Sel-Sel
BOLETÍN NOTICIOSO SEMANAL
(Vacunas e inmunizaciones *Biotecnología *Industria Médico Farmacéutica *Salud pública)
Vicepresidencia de Investigación y Desarrollo (VPID)
FINLAY INSTITUTO

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Foto: Lic. Belkis Romeu e Instituto Finlay

Nueva Serie. Número 166
Semana 131214 - 191214
La Habana, Cuba.

"Como prometió Fidel, en junio del 2001, cuando dijo: ¡Volverán!, arribaron hoy a nuestra Patria, Gerardo, Ramón y Antonio." Raúl

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"Desde mi elección como Presidente de los Consejos de Estado y de Ministros, he reiterado en múltiples ocasiones, nuestra disposición a sostener con el gobierno de los Estados Unidos un diálogo respetuoso, basado en la igualdad soberana, para tratar los más diversos temas de forma recíproca, sin menoscabo a la independencia nacional y la autodeterminación de nuestro pueblo… Resultado de un diálogo al más alto nivel, que incluyó una conversación telefónica que sostuve ayer con el Presidente Barack Obama, se ha podido avanzar en la solución de algunos temas de interés para ambas naciones… Esta decisión del Presidente Obama, merece el respeto y reconocimiento de nuestro pueblo. … Proponemos al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos adoptar medidas mutuas para mejorar el clima bilateral y avanzar hacia la normalización de los vínculos entre nuestros países, basados en los principios del Derecho Internacional y la Carta de las Naciones Unidas… Cuba reitera su disposición a sostener cooperación en los organismos multilaterales, como la Organización de Naciones Unidas… Los progresos alcanzados en los intercambios sostenidos demuestran que es posible encontrar solución a muchos problemas… Como hemos repetido, debemos aprender el arte de convivir, de forma civilizada, con nuestras diferencias…"

Raúl Castro Ruz, La Habana, 17 de diciembre de 2014. Fragmentos de su alocución.

"Indeed, we've seen the benefits of cooperation between our countries before. It was a Cuban, Carlos Finlay, who discovered that mosquitoes carry yellow fever; his work helped Walter Reed fight it. Cuba has sent hundreds of health care workers to Africa to fight Ebola, and I believe American and Cuban health care workers should work side by side to stop the spread of this deadly disease."

Barak Obama, 17 de diciembre de 2014, Washington D.C., Estados Unidos de América.

XIII CUMBRE ALBA – TCP

(La Habana, 14 de diciembre de 2014)

Declaración Final de la *XIII Cumbre ALBA-TCP* y conmemoración de su *X Aniversario.* En la *Declaración Final* de la *XIII Cumbre de la Alianza Bolivariana* para los Pueblos de Nuestra América-Tratado de Comercio de los Pueblos (ALBA-TCP) se aprobaron 43 acuerdos y expresó el compromiso con la consolidación y el desarrollo del mecanismo de integración. *[Editado]…*

Diario Granma, Autor: XIII Cumbre ALBA-TCP | internet@granma.cu, 14 de diciembre de 2014…

DECLARACIÓN FINAL DE LA XIII CUMBRE DE LA ALIANZA BOLIVARIANA PARA LOS PUEBLOS DE NUESTRA AMÉRICA-TRATADO DE COMERCIO DE LOS PUEBLOS (ALBA-TCP) Y CONMEMORACIÓN DE SU X ANIVERSARIO.

Los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de los países miembros de la Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América - Tratado de Comercio de los Pueblos (ALBA-TCP), nos reunimos en La Habana, el 14 de diciembre de 2014, para conmemorar el X Aniversario de la Alianza, organismo de integración genuinamente latinoamericana y caribeña, sustentado en principios de solidaridad, justicia social, cooperación y complementariedad económica, fruto de la voluntad política y de la profunda vocación integracionista de los Comandantes Fidel Castro Ruz y Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías.

De igual manera, celebramos el XX Aniversario del primer encuentro en La Habana de estos dos grandes líderes de nuestros pueblos, fieles exponentes y defensores del legado de los libertadores de América Latina y el Caribe.

Expresamos nuestro firme compromiso con la consolidación y el desarrollo del ALBA-TCP y la lucha por la segunda y definitiva independencia de América Latina y el Caribe, en consonancia con los ideales de nuestros próceres, en un complejo contexto regional caracterizado por una ofensiva del capitalismo transnacional globalizado y el imperialismo estadounidense, que pretenden desestabilizar y derrocar gobiernos progresistas democráticamente elegidos por sus pueblos.

Convencidos de que el ALBA-TCP constituye hoy un inexpugnable baluarte en la defensa de la soberanía de los pueblos de la región y de las naciones del Sur, acordamos:

1. Ratificar los principios de solidaridad, cooperación genuina y complementariedad entre nuestros países, en el aprovechamiento racional y en función del bienestar de nuestros pueblos, de sus recursos naturales -incluido su potencial energético-, en la formación integral e intensiva del capital humano que requiere nuestro desarrollo y en la atención a las necesidades y aspiraciones de nuestros hombres y

mujeres, proclamados en la Declaración Conjunta, firmada por los Comandantes Fidel Castro y Hugo Chávez, y en otros documentos.

22. Mantener y profundizar la cooperación solidaria con la hermana República de Haití y apoyar todos los esfuerzos de nuestra región y de otros países del mundo en función de la reconstrucción económica y social de la nación haitiana.

29. Apoyar la convocatoria de un Encuentro Mundial de Movimientos Sociales por la salvación de la Madre Tierra y para enfrentar y los efectos adversos del cambio climático, propuesta por el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, y que se celebrará en 2015 en ese hermano país.

30. Reiterar la importancia de las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC) para el desarrollo socioeconómico de los países miembros de la Alianza, y en ese sentido, desarrollar la cooperación en esta materia, en plena conformidad con los principios del derecho internacional, con el fin de potenciar su contribución al avance de la Agenda de Desarrollo y al mantenimiento de los logros del ALBA-TCP.

34. Felicitar las acciones conjuntas inmediatas adoptadas por el ALBA-TCP y CARICOM para prevenir y enfrentar la epidemia del ébola. Continuar coordinando nuestros esfuerzos en este sentido, y mantener un estricto seguimiento al cumplimiento de los acuerdos adoptados en la Cumbre Extraordinaria del ALBA-TCP sobre el ébola, celebrada en La Habana el pasado 20 de octubre.

35. Celebrar la entrada en vigor del Tratado Constitutivo del Centro Regulador de Medicamentos del ALBA-TCP y del Registro Grannacional de los Medicamentos de Uso Humano del ALBA-TCP (ALBAMED), a través del depósito del instrumento de ratificación realizado por el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, con lo cual se fortalece el compromiso de la Alianza en materia de salud, al contribuir a la accesibilidad de los medicamentos esenciales como derecho fundamental del ser humano.

36. Exhortar a los países miembros de la Alianza a conformar un Grupo de Trabajo que identifique los resultados de las investigaciones científicas y socialice las virtudes medicinales, culturales y alimenticias de la hoja de coca. Asimismo, reiterar la invitación a los países miembros del ALBA-TCP a realizar intercambios comerciales de los derivados lícitos de la hoja de coca, en el marco de la Convención Única de Estupefacientes de 1961, a fin de compartir los beneficios y valores que este producto aporta a la humanidad.

40. Convocar una reunión de los países del ALBA-TCP sobre la Misión Milagro en Caracas, en enero de 2015, para evaluar, planificar y proponer la ampliación de este programa.

42. Convocar al Consejo de Complementación Económica del ALBA-TCP el 23 de febrero de 2015, en La Habana, para analizar las propuestas que permitan impulsar las acciones en el ámbito económico de la organización.

43. Convocar a la realización de un Consejo Político del ALBA-TCP, el 24 de febrero de 2015, en La Habana, en el contexto de las celebraciones con motivo del 120 aniversario del reinicio de las luchas por la independencia de Cuba.

La Habana, 14 de diciembre de 2014.

Declaración Final de la XIII Cumbre ALBA-TCP y conmemoración de su X Aniversario…

CUBA NACIONALES

Vacunas

1. Elogia Díaz-Canel excelencia del *Centro de Inmunología Molecu*lar. Afirma el miembro del Buró Político del Comité Central del Partido y primer vicepresidente de los Consejos de Estado y de Ministros que el *Centro de Inmunología Molecular* es una institución de excelencia con aportes significativos en la investigación y en la creación de productos y servicios.

Diario Granma, Autor: Lino Luben Pérez/AIN | internet@granma.cu… 12 de diciembre de 2014… Foto: Yaimí Ravelo … LA HABANA… El *Centro de Inmunología Molecular (CIM)* es una institución de excelencia científico-tecnológica y empresarial, afirmó ayer en la capital Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez, miembro del Buró Político del Comité Central del Partido y primer vicepresidente de los Consejos de Estado y de Ministros. Uno de sus resultados más importantes es que ha hecho aportes en la investigación y en la creación de productos y servicios, dijo Díaz-Canel en el acto por el aniversario 20 de la entidad, efectuado en el Palacio de Convenciones de La Habana. Añadió que también ha contribuido a la formación integral de investigadores en la innovación y el desarrollo, e incluso ha incursionado en las complejidades del mercado internacional donde predomina la alta tecnología. Recordó que en este homenaje de dos décadas está presente la idea fundacional del Comandante en Jefe Fidel Castro, cuando inauguró el CIM el 5 de diciembre de 1994, y en medio de los rigores del periodo especial aseguró que resultaba una promesa de salud y bienestar para el pueblo, y de ingresos para la economía. Díaz-Canel entregó un diploma de reconocimiento a Ana María Vázquez, quien formó parte del equipo que en 1981 hizo el primer anticuerpo monoclonal en Cuba. A su vez, Georgina Bonilla Pimentel, secretaria general del Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Ciencia, dio el Sello Aniversario 75 de la Central de Trabajadores de Cuba a Ricardo Herrera, secretario del buró sindical del CIM. Agustín Lage, director del centro, señaló que llegan a su nuevo aniversario con amplia experiencia en el campo de los anticuerpos monoclonales y otras proteínas recombinantes para el diagnóstico y tratamiento del cáncer, y de enfermedades relacionadas con el sistema inmune. Los proyectos de investigación básica están concentrados en la inmunoterapia del carcinoma, en el desarrollo de vacunas moleculares, ingeniería de anticuerpos, celular, bioinformática y regulación de la respuesta inmune, especificó. Entre las personalidades invitadas al acto se encontraban familiares de los luchadores antiterroristas cubanos condenados injustamente en Estados Unidos.

