



BioMed Research International

Special Issue on
**Advancing Biomedical, Managerial, and Behavioural
Research for Vaccine Preventable Diseases**

CALL FOR PAPERS

To date, effective vaccination has generated a greater positive impact on infectious disease control in particular and global health in general than any other biomedical intervention. In OECD member nations, there has been at least a 97% decrease in incidence, morbidity, and mortality for the seven diseases for which EPI vaccines have been recommended for decades.

However, more progress is required. Annually, Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs) kill 1.5 million children aged under 5 years in developing nations. Control of some VPDs, influenza and pertussis, for example, remains elusive, because of less-than-ideal vaccines. Despite the rising prevalence of noncommunicable diseases, infectious diseases still account for around half of deaths and disability adjusted life years in low- and middle-income countries. About 18.7 million children (mainly in Africa and Asia) did not receive DPT-3 vaccine in 2014. Apart from biomedical and managerial impediments, behavioural obstacles such as the rising influence of the antivaccination lobby detract from the potential effectiveness and coverage of vaccines.

This special issue aims to make a major contribution to achieving the World Health Assembly-endorsed Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011–2020's vision of universal access to safe and effective vaccination, 2011–2020. We invite authors to submit original research articles as well as reviews or methodological articles focusing on managerial, biomedical, and behavioural innovations in VPDs.

Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- ▶ Vaccine clinical efficacy trial reports
- ▶ Dissemination of best-practice managerial approaches to optimise vaccine cold chain management and age appropriate delivery, particularly among vulnerable populations
- ▶ Exploring factors explaining the success and/or failures of the immunization programs in low-income countries
- ▶ Public-private partnerships in vaccine delivery in low-income countries
- ▶ Research to accelerate development, licensing, and uptake of vaccines
- ▶ Strengthening national capacity to formulate policies which demonstrate political commitment to universal, sustainable, and effective vaccination programs
- ▶ Promoting factual understanding of the value of vaccines among individuals and communities and improving demand for immunization against pertussis and influenza among adults
- ▶ Immunizing eligible individuals with all appropriate vaccines, irrespective of geographic location, age, gender, disability, educational level, socioeconomic level, ethnic group, or work condition
- ▶ Effective and evidence based health communication strategies to counter the misrepresentations of the antivaccination lobby groups

Authors can submit their manuscripts via the Manuscript Tracking System at <http://mts.hindawi.com/submit/journals/bmri/public.health/abmb/>.

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First Round of Reviews

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