeños con alguna discapacidad física o mental. Así lo confirmó recientemente en La Habana, Seija Toro, representante en Cuba de la UNICEF, al presentar el Estado Mundial de la Infancia, reporte anual de esa organización dedicado en 2013 a la nueva generación con discapacidad. La directiva destacó el trabajo con este sector de la población, y agradeció la transparencia del Estado al facilitar las estadísticas sobre la atención brindada a los menores de edad, información que en otros países es muy difícil de recopilar. Para los cubanos la Convención de los Derechos del Niño posee un carácter de ley nacional, la cual se refleja en la existencia de una comisión permanente en el Parlamento, para atender problemáticas referidas a la educación y protección de los menores. Sin embargo, en zonas de gran exclusión, como América Latina y África, se viola ese instrumento jurídico, el cual en su artículo 19 regula proteger al infante contra toda forma de perjuicio o abuso físico o mental, descuido o trato negligente, malos tratos o explotación, incluida la sexual. El gobierno de la mayor isla de las Antillas ha ratificado la Convención y la de los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad, y desde diciembre de 1992 cuenta con una oficina del Fondo de Naciones Unidas para la Infancia. (AIN)

[UNICEF resalta voluntad política del Estado cubano para la atención a la niñez...](#)

### **3. Ratifican científicos cubanos respaldo a estrategia socio-económica.**

*Cadena Agramonte, Camagüey, Sábado, 16 de Noviembre de 2013... La Habana, 17 nov. ...* La comunidad científica cubana confirmó en esta capital su decisión de contribuir a la aplicación de los [Lineamientos](#) de la Política Económica y Social del Partido y la Revolución. Es imprescindible la contribución de la ciencia, la tecnología, la innovación y el medio ambiente como sustento de la estrategia encaminada a la actualización del modelo económico de la Isla, coincidieron los especialistas en un *Pleno de la Academia de Ciencias de Cuba (ACC)*. Una considerable cantidad de académicos intervino sobre el mismo tema en el encuentro, que sesionó este sábado en el Instituto de Literatura y Lingüística José Antonio Portuondo Valdor, con la presencia de personalidades del Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente y de otros organismos. Ismael Clark Arxer, presidente de la ACC, calificó de significativo el rol de los integrantes de la institución en la implementación de los Lineamientos y consideró que debe enfatizarse en la retención, recalificación y desarrollo ulterior del capital humano del sector. A su vez, Fidel Castro Díaz-Balart, asesor Científico del Consejo de Estado, abogó por la inserción del organismo en el diseño de los programas nacionales específicos y ejemplificó con el del cambio climático para la reducción de vulnerabilidades. Otros expertos señalaron la necesidad de fortalecer los nexos con las comisiones de carreras universitarias, del Ministerio de Educación Superior, para contemplar en los planes de estudio las más recientes novedades científico-tecnológicas, en particular los que tengan efectos multiplicadores económicos. La agenda de la reunión incluyó el proceso de evaluación de las 165 proposiciones a Premios Nacionales a los resultados de la investigación científica 2013. El Pleno es su máximo órgano de dirección, conoce y aprueba cada una de las respectivas sugerencias, y desde 1992 hasta 2012 otorgó mil 245 estímulos de ese tipo. Un informe sobre el impacto social de los productos de la Ciencia cubana señaló que los niños de la nación reciben de manera gratuita 13 vacunas, la mayoría de las cuales son de producción nacional, en particular la de meningitis B y la recombinante contra la hepatitis B. (AIN)

[Ratifican científicos cubanos respaldo a estrategia socio-económica...](#)

### **4. Mayor prevención y vigilancia... mejor higiene.**

*Trabajadores, La Habana, Publicado el 14 noviembre, 2013 • por [Eduardo González Martínez](#) ...* Al cierre de octubre, Pinar del Río se encontraba entre las mejores provincias del país en el enfrentamiento a las principales afectaciones que hoy integran el cuadro epidemiológico en el territorio —la presencia del vector *Aedes aegypti*, el dengue, las enfermedades diarreicas aguas y las infecciones respiratorias—, según afirmó Yoel Padrón Vega, vicedirector del Centro Provincial de Higiene y Epidemiología. La presencia del vector Aedes, transmisor del dengue, al cierre de septiembre presentaba indicadores inferiores a los necesarios para que no exista peligro de contagio, por debajo del 0,05 % de índice de infestación. Sin embargo, el municipio cabecera, Pinar del Río, no cumplía con estas cifras, lo cual aumenta las probabilidades de que ocurra la transmisión de la enfermedad al interior y hacia el resto de los territorios. "La provincia presenta todos los recursos materiales y humanos para enfrentar el vector y evitar la transmisión del dengue, aunque contra nosotros atenta la situación ambiental y la infestación que presentan provincias cercanas con las cuales mantenemos un intercambio social, económico importante y en esos lugares si hay índices significativos importantes", añade Padrón Vega. El territorio sí reporta presencia del vector pero no caos autóctonos, pues estos llegan de otros territorios. El correcto funcionamiento de los sistemas preventivos de vigilancia es una de las características de Vueltabajo, pues a cada persona que arriba con fiebre a los servicios de

salud se le hace un seguimiento exhaustivo hasta descartar la enfermedad. Principales obstáculos para la higiene Las principales incidencias en la situación epidemiológica de Pinar del Río se encuentran en la situación medioambiental, en especial lo relacionado con el agua y los desechos residuales. En el caso del agua, dos elementos son fundamentales a la hora de entender el fenómeno: el abasto del líquido a la población y la cloración del mismo. "La provincia cuenta con 109 acueductos y 142 fuentes de abasto que sirven a casi 400 mil habitantes —esto representa casi el 70 % de la población— y la potabilidad en estos nueve meses se comportó a un 96,1 y la eficiencia en la cloración de la misma alcanzó un 94 %, ambos por encima de lo esperado", explica Padrón Vega. Sin embargo, se localizaron afectaciones a ambos indicadores en los municipios Viñales, La Palma, Consolación y Minas de Matahambre, debido a contingencias con los equipos. A finales del mes de octubre se contabilizaba un promedio de 16 mil personas afectadas por roturas en nueve fuentes. También se detectaron alrededor de 160 salideros de agua potable y no potable. Los otros problemas estuvieron vinculados al desecho de los residuales líquidos, como explicó Padrón Vega: "La provincia cuenta con 9 sistemas de estabilización, alrededor de 17 mil 168 fosas y 80 tanques sépticos. Al cierre de septiembre había algunas de ellas con necesidades de evacuación y otras vertiendo al medio ambiente puesto que existían inconvenientes con el transporte especializado, el cual no es suficiente para los servicios". En el caso de los residuales sólidos, a fines de octubre, de un total de 57 vertederos había 19 con problemas higiénicos sanitarios y se destacaba la aparición de microvertederos. No obstante las dificultades, Pinar del Río es una de las pocas provincias del país que no presenta transmisión de dengue interno.

*Enemigos más allá del dengue:* Las enfermedades diarreicas agudas constituyen una afectación frecuente en la población cubana y han cobrado aún mayor atención desde que se detectaran en ciertas zonas de Cuba casos de cólera, enfermedad desaparecida hasta entonces de la isla por más de 100 años. Al cierre de septiembre, el sistema de salud provincial registraba unas 19 mil consultas por causa de las diarreas, cifra que disminuyó en un 34 % con respecto a igual período del año anterior. Los trabajadores de la salud en Pinar del Río mantienen la alerta constante ante cualquiera de estos casos, siempre sospechando por el acecho del cólera, y listos a actuar, porque si se tratará de este último padecimiento, es necesaria la celeridad en las acciones para hidratar al paciente y estabilizar los signos vitales. Por otro lado, mientras los menores asisten rápidamente a consulta de la mano de los padres, los adultos tienden a automedicarse, lo cual obliga a mantener una vigilancia permanente. En el caso de las infecciones respiratorias agudas, el otro principal enemigo que preocupa de la salud de los pinareños, presentaron menor incidencia con respecto a 2012, período en el cual el territorio se mantuvo en zona de epidemia del canal endémico. No obstante, las autoridades sanitarias no bajan la guardia para controlarlas. La prevención, la detección a tiempo de los enfermos, el conocimiento de todas las dificultades que inciden negativamente en el medioambiente, son claves que aprovecha el sistema de salud pinareño para evitar las epidemias. Como reafirma Padrón Vega: "En el caso de las cuatro afectaciones fundamentales que marcan el cuadro higiénico epidemiológico de Pinar, en los cuatro casos, estamos entre las provincias con un mejor comportamiento de todo el país".

[Mayor prevención y vigilancia... mejor higiene...](#)

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[Primera Jornada Científica FARMACARIBE 2013. I Taller de Productos Biofarmacéuticos de Fuentes Naturales.](#)

## **5. Cuba produce la mayoría de sus medicamentos. Concluye este viernes la primera jornada científica Farmacaribe 2013.**

*Juventud Rebelde, Eduardo Pinto Sánchez ... [digital@juventudrebelde.cu](mailto:digital@juventudrebelde.cu)... 21 de Noviembre del 2013... SANTIAGO DE CUBA...* El 65 por ciento de los fármacos que se expenden en el país son de producción nacional, gracias a

la investigación y el desarrollo científicos, destacó en esta ciudad Víctor Faire, jefe del Departamento Nacional de Servicios Farmacéuticos, durante la celebración de la primera Jornada científica Farmacaribe 2013, que sesiona aquí hasta hoy viernes. Faire resaltó a la prensa que existe un número considerable de medicinas utilizadas para el tratamiento de enfermedades como la diabetes, el cáncer y el VIH-sida, que son importadas y se venden a muy bajos precios en comparación con lo que ha de pagar el Estado para adquirirlas. El directivo señaló como retos en los servicios farmacéuticos desarrollar y potenciar la medicina natural y tradicional y la producción de fitofármacos y apifármacos con la calidad requerida. Destacó los logros de las ciencias biomédicas y farmacéuticas en Cuba, lo que ha permitido colocar otros productos en el cuadro básico de medicamentos para que la población tenga garantizados, en gran medida, los remedios que requiere. Faire subrayó que existen estrategias para perfeccionar la labor del sector, como la farmacoepidemiología y la farmacodivulgación, que consisten en que la población reciba la información precisa y oportuna, una de las debilidades por solucionar en la actualidad. Santiago de Cuba ha realizado una contribución importante en el plan de producción de medicamentos de origen natural y en la incorporación de los avances científicos en la atención farmacéutica en los servicios hospitalarios y comunitarios, según Faire.

## 6. Cuba garantiza sus medicamentos.

*Radio Rebelde, 2013.11.21 - 16:29:09 / [web@radiorebelde.icrt.cu](mailto:web@radiorebelde.icrt.cu)...* Cuba atraviesa por un momento favorable en cuanto a la disponibilidad de medicamentos, declaró el jefe del Departamento Nacional de Servicios Farmacéuticos, Víctor Faife, durante la primera jornada de Farmacaribe 2013, en Santiago de Cuba. Según Faife, el 65 por ciento de los fármacos que se expenden en el país son de producción nacional, gracias a la investigación y el desarrollo científico. Informó que existe un número considerable de medicinas empleadas para el tratamiento de enfermedades como la diabetes, el cáncer y el VIH-SIDA, que son importadas, y se expenden a muy bajos precios, en comparación con lo que tiene que pagar el Estado para adquirirlas. Es preciso destacar los logros de las ciencias biomédicas y farmacéuticas en la Isla, lo que ha permitido colocar otros productos en el cuadro básico de medicamentos, para que la población tenga garantizada, en gran medida, los remedios que requiere, indicó. Actualmente tenemos muchos retos en los servicios farmacéuticos, entre ellos desarrollar y potenciar la Medicina Natural y Tradicional, y producir los fitofármacos y apifármacos con la calidad que se necesita, acotó. Subrayó que existen estrategias para perfeccionar la labor del sector, como la Farmacoepidemiología y la Farmacodivulgación, que consisten en que la población reciba la información precisa y oportuna, una de las debilidades por solucionar en la actualidad. Dijo que la provincia de Santiago de Cuba ha realizado un aporte significativo en el plan de producción de medicamentos de origen natural, y en la incorporación de los avances científicos en la atención farmacéutica en los servicios hospitalarios y comunitarios. Organizado por la Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Farmacéuticas y la Cátedra Honorífica Antonio Guiteras, de la Universidad de Oriente, Farmacaribe se inserta en el contexto de las celebraciones por el Día Nacional del Farmacéutico. (*Agencia Cubana de Noticias*)...

[Cuba garantiza sus medicamentos](#) Radio Rebelde...

## 7. Resaltan importancia de los servicios farmacéuticos en el país.

*Diario Granma, 22 de noviembre de 2013... SANTIAGO DE CUBA...* El trabajo realizado por el servicio farmacéutico en Santiago de Cuba, como una experiencia pionera a nivel nacional, fue resaltado en la clausura de la primera jornada científica FARMACARIBE 2013, que tuvo su sede en esta ciudad. Según Ivette Reyes, presidenta de la Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias Farmacéuticas (SCCF), en Santiago de Cuba esos resultados se alcanzan gracias a las investigaciones científicas y a tesis doctorales defendidas recientemente. Además, dijo, contamos en los hospitales con un procedimiento adecuado, obtenido a partir de una metodología científica que permite el seguimiento fármaco-terapéutico como herramienta para elevar la calidad de la atención que se les brinda a los pacientes. Por otra parte, Víctor Faife, jefe del Departamento Nacional de Servicios Farmacéuticos, precisó que los principales retos que afrontan son la capacitación de los profesionales y la producción de fitofármacos y apifármacos con calidad. En la jornada, que tuvo como objetivo integrar a los profesionales del sector farmacéutico a los equipos multidisciplinarios de salud e investigación, se debatieron temáticas relacionadas con la Farmacoepidemiología, la Farmacoeconomía y la Farmacovigilancia. Se constituyeron, además, comisiones de trabajo sobre la producción, distribución y comercialización de fármacos. En la cita sesionó, también, el I Taller de Productos Biofarmacéuticos de fuentes naturales, auspiciado por el Proyecto VLIR, del Consejo Interuniversitario Flamenco y la Universidad de Oriente. FARMACARIBE se inserta en las celebraciones por el Día Nacional del Farmacéutico, que tendrán lugar hoy en saludo al natalicio de Antonio Guiteras. (*AIN*)...

[Resaltan importancia de los servicios farmacéuticos en el país ... Resaltan importancia de los servicios farmacéuticos en Cuba ...](#)

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## 8. Científicos cubanos desarrollan nuevo fármaco hemorroidal.