Elogia Díaz-Canel excelencia del Centro de Inmunología Molecular…

Variadas

2. Una luz emergente en Cuba: la sabiduría.

Agencia Cubana de Noticias, Creado el Lunes, 15 Diciembre 2014 | Lino Luben Pérez… La Habana, 15 dic (AIN)… La convocatoria a *Programas y Proyectos de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (CTI)* constituyó un acontecimiento revelador este año en Cuba, porque el auge del conocimiento es un factor de éxito para lograr una sociedad moderna y eficiente. El llamamiento se extenderá hasta 2016 y su proyección está muy vinculada con el progreso estratégico a mediano y largo plazo de la nación, en particular para sostener y expandir la biotecnología, producción médico-farmacéutica, industria del software e informatización y otras de carácter esencial. Sin creernos "el ombligo del mundo", lo cierto es que la batalla económica requiere también de un fuerte componente de ciencia, tecnología e innovación para la formación de bienes y servicios de alto valor agregado - creado por la inteligencia humana - ante la dramática escasez que tiene Cuba de recursos naturales. Un ejemplo ilustra las expectativas solo en el campo de productos y servicios de la biotecnología, donde la productividad promedio anual en el Centro de Inmunología Molecular supera los 150 mil pesos, pero la nacional es apenas de 10 mil. El hecho de que se insista en 2015 en semejante estrategia está basado en sorprendentes resultados científicos, como los demostrados por el Órgano Superior de Dirección Económica (OSDE) *BioCubafarma*. El impacto de su introducción en la práctica, la preservación del capital humano y aumento de los ingresos por las exportaciones, influencia en la macroeconomía y su inserción en el mercado mundial, son elementos nada despreciables para el sistema empresarial cubano y su

actualización. Bajo esa concepción, los centros para el Control Estatal de Medicamentos, Equipos y Dispositivos Médicos y el Nacional Coordinador de Ensayos Clínicos, recibieron una novedosa sede en julio pasado en el municipio de Playa. Cuba es el único país que tiene un sistema de salud estrechamente relacionado con la investigación y el desarrollo en ciclo cerrado, dijo Margaret Chan, directora de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS), tras cortar la cinta de apertura de ambas instituciones. Coincidentemente, autoridades cubanas y chinas inauguraron una moderna planta para la elaboración de diagnosticadores de glucosa a fin de contribuir al autocontrol de la Diabetes Mellitus en el país, con capacidad productiva anual de 20 millones de biosensores de glucosa y posibilidades de aumentarla. Desde luego, este es un botón de muestra del sistema nacional de salud, muy relacionado con la conservación y rehabilitación del medio ambiente y, por su condición de pequeño Estado insular del Caribe, en Cuba se jerarquizan estudios de protección y alerta temprana. En materia de prevención, mitigación y adaptación ante huracanes, sequías, intensas lluvias, penetraciones del mar o sismos, el sistema de medidas del Estado Mayor Nacional de la Defensa Civil ratificó su reconocimiento internacional en 2014. Representantes de organismos internacionales lo reiteraron en el Taller Regional de Reducción de Riesgo de Desastres en El Caribe, efectuado en La Habana, donde afloraron de nuevo los impresionantes recursos humanos creados por la Revolución.

Una luz emergente en Cuba: la sabiduría …

3. Holguín acoge Feria Comercial de *LABIOFAM*.

Radio Reloj, La Habana, Publicado el miércoles, 17 de diciembre de 2014 | *Redacción Central*… Holguín, Cuba. - El Grupo Empresarial Labiofam inauguró este martes en la oriental ciudad de Holguín *la V Feria Nacional LABIOFAM,* con la exposición de más de 100 productos de origen natural. Juana Navarrete, directora de Comunicación de esa entidad, declaró que el evento tiene como objetivo promover en las sociedades, las características y peculiaridades de sus líneas de productos y comercializarlos. Entre los renglones de mayor aceptación se encuentran medicamentos veterinarios, biofertilizantes, bioplagicidas, suplementos dietéticos, cosméticos y artículos para la limpieza y el aseo personal; los derivados se concentran en detergentes, cremas, natillas, líquidos y productos lácteos. La expoventa del Grupo Empresarial Labiofam en Holguín, que se extenderá hasta el próximo domingo, cuenta con alrededor de 20 stands, donde están representadas las provincias de La Habana, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Ciego de Ávila, Camagüey, Holguín y Guantánamo.

Holguín acoge Feria Comercial de LABIOFAM…

4. Matanzas: Escorpiones en pro de la salud humana.

Agencia Cubana de Noticias, Creado el Martes, 16 Diciembre 2014 | Roberto Jesús Hernández Hernández| Foto: AIN … La extracción de toxina procedente de unos 15 mil 600 animales en el Escorpionario, ubicado en la ciudad de Matanzas, tributa a la fabricación del VIDATOX 30 CH por parte del Grupo Empresarial LABIOFAM, medicamento eficaz en el tratamiento antitumoral. Enclavado en el Instituto Preuniversitario Vocacional de Ciencias Exactas Carlos Marx, el centro involucra a alumnos bajo la tutela de expertos en la manipulación de los alacranes, cuyo veneno contiene proteínas con propiedades analgésicas y antiinflamatorias. Saúl Santana, especialista principal de la instalación, comentó que consta de dos áreas de cría e incluye un local de cuarentena para facilitar solo la recepción de ejemplares sanos, tomados del entorno natural con la precaución de no sobreexplotar sus poblaciones. Mediante estímulos eléctricos de baja intensidad, una vez al mes se realiza el ordeño de cada uno de los arácnidos, de los cuales se mantiene un cuidadoso registro que incluye, entre otros datos, la fecha de entrada y lugar de procedencia, explicó Santana. Detalló el investigador que los escorpiones proceden de zonas de captura situadas en la urbe yumurina y el municipio de Limonar, de la propia provincia matancera, a las cuales se devuelve la mayoría luego de concluido el periodo previsto para el aprovechamiento de su veneno. La existencia de un centro de reproducción de entomófagos y entomopatógenos en la periferia de esta misma ciudad, garantiza a los animales de la especie *Rhopalurus junceus,* endémica de Cuba, la dieta a base de larvas ricas en nutrientes necesarios para su sustento. Isbel González, directora de investigación y desarrollo de LABIOFAM, precisó que el VIDATOX 30 CH se encuentra en la actualidad registrado en más de una decena de países, tales como Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, México, Laos, Sudáfrica y Nigeria. Al decir de González, el producto bioterapéutico marca la diferencia para muchas personas aquejadas de diferentes tipos de cáncer pues, si bien no es una cura para la enfermedad, si contribuye a mejorar significativamente la calidad de vida de los pacientes.

Matanzas: Escorpiones en pro de la salud humana…

5. Expende *LABIOFAM* efectivo regulador biológico natural.

Agencia Cubana de Noticias, Creado el Viernes, 19 Diciembre 2014 08:01 | Claudia Patricia Domínguez del Río| Foto: www.labiofam.cu … Holguín, 19 dic (AIN)… El *Biorat,* efectivo regulador biológico para el control de los roedores, es uno de los productos que comercializa por estos días en Holguín el grupo empresarial cubano Labiofam, en la quinta edición de su feria nacional. Con una gran demanda en la sociedad, este derivado natural está constituido por el cultivo bacteriano de *Salmonella enteritidis,* el cual posee una sustancia nociva para la vida de ratas y ratones. El Biorat se presenta en bolsas selladas que solo deberán abrirse en el momento de su utilización y actúa como un cebo apropiado para el olfato y paladar de estos animales, mientras que su forma granulada incentiva en ellos la ingestión. Se recomienda aplicar de 25 a 50 gramos con una distancia de hasta cinco metros, preferentemente, en horas de la tarde y en aquellos lugares donde se observó su presencia, evitando que el veneno sea afectado por la humedad o la incidencia de la luz solar. La entidad lleva ya más de 20 años prestando servicios de control vectorial dentro y fuera de la isla a través del empleo de este producto, sobre todo, a causa de sus características inocuas tanto para el hombre como para otras especies. Esta experiencia comercial tuvo sus inicios en 2010 con muestras y ventas en Expocuba por espacio de 45 días y a partir de este año se extendió hacia las provincias de Santiago de Cuba y Holguín, cuyo proyecto se extenderá anualmente a otros territorios del país.

Expende LABIOFAM efectivo regulador biológico natural…

6. Cuba transita por favorable situación higiénico-sanitaria.

Prensa Latina, La Habana, 17 dic (PL)… El ministro de Salud Pública de Cuba, Roberto Morales Ojeda, indicó hoy que el país transita por una situación higiénico-epidemiológica favorable, y existen todas las condiciones para cortar la transmisión de dengue presente en algunos territorios. Se observa una disminución en el número de focos del mosquito aedes aegypti, así como un descenso en los casos de dengue, explicó Morales, al intervenir en la Comisión de Salud y Deporte del IV Período de Sesiones de la VIII Legislatura de la Asamblea Nacional del Poder Popular. Sin embargo, destacó que se debe insistir en la educación sanitaria, y es imprescindible la participación de todos los sectores y en particular de la población. Hace falta percepción de riesgo y autocuidado personal, no basta con la labor de los trabajadores de salud. Además, la ciudadanía tiene que ver el dengue como una enfermedad grave, capaz de provocar la muerte, manifestó. Tenemos herramientas para lograr que se cumpla lo establecido, y en ese sentido hemos dado pasos, hay una mayor atención a los problemas sanitarios, pues se ha incrementado la exigencia, pero no es suficiente, aseveró Morales. Con una mayor cultura higiénica podrá continuar disminuyendo el canal endémico de la nación, y tendremos un 2015 en mejores condiciones, manifestó. Por su parte, el viceministro de salud, José Angel Portal, señaló que la situación epidemiológica nacional está directamente influenciada por la complejidad internacional, caracterizada por la aparición de enfermedades transmisibles emergentes y re-emergentes, y con un mayor riesgo de introducción en la isla de la influenza pandémica, el virus del Chikungunya, paludismo, ébola, entre otros. El dengue afecta a la mayoría de las naciones de la región y el cólera se mantiene en el contexto, manifestó. Señaló que son las afecciones crónicas no trasmisibles, en particular el cáncer y las cardiovasculares, las dos primeras causas de muerte en el país, y el tabaquismo y el envejecimiento (18,3 por ciento de los cubanos mayores de 60 años), los factores que más influyen en la mortalidad. En cuanto a la enfermedad diarreica aguda hubo una disminución en el número de enfermos, no hay provincia en epidemia, ni alarma, aún cuando existen algunos municipios del país con alguna incidencia.

Cuba transita por favorable situación higiénico-sanitaria…

CUBA INTERNACIONALES

Vacunas

7. FRANCIA – EE.UU. - *ABIVAX,* un *Socio Privilegiado* de la industria cubana de las ciencias de la vida cubana, saluda la iniciativa de renovar las relaciones entre los EE.UU. y Cuba.