*CubaSí, Escrito por El Universal, Lunes, 18 Noviembre 2013...* El medicamento en cuestión es un supositorio con estreptoquinasa cuya fase de investigación clínica ya concluyó y quedó registrado, de acuerdo con el doctor en ciencias, Manuel Raíces... Científicos del habanero *Centro de Ingeniería Genética y Biotecnología (CIGB)* desarrollaron un nuevo fármaco para enfrentar las crisis de hemorroides, informó hoy la prensa cubana. El medicamento en cuestión es un supositorio con estreptoquinasa cuya fase de investigación clínica ya concluyó y quedó registrado, de acuerdo con el doctor en ciencias, Manuel Raíces, investigador del CIGB citado por la Agencia de Información Nacional. Raíces dijo que se trabaja en el proceso de facilidades productivas con altos estándares regulatorios, lo cual permitirá que en los venideros dos o tres años se convierta en la terapia más eficaz para el control de episodios de trombosis hemorroidal. De acuerdo con el investigador, el medicamento hace efecto en solo dos días, con la aplicación de un supositorio cada seis horas, dosis que logra eliminar los micro-coágulos de

sangre presentes en la región anal inflamada, puntualizó. En la actualidad, los tratamientos que existen son solamente antiinflamatorios y controladores del dolor, y cuando no tienen efectividad lo que se indica por el facultativo es la realización de una hemorroidectomía quirúrgica.

[Científicos cubanos desarrollan nuevo fármaco hemorroidal CubaSÍ...](#)

## **9. Desarrolla Cuba nuevo medicamento para combatir hemorroides. El medicamento para combatir las hemorroides hace efecto en sólo dos días con la aplicación de un supositorio cada seis horas. El fármaco en forma de supositorio con estreptoquinasa ya ha sido registrado y logra eliminar los micro-coágulos de sangre presentes en la región anal inflamada.**

*Juventud Rebelde, [digital@juventudrebelde.cu](mailto:digital@juventudrebelde.cu), 18 de Noviembre del 2013...* Expertos cubanos desarrollaron un nuevo medicamento para combatir las crisis de hemorroides. El fármaco ya ha sido registrado en Cuba y en los venideros dos o tres años se convertirá en la terapia más eficaz para el control de episodios de trombosis hemorroidal, destaca Telesur. Tras terminar la fase de investigación clínica, este medicamento en forma de supositorio con estreptoquinasa ya ha sido registrado, explicaron los científicos del Centro de Ingeniería Genética y Biotecnología (CIGB). Indicaron que ahora están trabajando en el proceso de facilidades productivas con altos estándares regulatorios. Según los expertos, el nuevo medicamento hace efecto en sólo dos días con la aplicación de un supositorio cada seis horas. Un solo supositorio ya logra eliminar los micro-coágulos de sangre presentes en la región anal inflamada, señalaron los investigadores. En la actualidad, los tratamientos que existen son solamente antiinflamatorios y controladores del dolor, y cuando no tienen efectividad lo que el facultativo indica es la realización de una hemorroidectomía quirúrgica. Las hemorroides constituyen várices o inflamaciones de las venas en el recto, cuyo síntoma principal es el dolor alrededor del ano y sangramiento en las heces y afecta alrededor del 4,4 por ciento de la población mundial. A menudo, las inflamaciones de las hemorroides son consecuencia del esfuerzo para evacuar el intestino, aunque pueden ser causadas por otros factores como el embarazo, el estreñimiento crónico, la diarrea o el envejecimiento.

[Desarrolla Cuba nuevo medicamento para combatir hemorroides ...](#)

## **10. Desarrolla Labiofam suplemento nutricional para diabéticos.**

*Agencia Cubana de Noticias, La Habana, 20 nov (AIN)...* El grupo empresarial Laboratorios Biofarmacéuticos, Labiofam, desarrolla un producto natural hipoglicemiante que mejora la calidad de vida de las personas que padecen diabetes. Obtenido a partir de la planta *Allophylus cominia*, conocida comúnmente como Palo de Caja, ese suplemento nutricional también controla todas las grasas del organismo como los triglicéridos con muy buenos resultados, anunció en exclusiva a la AIN la ingeniera Isel González, directora de investigación y desarrollo de Labiofam. La especialista explicó que el complemento nutricional para la diabetes se producirá en forma de tabletas y extracto acuoso, así como también desarrollan una crema cosmética anticelulitis con el extracto de Palo de Caja, y todos serán registrados y saldrán al mercado próximamente. El proyecto lo encabeza la máster en Química Farmacéutica Yaima Canel del Calvo, especialista de esa entidad del Ministerio de la Agricultura, quien asevera que esa planta silvestre disminuye los niveles de glucosa, es antioxidante y antiinflamatoria, entre otros beneficios. Ese árbol de follaje perenne se reproduce por semillas, es poco abundante en Cuba, crece en terrenos de escasa elevación en orillas de los ríos y arroyos, y fue descrito por el doctor Juan Tomás Roig, en su libro "Plantas medicinales, aromáticas o venenosas de Cuba", refiere Canel del Calvo. Potenciar la producción de productos naturales es una de las prioridades de Cuba en el actual proceso de perfeccionamiento de su modelo económico, aseveró Isel González, quien destacó que esa institución posee una docena de renglones de ese tipo para uso humano. Estimados de la Federación Internacional de Diabetes indican que esta dolencia se ha convertido en un grave problema de salud que aqueja actualmente a 371 millones de personas en el mundo, la mitad de ellas no son conscientes de su condición y 4.8 millones mueren cada año por esa causa. Cuba no escapa a esa realidad, y en la última década se duplicó la cifra de los habitantes con esa peligrosa y silenciosa enfermedad, según el Anuario Estadístico de Salud del 2012. Ello representa medio millón de personas, y la mayor incidencia está en el grupo de 60 a 64 años de edad, refiere la publicación del Ministerio de Salud Pública. Los productos de Labiofam, además de satisfacer las necesidades nacionales, están presentes en más de 80 países, y entre ellos se encuentran los bioplaguicidas para el control de vectores, biofertilizantes, y antiparasitarios. También destaca el Vidatox 30 ch, para determinados tipos de tumores, que se aplica después del tratamiento onco específico (radioterapia y quimioterapia) y está registrado en 12 naciones.

[Desarrolla Labiofam suplemento nutricional para diabéticos...](#)

## 11. Mamíferos invasores, una amenaza a la biodiversidad.

*DIARIO GRANMA, 20 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2013... ORFILIO PELÁEZ ...* En el archipiélago cubano han sido reportadas hasta la fecha alrededor de 30 especies de mamíferos invasores, entre las cuales aparecen la rata negra, el ratón casero comúnmente llamado guayabito, la rata parda, los perros y puercos jíbaros, y la mangosta. Como explica el doctor en Ciencias Biológicas Rafael Borroto Páez, en el libro *Mamíferos en Cuba*, se trata de especies no autóctonas que introducidas de forma deliberada o casual en diferentes etapas históricas, lograron establecerse en áreas naturales y urbanas, mostrando un crecimiento incontrolado de sus poblaciones. Al ser depredadores y transmitir enfermedades, los mamíferos "intrusos" suelen causar daños de consideración a la biodiversidad al provocar no pocas extinciones de la fauna nativa, y en otros casos la notable disminución del número de ejemplares. Tal es el caso de la rata negra, cuya presencia ha contribuido a la desaparición o declinación de distintos tipos de aves marinas y terrestres, en particular aquellas que anidan en el suelo, y en grietas de acantilados y costas rocosas; además de amenazar varias especies de moluscos cubanos endémicos y en peligro de extinción, como es el caso de las polimitas. Igualmente está considerada una de las principales plagas que perjudican el cultivo de la caña de azúcar, el cacao, coco, café, frijoles, tomate, maíz y piña; mientras en las granjas de pollo puede matarlos y comerse los huevos. Si bien en la actualidad existe mayor comprensión sobre los retos que plantea la presencia de mamíferos invasores, es necesario diseñar programas más efectivos de control y manejo para mitigar sus impactos y asegurar la supervivencia de valiosos tesoros de la diversidad biológica cubana.

[\*Mamíferos invasores, una amenaza a la biodiversidad...\*](#)

## 12. Expertos consideran buen año para la producción de miel en Santiago de Cuba.

*Diario Granma, 15 de noviembre de 2013...* La planta de beneficio de miel y cera de la provincia de Santiago de Cuba comenzó la etapa intensiva de producción, para cerrar el año con más de dos mil 300 toneladas entre ambos productos exportables. Alejandro Ávila, jefe de la entidad, ubicada en el municipio de Contramaestre, dijo a la AIN que los apicultores aprovechan la excelente floración de campanillas blancas y moradas, lo que debe elevar los volúmenes de miel hasta el mes de febrero del próximo año. Al cierre de octubre, los trabajadores del centro procesaron mil 436 toneladas de miel acopiadas desde Camagüey hasta Guantánamo. El 30 por ciento de la miel de abejas y la cera que el país exporta, incluyendo las llamadas específicas o agroecológicas, se beneficia en la planta santiaguera, y está dirigido a los mercados de España, Alemania y Holanda. Según Ávila la miel ecológica que crean las abejas a partir de las flores de campanillas y mangle, tienen alta demanda por su claridad y frescura, y el precio actual de venta es de tres mil dólares la tonelada. Las provincias de Holguín, Granma, Guantánamo y Santiago de Cuba, aportan la mayor parte de ese tipo de miel, cuya obtención necesita cuidados especiales, como ubicar los apiarios a no menos de cinco kilómetros del ámbito urbano, y evitar el uso de elementos químicos en la atención a las abejas. Isabel Puentes, especialista de producción, aseguró que fabricaron cinco mil 728 cajas de láminas de cera para las colmenas, lo que facilita el trabajo de los insectos y eleva la producción. **La planta de beneficio miel y cera de Santiago de Cuba surte a los laboratorios del Ministerio de Salud Pública, para la obtención de medicamentos tradicionales y otros fármacos.** Los especialistas recomiendan el consumo de miel de abeja por sus características antioxidantes, y su alto contenido de sales minerales, vitaminas, y calcio. (AIN)

[\*Expertos consideran buen año para la producción de miel en Santiago de Cuba...\*](#)

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[\*\*Congreso Internacional sobre Cerebro y Mente.\*\*](#)

## 13. En La Habana congreso internacional sobre cerebro y mente.

*Diario Granma, 19 de noviembre de 2013...* Convertir la ciencia en una herramienta al servicio de las grandes mayorías de la humanidad es uno de los objetivos del congreso internacional sobre avances en neurociencias clínicas y psiquiatría cerebro y mente, que comenzó ayer en La Habana. En entrevista concedida a Prensa Latina, el profesor Pedro Valdés, vicedirector de Investigaciones del *Centro de Neurociencias de Cuba*, señaló la explosión de las investigaciones que se realizan en el mundo sobre el cerebro, marcadas sobre todo por los proyectos europeo y norteamericano de mapeo cerebral. Este congreso internacional en sus inicios constituyó una forma de intercambio entre un grupo de científicos italianos y cubanos, pero se internacionalizó con la presencia de especialistas de alto nivel de distintos países del mundo, explicó Valdés. A la cita, que se desarrolla hasta este miércoles en el Palacio de Convenciones, asisten delegados de Italia, Gran Bretaña, Canadá, México y Brasil y alrededor de 130 especialistas cubanos. Al referirse al proyecto de mapeo cerebral, que desde hace más de 30 años se desarrolla en Cuba, el

científico dijo que se preparan nuevas condiciones en el Centro de Neurociencias de la capital para tener nuevos equipamientos con vistas a estar a la altura de las investigaciones internacionales. Para el académico, ningún otro momento en la historia ha contado con tanta inversión en los países desarrollados para las investigaciones cerebrales. Apuntó que actualmente emerge como un factor importante el análisis de las enfermedades del cerebro como causa de pérdida de años de vida útil, efecto conocido como carga global de enfermedad. Padecimientos como la obesidad, que la gente no veía como enfermedades del cerebro, ahora se incluyen en las estadísticas, agregó. "De la misma manera que en un momento determinado resolvimos (en Cuba) el di-lemma de las vacunas para tratar las enfermedades infecciosas, la epidemia de ahora son los problemas del cerebro con el envejecimiento y tenemos que buscar soluciones provenientes del propio país", explicó Valdés.

[En La Habana congreso internacional sobre cerebro y mente,,](#)

## 14. Psiquiatra italiano elogia nivel de la Neurociencia en Cuba.

*Prensa Latina, La Habana, 18 nov (PL)...* El profesor de Psiquiatría de la *Universidad de La Sapienza en Roma, Giuseppe Bersani*, destacó hoy en esta capital el alto nivel de la Neurociencia en Cuba, tanto desde el punto de vista investigativo como clínico. "El nivel de la Neurociencia en Cuba se ha elevado", dijo Bersani a Prensa Latina, al asistir este lunes al inicio del congreso internacional sobre avances en neurociencias clínicas y psiquiatría Cerebro y Mente, que sesionará hasta el próximo miércoles en el Palacio de Convenciones de La Habana. Bersani, quien desde hace varios años está en contacto con psiquiatras cubanos, apuntó que decidieron organizar encuentros de psiquiatría y proyectos conjuntos, así como un acuerdo marco de colaboración. Señaló la existencia de un programa de cooperación científica con instituciones cubanas como la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas de La Habana y el Centro de Neurociencias, también situado en esta urbe, entre otras instituciones. Los centros cubanos que están en contacto con La Sapienza, la más antigua de las universidades italianas y la mayor de Europa, trabajan de forma excelente, agregó el académico durante un descanso en las sesiones del evento, al cual asisten delegados de Italia, Gran Bretaña, Canadá, México y Brasil y unos 130 nacionales. Dijo Bersani sentirse satisfecho y honrado de su presencia en Cuba, cuyos investigadores producen una cantidad elevada de información científica de nivel internacional. La colaboración entre los dos países puede dar buenos resultados, pues la cultura investigativa de ambos tiene muchos aspectos comunes y por ello lo provechoso de trabajar juntos, explicó. El profesor italiano presentará en el evento una conferencia sobre un proyecto investigativo acerca de la esquizofrenia que actualmente desarrolla en la Universidad de La Sapienza, uno de los ejemplos de lo que hacen y comparten luego con los investigadores cubanos.

[Psiquiatra italiano elogia nivel de la Neurociencia en Cuba Prensa Latina...](#)

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## CUBA INTERNACIONALES

### **Variadas**



### **15. EE.UU. – El Dr. Pierre M. LaRamée nombrado Director Ejecutivo de la ONG Medical Education Cooperation with Cuba (MEDICC). Dr. Pierre M. LaRamée Appointed Executive Director of Medical Education Cooperation with Cuba...**

*PRWEB.COM Newswire... Oakland, CA (PRWEB) November 18, 2013...* [Medical Education Cooperation with Cuba \(MEDICC\)](#) has named a dedicated advocate of global health and Latin American human rights, Dr. Pierre M. LaRamée, as its new Executive Director. Dr. LaRamée brings over 30 years' experience in NGO leadership to MEDICC, a non-profit organization working to enhance cooperation among the US, Cuban and global health communities. The scope of his expertise encompasses academic research, policy analysis, advocacy, strategic communications and publishing, as well as resource development. "Throughout his career, Dr. LaRamée has demonstrated a deep commitment to global health equity as a cornerstone of social transformation," said Dr. Peter Bourne, Chair MEDICC's Board of Directors. "We are confident that his vision and energy will take MEDICC to the next level in a seamless transition that builds on the legacy of founding CEO Gail Reed." "I'm excited to see Pierre at the helm of this great organization at a time when Cuban health models and impressive outcomes are more

relevant than ever,” said Ms. Reed, who retired from her directorship to expand the MEDICC Review journal as Executive Editor.