ABIVAX, a Privileged Partner of the Cuban Life Science Industry, Welcomes Initiative to Renew Relations Between the USA and Cuba … PARIS, December 18, 2014 /PRNewswire/… *ABIVAX*, a leading clinical stage biotech company developing and commercialising anti-viral compounds and human vaccines, is pleased to see the new initiative by President Obama and Raul Castro to renew diplomatic relations between the USA and Cuba. ABIVAX believes that

this will facilitate access to the important discoveries that have been made by life science researchers in Cuba. ABIVAX has long recognised the quality of the life science research that has been conducted in Cuba for decades. The Company has developed strong relationships with several key life science institutes in Cuba, with the result that ABIVAX has been able to sign a number of deals that have given it access to a range of vaccines that it intends to develop and commercialise for important markets outside Cuba. These deals are with the Cuban Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB) (Havana, Cuba) and the Finlay Institute (Havana, Cuba). The links with CIGB have led to the in-licensing of ABX203, a novel therapeutic vaccine for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B. ABIVAX is planning to begin a pivotal Phase 2/3 trial with ABX203 in Asia, Australia and New Zealand in the coming weeks. This trial is expected to recruit 230 patients across 35 clinical centres. ABIVAX believes that ABX203 could significantly improve the treatment options for the 350 million patients worldwide with the disease. ABIVAX has recently signed a deal with the Finlay Institute. Under the terms of this agreement, ABIVAX has gained exclusive and non-exclusive distribution rights for three vaccines currently marketed successfully by the Finlay Institute in Cuba. These vaccines target typhoid, meningococcal disease (groups B & C), and leptospirosis. Meningococcus group B vaccine has been the first authorised vaccine targeting this disease, and 100 million doses have already been applied. ABIVAX will have rights to commercialise these products in a range of countries in Asia, including India, Indonesia and the Philippines, and Latin America, including Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay. As a result, ABIVAX has gained distribution rights to a number of exciting opportunities including typhoid in India, which is a market estimated to be worth over $600 million per annum. The Finlay Institute will be responsible for the cost competitive production of all three vaccines. Prof. Hartmut Ehrlich, M.D., CEO of ABIVAX, said: "*We have long recognised the quality of the cutting edge life science research that is conducted in Cuba. This has led to the important deals that we have with the CIGB and the Finlay Institute, which are central to ABIVAX' strategy to become a global leader in the anti-virals and vaccines. We are looking forward to using our strong relations with Cuba to gain access to further projects that will provide us with additional opportunities to bring novel therapies to patients around the world.*" Dr. Philippe Pouletty, M.D., Chairman of ABIVAX, added: "*The initiative that President Obama and Raul Castro have taken to normalise relations between the USA and Cuba is an important development for healthcare globally and for the life science industry in Cuba. I am confident that ABIVAX, with its very close links to the Cuban life science industry, will be a major beneficiary of this important political initiative.*" In addition to these capabilities, ABIVAX capitalises on French biotech excellence, with its proprietary anti-viral platform based on cutting edge technologies including RNA-protein interaction interference. As the lead candidate from this platform, ABIVAX' ABX464 is a novel small molecule against HIV with a number of important potential competitive advantages. ABX464 has been through a successful first-in-man trial in healthy volunteers, that assessed pharmacokinetic properties and biological safety. ABIVAX plans to start a Phase 2 study in patients with HIV in the coming months. This platform has the potential to generate further proprietary breakthrough therapies to address a broad range of viral targets. *About ABIVAX:* ABIVAX is a leading clinical stage biotech company focused on becoming a global leader in the discovery, development and commercialisation of anti-viral compounds and human vaccines to treat some of the world's most important infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B. ABIVAX has 2 compounds in clinical stage research: ABX464 a novel small molecule against HIV with a number of important potential competitive advantages, and ABX203, a therapeutic vaccine candidate that could be a cure for chronic hepatitis B. The broader ABIVAX portfolio includes additional anti-viral compounds and vaccines that may enter the clinical stage in the coming 12-18 months. ABX464 has been developed using ABIVAX' anti-viral platform that allows the Company to address a broad range of viral targets. ABIVAX has access to a number of cutting edge technologies including RNA-protein interaction Interference, B cell and cytotoxic TH1 cell amplification which it is using to generate proprietary breakthrough therapies to help patients clear important pathogenic viruses. Headquartered in Paris, France, ABIVAX conducts its research and development in Évry (France) and Montpellier (France). In addition, ABIVAX benefits from long term partnerships with the Cuban Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Havana, Cuba), The Finlay Institute (Havana, Cuba), the British Columbia Cancer Agency (Vancouver, Canada), the CNRS (Montpellier, France), the Scripps Research Institute (La Jolla, CA, USA), the University of Chicago (Chicago, IL, USA), Brigham Young University (Provo, UT, USA) and the Institut Pasteur (Paris, France). ABIVAX intends to pursue further business development opportunities to access commercial products as part of its overall corporate strategy. ABIVAX was founded by Dr. Philippe Pouletty, M.D. , managing partner at Truffle Capital. For more information, please visit the company's website: http://www.ABIVAX.com... *Contacts: ABIVAX, Prof. Hartmut J. Ehrlich, CEO, Press Relations, Citigate Dewe Rogerson, Laurence Bault - Lucie Larguier (Paris), David Dible (London), laurence.bault@citigate.fr / david.dible@citigatedr.co.uk ... +33-1-53-32-84-78 / +44-20-7282-2949... SOURCE ABIVAX...*

ABIVAX, a Privileged Partner of the Cuban Life Science Industry, Welcomes Initiative to Renew ...

Variadas

8. *UNICEF* - Agradece *Unicef* apoyo urgente y humano de Cuba a países con ébola.

Prensa Latina, Malabo, 13 dic (PL)… La representante para África Central del Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (Unicef), Brigitte Helali, agradeció aquí el apoyo urgente y humano que Cuba brinda hoy con sus profesionales a países azotados por el virus del Ébola. Estamos realizando una serie de encuentros con naciones que ofrecen una efectiva cooperación como es el caso de Cuba, para tenerlos en cuenta el próximo año en los programas que ejecutará la Unicef de ayuda a naciones africanas, dijo Helali a ser recibida por el embajador de La Habana en Malabo, Pedro Doña. De esta manera, precisó, se podrá emprender una colaboración tripartita con los fondos que logra obtener la Unicef de los países donantes. La funcionaria, con residencia en Dakar, reconoció el avance constante y los resultados de la isla caribeña en el tema de la salud y en especial la atención a mujeres embarazadas y niños menores de cinco años. También a los que necesitan atención especial por alguna discapacidad, programas que se pueden analizar entre la Unicef, Cuba y Guinea Ecuatorial. Explicó que durante su vista a este país africano analiza además un conjunto de programas que se pueden ampliar y reforzar como la atención a mujeres grávidas, a niños menores de cinco años, personas con alguna discapacidad y en el área de educación de adultos. Reiteró su agradecimiento por la atención y cortesía del diplomático cubano, la colaboración de la isla con Unicef en Guinea Ecuatorial y otros países, así como con otras agencias del mecanismo de las Naciones Unidas. Acompañó a la visitante Alejandro Escalona, especialista de la oficina de la Unicef en Guinea Ecuatorial. En septiembre pasado el secretario general de la ONU, Ban Ki-moon, agradeció la contribución de Cuba a los esfuerzos internacionales para enfrentar la epidemia de Ébola que azota a África Occidental. Ante el reclamo de la ONU de apoyo global para frenar la epidemia, el país caribeño envío a Sierra Leona un contingente de 165 especialistas (62 médicos y 103 enfermeros).

Agradece Unicef apoyo urgente y humano de Cuba a países con ébola…

9. ARGELIA - Cuba y Argelia amplían lazos de cooperación. Firman ambos países convenios de cooperación en áreas como el turismo, la salud y la producción de medicamentos.

Diario Granma, Autor: Laura Prada | internet@granma.cu… 19 de diciembre de 2014 … Con la firma de importantes acuerdos específicos para el desarrollo de la cooperación en la esfera del Turismo y en la producción de medicamentos culminó exitosamente la XIX Sesión de la Comisión Intergubernamental cubano-argelina. La firma del Acta Final de esta Comisión Intergubernamental estuvo presidida por el ministro de Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera de Cuba (Mincex), Rodrigo Malmierca Díaz y el ministro de Salud, Población y Reforma Hospitalaria argelino, Abdelmalek Boudiaf. Ambos países se pusieron de acuerdo para profundizar la cooperación ya existente en el área de salud, en las ramas de la oncología y la atención a madres y niños, y ampliarla a otros nuevos sectores sumamente importantes como los recursos hidráulicos, el reinicio del intercambio en materia deportiva y la agricultura, entre otros. En el informe leído por el secretario de la Comisión por la parte cubana, Alexis Martínez, director de Política Comercial con África y Medio Oriente del Mincex, especificó que en el próximo año se espera diversificar y llevar a un mayor nivel las relaciones entre ambos países en el campo de la cooperación. El ministro argelino, Abdelmalek Boudiaf, clasificó de muy buenos los resultados obtenidos y el plan de trabajo para los próximos dos años. Así mismo dijo que esperan con ansias la próxima XX Comisión mixta, a desarrollarse en ese país norafricano. Cuba y Argelia mantienen vínculos de cooperación desde el año 1963, sobre todo en materia de salud, y en la actualidad se encuentran más de 800 especialistas en varios centros de oftalmología, oncología y atención primaria, además de las relaciones históricas entre los líderes Fidel y Raúl Castro con el presidente Abdelaziz Buteflika.

Cuba y Argelia amplían lazos de cooperación…

MUNDO

Vacunas

10. MUNDO – La OMS dedica la Semana Mundial de Vacunación 2015 cerrar la brecha entre países de la inmunización.

Telecinco.es, 17.12.14 | *EUROPA PRESS* | *MADRID …* La Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) ha anunciado que la Semana Mundial de Vacunación 2015, que tendrá como lema 'Cierra la brecha de la inmunización', tendrá como objetivo alcanzar la equidad mundial en los niveles de inmunización, La semana, que se celebra del 24 al 30 abril 2015, pretende voler a promover el uso de vacunas para proteger a las personas de todas las edades contra la enfermedad, ya que evita que entre 2 y 3 millones de muertes cada año. La Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) ha anunciado que la Semana Mundial de Vacunación 2015, que tendrá como lema 'Cierra la brecha de la inmunización', tendrá como objetivo alcanzar la equidad mundial en los niveles de inmunización. La semana, que se celebra del 24 al 30 abril 2015, pretende voler a promover el uso de vacunas para proteger a las personas de todas las edades contra la enfermedad, ya que evita que entre 2 y 3 millones de muertes cada año. Lamentablemente, 1 de cada 5 niños sigue sin ser inmunizado. En 2013, se estima que 21,8 millones de niños no recibieron vacunas que salvan vidas. UN suministro inadecuado de las vacunas, la falta de acceso a servicios de salud, la falta de información precisa sobre la inmunización y el apoyo político y financiero insuficiente, juegan un papel importante. Con la campaña de 2015, la OMS quiere lanzar un mensaje renovado a nivel mundial, regional y nacional para que se haga un esfuerzo para acelerar la acción en favor de la vacunación, y para aumentar la conciencia y mejorar los servicios de entrega de la vacunación. La campaña se engloba dentro el Plan de Acción Mundial de Vacunas (GVAP) -- respaldado por los 194 Estados miembros de la Asamblea Mundial de la Salud en mayo de 2012--, que se fijó como objetivo evitar millones de muertes en 2020 a través del acceso universal a las vacunas para las personas en todas las comunidades. Concretamente, mediante del GVAP se pretende fortalecer la inmunización sistemática para alcanzar las metas de cobertura de vacunación; acelerar el control de las enfermedades prevenibles por vacunación con la erradicación de la polio como el primer hito; introducir vacunas nuevas y mejoradas; y fomentar la investigación y el desarrollo para la próxima generación de vacunas y tecnologías.

La OMS dedica la Semana Mundial de Vacunación 2015 cerrar la brecha entre países de la …

11. ARGENTINA – La vacuna contra el meningococo se incorporará al calendario nacional en 2015. En San Javier se realizó la reunión de la *Comisión Nacional de Inmunizaciones*, donde participó el ministro de Salud Pública de la provincia, Pablo Yedlin. *En la oportunidad se discutieron la incorporación de vacunas al calendario nacional…*

Primerafuente.com.ar, Domingo 14 de Diciembre de 2014… "En esta primera sesión discutimos la incorporación de la vacuna contra el meningococo y cabe destacar que ningún país del mundo ha incorporado a sus carnets oficiales esta vacuna" afirmó el titular de la cartera de salud. Mientras que informo que Argentina tiene una alta carga de esta enfermedad, casi 300 casos al año con una mortalidad muy alta: "casi 30 chicos fallecen y muchos quedan con severas discapacidades, a veces amputaciones de los miembros. Es una enfermedad muy grave". "En esta reunión se trata de decidir cuál es la vacuna, porque cada país tiene su serotipo distinto, en Argentina por ejemplo circulan dos serotipos, también se trata de resolver en qué meses incorporarla a un esquema de vacunas complejo, porque tenemos muchas. Hay que evaluar si ponerla junto a la vacuna de los dos meses o generar una fecha nueva de vacunación a los tres", afirmó Yedlin. "Al respecto podemos adelantar que la decisión ha sido unánime y se incorporará la vacuna tetravalente contra el meningococo a partir del año que viene entre los tres, cinco y 15 meses con refuerzo". Por otra parte, el ministro aseguró que se continúa vacunando contra el VPH a todas las adolescentes, durante este año se pasó a dos dosis y refuerzo a los seis meses. Asimismo, Yedlin afirmó que existen vacunas para todas las edades: bebés, adultos, embarazadas, niñas de 11 años, entre otras.

En 2015 la vacuna contra el meningococo se incorporará al calendario nacional… La vacuna contra el meningococo se incorporará al calendario nacional en 2015…

12. SUIZA – CANADÁ – EE.UU. – Investigadores suizos interrumpen ensayos clínicos con un candidato vacunal contra el virus Ébola, desarrollado por especialistas de Canadá y los EE.UU., por dolores articulares en los voluntarios sanos. *Joint Pain Interrupts Ebola Vaccine Trial…*

NBCNews.com, December 11, 2014… Swiss researchers say they have halted one of several trials of an Ebola vaccine because some volunteers complained of pain in their hands and feet. The trial was stopped as a precaution after 59 people were vaccinated, the University of Geneva Hospital said in a statement. This vaccine is made using an animal virus called vesicular stomach virus, or VSV, genetically engineered with a piece of Ebola virus. It was developed by Canadian and U.S. scientists and has been licensed to *NewLink Genetics Corp.* Merck, which is developing the vaccine with NewLink, said it's not clear if the joint pain is caused by the vaccine. But the trial is meant to show the vaccine is safe, and the researchers are being cautious. "We are aware that a Phase I study being conducted by the University Hospitals of Geneva site has been placed on a temporary hold by the Data Safety

Monitoring Board for the VSV Ebola Consortium, as a precautionary measure, following the occurrence of transient complaints of joint pain in small number of study volunteers receiving higher dose levels of the vaccine," Merck said in a statement. "These events have not been reported at any of the other clinical sites," the company added. "We understand the level of vaccine being administered in the trial, which is being conducted at a number of other sites, will proceed using lower doses of the vaccine." More than 18,000 people in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea have been infected with the Ebola virus and more than 6,500 have died from it. Governments have pushed ahead with development of several Ebola vaccines because of the emergency. Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, said Thursday its board has voted to commit as much as $300 million to buy Ebola vaccines, and spend as much as $90 million to help countries distribute them. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says virtually any vaccine can cause side-effects, and joint pain is a known side-effect of many vaccines, including the HPV vaccine that protects against cancer, the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine and the rabies vaccine.

Joint Pain Interrupts Ebola Vaccine Trial…

13. CHINA – Vacuna china contra el Ébola en fase de prueba. China anunció este jueves que una vacuna contra el Ébola lograda por investigadores de la Academia Militar de Ciencias Médicas recibió aprobación para ser probada en humanos.

Diario Granma, Autor: Redacción Digital | internet@granma.cu, 18 de diciembre de 2014… China anunció este jueves que una vacuna contra el Ébola lograda por investigadores de la Academia Militar de Ciencias Médicas recibió aprobación para ser probada en humanos y combate la cepa que ataca África Occidental. De acuerdo con un comunicado del Departamento de Logística General del Ejército Popular de Liberación de China y citado por PL, la vacuna tiene forma de polvo seco congelado que se mantiene estable al menos por dos semanas en temperaturas de hasta 37 grados centígrados. De acuerdo con investigadores esta propiedad permite que la droga sea apropiada para la región occidental de África y pueda producirse a gran escala, destaca la agencia Xinhua.

Vacuna china contra el Ébola en fase de prueba…

14. EE.UU. – ¿Cómo se ensaya una vacuna contra el virus Ébola? Científicos en África Occidental están corriendo para determinar qué estrategia de inmunización podría ser la más efectiva para contener la epidemia. ***How do you test an Ebola vaccine? Scientists in West Africa are racing to determine what immunization strategies could be most effective to contain the epidemic…***

Nature, Ewen Callaway, 18 December 2014… As the West African Ebola epidemic enters its second year small batches of experimental vaccines are on the cusp of reaching people in the affected countries. *Nature* tackles the questions that will determine whether vaccines play a role in ending the current epidemic — and can prevent future flare-ups. What Ebola vaccines are being developed? Two vaccines are leading contenders to be deployed in West Africa early next year. The furthest along is one co-developed by London-based drug firm GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) and the US National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID) in Bethesda, Maryland. Their vaccine is made of an inactivated chimpanzee cold-causing adenovirus (called ChAd3) that has been engineered to produce an Ebola protein. The second leading candidate is a vaccine from NewLink Genetics in Ames, Iowa. This is made from a weakened but active livestock virus, known as VSV. It was licensed in November to the New Jersey drug company Merck. A third possibility combines two vaccines: a 'prime' made from a different chimp adenovirus, developed by US drug firm Johnson & Johnson and NIAID, and a 'booster' made by Bavarian Nordic in Denmark that is composed of a poxvirus that expresses an Ebola protein and given several weeks later. Are they safe? Many vaccines come with side effects, and Ebola inoculations are no different. "We're not seeing anything on the safety side that's unexpected," says Ripley Ballou, head of GSK's Ebola vaccine programme in Rixensart, Belgium. The NewLink–Merck vaccine could pose greater safety concerns because it is made of a live virus that, although weakened (or 'attenuated'), can still divide in the body. On 11 December, a safety trial of 59 volunteers who received this vaccine was halted one week early, after four patients reported pain in their hands and feet. University Hospital in Geneva, Switzerland, which is running the trial, said that it would resume on 5 January 2015 with a maximum of 15 volunteers. Merck says that the Geneva trial will procede with lower doses. Meanwhile, other trials are testing a range of doses. How will these vaccines be tested? Only efficacy trials — slated for next year in Liberia and Sierra Leone — can determine whether a vaccine can prevent Ebola infection. But researchers are scouring data from safety trials to identify the doses and regimens that offer the best chances of working. Those decisions will be made by mid-January, according to Ballou. One big question is whether the GSK–NIAID vaccine will need to be accompanied with a booster shot (such as the one manufactured by Bavarian Nordic). Monkeys that were protected

from Ebola infection by a similar vaccine had received a booster. But a single-shot regimen would be simpler to administer during the current epidemic in West Africa, as well as future Ebola outbreaks. Adrian Hill, a vaccine scientist at the University of Oxford, UK, who is leading a safety trial of the GSK–NIAID vaccine in the United Kingdom, is a proponent of a booster. Tests of vaccines against other diseases have shown that boosters can drastically increase the levels of infection-battling antibodies and T cells, a type of white blood cell. On 12 December he told a Washington DC conference on Ebola immunology that Bavarian Nordic's booster worked as expected. Fourteen volunteers who got the booster several weeks after their first shot produced higher levels of antibodies within a week (compared with levels in their blood after the first vaccination) and these responses were similar to those seen in monkeys protected from Ebola. Hill says that a booster might be the only way to get an Ebola vaccine that prevents infection. Others, such as NIAID director Anthony Fauci, argue that a booster shot is important mostly for prolonging vaccine protection and that higher doses of the first shot should be effective in the short term. What's going on with trials in West Africa? Many details are still being hammered out, but at least two large-scale efficacy trials (phase 3 trials) are in the offing. The Liberia trial will probably enrol around 30,000 people living in Monrovia. The plan is for volunteers to be randomly assigned to receive either the GSK–NIAID vaccine, the NewLink–Merck vaccine or a saline-solution injection that will serve as a placebo control. But it is unclear how the suspension of the NewLink–Merck safety trial in Geneva will affect those plans. "If that means it is not going forward rapidly for safety reasons, it would impact on plans for the efficacy trial in Liberia," Hill says. One possibility is to delay this arm of the trial until additional safety tests are completed. A phase 3 trial of around 6,000 health-care workers in Sierra Leone is also in the planning stages. The current strategy is for all the volunteers to receive a vaccine (yet to be selected) in a phased roll-out. Researchers will determine whether the vaccine works by comparing infection rates among vaccinated and unvaccinated people. Officials are also discussing the possibility of a third efficacy trial to test whether a strategy known as ring vaccination can quell the epidemic. In this approach, patients living around a newly diagnosed case are vaccinated, in an attempt to prevent transmission. Will these trials include booster shots? A booster shot may not be needed for the GSK–NIAID vaccine in the Liberian trial, because volunteers living in the community are unlikely to be regularly exposed to Ebola over a long period of time, Ballou says. "I think it's important to know whether a single-dose vaccine is protective," he adds. "For widespread population usage, a one-dose vaccine is fantastic." Including a booster shot makes more sense among health workers, because they are facing a prolonged risk of infection, says Ballou. It will also be simpler to track down health workers for a second shot, compared to people in the general community. But no final decision has been made. One possibility is to give a booster to a subset of volunteers, so scientists can work out whether that regimen is any more effective at preventing Ebola infection, compared to a simpler single dose. Who will pay for the vaccines? On 11 December, GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance — a Geneva charity that helps low-income countries to afford vaccines — announced that it would commit up to US$300 million to purchase 12 million doses of Ebola vaccines, and up to another US$90 million to help roll out the vaccines and rebuild the health systems in Ebola-affected countries. These commitments depend on the World Health Organization recommending a vaccine for use. "I think it's hugely significant," says Ballou. "It's extremely encouraging to these countries to know if one of these vaccines works, there will be a mechanism to have them pre-ordered, stockpiled and made available." *Nature, doi:10.1038/nature.2014.16579…*

How do you test an Ebola vaccine? …

15. VIETNAM – REINO UNIDO – Una nueva vacuna antineumocócica para niños menores de dos años de edad será suministrada a los hospitales y facilidades de salud pública en Vietnam desde el primer trimestre de 2015, informó William Hausdorff, representante de *GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) Vietnam Co. Ltd.* ***Vietnam to have pneumococcal vaccine for children…***

VietNamNet Bridge – 14/12/2014… A new pneumococcal vaccine for children under two years old will be supplied for hospitals and healthcare facilities in Vietnam from the first quarter of next year, said William Hausdorff from GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) Vietnam Co. Ltd. The representative of GSK Vietnam said at a seminar on Sunday that studies on the new vaccine had taken 15 years, undergone clinical trials in many countries and allowed for use in 120 countries around the world. This is the first pneumococcal vaccine effective in children less than two years old, he told the seminar on pneumococcal disease held by GSK Vietnam, the Vietnam Association of Preventive Medicine and the HCMC Preventive Medicine Center. Truong Huu Khanh, head of the infection-nerve ward at Children's Hospital 1 in HCMC, said Vietnam is one of 15 countries with the highest estimated number of cases of pneumonia in the world. Previously, pneumococcal vaccine in Vietnam has just been used for children over two years old with a booster shot every three years due to no lasting effect, Khanh added. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that as many as half a million children under five years old died from pneumococcal disease. The infection can result in many life-threatening diseases such as bacterial meningitis, pneumonia, infection of blood (bacteremia), and sinusitis.