### *New Director’s Expertise Will Drive MEDICC’s Next Stage of Growth*

Dr. LaRamée, who begins his new position on December 1, will serve as chief architect of MEDICC’s next stage of growth and impact, by galvanizing partnerships for local, national and global action. “Cuba’s healthcare story is one of the world’s best-kept secrets,” he said. “Our job at MEDICC is to bring that story to light for those who stand to gain the most from its lessons—whether policymakers, medical schools, disadvantaged communities, or people who can benefit from Cuban-developed medications or disaster-mitigation strategies.” Trained as a political scientist and sociologist, Dr. LaRamée has led numerous initiatives promoting social, political and economic justice, culminating in a focus on women’s empowerment. In his non-profit career, he has also developed strong expertise on political and social issues throughout Latin America, the Caribbean and their diasporas. Prior to co-founding Re: Generation Consulting LLC, Dr. LaRamée oversaw communications, media, and fundraising at the International Planned Parenthood Federation–Western Hemisphere Division (IPPPF/WHR). There, he directed cutting-edge advocacy programs on reproductive health and rights in Latin America and the Caribbean, partnering with local NGOs and providing state-of-the-art capacity-building and technical assistance. Dr. LaRamée came to IPPF/WHR in 2004 from the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, a Latino civil rights organization, where he served as Executive Vice President. Previously, he was Executive Director of the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), a research and publishing organization specializing in US–Latin American relations, and Assistant Professor of Sociology and Latin American Studies at St. Lawrence University. Dr. LaRamée has authored and co-authored numerous articles, book chapters and reviews. Fluent in French and Spanish, he holds a master’s degree in political science from McGill University and a Ph.D. in the sociology of international development from Cornell University.

### *About Medical Education Cooperation with Cuba*

Since 1997, MEDICC has worked to enhance cooperation among the US, Cuban and global health communities aimed at better health outcomes and equity. MEDICC produced the feature film ¡Salud! and publishes the MEDLINE-indexed journal MEDICC Review. MEDICC supports research in Cuba by US health professionals, assists US students and graduates of Havana’s Latin American Medical School to return to US underserved communities, and organizes Community Partnerships for Health Equity to improve health care and access in communities such as South Los Angeles and Oakland, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and The Bronx, New York. See: <http://www.medicc.org> and <http://www.medicc.org/mediccreview>.

Read the full story at: <http://www.prweb.com/releases/MEDICC/LaRamee/prweb11332034.htm>;

Read more: <http://www.digitaljournal.com/pr/1591788#ixzz210FJJ3L1>

## **16. ECUADOR - LABIOFAM con presencia sólida en el mundo.**

*Radio Reloj, Publicado el viernes, 15 de noviembre de 2013... Escrito por Ibet García... La Habana, Cuba... La Empresa Comercializadora LABIOFAM S.A garantiza todas las materias primas a las unidades productoras del Grupo LABIOFAM y exporta servicios para el control de vectores, con lo cual contribuye a eliminar enfermedades. Oniel Díaz Castellano, gerente de exportaciones de esa compañía, dijo a Radio Reloj que en la actualidad comercializan productos biológicos para el control de plagas sin dañar al medio ambiente; así como trabajan en la fase final de construcción de una planta de bioproductos en Ecuador. El especialista de LABIOFAM S.A agregó que la empresa resalta por el empleo de plantas de bioplaguicidas destinadas a la agricultura y a la rama veterinaria, con éxito en Cuba y otros países. También el gerente de exportaciones de esa entidad, señaló que destacan los productos de uso natural altamente demandados en la Isla y que se posicionan en el mercado europeo, asiático y latino.*

[LABIOFAM: con presencia sólida en el mundo...](#)



### **Vacunas**

#### **17. EE.UU. – Universidad de Princeton puede ofrecer vacunas contra la meningitis meningocócica por el serogrupo B después de ser detectado el séptimo caso. Princeton May Offer Meningitis B Vaccine After Seventh Case...**

*Bloomberg, By Janet Lorin, Randolph Brown & Michelle Fay Cortez - 2013-11-18...* Princeton University students are taking precautions after a seventh [meningitis](#) case on campus this year is prompting efforts to offer them a vaccine currently unavailable in the U.S. Since the outbreak in March, the Princeton, New Jersey-based Ivy League school has reached out to students and parents through posters and e-mails on ways to protect themselves, including not sharing cups. In September, Princeton distributed almost 5,000 plastic 16-ounce tumblers with the message "Mine. Not Yours." All seven cases developed infections with meningococcus B. That strain of the bacteria isn't covered by vaccines available in the U.S., prompting federal health officials to approve import of an immunization. Princeton trustees were considering over the weekend whether to use the vaccine, made by [Novartis AG.](#), which said the shots could be available in the next month or two. "If the vaccine is available, I would definitely take it," said junior Joshua Taliaferro, a chemical and biological engineering student from Cheltenham, Pennsylvania. "Maybe I should be afraid, but I'm not. I'm a peer health adviser and we learned a lot about how meningitis stays in a campus and what the symptoms are." The outbreak is the first of the meningitis B strain in a specific group in which health officials have had the option to vaccinate, according to [Barbara Reynolds](#), a spokeswoman for the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. *Voluntary Vaccination:* The CDC requested and received permission last week from the Food and Drug Administration to import the vaccine, a necessary protocol since the treatment hasn't been approved in the U.S. The treatment "could be used in a campuswide vaccination campaign if it were decided that that was the best course of action," Reynolds said Nov. 16 in a telephone interview. Vaccination would be voluntary, she said. "It probably takes one to two months until vaccination could start" at Princeton, said [Andrin Oswald](#), head of Novartis vaccines and diagnostics, in a telephone interview from Basel, Switzerland. The immunization is manufactured in Europe and would have to be administered under a special program since it's not approved in the U.S., he said. Princeton's trustees are deciding how to proceed and whether to inoculate, [Martin Mbugua](#), a spokesman for the school said Nov. 16. "When we have something to announce, we will make an announcement," he said in an e-mail Saturday. *Students Mixed:* Students are heeding the campus suggestions, though they are mixed about whether to get the vaccine. Andrew Jeon, a junior, said he isn't likely to be vaccinated. "If I got meningitis, I would know early on," Jeon, an English major from Wayne, New Jersey, said in an interview. "We've gotten plenty of e-mails about how not to share cups." Eva Ge, a first-year graduate student in chemistry from Ithaca, New York, said she would get the vaccine. "I know my lab mates and I got the flu shot after a recent e-mail about another case," Ge said. "It's less an issue for grad students since undergrads eat and live together." Seven people -- six students and a visitor to Princeton's campus -- have been infected, with the first diagnosed after a return from spring break in March, according to a [statement](#) from the New Jersey Department of Health. *10 Percent:* By early May, three students were diagnosed with the bacteria that spreads through kissing, sharing drinking glasses and other forms of close contact. The most recent patient developed symptoms on Nov. 8, almost eight months later. Bacterial meningitis can occur sporadically, especially in close quarters seen on college campuses. It's spread through respiratory and throat secretions and close contact, though is typically less infectious than viruses, including influenza. Not everyone gets sick from the bacteria, which is likely being carried by as much as 10 percent of the Princeton population, Oswald said. The number of cases is occurring in about 1 out of 1,000 students there. That's significantly higher than most other vaccine-preventable diseases, and 100 times the 1 to 2 in 100,000 seen with other forms of meningitis, he said. Princeton will send additional notices to students and parents as the Thanksgiving holiday approaches later this month. "The university continues to provide [reminders and additional information](#) on campus via posters and table tents in common areas, and through athletic teams and student groups," Mbugua said. *Nearby Colleges:* Other colleges in New Jersey are watching the Princeton situation, including [Seton Hall University](#) in South Orange, said Laurie Pine, a spokeswoman. No cases have been reported at Seton Hall nor on the campuses of Rider University in Lawrenceville, near Princeton, said John Lenox, a Rider spokesman. "We are working with local health authorities to monitor the situation closely," Lenox said in an e-mail. "We have taken the precaution of putting our student health services on alert and have informed our students of the basic infection prevention activities they can take." While the Princeton cases have been contained to illness, meningitis has turned deadly on college campuses. In 1995, at least three students, two in college and one in high school, died in Pennsylvania from meningococcal meningitis. After one of the deaths, at Villanova University, the school provided free doses of the antibiotic ciprofloxacin, and more than 1,000 students took it, the Philadelphia Inquirer reported. *Many Causes:* Meningitis can be caused by viruses, fungi and bacteria, with bacterial meningitis causing about 170,000 deaths globally each year, according to the [World Health Organization](#). The infection is marked by inflammation surrounding the thin lining around the brain and spinal cord, causing such symptoms as

stiff neck, high fever, sensitivity to light, confusion, headaches and vomiting. As many as 10 percent of those infected die within 48 hours after symptoms start, according to the WHO. Brain damage, hearing loss or learning disabilities may affect as many as 20 percent of survivors, the Geneva-based agency said on its website. Novartis's Bexsero is the first vaccine against the meningococcus B strain of the bacteria, which accounts for 40 percent of cases in the U.S. and as much as 80 percent in Australia and parts of Europe. The vaccine was cleared for sale in Europe last January and in Australia last August. *Novartis Vaccine*: "We are coordinating with Princeton University, the CDC and the New Jersey Department of Health to address this public health threat," Novartis spokeswoman [Julie Masow](#) said in an e-mail Nov. 16. *Novartis, Sanofi and GlaxoSmithKline Plc* all make shots available in Europe and the U.S. that protect against four of the five major strains of the disease, not including the B strain that is circulating at Princeton. The other strains are A, C, Y and W-135. Pfizer Inc., the New York-based drugmaker, has a vaccine for meningitis B that has begun the final stage of development. The company has said it will share data from a phase II trial of the vaccine next year. Jesse Fleck, a Princeton junior in the Woodrow Wilson School from Holmdel, New Jersey, said he isn't worried about getting meningitis and isn't sure whether he'd get the vaccine. "The campus takes care of us very well and they have given us plenty of information to prevent us from getting it," he said in an interview. "They told us the symptoms and to watch if other students have gotten it." Princeton is a member of the Ivy League, a group of eight selective colleges in the Northeastern U.S. It has about 7,800 undergraduate and graduate students, according to its website. Chartered in 1746, alumni include First Lady [Michelle Obama](#) and Supreme Court Justices [Elena Kagan](#), Sonia Sotomayor and Samuel Alito. *To contact the reporter on this story: Janet Lorin in New York [jlurin@bloomberg.net](mailto:jlurin@bloomberg.net); Michelle Fay Cortez in Minneapolis at [mcortez@bloomberg.net](mailto:mcortez@bloomberg.net) ... To contact the editor responsible for this story: Lisa Wolfson at [lwolfson@bloomberg.net](mailto:lwolfson@bloomberg.net); Reg Gale at [rgale5@bloomberg.net](mailto:rgale5@bloomberg.net)*

[Princeton May Offer Meningitis B Vaccine After Seventh Case...](#)

## **18. EE.UU. – SUIZA - Meningitis meningocócica por el serogrupo B en universidad de New Jersey, importarán nueva vacuna de la compañía suiza Novartis AG (Bexsero).**

ProMED-MAIL; Sat 16 Nov 2013... Source: The Global Dispatch [edited]... <http://www.theglobaldispatch.com/princeton-considers-the-use-of-bexsero-meningitis-vaccine-to-curb-spread-of-meningitis-b-60884/>>... Following the 7th confirmed case of *Neisseria meningitidis* [serogroup] B infection at Princeton University since March 2013, the school is considering the use of a European Union/Australia-approved vaccine that will protect against this strain of the potentially lethal infection. CBS New York reports that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has offered the school to use the Novartis vaccine, Bexsero. The CDC has been working with the Food and Drug Administration about gaining access to this particular vaccine, CDC spokeswoman Barbara Reynolds told CNN. "We just got the approval from FDA this week to import the vaccine under the Investigational New Drug Application program," Reynolds said, "Now we're consulting with the Princeton University officials and New Jersey Health Department officials about the next step." Meningococcal meningitis is caused by a bacteria called *N.meningitidis* that can infect the lining of the brain and spinal cord. There are a few different types or strains of *N. meningitidis*. In the US, types B, C and Y cause the majority of disease. Currently, there are 2 vaccines in the United States, meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (Menomune), and meningococcal conjugate vaccine (Menactra and Menveo), that protect against *N. meningitidis*. However, they only protect against *N. meningitidis* serogroups A, C, Y and W-135. There is currently no licensed vaccine that protects against serogroup B in the U.S. As Reynolds points out in the CNN interview, the Princeton situation is "unique" as it's the 1st time there has been an outbreak in a population where we have an option to control the outbreak using the serogroup B vaccine. [Byline: Robert Herriman]... Communicated by: ProMED-mail from HealthMap Alerts, <[promed@promedmail.org](mailto:promed@promedmail.org)>... [2] Date: Sat 16 Nov 2013; Source: Reuters [edited] <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/16/us-usa-princeton-meningitis-idUSBRE9AF08H20131116>>... A meningitis vaccine approved for use in Europe and Australia but not in the United States can be imported to try to stop an outbreak of the disease at Princeton University in New Jersey, federal health officials said. The Food and Drug Administration agreed this week to the importation of the vaccine, Bexsero, for potential use on the Ivy League campus, Barbara Reynolds, a spokeswoman for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, said on Saturday [16 Nov 2013]. The school, which has about 7900 students, reported its 7th case of the year [2013] this week, said university spokesman Martin Mbugua. Bexsero, a new vaccine made by Swiss drug maker Novartis, is designed to protect against a strain of the disease, serogroup B, that is not as common in the United States as it is in other parts of the world, Reynolds said. The outbreak of serogroup B meningitis at Princeton is rare but not the 1st of its kind in the United States, Reynolds said. "What's a little different now is this is the 1st time we've had an outbreak and also have had the possibility of using a vaccine that could protect against it," she said. The university's trustees are meeting this weekend to discuss the outbreak. Mbugua would not talk about the nature of those discussions or what day they would be held. "I will not pre-empt the trustees' discussion by talking about it beforehand," he said. Reynolds said she did not have a timetable for how quickly the vaccine could be available. Its

use would be optional for students at Princeton, she said. The most recent case at the school was diagnosed last Sunday, Mbugua said. Six of those affected are students, and one was a visitor, he said. The student who most recently became ill remains hospitalized, according to the New Jersey Department of Health. Five other students have recovered, and the visitor's case is being followed by another state health department. The 1st case was reported in March 2013. Meningitis is a serious disease that is spread through coughing and exchanges of saliva, and people living in dormitories or other crowded living quarters are especially at risk. There is a vaccine available in the United States for other strains of the disease, Reynolds said. The CDC recommends the vaccine for children and students before they head off to college. Bacterial meningitis can cause the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord to swell. The most severe cases can result in death, hearing loss, brain damage, kidney disease or require the amputation of limbs. Symptoms include fever, headaches and stiff neck. [Byline: Noreen O'Donnell, Colleen Jenkins, Eric Beech] Communicated by: ProMED-mail <[promed@promedmail.org](mailto:promed@promedmail.org)>... [For a discussion of invasive meningococcal disease on a college campus, see moderator ML's comments in ProMED-mail Meningitis, meningococcal - USA: (PA) 20090218.0674. The annual incidence has been 0.3-1.1 per 100 000 persons, or approximately 1400 to 2800 cases, which usually occur as either sporadic cases or at times as outbreaks, usually in closed communities (e.g., college students living in dormitories, particularly freshman, and new military recruits). The highest incidence of meningococcal disease occurs in infants, with a secondary peak in adolescents. 13 serogroups of *Neisseria meningitidis*, the cause of invasive meningococcal disease, have been identified based on the bacterial outer polysaccharide capsule, of which 5 serogroups, A, B, C, W-135, and Y, cause the majority of meningococcal disease globally. In the United States, the majority of invasive meningococcal disease is caused by serogroups B, C, W-135, and Y. However, serogroup B accounts for approximately 1/3rd of all invasive meningococcal infections and about half of invasive infections in infants. The CDC recommends the meningococcal conjugate vaccination for college students and any persons aged 11 to 18 years, military recruits, microbiologists who are routinely exposed to isolates of *N. meningitidis*, persons who travel to Mecca during the annual Hajj or to countries in which *N. meningitidis* is hyper-endemic or epidemic, particularly if contact with the local population will be prolonged, persons who have terminal complement component deficiencies, and persons who have anatomic or functional asplenia [without normal spleen function] (<<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/559807>> and <<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5407a1.htm>>). Also, in an outbreak, the population at risk should be vaccinated with the meningococcal vaccine appropriate for the serogroup causing the outbreak as soon as possible after an outbreak has been declared <<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00046237.htm>>. Although there are several vaccines based on the meningococcal capsular polysaccharide that cover serogroups A, C, W-135, and Y, there has been no licensed serogroup B vaccine in the U.S. Because group B polysaccharide is poorly immunogenic in humans and is a potential auto-antigen, group B vaccines cannot be based on capsular polysaccharide. Vaccines that use outer membrane vesicle protein from an outbreak strain have been used successfully in New Zealand and Cuba to control epidemics in those countries caused by the targeted serogroup B strain, but these vaccines do not cover other strains of serogroup B organisms. The Novartis Bexsero vaccine contains 4 antigenic components: Factor H Binding Protein (fHbp), *Neisseria* Heparin Binding Antigen (NHBA), *Neisseria* Adhesin A (NadA), and the outer membrane vesicle protein that is in the New Zealand MenB Vaccine (MenZB) derived from the New Zealand outbreak strain of MenB (strain NZ 98/254) (<<http://www.meningitis.org/menb-vaccine>>). The NZ98/254 component, which contains PorA serosubtype 1.4, was effective in a strain-specific outbreak in New Zealand. The Bexsero vaccine contains surface proteins that occur across most serogroup B strains and elicits bactericidal antibodies that can confer protective immune responses (<<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2010/10/19/1013758107.full.pdf>>). Bexsero is the 1st and only broad coverage vaccine to help protect all age groups against serogroup B disease, including infants who are at the greatest risk of infection (Cohn AC, Messonnier ME. Inching Toward a Serogroup B Meningococcal Vaccine for Infants. *JAMA* 2012;307(6):614-615.; and, Stephens DS. Comment. Prevention of serogroup B meningococcal disease. *Lancet* 2012;379(9816):592-594). The Bexsero vaccine side effects may include soreness at the injection site, and sometimes fever, lack of appetite, muscle aches, irritability and rashes. Almost 8000 people, including more than 5000 infants and toddlers, have had the new vaccine during clinical trials, and the side effects are said to be the usual ones expected with any of the current childhood vaccines (<<http://www.meningitis.org/menb-vaccine>> and <<http://www.meningitis.org/menb-vaccine#sthash.GLMd4xiU.dpuf>>). Princeton University is a private university ranked either 1st or 2<sup>nd</sup> among national universities by U.S. News & World Report from 2001 to 2013, with a highly selective undergraduate program, located in Princeton, New Jersey, United States. There are 5113 undergraduates and 2479 postgraduates (<[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princeton\\_University#Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princeton_University#Organization)>). More than 98 percent of students live on campus in dormitories. Freshmen and sophomores must live in one of 6 residential colleges, while juniors and seniors typically live in designated upperclassman dormitories with the option of living off-campus (<[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princeton\\_University#Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princeton_University#Organization)>). 11 eating clubs serve as dining halls and communal spaces for their members throughout the academic year (<[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eating\\_club\\_\(Princeton\\_University\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eating_club_(Princeton_University))>). Mod.ML... A HealthMap/ProMED-mail map can be accessed at: <<http://healthmap.org/r/35Bq>>.]...

ProMED-MAIL; Sat 16 Nov 2013... Source: The Global Dispatch [edited]... <<http://www.theglobaldispatch.com/princeton-considers-the-use-of-bexsero-meningitis-vaccine-to-curb-spread-of-meningitis-b-60884/>>... [2] Date: Sat 16 Nov 2013; Source: Reuters [edited]... <<http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/16/us-usa-princeton-meningitis-idUSBRE9AF08H20131116>>...

## 19. Princeton University Confronts Meningitis Epidemic Preventable in Cuba.

*CounterPunch.org, by W.T. WHITNEY, November 18, 2013...* Princeton University students have a problem, one not of their own making. Since March, seven of them have contracted bacterial meningitis due to the type B form of the meningococcal microorganism. Vaccines that work against microbes causing the vast majority of cases of bacterial meningitis are readily available in the United States but not a vaccine capable of preventing type B meningococcal meningitis. As a result, Princeton students are at risk. Yet 55 million doses of a type B vaccine have been administered in 15 other countries, mostly in Latin America. The vaccine's name is VA-MENGOC-BC, and it comes from Cuba. Under the anti-Cuban U.S. economic blockade, Cuban exports to the United States are forbidden. Panic at Princeton induced the U. S. Food and Drug Administration to authorize the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to import enough BEXSERO Type B vaccine developed by Switzerland's Novartis Corporation to vaccinate 8000 Princeton students. BEXSERO is new and was recently been cleared for use in the European Union and Australia. Meningitis means inflammation of the lining of a victim's brain and spinal cord. Without treatment for bacterial meningitis, damage to underlying structures is likely and many survivors end up with disastrous handicapping conditions. Even with treatment, 10 percent of infected persons die. The same causative bacterial agents can be responsible for life threatening blood stream infections. In 2000 meningococcal disease caused 171,000 deaths worldwide, according to the World Health Organization. Vaccines exist for preventative use against the three microorganisms most commonly associated with bacterial meningitis, meningococcal bacteria among them. Vaccines are available in the United States for warding off four types of the meningococcus. There is no vaccine directed at the fifth, the type B form. Currently Type B disease accounts for one third of all U.S. meningococcal cases. Cuba's public health system encompasses not only curative and preventative care but also bio-medical research and manufacture. In response to an epidemic of type B meningococcal meningitis that began in 1976, Cuba's Finley Institute, led by Dr. Concepción Campa, developed VA-MENGO-BC, carried out trials, and readied the vaccine for use beginning in 1991. At the epidemic's height, the general incidence of Type B meningitis was 14.4 victims per 100,000 people. The rate for children under age six exceeded 160 per 100,000. The general infection rate in 1989 prior to the vaccine's introduction was 6.5 per 100,000. It fell to 0.8 per 100,000 in 1993, to 0.2 per [100,000 in 2006](#). Observers worldwide concur that the vaccine protects individuals and keeps the illness from spreading. Epidemiologists documented comparable success in other countries, notably in Brazil where millions have received the Cuban vaccine. Adverse effects have been minimal. Consistent with its design, the vaccine has been shown to protect also against type C meningitis. Scientists have experienced difficulties in arriving at a useful Type B vaccine, mainly because material in the microorganism's polysaccharide coat used as potential antigens are often not recognizable as foreign material by the human host. Consequently they fail to stimulate production of protective antibodies. Novartis touts its BEXSERO vaccine for the broad spectrum of type B protection it provides, the result of four new antigenic components [used in its manufacture](#). Cuban scientists, however, were pleased with what looked like protection their vaccine offered against type B strains "that differ [from the vaccine strain.](#)" Apart from technical difficulties necessitating extra time and money and the lack of an epidemic to address, why the United States never developed an anti -type B meningococcal vaccine is not obvious. But why Cuba did so is clear from Dr. Concepción [Campa's explanation in 2007](#). Campa told an interviewer that, "Cuba has a research approach that doesn't only take into account the Cuban population's health, but also global population health, especially the poor of the world ... In many countries, including the United States, children of all ages die from meningitis B." The interviewer asked, "What countries have been using the Cuban vaccine? Is it sold, donated or traded?" According to Campa, "The vaccine has been donated to countries in Africa, to Uruguay when there was an outbreak there, and is used in vaccination campaigns in Brazil, Colombia, and other countries. Regarding vaccine sales, we generally take into account where a vaccine will be administered. It's not the same to sell a vaccine to the private sector, where they charge an arm and a leg, as to a public health system for vaccination campaigns or when there's an epidemic ... Cubans in general have a very special connection with other countries because wherever there's pain it's our pain... [D]eveloping countries have fewer possibilities for easing that pain."

[Princeton University Confronts Meningitis Epidemic Preventable in Cuba...](#) [Princeton University confronts meningitis epidemic that Cuba can prevent ...](#)

## 20. MUNDO – OMS aspira a una nueva generación de vacunas contra la malaria en 2030. WHO Aims for Next-Generation Malaria Vaccine by 2030...

*Medscape Medical News, Janis C. Kelly... November 19, 2013...* The World Health Organization (WHO) released an updated [Malaria Vaccine Technology Roadmap](#) on November 13. The updated plan includes development by 2030 of a high-efficacy second-generation vaccine that will target both *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium falciparum*. "The updated roadmap includes two new strategic goals to be met by 2030: vaccines to achieve malaria elimination in multiple settings and vaccines that are highly efficacious against malaria disease," Vasee S. Moorthy, PhD, from the WHO Department of Immunization, Vaccines, and Biologicals in Geneva, Switzerland, and colleagues write in a letter [published online](#) November 14 in the *Lancet*. The new roadmap was also presented at the annual conference

of the American Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene 62nd Annual Meeting, held November 13 through 17 in Washington, DC. Among the changes from the original 2006 roadmap are:

- a new focus on all ages (rather than just children younger than 5 years) because the effectiveness of malaria control measures has shifted the peak age of clinical malaria and the median age of malaria-related hospitalization to older children;
- an increase in the efficacy goal from 50% efficacy against severe disease and death and lasting longer than 1 year (the 2015 goal) to 75% protective efficacy by 2030, and the addition of the requirement to include *Plasmodium vivax* malaria infections as well as *Plasmodium falciparum* infections as vaccine targets;
- the development of vaccines that reduce transmission of the malaria parasite; and
- an expanded focus on all malaria-endemic areas, not just sub-Saharan Africa.

The first-generation malaria vaccine now completing phase 3 trials is RTS,S/AS01. The vaccine was developed through a partnership between GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals and the PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative. However, RTS,S/AS01 is directed only against *P. falciparum*. According to a [WHO summary](#), the phase 3 trial of RTS,S/AS01 includes 15,460 infants and young children in 7 sub-Saharan African countries, which represent a range of different malaria transmission settings. The trial age groups are infants who receive 3 doses of the malaria vaccine together with other routine childhood vaccines at 6, 10, and 14 weeks of age, and children who receive first dose of RTS,S/AS01 at ages 5 to 17 months. Data for the 5- to 17-month age group, reported in October 2013, showed a 55% reduction in the number of malaria episodes during the first year of follow-up and 47% reduction against life-threatening malaria. Data for the 6- to 14-week age group reported in November 2012 showed a 33% reduction for all malaria episodes during the first year of follow-up and 37% reduction in life-threatening malaria. All these effects were statistically significant. Eighteen-month follow-up data reported in October 2013 showed efficacy against clinical malaria of 46% for the older group and 27% for the younger age group, both of which were statistically significant. Efficacy against severe malaria was 35.5% in the older children but was no longer statistically significant for the younger children. Efficacy remained statistically significant in the 5- to 17-month age group at all 11 settings in 7 African countries, but in only 4 of 11 sites in the 6- to 14-week age group. According to a press release, the WHO expects final phase 3 data by 2015 and might issue a recommendation for use in late 2015, depending on the outcome of regulatory review by the European Medicines Agency. WHO lists 27 malaria vaccine candidates currently in clinical trials, with most in early stages of testing; RTS,S/AS01 is the only one currently in late-stage development. "The new [next-generation] vaccines should show at least 75 per cent efficacy against clinical malaria, be suitable for use in all malaria-endemic areas, and be licensed by 2030," said Jean-Marie Okwo Bele, MD, MPH, director of WHO's Department of Immunization, Vaccines, and Biologicals. *The Malaria Vaccine Technology Roadmap is the result of a consultative process led by the WHO, which brought together the global community of malaria vaccine researchers and product developers, and is supported by an informally organized group of malaria vaccine funders. The Malaria Vaccine Funders Group includes the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership, the European Vaccine Initiative, the European Commission, the PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative, the US Agency for International Development, the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the Wellcome Trust, and the WHO. The authors have disclosed no relevant financial relationships. Malaria Vaccine Technology Roadmap: November 2013. World Health Organization. Published online November 13, 2013. [Full text...](#) Lancet. Published online November 14, 2013. [Letter full text ...](#)*

[WHO Aims for Next-Generation Malaria Vaccine by 2030 Medscape...](#)

## **21. INDIA – La India emerge como un líder global en el mercado de las vacunas, según el gobierno. El sector biofarmacéutico del país está evaluado en \$26 billones de USD. India emerges as leader in global vaccine market: Govt . Country's bio-pharmaceutical sector is valued at \$26 billion...**

*Press Trust of India | New Delhi, November 20, 2013...* India has emerged as a global leader in vaccines with about one-third share of the total market, a senior government official said today. "India's share in global [vaccine market](#) is consistently increasing and at present the country contributes more than 33% in the global market," Additional Secretary in Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers V K Subburaj said. He was speaking at 'Biopharmaceutical Conference 2013' organised by industry body [Ficci](#) and the Department of Pharmaceuticals. India's bio-pharmaceutical sector is valued at \$26 billion and it is one of the fastest growing knowledge based areas with growth of 20% in last few years, he added. Ensuring government support to the sector, Subburaj said: "The department aims to facilitate increased output through advisory support and strengthening of public-private partnerships." He also emphasised on the Indian specific innovation models for the bio-pharma research. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority ([NPPA](#)) Chairman C P Singh said that Indian biotech industry is all set to emerge as hub for clinical and biological services, and custom research. "Attracting and retaining talent with technical and

managerial skills will be the focused area for the bio- pharmaceutical industry in India," Singh said. The sector needs skilled manpower in product management, research and development, clinical trials, quality assurance and intellectual property.