16. INTERNACIONAL – *Valneva AG* anuncia la publicación de los datos del ensayo clínico de Fase II con su candidato vacunal contra la tuberculosis, formulado con el adyuvante vacunal *H1/IC31®*. Los resultados de seguridad e inmunogenicidad resultaron satisfactorios en adultos infectados con VIH.

Valneva Announces Publication of First Phase II Data of Tuberculosis Vaccine Candidate Formulated with IC31® Adjuvant …

Pipelinereview.com, Published on Friday, 12 December 2014 … Clinical Trial in HIV-infected Adults Showed Good Safety and Immunogenicity… LYON, France I December 10, 2014 I **…** European biotechnology company Valneva SE ("Valneva") announced today that the Statens Serum Institut's (SSI) novel Tuberculosis (TB) vaccine candidate H1/IC31® formulated with Valneva's proprietary adjuvant IC31® showed good safety and immunogenicity in Phase II clinical trial in HIV-infected adults. The results of the randomized, double-blind, clinical phase II trial initiated and led by Prof Churchyard from the Aurum Institute NPC, South Africa, were published in an article written by Dr. Reither of the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (TPH) in the scientific online publication PLOS ONE*. The aim of the trial, which was conducted in South Africa and Tanzania, was to evaluate the immunogenicity and safety of two doses of the TB vaccine candidate H1/IC31® in 48 HIV-positive adults (between 18 and 55 years of age). According to the article, the vaccine candidate H1/IC31® was well tolerated and safe in HIV-infected adults with a CD4+ Lymphocyte count greater than 350 cells/mm3. It did not affect HIV viral load and induced a specific and durable immune response against TB. HIV-infected patients are more at risk than others to become infected with TB as their immune system is already weakened. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), TB is one of the leading causes of death among people living with HIV causing one fifth of all deaths. Thomas Lingelbach, President and Chief Executive Officer and Franck Grimaud, President and Chief Business Officer of Valneva commented, "These first Phase II results are very encouraging and further validate the performances of our proprietary IC31® adjuvant. We are very proud that our technology is playing a key role in the development of a much-needed novel efficient TB vaccine".

H1/IC31® is a recombinant subunit vaccine based on two important TB antigens (Ag85B and ESAT-6) developed by SSI and formulated with Valneva's proprietary adjuvant IC31®, ultimately targeted toward adults and adolescents.

SSI is conducting a second Phase II clinical study to assess the safety and immunogenicity of the H1/IC31® vaccine candidate in 240 adolescents. Further Phase I or I/II trials are also being conducted by SSI and their partners, including Sanofi Pasteur and

AERAS, with two other vaccine candidates formulated with Valneva's IC31® adjuvant. Valneva is entitled to receive a share of the profits coming from SSI's revenues related to the use of IC31®.

The PLOS ONE article is freely accessible online at: http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0114602

*Reither K, Katsoulis L, Beattie T, Gardiner N, Lenz N, et al. (2014) Safety and Immunogenicity of H1/IC31H, an Adjuvanted TB Subunit Vaccine, in HIV-Infected Adults with CD4+ Lymphocyte Counts Greater than 350 cells/mm3: A Phase II, Multi-Centre, Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial. PLoS ONE 9(12): e114602. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0114602

About Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a global public health problem. One third of humankind is infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M.tb), which according to the World Health Organization (WHO) led to almost 8.6 million new active TB cases and 1.3 million TB deaths in 2012. Mycobacterium bovis Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG), the only currently licensed TB vaccine, is effective in preventing severe progressive disease in children but has limited impact on pulmonary adult TB, the driving force of the TB global pandemic. Consequently, there is an urgent need to develop safe and efficacious TB vaccines to accelerate progress towards TB elimination.

About IC31®

Valneva's IC31® adjuvant is a unique synthetic adjuvant combining the immuno-stimulating properties of an antimicrobial peptide (KLK) and an oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN1a). Eight human clinical trials have shown IC31® to

be a safe and immunogenic adjuvant in study volunteers. Those receiving IC31® have reported good local tolerance with no systemic adverse effects during clinical studies.

About Valneva SE

Valneva is a European biotech company focused on vaccine development and antibody discovery. It was formed in 2013 through the merger of Intercell AG and Vivalis SA. Valneva's mission is to excel in both antibody discovery, and vaccine development and commercialization, either through in-house programs or in collaboration with industrial partners using innovative technologies developed by the company. Valneva generates diversified revenue from both its marketed product, a vaccine for the prevention of Japanese encephalitis (IXIARO®), commercial partnerships around a portfolio of product candidates (in-house and partnered), and licensed technology platforms (EB66® cell line, VIVA|Screen® antibody discovery technology, and the IC31® adjuvant) that are becoming widely adopted by the biopharmaceutical industry worldwide. Headquarted in Lyon, France, the company employs *approximately 270 people in France, Austria, Scotland, the United States, and Japan. www.valneva.com.*

SOURCE: Valneva

Valneva Announces Publication of First Phase II Data of Tuberculosis Vaccine Candidate ...

17. REINO UNIDO – *Vacunas contra el dengue posibles después del descubrimiento de un nuevo anticuerpo. Los anticuerpos podrían se usados para tratar el dengue o desarrollar una vacuna que sea efectiva contra las cuatro cepas del virus.* ***Dengue fever vaccine on the cards after novel antibody discovery. The antibodies could be used to treat dengue fever or develop a vaccine that works against all four strains of virus ...***

The Guardian, UK, Ian Sample, science editor, Monday 15 December 2014… A new class of antibody found in the blood of patients with dengue fever has boosted hopes for a vaccine against the virus, which debilitates millions and kills tens of thousands each year. Cases of dengue fever have soared in the past 50 years to nearly 100 million a year as improved transport and urbanisation have brought more people into contact with the mosquito-borne virus. While dengue infection often causes mild to high fever and lasts only a week or so, some patients develop dengue haemorrhagic fever, which is far more serious and kills about 22,000 people a year, many of them children. "The real problem with dengue is it occurs in an epidemic fashion, so it can paralyse healthcare systems when it comes through a big city, causing thousands of hospitalisations," said Gavin Screaton at Imperial College, London. "It's likely that without a vaccine this disease is not going to be controlled," he added. The researchers spotted the new group of antibodies while they were studying blood drawn from patients who picked up dengue infections in south-east Asia. They found that about a third of the immune reaction launched by each patient came from a new class of antibodies. Instead of latching on to a single protein on the virus surface − as usually happens − the new group of antibodies latches on to a molecular bridge that joins two virus proteins together. When antibodies bind to viruses, they make them targets for attack from the wider immune system. In tests described in the journal *Nature Immunology*, the researchers found that the newly identified antibodies were highly effective at fighting the dengue virus in mosquitoes and in patients. But more surprising, and useful for a vaccine, they also neutralised all of the different forms of the germ. There are four different strains of dengue virus. When a person becomes infected, their body will become immune to that strain, but they are still vulnerable to infection from the other three. Reinfection with a second strain of dengue substantially raises the risk of developing serious dengue haemorrhagic fever. The antibodies were effective against all four strains of the virus because they all share the molecular bridge the antibodies attach to. In follow-up work reported in the study, the scientists went on to manufacture a batch of the human antibodies. Once they have cleared trials, these could be used to treat dengue fever, or administered to protect people against the virus. But another approach is to synthesise the virus's molecular bridge in a form that can itself be used in a vaccine. Such a vaccine would protect against the infection by training the immune system to recognise the bridge and so attack any virus as soon as it enters the body. About 2.5 billion people − more than a third of the world's population − live in areas where dengue infection is a risk. The virus is endemic in at east 100 countries in the Americas, Africa, Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean.

Dengue fever vaccine on the cards after novel antibody discovery…

18. EE.UU. – La más reciente vacuna contra el virus del papiloma humano protege contra 9 cepas. ***Newest HPV Vaccine Protects Against 9 Strains…***

Forbes.com, 12/11/2014 … A vaccine to prevent five additional strains of human papillomavirus (HPV) than the current quadrivalent (4-strain) HPV vaccine was approved yesterday by Food and Drug Administration. Gardasil 9, manufactured by Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp, was approved for females aged 9 to 26 and males aged 9 to 15. The additional strains according to the FDA, can potentially prevent up to 90 percent of cervical, vulvar, vaginal and anal cancers. HPV is a viral infection most commonly transmitted through sexual contact, though non-sexual transmissions can occur as well. Although approximately 100 strains of the virus exist, only a handful of strains are responsible for warts and cancer, including head, throat and neck cancer. The current Gardasil vaccine, one of the two HPV vaccines available and the only one* recommended for both boys and girls by the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), protects against types 6, 11, 16 and 18. The other vaccine, Cervarix, manufactured by GlaxoSmithKline , protects against types 16 and 18, which are responsible for about 70 percent of all cervical cancer cases. In addition to the four covered by the current Gardasil vaccine, Gardasil 9 covers types 31, 33, 45, 52 and 58, which are responsible for about 20 percent of cervical cancers. The FDA approval is based on data from a randomized, controlled study in the U.S. involving approximately 14,000 females aged 16 to 26, all testing negative for HPV at the start of the study. The trial found the new vaccine to be 97 percent effective in preventing the additional five strains and equally effective to the current Gardasil in preventing the original four strains, based on participants' antibody responses. An additional 1,200 males and 2,800 females, aged 9 to 15, showed similar antibody responses as the older participants in the trial and should therefore experience similar effectiveness from the new vaccine. Safety data on Gardasil 9 is based on adverse reactions tracked in more than 13,000 males and females. Headaches and swelling, redness and pain at the injection site were the ones most commonly reported. Among these participants, five individuals reported serious adverse events that were determined to be vaccine-related. These events included fever, allergy to the vaccine, asthmatic crisis, headache and tonsillitis.** Despite the effectiveness of the vaccine, concerns about both current HPV vaccines have centered on their safety, often irresponsibly perpetuated in the media. But these concerns are unfounded as multiple studies have repeatedly shown the vaccine's safety. Other misconceptions or concerns about the HPV vaccine have centered on the worry that the vaccine increases promiscuity, but research has also shown otherwise. The new Gardasil 9 will not be recommended by the CDC for anyone at least until ACIP meets next. **Correction: Gardasil and Gardasil 9 are both approved by the FDA for use in boys and girls, but Cervarix is not approved for use in boys. **I updated the story to add information regarding serious adverse events, which were not described in the FDA press release but which I looked up in the package insert.*

Newest HPV Vaccine Protects Against 9 Strains…

19. EE.UU. – Diez aspectos a conocer sobre la nueva vacuna contra el virus del papiloma humano. *10 Things To Know About The New HPV Vaccine…*

Yahoo.com, Laura TedescoDecember 11, 2014… The Food and Drug Administration has approved a new version of Gardasil, the vaccine against human papilloma virus (HPV) manufactured by Merck & Co. The updated vaccine shields against nine strains of the virus, a known cause of cervical cancer, while the original vaccine protects against just four types of HPV.