[India emerges as leader in global vaccine market: Govt Business Standard...](#) [India emerges as leader in global vaccine market: Govt Business Standard...](#)

## **22. EE.UU. – Candidato vacunal sintético de ADN de *Inovio Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (SynCon®)* contra el letal Síndrome Respiratorio del Medio Oriente (MERS por su sigla en inglés) indujo una respuesta inmune robusta en un ensayo preclínico. No existen vacunas contra el virus MERS, que ha causado la muerte al 42 por ciento de los infectados. *Inovio Pharmaceutical's DNA Vaccine for the Deadly MERS Virus Induces Robust Immune Response in Preclinical Trial ... No vaccine exists for the MERS virus that has killed 42% of those infected...***

*PRNewswire, November 20, 2013, BLUE BELL, Pa., Nov. 20, 2013 /PRNewswire/ ... Inovio Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (NYSE MKT: INO) announced today that preclinical testing of a DNA synthetic vaccine for the virulent Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS) induced robust and durable immune responses, demonstrating the potential for a SynCon(R) DNA vaccine to prevent and treat this deadly virus. Since 2012, when the virus was first identified, 153 cases from nine Middle Eastern countries have been reported and, alarmingly, 42% of these cases have been fatal. MERS is similar to the SARS virus which infected 8,000 people several years ago. MERS differs from SARS in that it appears to be less contagious, but MERS is almost five times as fatal as SARS, which killed 10% of those infected. There is no vaccine or effective treatment for MERS. In this study, DNA vaccine constructs targeting multiple MERS antigens were generated using Inovio's SynCon(R) vaccine platform. These SynCon constructs were administered via Inovio's CELLECTRA(R) electroporation-based delivery technology. The vaccine constructs were observed to induce strong neutralizing antibodies and broad CD8+ T cells in mice. These findings are vital given the importance of neutralizing antibodies in preventing infection and the role T cells play in clearing infection by killing cells that harbor the virus. Dr. J. Joseph Kim, Inovio's President and CEO, said, "Our SynCon(R) platform has again generated a synthetic vaccine candidate that shows promise for providing a treatment where there is none. With human data showing the powerful killing effect of T cells generated by our vaccine for HIV and our therapy for HPV-associated cervical dysplasia and various cancers, we look forward to providing Inovio's answer to MERS, a deadly infectious disease that has unknown pandemic potential. What's even more impressive about our candidate vaccine is that it is designed with the goal to universally protect against multiple strains of MERS, which has been shown to have diverse genetic variants. With appropriate external funding, this product could become an effective shield against this deadly virus." To begin the study, a consensus MERS "spike" protein vaccine construct was created based on multiple strains of the MERS virus. Inovio's MERS DNA vaccine was immunogenic in mice and seroconversion, or the development of detectable specific antibodies in the blood as a result of immunization, was observed in all animals. Furthermore, the antibodies generated by the vaccine in 100% of mice (20 of 20) were able to neutralize or completely block actual infection of MERS virus in the cells, demonstrating the protective potential of this vaccine. In contrast, none of the unvaccinated mice in the control group (10) generated neutralizing antibodies. Researchers also observed that vaccination was highly T-cell immunogenic, generating robust and broad T cell responses as extensively analyzed by the standardized T cell ELISPOT assay. The vaccine produced robust CD8+ and CD4+ T cell responses against multiple epitopes of the MERS spike protein. This increased diversity and magnitude of cellular responses may be critical for effectively mitigating MERS infection. About MERS: Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) is a viral respiratory illness first reported in Saudi Arabia in 2012. MERS appears to have been transmitted from an "animal reservoir" to humans but human to human transmission has also been confirmed. The virus has not been shown to spread in a sustained way in communities, but the situation is still evolving. Like SARS, which infected 8,000 people and was fatal in nearly 10% of cases, MERS appears to cause a severe lung infection. MERS differs in that it also causes rapid kidney failure and its extremely high death rate has caused serious concern among global health officials. The World Health Organization has confirmed 153 cases of MERS in nine countries; 64, or 42%, of these cases have been fatal. All cases have been directly or indirectly linked through travel to or residence in four countries: Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Jordan, and the United Arab Emirates. Experts are still struggling to understand MERS, for which there is no vaccine. No cases have been reported in the U.S., but as a precaution, the CDC has prepared diagnostic kits that have been distributed throughout the U.S. About Inovio Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Inovio is revolutionizing vaccines to prevent and treat today's cancers and challenging infectious diseases. Its SynCon(R) vaccines, in combination with its proprietary electroporation delivery, are generating best-in-class immune responses, with therapeutic T-cell responses exceeding other technologies in terms of magnitude, breadth, and response rate. Human data to date have shown a favorable safety profile. Inovio's lead vaccine, a therapeutic against HPV-caused pre-cancers and cancers, is in phase II. Other phase I and preclinical programs target prostate, breast, and lung cancers as well as HIV, influenza, malaria and hepatitis. Partners and collaborators include Roche, the University of Pennsylvania, Merck, NIH, HIV Vaccines Trial Network,*

National Cancer Institute, U.S. Military HIV Research Program, University of Southampton, US Dept. of Homeland Security, University of Manitoba and PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative. *More information is available at [www.inovio.com](http://www.inovio.com).* CONTACTS: Investors: Bernie Hertel, Inovio Pharmaceuticals, 858-410-3101 [bhertel@inovio.com](mailto:bhertel@inovio.com); Media: Jeff Richardson, Inovio Pharmaceuticals, 267-440-4211, [jrichardson@inovio.com](mailto:jrichardson@inovio.com); (Logo: <http://photos.prnewswire.com/prnh/20131118/LA18202LOGO>) ... SOURCE Inovio Pharmaceuticals, Inc. /Web site: <http://www.inovio.com>...

[Inovio Pharmaceutical's DNA Vaccine for the Deadly MERS Virus ... Wall Street Journal...](#)

## **23. CAMBODIA – Celebran en Cambodia reunión internacional de la Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization (GAVI) Board sobre vacunas e inmunizaciones. Cambodia hosts intl vaccine, immunization meeting...**

*Xinhua | 2013-11-21 By Agencies ...* The Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization (GAVI) Board meeting was held in Phnom Penh on Thursday to decide which new vaccines will be added to the organization's portfolio. The two-day meeting brought together 160 people who are representatives of donors and developing countries, civil society organizations, vaccine manufacturers, and other experts. Princess Infanta Cristina of Spain is among the other participants. The meeting was the first major GAVI Alliance event held in South Asia, said a press release, adding that since 2007, Asian countries including Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam have introduced the five-in-one pentavalent and measles vaccines with GAVI support, protecting more than 25 million children against potentially fatal illnesses. Speaking at the opening of the meeting, Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen stressed the importance of the meeting and expressed gratitude to the GAVI Alliance for financially and spiritually supporting Cambodia in its efforts to vaccinate children against diseases. "The meeting is a driving force to expedite the process of the inclusion of new vaccines in the organization's portfolio and to expand vaccinations to children," he said. With GAVI support, Cambodia has introduced the five-in-one pentavalent vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, tetanus pertussis, hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type B, as well as measles vaccine. The premier said Cambodia had completely eliminated polio since 1997 and measles since 2011. Meanwhile, he urged the GAVI Alliance to add Pneumococcal Vaccine for Cambodia by 2015 and Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine, Rotavirus vaccine, and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine in the future. GAVI Board Chair Dagfinn Hoybraten hailed Cambodia for its strong commitment to improving well-being for children, estimating that diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) vaccine coverage in Cambodia has reached 95 percent. "This is an extraordinary achievement and demonstrates the commitment of our Cambodian partners," he said. Cambodian Health Minister Mam Bunheng said GAVI has partnered with Cambodia's immunization program since 2001. To date, GAVI has provided Cambodia 39 million US dollars worth of vaccines. "During the period of GAVI support, the five-in-one pentavalent vaccine coverage has increased from 70 percent in 2001 to 95 percent in 2013," he said. The GAVI Alliance is a public-private partnership committed to saving children's lives and protecting people's health by increasing access to immunization in developing countries. Since 2000, GAVI has contributed to the immunization of an additional 440 million children and the prevention of approximately 6 million future deaths.

[Cambodia hosts intl vaccine, immunization meeting...](#)

## **24. CANADÁ – Nuevo abordaje vacunal contra el citomegalovirus humano prueba ser efectivo. Novel vaccine approach to human cytomegalovirus found effective...**

An experimental vaccine against human cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection, which endangers the developing fetus, organ transplant recipients, patients with HIV and others who have a weakened immune system, proved safe and more effective than previous vaccines developed to prevent infection by the ubiquitous virus. The first-of-its-kind approach to preventing human CMV infection, developed by a team of scientists at UC Davis and the University of Alabama, Birmingham, induced broader immunological protection in an animal model. The research study appear in the November issue of the *Journal of Virology*. Development of a CMV vaccine has been ranked as the highest priority by the Institute of Medicine, an independent agency of the National Academy of Science, because of "the lives it would save and the disabilities it would prevent," according to the CDC. "We've completed the first step in developing a vaccine to protect people against CMV by interfering with the virus's attempts to enter and infect cells in the body," said Peter A. Barry, a professor of pathology and laboratory medicine at the UC Davis School of Medicine and lead author of the study. Barry also is a member of the faculty at the Center for Comparative Medicine and a staff scientist at the California National Primate Research Center at UC Davis. *About CMV:* CMV is a type of herpes virus that is spread through close contact with the saliva, urine or other body fluids of a person infected with the virus. Most CMV infections are not diagnosed because the virus typically causes few, if any, symptoms. As a result, most people infected with CMV are unaware that they harbor the virus — a condition that is of most concern among pregnant women, who are at risk for transmitting the virus to the fetus. Children who are congenitally

infected with CMV may have cognitive and other developmental disabilities, including hearing loss and blindness. CMV is the most common viral cause of congenital defects in the U.S. About 1 in 150 children in the U.S. is born with congenital CMV. While most of these children will not develop symptoms or problems, about 1 of every 5 children with congenital CMV infection — a total of 5,000 children each year — will develop hearing loss or developmental disabilities due to the infection, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CMV also can infect animals, including rodents and rhesus macaque monkeys and other non-human primates. However, the CMV species found in animals differs from human CMV and has not been reported to cause human disease. *A persistent virus:* Because so many previous vaccine approaches failed to provide complete protection against CMV infection, Barry and his collaborators adopted an “out-of-the-box” approach when designing the new vaccine. They focused on CMV’s ability to gain a lifelong foothold in the body, a stage of the virus’s life cycle that no other research lab has targeted in research on potential CMV vaccines. “CMV is not like the influenza virus, which our immune systems can successfully clear from our bodies. CMV infection is persistent,” Barry said. “Once you’re infected, you’re always infected.” The virus’s persistence and ability to infect individuals without creating obvious symptoms of infection help explain why CMV can be found in 50 to 80 percent of people under the age of 40. Targeting a master immune system regulator: The key to CMV’s persistence, Barry and his colleagues theorized, is interleukin-10 (IL-10), the master regulator of the immune system, which works to rein in an overzealous immune response to an invading pathogen. Barry previously discovered that early in its evolutionary history CMV hijacked IL-10 and incorporated its genes into the virus’s own DNA code. As a result, CMV can manipulate the body’s normal immune response to the virus. In developing their novel vaccine strategy, the researchers focused on neutralizing CMV’s own IL-10 so that the immune defense system was again capable of responding vigorously and effectively to the presence of the virus. “We found that the animals did not become infected because, as a result of the vaccine, their immune systems generated neutralizing antibodies that prevented CMV from entering and infecting connective tissue cells, epithelial cells and other major cell types that the virus targets,” said Barry. “The vaccine also created ‘immunological memory,’ which enables the immune system to respond quickly and effectively whenever CMV re-infection occurs,” he said. Future studies: Based on these positive results, the researchers will evaluate the vaccine’s effectiveness and safety in an experimental setting that allows CMV-infected and vaccinated animals to interact, transmitting the virus as it typically would in the wild. By comparing rates of CMV infection in the vaccinated and non-vaccinated animals, the research team will determine whether the vaccine alters the natural course of CMV infection and should be considered for clinical studies with humans. The research was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health (R01 AI49342, R01 AI047300 and 355 AI047300-S1), the Margaret Detering Infectious Disease Research Support Fund and the California National Primate Research Center (P51356 OD011107). <http://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu...>

[Novel vaccine approach to human cytomegalovirus found effective](#) Toronto NewsFIX...

## **25. EE.UU. – El Pentágono busca desarrollar una vacuna contra un arma biológica. Décadas después de que dejara de usar el virus que causa la enfermedad de la fiebre Q como arma biológica, el Pentágono todavía busca desarrollar una vacuna para proteger a las tropas de esta dolencia altamente infecciosa.**

*RT,com, Publicado: 16 nov 2013...* La enfermedad conocida como fiebre Q es causada por la bacteria *Coxiella burnetii*, que se encuentra frecuentemente en el ganado. Actualmente esta bacteria se considera un agente de bioterrorismo y los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades la catalogaron como una amenaza de 'Clase B', el segundo nivel más peligroso, de acuerdo con dicha institución. [EE.UU.](#) incorporó en sus armas el virus *Coxiella burnetii* hace unos 60 años, señaló la Agencia de Defensa de Reducción de Amenazas (DTRA, por sus siglas en inglés), que lleva a cabo investigaciones para una posible vacuna. La Unión Soviética también desarrolló un arma biológica basada en la fiebre Q en la década de 1970 y se sospecha que Irak trató de hacer lo mismo. De hecho, según informes médicos militares, algunos miembros de las tropas estadounidenses que combatieron en Irak regresaron a casa con la enfermedad, recoge un artículo publicado en el portal [Military Times](#). EE.UU. abandonó su programa de [armas químicas](#) y biológicas en 1969, pero el Pentágono sigue visiblemente preocupado por la posible amenaza de este tipo de armas. En octubre, la DTRA anunció que estudia desarrollar tratamientos contra dos bacterias que figuran en la lista de agentes biológicos (el *B. pseudomallei* y la *Francisella tularensis*) y actualmente tiene planes de crear una vacuna contra la fiebre Q. La fiebre Q fue inicialmente descrita en 1937 en [Australia](#). Se han dado casos en todo el mundo, pero a día de hoy continúa siendo una enfermedad infradiagnosticada, dado que se desconocen cuáles son exactamente sus síntomas, apunta el artículo. Aunque ya se desarrolló una vacuna para el virus en Australia, documentos de la DTRA afirman que tiene múltiples efectos secundarios y se necesita una vacuna mejor. La mayoría de los casos de la fiebre no son mortales. Incorporado en [armas](#), tiene la capacidad potencial de debilitar a su objetivo, pero no de matarlo.

[El Pentágono busca desarrollar una vacuna contra un arma biológica...](#)



## **26. COREA DEL SUR – El *International Vaccine Institute* anuncia nombramientos de nuevos miembros de su Consejo de Administración. *International Vaccine Institute Announces Appointments of New Members to its Board of Trustees...***

*The Wall Street Journal*, November 18, 2013, SEOUL, South Korea, Nov. 18, 2013 /PRNewswire/ ... The International Vaccine Institute (IVI) announced today that Professor Fred Binka, Dr. Joseph J. Kim, Dr. George R. Siber, and will join the IVI Board of Trustees. The three new Board members, who hail from Ghana, the United States, and Canada, respectively, will serve a three-year term to oversee the governance and management of the institute. "I'm very pleased to welcome Dr. Kim, Dr. Siber, and Professor Binka," said Professor Adel Mahmoud, IVI's Board Chair. "We are pleased that they have agreed to lend their talents and expertise to our Board. Their collective experience in the vaccine sciences, global health, and business will be invaluable to IVI." "The new members bring scientific, industrial, and global health expertise that will boost IVI's ability to make an impact in improving the health of the most impoverished," Dr. Christian Loucq, IVI's Director General added. "IVI has undergone several changes to strengthen its governance and management and to increase transparency. We look forward to capitalizing on the experience and knowledge they bring as we continue to evolve as an institute." Professor Fred Binka has extensive experience working with both international organizations and governments, mainly in the fields of epidemiology and vaccine research. He is a graduate, summa cum laude, from the University of Basel Switzerland and achieved his MPH with distinction from the Hebrew University Jerusalem in Israel. He has served on and led many international organizational boards, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the GAVI Alliance, and the Wellcome Trust. Dr. J. Joseph Kim is an internationally recognized leader in vaccines. He holds a PhD in immunology from the University of Pennsylvania, an MBA in Finance from Wharton, as well as dual undergraduate degrees from MIT. As the founder and CEO of Inovio Pharmaceuticals (NYSE MKT: INO), he led his company in their focus on developing prophylactic and therapeutic vaccines for both developed markets and developing-world markets. Dr. Kim has a strong background in both health and public policy including serving as a member of the World Economic Forum's Young Global Leaders as a member for WEF's Global Agenda Council on Korea. Dr. George R. Siber has spent 38 years developing numerous innovative vaccines, therapeutic antibodies, and diagnostic agents for infectious diseases, most recently as the Executive Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer of Wyeth Vaccines. A graduate of Bishop's University and McGill University for his MDCM, Dr. Siber boasts close to 200 original articles as an internationally recognized expert in vaccines, in addition to holding 10 unique patents. Dr. Siber oversaw the development of a number of groundbreaking vaccines including Prevenar, the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine which is having a significant impact in reducing pneumonia in children and adults worldwide. Dr. Siber brings a bounty of information and expertise from his background through both the public and private sectors. About IVI: The International Vaccine Institute (IVI) is the world's only international organization devoted exclusively to developing and introducing new and improved vaccines to protect the world's poorest people, especially children in developing countries. Established in 1997, IVI operates as an independent international organization under a treaty signed by 35 countries and the World Health Organization. The Institute conducts research in more than 20 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America on vaccines against enteric and diarrheal infections, Japanese encephalitis, and dengue fever, and develops new and improved vaccines at its headquarters in Seoul, Republic of Korea. For more information, please visit [www.ivi.int](http://www.ivi.int)... Media Contact: Tae Kyung Byun, Public Awareness/Advocacy Officer, IVI, Phone: +82-2-872-2801 (Ext. 159), Mobile: +82-11-9773-6071, Email: [tkbyun@ivi.int](mailto:tkbyun@ivi.int), SOURCE International Vaccine Institute, /Web site: <http://www.ivi.int> ...

[International Vaccine Institute Announces Appointments of New... Wall Street Journal...](#)

## **27. EUROPA – Unión Europea se prepara para apoyar un proyecto sobre estabilidad de las vacunas. *European Union prepares to back vaccine stability Project...***

*Fierce Vaccines*, November 21, 2013 | By [Nick Paul Taylor](#)... Increased investment in vaccines for the developing world has begun to protect people against some major diseases, but has also exposed weaknesses in logistics. Last month, GlaxoSmithKline ([\\$GSK](#)) teamed up with the [Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation](#) to tackle part of the problem, and now Europe is preparing to back its own project. The European Union (EU) began looking for a solution to vaccine instability earlier this year, and is now nearing the end of its search. A decision is expected next month, after which the EU will commit \$3 million to support development of the vaccine temperature stability project. Details of the chosen program are yet to emerge, but the EU is confident it has already found a novel approach with a lot of potential. "I can say that the jury has found a contribution which has a new way of thinking when it comes to a solution and the potential to eliminate the need for cooling during the transportation of the vaccines. But it's also a new technology which has not been tried out to a large extent yet," Jeremy Bray of the European Commission's research and innovation directorate told *EurActiv*. Success of the EU project--or GSK's [adjuvant stability work](#)--could eliminate one of the barriers to getting vaccines to people, particularly in poor, rural areas. Charities have tried various approaches to extend the [cold chain](#), but while insulated packaging can help to an extent, making vaccines more heat-tolerant would have a bigger effect. The current situation is hampering the

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). "We will get the vaccines there, but we have to spend more resources trying to keep the vaccines cold which we could have spent on something else. Vaccines have different levels of sensitivity so for different vaccines for example against lung infections, we have to throw away 50%," UNICEF project support officer Eva Dalekant told Swedish TV station SVT. - here's the [EurActiv article](#)...

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[European Union prepares to back vaccine stability project](#) *FierceVaccines* ...

## **28. EE.UU. – Vacunas contra el rotavirus también puede prevenir las convulsiones asociadas con los niños. Rotavirus Vaccine May Also Prevent Related Infant Seizures...**

[Medscape Medical News](#), Larry Hand, November 21, 201... A full course of rotavirus vaccine administered to infants may reduce the risk for rotavirus-related seizures by as much as 21% during the year after vaccination, according to an article published online November 21 in *Clinical Infectious Diseases*. The finding suggests an additional, surprising benefit of the vaccine intended to protect infants against intestinal infections caused by rotavirus, the researchers write. They project that the reduction could translate to more than \$7 million in healthcare cost savings annually by preventing 1000 hospitalizations and 5000 emergency department visits. Daniel C. Payne, PhD, MSPH, from the Division of Viral Diseases, Epidemiology Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, and colleagues conducted a retrospective analysis of children born after February 28, 2006, the date of US licensing of rotavirus vaccine, through November 2009. They analyzed records from the Vaccine Safety Datalink (VSD) database, a collaborative project of the CDC and managed care organizations (MCOs) that captures epidemiological, clinical, and vaccination information on about 3% of the US population. The study population for their analysis consisted of 250,601 children, 186,502 of whom had been fully vaccinated against rotavirus and 64,099 of whom had not been vaccinated against rotavirus, with most ranging in age between 8 and 18 months. The researchers identified 2244 first-time seizures (1575 for fully vaccinated children and 669 for unvaccinated children). The rate of first-time seizures was 1145 per 100,000 person-years among fully vaccinated children and 1212 per 100,000 person-years among unvaccinated children. The overall seizure rates (first-time and repeat seizures) were 1383 per 100,000 person-years among vaccinated children and 1502 per 100,000 person-years among unvaccinated children. Adjusting for sex and age at last vaccine dose, the researchers observed a statistically significant effect of about an 18% reduction in first-time seizures and 21% reduction in all seizures (risk ratio [RR], 0.816 [95% confidence interval (CI), 0.729 - 0.914] for first-time seizures; RR, 0.790 [95% CI, 0.714 - 0.875] for all seizures). *Mechanism and Surprise:* The "most probable mechanism" for this risk reduction is the vaccine's protective effect on "systemic rotavirus infection, including extraintestinal complications involving the central nervous system," the researchers write. The vaccine may also prevent rotavirus-related nitric oxide elevation in cerebrospinal fluid that causes neurotoxicity or calcium channel fluctuations that lead to neurotransmitter dysregulation, they write. "I think the biologic mechanism, although it's speculative, is believable and plausible, and I think it probably is true because I think this was a carefully done epidemiologic study, and I doubt they've made a mistake in their rate," Geoffrey A. Weinberg, MD, from the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry in New York, told *Medscape Medical News*. "I think it's a pleasant surprise." Dr. Weinberg, who wrote an accompanying editorial about the study, said the study findings present an added benefit of rotavirus vaccine but do not alter the reasons for having children immunized. "Is it a real reason to run out and get immunized? No. I think the real reason to run out and get immunized against rotavirus is to not have rotavirus diarrhea." *New Paradigm?* Another "unique feature" of this study is the use of VSD data to find beneficial effects when the VSD is normally used to investigate vaccine adverse events, Dr. Weinberg writes in his editorial. "The description of a 'beneficial effect,' rather than an 'adverse event,' might suggest a new paradigm for future VSD studies," he writes. Limitations of the study include lack of generalization to children vaccinated with rotavirus vaccine RV1, because more than 99% of the study children had RV5 vaccinations. Another factor limiting generalization is the fact that all study children were enrolled in MCOs and were not necessarily representative of all US children. The researchers conclude, however, that "we found that a full course of rotavirus vaccination was associated with statistically significant reductions in the risk of childhood seizures during the year following last rotavirus vaccination. This reduction in childhood seizures complements the well-documented vaccine-related benefit of preventing US diarrhea hospitalizations." In his editorial, Dr. Weinberg concludes: "Work such as this not only is interesting scientifically, but provides yet another reason to strongly promote universal rotavirus immunization. In addition, the work provides as an opportunity to reflect on the fact that sometimes, unexpected effects of vaccination are beneficial and are a cause for celebration, rather than the

more commonly publicized concern for unexpected adverse effects." *This research was funded by the CDC. One coauthor's institution has relevant financial relationships with US-licensed rotavirus vaccine companies and has received grant funds from the US government. Another 2 coauthors' institutions also have received grant funds from the US government. The other authors and the editorialist have disclosed no relevant financial relationships. Clin Infect Dis. Published online November 21.*

[Rotavirus Vaccine May Also Prevent Related Infant Seizures Medscape...](#)

**29. DINAMARCA – EE.UU. - Bavarian Nordic A/S complete la entrega de 20 millones de dosis de su vacuna contra la viruela (IMVAMUNE®) a la Reserva Estratégica Nacional de los EE.UU. La orden de completamiento resultó de una colaboración exitosa entre Bavarian Nordic y el gobierno estadounidense, que se ha mantenido por más de una década. Bavarian Nordic Completes Delivery of 20 Million Doses of IMVAMUNE® Smallpox Vaccine to the U.S. Strategic National Stockpile. Order completion results from a successful collaboration between Bavarian Nordic and the U.S. government that has continued for more than a decade...**

press release, Nov. 15, 2013, KVISTGAARD, Denmark, November 15, 2013 /PRNewswire via COMTEX/ ... Bavarian Nordic A/S (omx:BAVA) announced today that it completed the delivery of 20 million doses of IMVAMUNE® smallpox vaccine to the U.S. Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) for use in the event of a smallpox emergency in the U.S. This order completion is the result of a decade-long research and development partnership between Bavarian Nordic and the U.S. government and fulfills the original contract awarded in 2007, valued at USD 549 million. "Bavarian Nordic is proud to be a part of fulfilling a US government requirement for bioterrorism preparedness by delivering 20 million doses of IMVAMUNE," said Anders Hedegaard, President and CEO of Bavarian Nordic. "This accomplishment shows that when resources and commitment are applied, industry and government can successfully work together to achieve great things." Since 2010, Bavarian Nordic has been delivering the vaccine to the SNS. It is being stockpiled for emergency use in individuals with compromised immune systems, such as people with HIV or atopic dermatitis, including children and pregnant and nursing women, who are not recommended to take the previous generation vaccine due to increased risk for severe side effects. In April, the U.S. government awarded Bavarian Nordic a new contract valued at up to USD 228 million to supply 8 million additional doses of IMVAMUNE needed to maintain the 20 million dose stockpile over time. *About Bavarian Nordic's Partnership with the U.S. Government:* Bavarian Nordic initiated the development of IMVAMUNE in 1999. After the U.S. terrorist attacks of 2001, the government expanded its investment in medicines and vaccines to protect against potential bioterrorism agents, by establishing the Project BioShield initiative. The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), manages Project BioShield and is responsible for working with biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies to develop and stockpile effective medicines and vaccines against bioweapons, pandemic influenza, and other emerging infectious diseases. Although smallpox was eradicated worldwide, the government considers it a high-priority bioterrorism threat. While traditional, replicating smallpox vaccines have been effective in eradicating the disease, they are not recommended for up to 25 percent of the population due to the risk of adverse events, including death and severe disability. Therefore, the U.S. government initiated a program to develop and procure a smallpox vaccine suitable for this special population. IMVAMUNE is a non-replicating vaccine that, unlike traditional vaccines, cannot spread in the vaccinated person. Therefore, none of the serious side effects normally associated with traditional vaccines have been seen with IMVAMUNE. In 2003 and 2004, Bavarian Nordic received two contracts from the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), for the clinical development of IMVAMUNE. In 2007, BARDA awarded the company a procurement contract to supply 20 million doses of the vaccine. In April 2013, BARDA awarded Bavarian Nordic a new contract valued at up to USD 228 million to supply 8 million additional doses of IMVAMUNE needed to maintain the 20 million dose stockpile over time. The first USD 110 million of the new order is secured, and the remaining portion will be secured based on availability of funds in 2014. The company is continuing its work with BARDA on an enhanced freeze dried vaccine formulation, which is expected to increase flexibility for use in an emergency and reduce stockpiling costs based on a longer shelf life. IMVAMUNE has also been supplied to other government stockpiles around the world. Earlier this year, the vaccine was approved in the European Union under the trade name IMVANEX®. In the U.S., registration studies are currently ongoing. *About Bavarian Nordic:* Bavarian Nordic is an international biotechnology company developing and manufacturing novel cancer immunotherapies and vaccines for infectious diseases. Lead product candidates are PROSTVAC®, an immunotherapy product candidate for advanced prostate cancer that is the subject of an ongoing pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial and IMVAMUNE, a non-replicating smallpox vaccine candidate in Phase 3 development, which is being developed and supplied for emergency use to the U.S. Strategic National Stockpile under a contract with the U.S. Government. IMVAMUNE is approved in the European Union under the trade name IMVANEX. Bavarian Nordic's shares are listed on NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen under the symbol BAVA

(reuters:BAVA.CO)(bloomberg:BAVA.DC). The company has a sponsored Level 1 ADR program listed in the US (OTC) under the symbol BVNRY. For more information, visit <http://www.bavarian-nordic.com>.

Contacts: Anders Hedegaard, President & CEO. Phone +45-23-20-30-64: Paul Chaplin, President, Infectious Diseases Division. Phone +1-202-288-9220... SOURCE Bavarian Nordic A/S ...