1. The new vaccine, Gardasil 9, has the potential to prevent 90 percent of cervical, vulvar, vaginal, and anal cancers.

It shields against HPV types 16 and 18, plus the newly added types 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58, according to the FDA.

"The strains that they've added are probably not as common [in people with cancer] as 16 and 18," says Leah Millheiser, M.D., a clinical professor of gynecology at Stanford University. But they are still worrisome: In a Journal of Infectious Diseases study, types 16, 18, and 31 alone represented 37 percent of infections among women infected with "high-risk" HPV — that is, one of the types associated with elevated cancer odds. Another study, published in the International Journal of Cancer, found that in North America, the strains most common in women with invasive cervical cancer were 16, 18, 45, 31, 33, and 52, respectively.

The earlier version of the vaccine, released in 2006, guarded against the two strains of HPV — 16 and 18 — responsible for 70 percent of cervical cancers in the United States. Both versions of the vaccine protect against two types of HPV — 6 and 11 — known to cause genital warts.

2. The FDA based its decision on a clinical trial that included about 14,000 females ages 16 to 26.

They received either Gardasil or Gardasil 9. The researchers found that the updated version of the vaccine was 97 percent effective in preventing cervical, vulvar, and vaginal cancers caused by the additional strains of HPV (31, 33, 45, 52, and 58) that Gardasil 9 shields against. The new vaccine was just as effective as the original at preventing cancer caused by the strains of HPV (6, 11, 16, and 18) shielded against by the first version of Gardasil.

According to Diane Harper, M.D., an expert in women's health and public health, who led early research efforts for the HPV vaccine, these claims should still be considered speculative, since clinical trials are only able to assess cases of pre-cancer in patients (it's unethical to allow participants to progress to the point of cancer).

3. Gardasil 9 is approved for use in females ages 9 to 26 and males ages 9 to 15.

A study conducted on approximately 4,000 females and males ages 9 to 15, confirmed the vaccine's efficacy for this age group. At the time Merck submitted Gardasil 9 for approval, the data was lacking for older males, but Noel Brewer, an associate professor of

health behavior at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill — who has conducted research for Merck — anticipates that within a year the FDA will approve the vaccine for males ages 16 and older.

4. It's safe to be re-vaccinated.

For those who have already been vaccinated, it's most likely safe to get the updated version if you desire the additional protection that Gardasil 9 offers, says Brewer.

5. The research is unclear on how long the new vaccine will last.

"We do not know that this is actually going to last long enough to really prevent any cancers," says Harper. Unpublished data only demonstrates two years of protection against HPV for Gardasil 9, she says. "If HPV vaccines do not last longer than 15 years, there can be no cancer prevention."

Related: ***'Unacceptably Low' Numbers of Adolescents Getting HPV Vaccine, CDC Reports***

Research for the first-generation vaccine suggests it lasts up to six years, according to the CDC. "We don't have long-term data on the new vaccine," concedes Mark Einstein, M.D., director of gynecologic oncology research at Montefiore Medical Center. However, he says, data from early clinical trials for the original version of Gardasil suggests the protection lasts at least a decade. Adds Brewer: "We call it a new vaccine, but I don't think that's really true. What we have is the current vaccine with some added protection. And for the current vaccine, we have a lot of data that goes out pretty far."

If Gardasil 9 proves to stop working, say, after 10 years, people who were vaccinated as children may require a booster as adults to maintain their protection. However, if anything, "the evidence suggests that rather than going for more vaccines, we're going toward less," says Brewer. In many countries, the HPV vaccine has gone from three doses to two, and the U.S. will most likely follow suit within the next few years, he says.

6. Gardasil is more effective if administered before **a person becomes sexually active.**

Parents have also expressed concern about vaccinating their young children against a virus that's contracted through sexual contact. Why not simply wait until age 16 or 17, rather than vaccinating at age 11? "You cannot predict when somebody is going to become sexually active," says Bonnez. "And being sexually active doesn't necessarily mean intercourse — there are lots of sexual activities that can perhaps transmit the virus. So the best guarantee is to get vaccinated before you really can be exposed to HPV." Vaccinating someone who's already been exposed to HPV "is not going to do much but give them a pain in their arm," adds Einstein, who is also an assistant professor of gynecology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

7. The vaccine is more effective in younger people.

Even if parents are confident their children won't become sexually active until they're 18, the vaccine is still more effective in younger people. "As women get older, above the age of 26, their immune response is not going to be as good," says Millheiser. Research has even shown that in a cohort of females ages 9 to 26 — the age range for which the vaccine is approved — the older women exhibited a weaker antibody response to the vaccine, she says.

Related: ***Drinking Alcohol May Cause HPV Infections to Linger***

8. As with its predecessor, Gardasil 9 has minimal side effects.

In a study of 13,000 people, the most common adverse reactions were pain at the injection site, swelling, redness, and headaches, according to the FDA.

9. Gardasil 9 may reduce the rate of abnormal Pap smears among women — and that may translate to fewer invasive tests being performed.

Why? The updated vaccine covers types of HPV that are less likely to cause cancer than types 16 and 18, but that still account for a large number of pre-cancers detected through screenings, says William Bonnez, M.D., a professor of infectious diseases at the University of Rochester, who helped develop the technology that led to the HPV vaccine. "Most of these pre-cancers don't go on to be cancer."

Since Gardasil 9 shields against pre-cancer caused by these types, "women will be less likely to have abnormal Pap smears that require expensive, sometimes painful follow-up," says Brewer.

In fact, Brewer expects that eventually, the updated vaccine will prompt changes in cervical cancer screening recommendations for women. "Because the vaccine is more effective in preventing cervical cancer, we'll be able to screen less often," he says.

"Maybe we can do it every 10 years. Or maybe you get screened once when you're 30, and if it's negative, then you don't get screened again."

10. But women should not forgo Pap smears just yet.

"The vaccine is really more of a safety net, not a replacement for screening," says Einstein.

"There are over 100 strains of HPV. [The strains that Gardasil protects against] are the more common forms of HPV that cause cervical cancer and these other types of cancer, but not the only ones," adds Millheiser. "I certainly have patients who received the full series of HPV vaccines who come back with cervical dysplasia several years later." So women should not forgo routine screening for cervical cancer until national recommendations change.

10 Things To Know About The New HPV Vaccine…

20. COREA DEL SUR – Congreso "Vaccine. Business, technology & innovation. World East Asia 2015", Seúl, Corea del Sur, 26 – 28 de enero de 2015. *The ONLY Vaccine-focused leadership gathering for East Asia! Seoul, South Korea | 26 – 28 January 2015…*

Vaccine World Summit Series is one of the most sought after vaccine industrial gathering for developing country manufacturers, which happens every year in several countries in Asia Pacific Region. The vaccine industry in East Asia, typically in Japan, Korea and Taiwan, has witnessed a tremendous growth over the past ten years. East Asia's vaccine industry will start to play a more important role on the global stage for the improvement of health, treatment of cancer and eradication of infectious diseases. Korea's government has set ambitious targets for the growth of its vaccine industry by the end of the decade. It targets a tenfold increase in the value of exports and an increasing presence in its domestic market from 30% to 80%. Japan, on the other hand, has anticipated a high CAGR of 25.7% from 2012 – 2017 as well as various strategic partnerships and huge investments from pharmaceutical companies. In Taiwan, we see budding manufacturers joining the market with innovative portfolio such as new influenza vaccines and cancer vaccines. If East Asia's vaccine business matters to you, then you need to be at Vaccine East Asia 2015. The region has a unique combination of large domestic manufacturers, innovative biotechs and institutional vaccine research facilities. Vaccine World Summit is the ONLY meeting place bringing together CXOs, vaccine R&D and manufacturing leaders to discuss and debate on latest vaccine manufacturing practices, share newest product developments, form partnerships and build relationships!

5 reasons to attend:

1. Learn from 500+ years combined industry experience from 30+ top-notch Industry experts and opinion leaders
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3. Exchange ideas on newest vaccine development and technologies through 20+ real-life case studies
4. Learn 10+ good manufacturing practices and technologies to meet the highest quality standards for Vaccine production
5. Build relationships and contacts with 20+ vaccine manufacturers in 2 days

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Your business is about much more than just knocking on doors. Your marketing strategy is much more than a lead generator. To generate sales in East Asian area, you need a region oriented platform and genuine leadership position. To generate awareness and response, you need targeted, decision-maker focused, geographically effective marketing. To generate profits, you need the marketing service of Vaccine World East Asia 2015!

Get involved by taking your first step, contact Natasha Jiandani at +65 6493 1881 or email her…

Natasha Jiandani

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21. EE.UU. – Científicos desarrollan sistema de liberación de vacunas orales único, dirigido a las amenazas globales de salud. ***Scientists' unique system of oral vaccine delivery to address global health threats…***

MedicalXpress, December 15, 2014… Scientists at The Forsyth Institute and Tufts University have succeeded in describing and validating a unique system of oral vaccine delivery using a common bacteria found in the mouth. Findings published today by Elsevier in *Microbes and Infection* identify *Streptococcus mitis* as a successful vector for oral mucosal immunization, and further research will determine its potential clinical use in tuberculosis vaccine development. "Although injected vaccines are traditionally viewed as effective means of immunization to protect internal organs, these vaccines rarely induce strong mucosal protection in the gastrointestinal tract, respiratory tract and genitalia. In contrast, oral vaccinations have the potential to affordably, safely and effectively protect these areas, thus assisting in the fight against global health threats including diarrheas and diseases such as tuberculosis and AIDS," said lead research Dr. Antonio Campos-Neto, a senior member of the Department of Immunology and Infectious Diseases at The Forsyth Institute. Dr. Campos-Neto is also the director for the Center for Global Infectious Disease Research, and lecturer at the Harvard School of Dental Medicine. According to the World Health Organization, nine million people were diagnosed with tuberculosis in 2013, the latest year in which data is available, and 1.5 million people died from the disease. It is second only to HIV/AIDS in prevalence. The published findings, titled, "*Streptococcus mitis* as a Vector for Oral Mucosal Vaccination," are co-authored by a team of Forsyth Institute researchers including Campos-Neto, Nada Daifalla, Mark J. Cayabyab, Emily Xie, Philip Stashenko, and Margaret Duncan, as well as Saul Tzipori and Hyeun Bum Kimb of the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University. This paper outlines materials, methods and results that demonstrate promising advances in making mass immunization safer, less costly, and more accessible to developing countries. *Background:* Although many strains of viruses and bacteria have been tested as live vaccine vectors, Forsyth research confirms S. mitis, a bacteria found in the human oral microbiome from infancy, is more abundant, more apt to colonize long-term, and more successful in eliciting mucosal immunity than many other organisms. Using S. mitis as a vaccine vector successfully induces mucosal immune responses locally in the mouth, at remote mucosal sites, and systemically throughout the body. Further studies will assess whether this delivery system could effectively aid in protecting against tuberculosis, as well as other diseases like AIDS, and certain intestinal diseases. *Provided by Forsyth Institute…*

*Scientists' unique system of oral **vaccine** delivery to address global health threats…*

22. ESPAÑA - La vacuna tetravalente con dos variedades del virus B ofrece una mayor cobertura frente al virus de la gripe. Nuevo Consenso de Vacunación 2014 para embarazadas, adultos y ancianos.

Actasanitaria.com, Madrid 12 dic, 2014 … El Comité de Vacunas de la Sociedad Española de Medicina Preventiva, Salud Pública e Higiene, SEMPSPH, ha elaborado un nuevo Consenso de Vacunación 2014, para prevenir enfermedades infecciosas en embarazadas, adultos y ancianos; entre otros apartados, el nuevo consenso recomienda a las embarazadas la vacunación frente a la tos ferina para proteger de la enfermedad a los lactantes, y la vacunación frente al VPH en mujeres de menos de 45 años con vida sexual activa; asimismo, se incluye por primera vez la vacuna neumocócica conjugada 13-valente para adultos y la vacuna frente al herpes zóster. Según el profesor Lluis Salleras, del Departamento de Salud Pública de la Universidad de Barcelona y coordinador de la publicación, "este consenso es necesario porque por el momento son pocas las recomendaciones o protocolos de vacunación oficiales de estos grupos de edad. Implica dar respuesta a las necesidades de prevención en materia de enfermedades infecciosas de las mujeres embarazadas, personas adultas y personas mayores. Las recomendaciones realizadas están basadas en criterios estrictamente científicos: carga de la enfermedad en España, inmunogenicidad y eficacia protectora de las vacunas, y efectividad y eficiencia de la vacunación". Se trata de un extenso –casi 300 páginas- y detallado documento donde se recoge en 26 capítulos, el "Calendario de vacunaciones sistemáticas del adulto, y recomendaciones de vacunación para los adultos que presentan determinadas condiciones médicas, exposiciones, conductas de riesgo o situaciones especiales", con el fin de propiciar un mejor manejo de las vacunas disponibles y, por tanto, contribuir a mejorar la cobertura sanitaria de los ciudadanos. *Vacunas dTpa:* El equivalente del calendario de vacunaciones infantiles en la edad adulta incluye cambios que afectan, sobre todo, a la vacunación de las embarazadas y del personal sanitario con las vacunas dTpa (triple bacteriana para el adulto) y antigripal. Otras novedades son la incorporación al calendario vacunal de las personas mayores de las vacunas dTpa, la vacuna neumocócica conjugada 13-valente y la vacuna frente al herpes zoster, así como la recomendación de vacunación frente virus del papiloma humano (VPH), de las mujeres adultas de hasta 45 años que no hayan recibido la vacuna en la preadolescencia, en el marco del programa oficial de vacunaciones. Aunque la gripe afecta a personas de todas las edades, el 90% de las defunciones y el 50% de las hospitalizaciones se concentran en las personas mayores de 64 años, por ello, el Consenso de Vacunación del Adulto 2014 reitera la recomendación de la vacunación sistemática anual de las personas mayores 65 años, excepto

en caso de contraindicación individual. Por último, hay un acuerdo unánime sobre la vacunación a cualquier edad cuando existe riesgo incrementado de sufrir complicaciones, como en el caso de los enfermos crónicos, mujeres embarazadas, inmunodeprimidos, etc., o a los que pueden transmitir el virus a esas personas de alto riesgo: el personal sanitario, las personas que cuidan pacientes en instituciones cerradas o en el grupo familiar.

Nuevo Consenso de Vacunación 2014 para embarazadas, adultos y ancianos…

23. MUNDO – Vacunas contra el cáncer – Evaluación de cartera de productos y pronósticos del mercado hasta 2018 en un nuevo reporte. GlobalData estima que el mercado global de las vacunas contra el cáncer fue estimado en $3,843 billones de USD en 2010, y se incrementó posteriormente en una tasa de crecimiento anual compuesta DEL 63,7 por ciento entre 2006 y 2010. ***Cancer Vaccines - Pipeline Assessment and Market Forecasts to 2018 shared in new report. GlobalData estimates that the global cancer vaccines market was worth $3,483.0m in 2010, after increasing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 63.7% during 2006–2010…***

WhaTech Channel: Medical Market Research Reports, Published on Tuesday, 16 December 2014 … Submitted by Vijay Pathania WhaTech Pro … News from: JSB Market Research … *Summary:*
The industry analysis specialist, has released its new report, **"***Cancer Vaccines - Pipeline Assessment and Market Forecasts to 2018***"**. The report is an essential source of information and analysis on the global cancer vaccines market. The report identifies the key trends shaping and driving the global cancer vaccines market. The report also provides insights on the prevalent competitive landscape and the emerging players expected to significantly alter the market positioning of the current market leaders. Most importantly, the report provides valuable insights on the pipeline products within the global cancer vaccines sector. This report is built using data and information sourced from proprietary databases, primary and secondary research and in-house analysis by GlobalData's team of industry experts. *Browse Full Report @ http://www.jsbmarketresearch.com/healthcare-medical/r-cancer-vaccines-pipeline-assessment-and-market-forecasts-135232***…** During 2010–2018, the market is expected to record a CAGR of 12.7%, to reach $9,077.9m by 2018. This high growth is attributed to the increasing patient population of cancer. Cancer is the most common cause of death globally. The high growth rate is due to expected introduction of promising vaccines during the forecast period. The cancer vaccines market is divided into the prophylactic cancer vaccines market and the therapeutic cancer vaccines market. The prophylactic cancer vaccines market experienced high growth in the historic period due to the launch of Gardasil (human papillomavirus quadrivalent (types 6, 11, 16, and 18) vaccine, recombinant) and Cervarix (human papillomavirus bivalent (types 16 and 18) vaccine, recombinant). Gardasil was approved in the US and Europe in 2006 and in Japan in 2011. Similarly, Cervarix was launched in Europe in 2008 and in the US and Japan in 2009. The Prophylactic cancer vaccines market is expected to grow in the forecast period to 2018 due to the label extension of Gardasil. In December 2010, the FDA approved a new indication for Gardasil, anal cancer and anal intraepithelial neoplasia grades 1, 2 and 3 in males and females between the age of 9 and 26, which is expected to drive the prophylactic cancer vaccine market. The expected launch of the first-in-class vaccine, V503 in 2014, is also expected to drive the prophylactic cancer vaccine market during the forecast period. V503 is a multivalent vaccine and is believed to provide greater protection from many strains of HPV (human papillomavirus) than the existing vaccines in the market, which are either tetravalent or bivalent, thereby lowering the risk of cervical cancer. The prophylactic cancer vaccine market will grow during the forecast period but will not show significant growth because V503 will uptake the market of Gardasil and there will be little change in the market. The cancer vaccines therapeutic market is expected to show high growth in the forecast period to 2018 due to the expected launch of first-in-class therapeutic cancer vaccines. Presently, there is only one therapeutic cancer vaccine, Provenge, which is a dendritic cell vaccine for advanced prostate cancer patients. Provenge received approval in April 2010 and is presently available only in the US. Dendreon is expecting to file Provenge in Europe in early 2012 and is expected to be launched on the market by mid-2013, which will help drive the therapeutic cancer vaccine market during the forecast period.

The expected launch of first-in-class vaccines for different types of cancer during the forecast period to 2018 is expected to drive the cancer vaccines therapeutics market. These drugs include: Allovectin-7 for Melanoma BiovaxId (Idiotype vaccine therapy) for follicular non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Europe and the US,
Oncovex for melanoma Stimuvax (BLP25 liposome vaccine) for unresectable stage III NSCLC (non-small cell lung cancer). Due to the launch of first-in-class vaccines during the forecast period the therapeutic cancer vaccines market is expected to show high growth. *Scope:* The report provides information on the key drivers and challenges of the cancer vaccines market.

Its scope includes:

- Annualized seven key markets (US, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK and Japan) cancer vaccines market

revenues data from 2005 to 2010, forecast for seven years to 2018.
- Pipeline analysis data providing a split across the different phases, mechanisms of action being developed and emerging trends by seven key markets. Pipeline candidates fall under major vaccines such as tumor cell vaccines, antigen vaccine, peptide vaccine, DNA vaccine, dendritic cell vaccine ,vector based vaccine, BCG vaccine, Multipeptide vaccine, Autologous tumor derived immunoglobulin idiotype vaccine, Recombinant vaccine, Autologous tumor-derived heat shock protein peptide-complex, Synthetic Peptide vaccine, Conjugate vaccine, Adenovirus vaccine, Liposome vaccine, protein idiotype vaccine, a novel therapeutic vaccine platform, tumor antigen RNA-transfected dendritic cells, Recombinant Modified Vaccinia Ankara (MVA)-Based Vaccine, heated-killed yeast-based vaccine etc.
- Analysis of the current and future competition in the seven key countries cancer vaccines market. Key market players covered are Merck, NovaRx Corporation, NewLink Genetics Corporation, Bavarian Nordic, immatics biotechnologies GmbH, Oxford BioMedica, Biovex, Vaccinogen, Biovest International, Vaccinogen and GlaxoSmithKline.
- Insightful review of the key industry drivers, restraints and challenges. Each trend is independently researched to provide a qualitative analysis of its implications.
- Key topics covered include strategic competitor assessment, market characterization, unmet needs and the implications for the cancer vaccines market.
- Analysis of key recent licensing and partnership agreements in cancer vaccines market.