[Bavarian Nordic Completes Delivery of 20 Million Doses of ... MarketWatch...](#)

### **30. EE.UU. – ¿Podrían algún día las vacunas mejorar la salud del corazón? En estudios preclínicos preliminares, las inmunizaciones disminuyeron el colesterol y la presión arterial en animales. *Could Vaccines Someday Improve Heart Health? In early studies, injections lowered cholesterol and blood pressure in animals...***

*U.S. News & World Report, November 18, 2013...* By Dennis Thompson, *HealthDay Reporter*, MONDAY, Nov. 18, 2013 (HealthDay News)... People routinely get vaccinations to ward off the flu or prevent infectious diseases such as measles and whooping cough. Could there be a vaccine in the future that would prevent a heart attack? Two animal studies suggest that vaccines might someday be used to reduce high cholesterol levels and lower blood pressure, according to findings presented Monday at the American Heart Association (AHA) annual meeting in Dallas. In both cases, the vaccines interrupt processes in the body that, if left alone, can lead to high cholesterol and elevated blood pressure. The first study, out of Vienna, found that mice and rats had lower cholesterol levels for a year following treatment with a vaccine that protects a cell's ability to remove "bad" LDL cholesterol from the bloodstream. "This is one of the most exciting things that's now under development in the controllability of cholesterol," said Dr. James Howard, an AHA spokesperson and an endocrinologist and internist at MedStar Washington Hospital Center in Washington, D.C. The vaccine targets an enzyme called PCSK9. This enzyme causes cells to become less able to yank LDL cholesterol from the bloodstream and convert it into hormones or other useful products, Howard said. "When you make an antibody to it, it just can't function," he said of PCSK9. By reducing the amount of active PCSK9 in a body, the vaccine also reduces the cholesterol levels as cells become more efficient in using cholesterol. "It has incredible power to lower LDL cholesterol, and can be taken with statins," Howard said. Scientists note that research conducted in animals often fails to provide similar results in humans. The second study, this one from Japan, used a different vaccine to lower high blood pressure in laboratory rats for up to six months. This vaccine interferes with a hormone called angiotensin II, which increases blood pressure by causing blood vessels to constrict. Medications already are widely used to block angiotensin II and control blood pressure, but they have to be taken daily to be effective. "It's a hormone that increases blood pressure, and many of the common drugs antagonize it and reduce blood pressure," said Barbara Howard, a senior scientist at MedStar Health Research Institute and a professor at Georgetown University Hospital, in Washington, D.C. "The idea is if you can knock out the production, you can have a sustained reduction that will last longer." There are some concerns about medicines or vaccines that target this hormone, however. "It's part of a very complex network of hormones that regulate sodium balance in your body," she said. "It has to be very tightly regulated, or it can cause damage to the whole vascular system." In this study, the vaccine reduced the rats' blood pressure for months and reduced damage to the heart and blood vessels associated with high blood pressure. It also did not cause any damage to the kidneys, heart or liver. While these findings are promising, Howard said there needs to be more study before it is ready as a vaccine for humans. "There's a lot of danger of overshooting and disturbing that sodium balance, and they didn't give any real data in this report," she said. "It's got to be done in humans, and it's got to be accompanied by many more measures of functional safety. If you lower it enough to affect blood pressure, can you do that without affecting sodium balance?" At this point, the vaccine is at least five to six years away from human trials, according to study co-author Dr. Hiroshi Koriyama of Osaka University, in Japan. There likely will be a similar amount of time needed to bring the cholesterol vaccine to human trials, said AHA spokesperson Dr. James Howard. However, he noted that human trials now are taking place for another form of the cholesterol vaccine that has to be taken every couple of weeks by injection. In the meantime, the AHA recommends eating a heart-healthy diet, getting weekly aerobic and muscle-strengthening activity, and avoiding tobacco smoke as good ways to help control cholesterol. Because the studies were presented at a medical meeting, the data and conclusions should be viewed as preliminary until published in a peer-reviewed journal.

For more information on treatment of high cholesterol, visit the [American Heart Association](#).

[Could Vaccines Someday Improve Heart Health? U.S. News & World Report ...](#)

## **31. TURQUÍA - El Ministerio de Sanidad lanza una campaña de vacunación contra la polio en respuesta al brote en Siria. El Ministerio de Sanidad de Turquía ha lanzado este lunes una campaña masiva de vacunación contra la poliomelitis en las seis provincias fronterizas con Siria, así como en la provincia de Adana (sur), en respuesta al brote de polio registrado en el país árabe.**

*lainformacion.com... martes, 19/11/13... MADRID, 19 (EUROPA PRESS) ...* El Ministerio de Sanidad de Turquía ha lanzado este lunes una campaña masiva de vacunación contra la poliomelitis en las seis provincias fronterizas con Siria, así como en la provincia de Adana (sur), en respuesta al brote de polio registrado en el país árabe. "Es una medida de precaución. Debemos tener cuidado en la región tras el rebrote de polio en Siria. Hay muchos [refugiados](#) sirios viviendo en Turquía, por lo que vamos a vacunar a todos los niños, ciudadanos turcos y extranjeros en las provincias fronterizas con Siria", ha dicho el subdirector de la Agencia de Sanidad Pública, Mehmet Alí Torunoglu. Torunoglu ha resaltado que la campaña ya se ha iniciado y que todos los niños menores de cinco años serán vacunados contra la enfermedad en las provincias de Gaziantep, Sirnak, Mardin, Urfa, Kilis, Hatay y Adana. "Sí, existe el riesgo de un brote de polio, pero estamos monitorizando la situación muy de cerca. No hay casos de polio en el país por el momento", ha agregado, según ha informado el diario turco 'Today's Zaman'. Asimismo, ha manifestado que las autoridades vacunarán a todos los niños sirios contra la polio, la difteria, el tétanos, el sarampión, la rubeola y las paperas antes de que entren en los campamentos de refugiados. El lanzamiento de la campaña de vacunación ha tenido lugar menos de una semana después de que el Ministerio de Sanidad de Jordania hiciera un llamamiento a la población a que vacune a los niños contra la polio durante la campaña lanzada por las autoridades a tal fin. El director de la oficina de [Enfermedades](#) Contagiosas del Ministerio de Sanidad de Jordania, Mohamad Abdullat, recaló que los casos registrados en Siria "son una razón por la que la vacunación ha de llegar a todos los niños menores de cinco años", al tiempo que destacó que la campaña, que llegará a su fin el 21 de noviembre, ha sido lanzada tras el descubrimiento de dichos casos en el país vecino. "La enfermedad (en referencia a la polio) ha sido totalmente erradicada en Jordania, el último caso data de 1992", agregó. En el caso de Siria, el último caso registrado databa de 1999. *CEPA DE PAKISTÁN:* La semana pasada, la [Organización Mundial de la Salud](#) (OMS) indicó que la cepa de polio registrada en la localidad siria de Deir Ezzor tiene su origen en [Pakistán](#). La polio ha sido confirmada en trece de los 22 niños que quedaron paralíticos tras pasar una enfermedad en la zona. El análisis de la secuencia genética de la polio localizada en niños sirios en octubre está vinculada con una cepa de origen paquistaní que se expandió desde el año pasado por [Egipto](#), Israel y los Territorios Ocupados Palestinos. El virus es endémico en Pakistán, [Afganistán](#) y Nigeria, a pesar de las campañas lanzadas para erradicar la enfermedad, que puede dejar paralítico a un niño en pocas horas. A pesar de las especulaciones en torno a que milicianos llegados desde Pakistán para combatir del lado de los grupos opositores armados contra las fuerzas gubernamentales hayan podido introducir el virus en el país, la OMS ha indicado que es "poco probable" que los adultos, que tienen una mayor inmunidad, sean responsables del hecho. La tasa de inmunización en Siria ha caído del 90 por ciento al 68 por ciento a consecuencia del conflicto que vive el país desde marzo de 2011. "Todos los niños (que han quedado paralíticos) tienen menos de dos años, lo que significa que nacieron después de que los servicios de vacunación se hundieran. No hay duda de que el brote será amplio", remachó la portavoz de la OMS, Sona Bari. (*EuropaPress*)...

[El Ministerio de Sanidad lanza una campaña de vacunación contra ... Lainformacion.com...](#)

## **32. CHINA – Reporte sobre la industria de las vacunas humanas en China, 2012-2015. *China Human Vaccine Industry Report, 2012-2015...***

*DigitalJournal.com, PRWEB.COM Newswire... London (PRWEB) November 18, 2013...* In the wake of China's economic growth and enhanced disease prevention awareness, Chinese human vaccine market has been expanding. In 2012, Chinese human vaccine market valued RMB10.5 billion with the lot release quantity of roughly 773 million person-portions. Restricted by China's national conditions and policies, EPI vaccines still prevail in China and Chinese EPI vaccine market is almost monopolized by state-run enterprises represented by CNBG Tiantan Biological, Biological Products Institutes in Changchun, Chengdu, Wuhan, Shanghai and Lanzhou, and Institute of Medical Biology of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences in Kunming. In 2012, state-owned enterprises seized 81.5% of the vaccine lot release quantity in Chinese EPI vaccine market. However, along with the gradual relaxed access to the vaccine market, private companies have sprung up in the Extra EPI vaccine market and acquired more market share. Meanwhile, foreign counterparts occupy considerable market share by virtue of their technological and product advantages. In 2012, private and foreign-funded enterprises occupied 49.9% and 22.1% (by lot release quantity) of Chinese Extra EPI vaccine market respectively. As for human rabies vaccine and varicella vaccine markets, they mastered more than 85% of each. In recent years, China has made some achievements in overseas vaccine markets. In 2011-2012, China's annual human vaccine export volume remained over 9,000 tons (9,840

tons in 2010 was subject to the accidental H1N1 flu event), far more than 8,110 tons in 2009. Moreover, many domestic vaccine companies are still planning overseas markets aggressively. By the end of 2012, the first batch of Hib vaccine products of Walvax Biotechnology were approved by China Customs and exported to Manila, Philippines for official marketing. Walvax Biotechnology is promoting the product registration in Russia, India, Thailand and other countries. In November 2012, Hualan Biological Engineering mailed three consecutive batches of samples for influenza virus split vaccine to WHO for testing. The company is expected to receive WHO's spot verification certification in 2013. On March 7, 2013, Tiantan Biological obtained the production approval for polio attenuated live vaccine (liquid OPV). In accordance with the cooperation agreement with Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in 2011, Tiantan Biological will supply OPV to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) formally. In addition, it is worth mentioning that the industrialization of the world's first recombinant hepatitis E vaccine (Escherichia coli) developed by Xiamen University and YangShengTang INNOVAX jointly was realized on October 27, 2012. As of the end of 2012, the lot release quantity of the product hit 90,000 person-portions.

China Human Vaccine Industry Report, 2012-2015 mainly contains the following aspects:

*Operating environment, status quo, market supply and demand, competition pattern and development prospects of human vaccine in China;*

*Market supply and demand, competition patterns, market prices and development trends of 10 kinds of products including hepatitis B vaccine, influenza vaccine, Hib vaccine, human rabies vaccine and pneumococcal vaccine in China;*

*Import & export volume and value as well as import sources & export destinations of human vaccine in China;*

*Operation, revenue structure, vaccine business and development trends of 11 Chinese vaccine enterprises including Tiantan Biological, Hualan Biological Engineering, Zhifei Biological, Walvax Biotechnology and Sinovac Biotech.*

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Read the full report: [China Human Vaccine Industry Report, 2012-2015...](http://www.reportbuyer.com/pharma_healthcare/therapeutic/vaccines/china_human_vaccine_industry_report.html#utm_source=prnewswire&utm_medium=pr&utm_campaign=Drug_and_Medication)  
[http://www.reportbuyer.com/pharma\\_healthcare/therapeutic/vaccines/china\\_human\\_vaccine\\_industry\\_report.html#utm\\_source=prnewswire&utm\\_medium=pr&utm\\_campaign=Drug\\_and\\_Medication](http://www.reportbuyer.com/pharma_healthcare/therapeutic/vaccines/china_human_vaccine_industry_report.html#utm_source=prnewswire&utm_medium=pr&utm_campaign=Drug_and_Medication)

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Read the full story at <http://www.prweb.com/releases/2013/11/prweb11343272.htm>

[China Human Vaccine Industry Report, 2012-2015](#) DigitalJournal.com ...

### **33. MUNDO – NUEVO REPORTE: MERCADO GLOBAL DE MEDICAMENTOS ALCANZARÁ LOS \$1,2 MILLONES DE MILLONES (TRILLONES) DE USD EN 2017. IMS predicts \$1T global drug market by 2017...**

*SmartBrief.com, Deborah Weinstein, November 19, 2013 ...* "Rumors of the demise of the industry are overblown," Director of Research Development at IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics Michael Kleinrock says when summing up the firm's forecast for the pharmaceutical industry's next five years, bringing the global spend to almost \$1.2 trillion. This translates into an increase of between \$205 billion and \$235 billion. Kleinrock's take was part of a conference call when he ran through trends the industry can anticipate in the near future. The catch, however, is that "spend" is not the same as sales or revenue. Japan, for example, is looking to rev up its generics use so that unbranded drugs account for 60% of prescriptions in what has long been a prime market for branded drugs. Kleinrock said this market has had a historically low generic use, but the small youthful population cannot support the country's growing geriatric population, making it difficult to sustain a branded drug marketplace. Similarly, IMS said that while China is poised to overtake Japan in terms of pharmaceutical demand, the country will also lean heavily on generics. IMS predicted that generics will account for 64% of drugs in pharmamerging markets by 2017. Standbys like the US and Europe will continue to be important to the industry, but financial pressures and patent

losses are changing what the branded pharmaceutical marketplace looks like in these geographies. IMS said that the future will be in small-market, specialty drugs. This is not a surprise for industry watchers who have seen [rare disease become a more regular part](#) of the industry's research portfolio, particularly as high-volume conditions, like diabetes, appear to be running up against developments that benefit patients, but not to the extent that they upend care. Merck's EVP Adam Schechter hit on this point during his company's third-quarter rundown, when talking about the need to fight for share in the DPP-4 diabetes drug market, where its Januvia pill dominates, because the branded space is just not growing. IMS attributes such a stalemate to satisfaction with current medications, a situation which leaves "little or no room for expensive new medicines with only minor incremental benefits." Specialty medications are expected to jump by around 30% by 2017. While IMS noted that their high prices may trigger payer ire, the pipeline is somewhat insulated, because these new, small-audience medications will have little competition from biosimilars. While expanded healthcare coverage could be expected to be a financial boon for the industry, IMS said domestic and global efforts need to be embraced with caution. Part of it is the built-in payer preference for lower-cost generics, but IMS also noted that how universal coverage plays out has yet to be determined. In the US, for example, we still need to find out how many will actually enroll, and then there's the need to understand their health needs. At the same time, the US is still recovering from the 2007 recession. IMS said it expects developed market spending to rebound from the \$3 billion that bled out of the system during the recession, but that recovery includes math like the following: an expected \$113-billion windfall of savings due to lapsing patents, somewhat balanced out by \$40 billion in spending on the generics. The projected US generics scenario is that 34% of the 2012 brand spend will move to generics by 2017, compared to Canada where it will be around 30%, and other developed markets where it will average 22%. IMS also noted that developed and emerging markets will be focusing on different disease areas. The top classes in developed markets by 2017 for developed countries, for example, will be oncology, diabetes, anti-TNFs and pain, whereas developed markets will focus on pain, CNS drugs and antibiotics. In terms of specialty vs. traditional types of medications, the developed markets' priorities lean more heavily toward specialty medications compared to developing ones which focus on traditional therapies.

[Medical Marketing & Media ...](#)

## **Variadas**

### **34. HAITÍ – Organización no gubernamental advierte sobre nuevo brote de cólera en Haití.**

*Diario Granma, 21 de noviembre de 2013...* Una organización no gubernamental (ONG) haitiana expresó preocupación por el azote del cólera en el municipio de Croix-des-Bouquets, próximo a esta capital en el departamento Oeste. De acuerdo con la entidad, nombrada Plan de Haití, en ese territorio se registraron no menos de 10 personas muertas y 54 infectadas del 12 al 17 del presente mes. La mayor incidencia del mal ocurre en las localidades de Dumay, Campeche, Belle Fontaine, Galette, Roche Blanche, Turbé y Corail, afirmó la jefa de la Unidad de Programas de dicha ONG en la demarcación, Marie Therese Frederique. Pidió a las autoridades garantizar el derecho a la salud de los ciudadanos y reiteró el apoyo a la lucha contra la enfermedad, reaparecida en Haití en octubre de 2010. Desde entonces hasta el pasado 10 de octubre se registraron 682 mil 573 casos de cólera y ocho mil 330 fallecidos, según datos de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud. Múltiples evidencias sostienen que el brote surgió en un campamento de soldados de la Misión de Naciones Unidas para la Estabilización de Haití, provenientes de Nepal. Víctimas del cólera en Haití presentaron el pasado 9 de octubre una demanda en un tribunal federal de la estadounidense ciudad de Nueva York en la cual acusan al máximo organismo internacional de haber introducido la epidemia en el país caribeño. El padecimiento se transmite mediante el consumo de líquidos y alimentos contaminados con materia fecal portadora de la bacteria *Vibrio cholerae*, y produce diarreas, vómitos, fiebre y hasta la muerte. (PL)

[Organización no gubernamental advierte sobre nuevo brote de cólera en Haití...](#)

### **35. MUNDO – NEUMONÍA EN NIÑOS, GLOBAL: ELEVADA LETALIDAD.**

*ProMED-mail; 19 de noviembre, 2013... Fuente: Yahoo Noticias... [Editado por Jaime Torres y Jorge González]...* Cada 30 segundos muere en el mundo un niño menor de cinco años por neumonía, lo que convierte a esta enfermedad en la responsable de una quinta parte de las muertes infantiles, según han alertado en un comunicado conjunto la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS), Unicef y la Alianza GAVI (siglas en inglés de la Alianza Global para Vacunas e Inmunizaciones), con motivo de la celebración ayer martes del Día Mundial de la Neumonía. "Este dato da mucha pena, ya que sabemos lo que se necesita para evitar que los niños mueran de esta enfermedad. La lucha contra la neumonía no requiere necesariamente soluciones complicadas", ha afirmado el director de Salud de UNICEF, el doctor Mickey Chopra, director de Salud. Para evitar que la neumonía se extienda, existen cinco



intervenciones "sencillas y eficaces" que, "si se aplican correctamente, ayudarán a reducir la carga de la enfermedad responsable de casi una quinta parte de las muertes infantiles en todo el mundo". La primera recomendación es la posibilidad de ofrecer a los recién nacidos lactancia materna exclusiva durante los 6 primeros meses de vida y continuar complementada con alimentos sólidos nutritivos hasta 2 años de edad. Por otra parte, aconsejan la vacunación contra la tos ferina (pertussis), sarampión, *Haemophilus influenzae* tipo b (Hib) y neumococo; instalaciones apropiadas de agua potable, buen saneamiento y lavado de manos; cocinas mejoradas para reducir la contaminación del aire en interiores; y, finalmente, acceso al tratamiento, incluyendo amoxicilina en comprimidos dispersables y oxígeno. Este año, el Día Mundial de la Neumonía 2013 se ha desarrollado bajo el lema 'Innovar para poner fin a la neumonía infantil', con el objetivo de recordar que la mortalidad infantil no puede abordarse sin hacer nada, y que sólo a través de esfuerzos integrados se puede abordar la enfermedad. Precisamente, con esta intención, el pasado la OMS y la UNICEF lanzaron un Plan de Acción Global Integrada para la Prevención y el Control de la Neumonía y Diarrea (GAPPD), que aborda la prevención, la protección y el control de la neumonía y la diarrea -"dos de los asesinos más importantes del mundo de los niños menores de 5 años", explican- para hacer un uso más eficiente y eficaz de los escasos recursos de salud. "Para lograr la visión y los objetivos del plan integrado y para poner fin a las muertes evitables por neumonía y diarrea en la próxima generación, los niños del mundo necesitan ver la voluntad política, la coordinación de esfuerzos y más recursos mundiales y nacionales para combatir estos asesinos rebeldes", ha afirmado la directora de Salud de la Madre, del Recién Nacido, Niño y Adolescente (MCA) de la OMS, la doctora Elizabeth Mason. En este quinto aniversario del Día Mundial de la Neumonía, Mauritania y Papúa Nueva Guinea están introduciendo la vacuna contra el neumococo, que protege contra una de las principales causas de neumonía. Precisamente, gracias al apoyo de la Alianza GAVI, más de 50 países presentarán esta vacuna en 2015. "La Alianza GAVI está ayudando a acelerar la lucha contra la neumonía mediante un mayor acceso a las vacunas neumocócicas, gracias al Compromiso Anticipado de Mercado (AMC, por sus siglas en inglés), una iniciativa innovadora de financiación", ha añadido el director ejecutivo de la Alianza GAVI, el doctor Seth Berkley. Comunicado por: Jaime R. Torres <[torresjaime@cantv.net](mailto:torresjaime@cantv.net)>... ProMED-ESP... [Comentario: Son muchos los problemas por enfrentar y solucionar en la neumonía infantil; pero tal vez los más importantes sean la cobertura de inmunización y la atención oportuna con un buen acceso a los medicamentos. Es importante crear conciencia en la población insistiendo en la necesidad de la vacunación a tiempo, por encima de falsas creencias y desinformación. Del mismo modo, se les debe instruir insistentemente acerca de la aparición de signos y síntomas que ameriten atención médica. Moderador Jorge González]

ProMED-mail; 19 de noviembre, 2013... Fuente: Yahoo Noticias... [Editado por Jaime Torres y Jorge González]...

## **36. MUNDO - Científicos alertan sobre peligro del aumento de la resistencia a antibióticos.**

*Diario Granma, 18 de noviembre de 2013...* En un estudio publicado en la revista médica 'The Lancet', varios expertos advierten de los efectos devastadores del consumo desmesurado de antibióticos para dolencias triviales. La investigación resalta que si no se toman medidas para contrarrestar esta amenaza, se podrían echar por la borda los avances médicos logrados en el último siglo. Las tasas de mortalidad por infección bacteriana "podrían volver a los niveles existentes a principios del siglo XX", afirma el artículo. "Me preocupa que si en 20 años voy al hospital para una operación de reemplazo de cadera, pueda contraer una infección que lleve a mayores complicaciones y posiblemente a la muerte simplemente porque los antibióticos ya no funcionan como lo hacen ahora", señaló al diario 'The Independent' el subdirector de servicios médicos de Inglaterra, John Watson. Cuantos más fármacos circulan, más bacterias son capaces de resistirse a ellos. En el pasado, el desarrollo de fármacos se llevaba a cabo al mismo ritmo que la evolución de los microbios y existía una línea de producción de nuevos tipos de antibióticos constante. Sin embargo, la situación actual es distinta. Entre las estrategias para combatir el aumento de cepas de bacterias resistentes a antibióticos, el estudio incluye reducir la cantidad de antibióticos que se prescriben, mejorar la higiene hospitalaria e incentivar a la industria farmacéutica no solo para que cree nuevos antibióticos, sino también alternativas antibióticas. (RT)

[Científicos alertan sobre peligro del aumento de la resistencia a antibióticos ...](#)

## **37. ÁFRICA – Murciélago africano [*Eidolon helvum*] portador de dos cepas de virus letales. *Bats in Africa found to carry two deadly virus strains...***

*UPI.com, Nov. 19, 2013 ... CAMBRIDGE, England, Nov. 19 (UPI) ...* Bats in Africa have been found to carry henipaviruses, which can spread to other animals and humans, and a disease that is similar to rabies, researchers say. A population of fruit bats common across 2,800 miles of central Africa has been found to harbor the viruses, a joint study by the University of Cambridge and the Zoological Society of London found. Thirty-four percent of African straw-colored fruit bats [*Eidolon helvum*], which can live in groups of more than 1 million and often

congregate near cities, were found to be infected with Lagos bat virus, a disease similar to rabies, while 42 per cent had been infected with henipaviruses, the researchers reported in the journal Nature Communications. Fruit bats are often hunted for meat, which can result in a spread of these pathogens from animals to humans, the researchers said. Henipaviruses have caused fatal disease in humans, pigs and horses in Southeast Asia and Australia, they said. "In Australia ... the virus has spread into horses, and from horses, this virus has passed into vets tending sick horses, and this has killed a number of people in Australia," Cambridge epidemiologist James Wood told the BBC. "In Malaysia there was a huge outbreak associated with pigs in 1999, in which more than 100 pig farmers and slaughter house workers died." But was no evidence yet that either of the two viruses found in the bats had spread to humans in Africa, he said. "I think that it's no immediate cause for panic -- these viruses have probably been there for a very long time in bats. "But I think that it does raise questions relating public health surveillance and care that should be taken to avoid possible contact that might result in transmission," he said.

[Bats in Africa found to carry two deadly virus strains](#) UPI.com ...



## **38. NOTICIAS NO DESARROLLADAS SOBRE VACUNAS E INMUNIZACIONES EN IBERLATINOAMÉRICA Y EL CARIBE. (Por países).**

### **Argentina**

[Extienden la campaña de vacunación antiaftosa](#) El Comercial.com.ar ...

[Se normalizó la vacunación](#) La Nueva Provincia...

[Vacunación antirrábica](#) El Tribuno.com.ar...

[Recuerdan la importancia de la vacuna contra el VPH para niñas de ...](#) El Patagonico...

["Es gratuita la emisión del certificado Internacional de vacunación"](#) EntornoInteligente...

[Castración y vacunación antirrábica de mascotas en la Vecinal Iriondo](#) Noti Fe ...

[Meningitis: aprueban aplicar vacuna en bebés](#) Sin Mordaza...

### **Bolivia**

[Vacunación contra la rabia se hará en 2.500 puntos](#) eju.tv...

### **Colombia**

[Jornada de vacunación en Floridablanca](#) Vanguardia Liberal...

[241.000 vacunas contra el papiloma](#) Noticiero del Llano...

### **Ecuador**

[Prevén inmunizar unos tres millones de ecuatorianos contra influenza...](#)

[Vacunación tiene acogida](#) Diario El Norte...

[Vacunación contra fiebre aftosa avanza en Santo Domingo de los ...](#) El Diario Ecuador...

## **España**

[Las vacunas contra la gripe llegan con cuentagotas](#) *El Mundo.es...*

[La vacuna frente a la nueva gripe aviar H7N9 de Novartis logra una ...](#) *Lainformacion.com ...*

["La vacuna para el cáncer no es una utopía. Cada tipo tendría la suya"](#) *Noticias de Navarra ...*

[El Ministerio de Sanidad lanza una campaña de vacunación contra ...](#) *elEconomista.es ...*

["Es un desastre que España sea el único país que ha quitado ...](#) *Redacción Médica ...*

[Sanidad administró en 2012 casi 840.000 vacunas en sus distintos ...](#) *20minutos.es...*

[Vigo lidera un estudio europeo para desarrollar la primera vacuna ...](#) *Faro de Vigo ...*

[Carlos Martín: "La gente siente este proyecto como suyo y quiere ...](#) *El Periódico de Aragón...*

[Ensayan vacuna antininis; analizan lanzar el proyecto en todo el país](#) *Excélsior...*

[Las sociedades científicas, contrarias a los criterios de vacunación ...](#) *Periódico Diagonal ...*

[¿Vacuna sí o vacuna no?](#) *El Diario Montanes ...*

[Sanofi Pasteur comercializa en España la primera vacuna ...](#) *Lainformacion.com ...*

[El Consejo Extremeño de Caza propone la posibilidad de adelantar ...](#) *Lainformacion.com ...*

[Sube vacunación antigripal en Murcia en coincidencia con bajada ...](#) *ABC.es...*

[Responsabilidad por no vacunación](#) *Redacción Médica...*

[Desarrollan vacuna biológica para combatir procesos intestinales ...](#) *Finanzas.com...*

[La cobertura de la vacunación alcanza el 90% en Castilla y León ...](#) *Diario de León...*

[Las vacunas son los fármacos "más seguros" aunque su "éxito" se ...](#) *Icalnews.com...*

[200 expertos participan en Ávila en la V Jornada de Actualización ...](#) *COPE...*

[Insisten en unificar el calendario de vacunas para toda España](#) *avilared.com...*

[Nieto pide "disculpas" tras el error de la vacunación a niños del...](#) *La Rioja ...*

## **Honduras**

[Jornada de vacunación contra Influenza A H1N1 finalizará el 30 de ...](#) *La Tribuna.hn...*

[Anuncian ampliación de campaña de vacunación contra influenza ...](#) *Proceso Digital...*

## **México**

[Aplican vacuna contra la influenza en presidencia de San Pedro](#) *El Siglo Durango ---*

[Va campaña de vacunación contra influenza en Álvaro Obregón](#) *El Universal ...*

[Un Experto en Enfermedades Infecciosas de Packard Children's ...](#) *La Opinión...*

[Meningitis en Princeton obliga importación de vacunas](#) *La Opinión...*

[Realizan campaña de vacunación en penales](#) *La Voz de la Frontera – OEM...*

[Aplican más de 10 mil vacunas en la región](#) *El Sol de San Luis...*

[Llevarán vacunas a centros de salud](#) *El Siglo de Torreón ...*

[Aplicarán más de 100 mil vacunas](#) *Diario El Mundo de Orizaba (blog)...*

## **Perú**

[Vacunación es gratuita en todos los establecimientos de salud del ...](#) *Andina...*

[Vacunación es gratuita en todos los establecimientos de salud del ...](#) *Revista Generación ...*

[Baja asistencia a vacuna](#) *Pro y Contra ...*

[Campaña de vacunación canina en riesgo de fracasar, informa Red ...](#) *El Ferrol de Chimbote...*

## **Venezuela**

[CEI Maestra Belén San Juan recibe jornada de vacunación de Las ...](#) *EntornoInteligente...*

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