Reasons to Access

The report will enhance your decision making capability. It will allow you to :

- Develop and design your in-licensing and out-licensing strategies through a review of pipeline products and technologies and by identifying the companies with the most robust pipeline.
- Develop business strategies by understanding the trends shaping and driving the global cancer vaccines market.
- Drive revenues by understanding the key trends, innovative products and technologies, market segments and companies likely to impact the global cancer vaccines market in future.
- Formulate effective sales and marketing strategies by understanding the competitive landscape and by analyzing the performance of various competitors.
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Cancer Vaccines - Pipeline Assessment and Market Forecasts to 2018 shared in new report…

24. REINO UNIDO – *GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) plc* tiene como objetivo un productivo 2015. *GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) Aiming for a Profitable 2015…*

Wall Street.org, 2014/12… By Sarah Bishop… Even though the health care market has fared well this year, contributing to the S&P 500s 12 percent surge, the pharmaceutical company GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK)'s stock has waned. The company has been off-set by worries regarding the decline of its asthma therapy Advair. The patent exclusivity of Advair expired quite some time ago. The company dropped by 10 percent this year. GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) would want to forget that and move on. There is still hope that the company will regain its sales and we have just the indications the investors of the company needs. GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) has been working on vaccines so long that it is a natural choice to creating a vaccine for the deadly virus Ebola. In fact, the company is a strong contender to make a vaccine for Ebola that will roll out to the market next year. If that happens, GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) will become bigger than just about every other bio pharma in the market. Ebola plagued the world this year and there hasn't been any specific therapy or vaccine made to deal with it. If GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) comes up with one, investors from all around the world will start pouring revenue into the company's stock no matter what. The 20 billion worth asset swap with Novartis (NYSE:NVS) would also bring in some experience from Novartis (NYSE:NVS) into vaccine making. Novartis (NYSE:NVS) has been on the market for

quite some time and the company has enormous credibility. Swapping assets with Novartis (NYSE:NVS) was probably the best thing that happened to GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK), especially in terms of vaccine making. Pfizer was in line to buy AstraZeneca but the tax inversion law has created complications and now it's being rumored that GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) will form a merger with Pfizer. GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) needs a merger at this moment, with a company that is currently faring well. GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) has had a dull year and it would like to turn the numbers for next year. Pfizer is just the company that can do that and in return GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) will be profitable for Pfizer in terms of the tax inversion deal not being applied to GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK). GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) may be in for a tremendous year ahead but there is still the question of sustaining the sales. GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) must look to gain investors for the long term in order to save the plummeting stock price. There is still time for the company to regain its sales, now that it has struck a partnership with Novartis (NYSE:NVS). Further mergers are also imminent. The future for GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) looks good, only if it can work on its present. It's likely the company will regain it sales in the first couple of quarters of 2015. GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) might not be the best stock right now but in the near future, as far as health care market is concerned, GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) has the potential to become a strong stock that will soar for a long time. The next fiscal year seems quite promising for the company.

GlaxoSmithKline (NYSE:GSK) Aiming for a Profitable 2015 ...

25. CHINA – Reporte de la industria de las vacunas veterinarias en China, 2013 – 2016. *China Animal Vaccine Industry Report, 2013-2016…*

DUBLIN, Dec. 15, 2014 /PRNewswire/ --Research and Markets… (http://www.researchandmarkets.com/research/8833z6/china_animal) has announced the addition of the "China Animal Vaccine Industry Report, 2013-2016" report to their offering. http://photos.prnewswire.com/prnh/20130307/600769... Animal vaccine is a kind of biological agent that enables inoculated animals to produce active immunity for disease prevention. Europe and the United States and other developed countries are the main force of traditional animal vaccine markets in the world, still taking around 60% nowadays. In recent years, European and American animal vaccine markets have decelerated growth due to quality safety, high maturity and other factors, while the fast-growing animal vaccine market of China and other emerging countries will become a new highlight. In 2004-2013, Chinese animal vaccine market size maintained a high growth rate of 26.3%, reaching about RMB11.5 billion in 2013. The growth in 2007-2010 was mainly driven by the expansion of governmental tender vaccine, while that from 2011 was primarily thanks to the market-oriented vaccine expansion. The Chinese animal vaccine market is basically occupied by local companies, showing a self-sufficiency rate of around 90%. Given the policy factor, Chinese animal vaccine products are divided into compulsory immunization vaccines and market-oriented vaccines. At present, the former include foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), bird flu, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS), swine fever, and peste des petits ruminants (PPR); the latter refer to porcine circovirus (PCV), Newcastle disease, porcine parvovirus (PPV) and other varieties. Since 2011, the bids for compulsory vaccines proposed by the Chinese government has turned to be more fierce, with limited growth potential; however, market-oriented vaccines have developed faster, enjoying 40%-50% market share in 2013. According to animal attributes, animal vaccines can be classified into swine vaccines, poultry vaccines, cattle & sheep vaccines, pet vaccines and other vaccines. In 2013, Chinese swine vaccines and poultry vaccines accounted for more than 80% of the animal vaccine market. In addition, the emerging Chinese pet industry is boosting the demand for pet vaccines, but due to lack of commercialized pet vaccines, China now mainly relies on imports. Thus, the Chinese pet vaccine market will see a larger space for development in the future. As the scale of Chinese farming escalates, the demand for animal vaccines will continue to grow steadily. In the next few years, the Chinese animal vaccine industry is expected to keep a growth rate of approximately 15% and see market value of RMB17.5 billion or so in 2016. In 2006, China implemented mandatory veterinary drug GMP certification to raise the threshold, resulting in a sharp decline in the number of animal vaccine companies and the accompanying increased industry concentration. In 2013, CAHIC seized the highest market share of 10.5% among Chinese listed animal vaccine companies, followed by Jinyu Group, Tecon and Dahuanong with a combined proportion of 15% or so. *Key Topics Covered:*

1. Overview of Animal Vaccine

2. Status Quo of Animal Vaccine Industry

3. Development Environment for China Animal Vaccine Industry

4. Chinese Animal Vaccine Industry Segments

5. Key Enterprises

6. Summary and Forecast

Companies Mentioned:

- CAHIC
- Chopper
- Dahuanong
- Hile Bio
- Jinyu Group
- Ringpu Bio-technology
- Shenghua Biok
- Tech-bank Tecon
- Yikang

For more information visit http://www.researchandmarkets.com/research/8833z6/china_animal … Media Contact: Laura Wood , +353-1-481-1716, press@researchandmarkets.net... SOURCE Research and Markets…

China Animal Vaccine Industry Report, 2013-2016…

Variadas

26. SIERRA LEONA – Prohibición de celebraciones públicas.

ProMED-mail; 14 de diciembre, 2014; Fuente: Yahoo Noticias… <https://es.noticias.yahoo.com/sierra-leona-proh%C3%ADbe-celebrar-fiestas-navide%C3%B1as-%C3%A9bola-164801620.html> [Editado por Jaime Torres]… Las autoridades de Sierra Leona han prohibido las celebraciones públicas de las fiestas de Navidad y Año Nuevo para atajar la expansión de la epidemia de ébola en el país, donde ya han muerto 1.648 personas por esa enfermedad. Así lo anunció el director de la Comisión Nacional de Respuesta contra el Ébola, Paolo Conteh, informó hoy el portal de noticias sierraleonés "Awoko Newspaper". Los sierraleoneses deberán pasar las fiestas navideñas en casa, con sus familias, mientras las calles serán patrulladas por soldados, advirtió. En esa misma línea, el presidente de Sierra Leona, Ernest Bai Koroma, pidió a los líderes tradicionales y a los jefes tribales que detengan las prácticas tradicionales para terminar con ébola en el país. "La enfermedad comenzó en la frontera y ahora está en la ciudad, y cerca de dos mil personas han muerto por el brote", lamentó. Pese a la intensa ayuda internacional, los casos siguen aumentando, sobre todo en Western Area, Port Loko y Bombali, precisó. Mientras, las escuelas siguen cerradas, la gente continúa muriendo y la economía se ha ralentizado por la restricción de movimientos, agregó el mandatario. Según los últimos datos de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS), Sierra Leona tiene 8.014 casos de ébola (6.457 de ellos confirmados y el resto sospechosos), de los que fueron mortales 1.857 (1.648 confirmados). La epidemia que este año ha afectado al oeste de África, sobre todo a Sierra Leona, Liberia y Guinea, suma 6.533 muertos en un total de 18.118 contagios, incluidos los casos sospechosos, según la OMS. *Comunicado por: Jaime R. Torres <torresjaime@cantv.net> ProMED-ESP… jt…*

ProMED-mail; 14 de diciembre, 2014; Fuente: Yahoo Noticias… <https://es.noticias.yahoo.com/sierra-leona-proh%C3%ADbe-celebrar-fiestas-navide%C3%B1as-%C3%A9bola-164801620.html> [Editado por Jaime Torres]…

27. MUNDO - Bacterias resistentes aumentaría muertes para el 2050. Las bacterias resistentes a los antibióticos podrían causar la muerte de 10 millones de personas anualmente para 2050 si no se toman medidas preventivas, señalan la red de asesoría KPMG y el centro de investigación RAND Europa.

Diario Granma, Autor: Redacción Digital | internet@granma.cu, 12 de diciembre de 2014 … Las bacterias resistentes a los antibióticos podrían causar la muerte de 10 millones de personas anualmente para 2050 si no se toman medidas preventivas, señalan la red de asesoría KPMG y el centro de investigación RAND Europa, destaca la información de PL desde la capital holandesa. Según un reporte sobre la resistencia antimicrobiana realizado por ambas entidades y divulgado en www.rand.org se estima que este problema podría hacer decrecer la producción económica global hasta 3,5 por ciento. Los especialistas se centraron en las bacterias Klebsiella pneumoniae, el E. coli y el estafilococo áureo. También tomaron en cuenta, respecto a las enfermedades infecciosas, la resistencia a los medicamentos para las condiciones de VIH, tuberculosis y malaria.

Bacterias resistentes aumentaría muertes para el 2050…

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

Argentina

Preocupación en Misiones por fiebre Amarilla y aconsejan vacunación para el NEA...

Realizaron una importante vacunación contra la rabia...

La "misa ricotera" incluyó la vacunación contra la hepatitis B...

Estas serán las vacunas obligatorias para tus hijos en 2015...

El Salvador

Vacunas: una herramienta poderosa que debemos cuidar...

España

Una joven riojana llega a La Fe por la vacuna del papiloma...

Una niña de Logroño afectada por la vacuna del papiloma llegará el lunes a La Fe...

Unos 430.000 gallegos han recibido la vacuna antigripal...

Juan Gestal Otero: "La vacunación es la única medida que hay realmente eficaz para prevenir la ...

El SESCAM elimina la vacuna de la gripe para pacientes inmunodeprimidos...

La vacuna infantil antineumocócica será gratuita en Canarias en 2015...

Gobierno recuerda que las personas a las que se prescribe la vacuna de la varicela tienen acceso ...

La baja percepción de riesgo y los falsos mitos sobre la vacuna, principales motivos para no ...

La ausencia de complicaciones por gripe impide mayor vacunación...

La joven afectada por la vacuna del VHP denunciará al Hospital San Pedro...

IMI destinará 115 millones a nuevas propuestas sobre vacunas y acceso a fármacos...

Última jornada de vacunación familiar por este 2014...

Honduras

El Paraíso supera meta de vacunación contra la influenza...

México

Novedad reporta Salud del DF avance de 60% en vacunación contra influenza ahora...

Aprueban versión mejorada de vacuna contra papiloma...

En el barrio de San Diego iniciará la campaña de vacunación...

Pruebas y vacunas gratis para prevenir y atender la tuberculosis...

Ofrece SSA en San Luis vacunas gratuitas contra tuberculosis...

Avanza 64 por ciento aplicación de vacuna contra la influenza en DF: Ahued...

Los últimos avances científicos han llevado al Comité de Vacunas...

Exhorta IMSS a prevenir con vacunación contagio de tuberculosis...

Intensifican en Chihuahua campaña de vacunación por fríos...

DMS vacuna contra influenza a empleado municipales...

Requiere Salud más vacunas antiinfluenza...

Disponible vacuna de influenza...

Puerto Rico

La gente vacuna más a sus mascotas que a sí mismos...
