

Weekly Evidence Surveillance April 25th 2025

Source	Item	Pub Date	Summary Details
ECDC	Evidence brief: Progress towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goal 3.3 targets related to HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections in the European Union and European Economic Area	23/04/2025	<p>Further work is needed in the EU/EEA to accelerate progress and reach the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.3 targets by 2030 to end the epidemics of AIDS and TB, and to combat viral hepatitis. The majority of countries in the EU/EEA are either not on track to reach the targets related to these diseases by 2030 or lack the data to measure progress towards the targets.</p> <p>Estimated incidence for HIV and TB has declined, but remains below the reduction targets. Incidence data is lacking for viral hepatitis and STIs, however gonorrhoea, syphilis and acute hepatitis B diagnoses are increasing in many EU/EEA countries. In the EU/EEA, more than 260 000 cases of these infections are reported annually.</p> <p>Although progress has been made in the area of prevention, it remains below targets for highly-effective public health interventions such as condom use, pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV, provision of needle and syringe exchange programmes, opioid agonist treatment and hepatitis B vaccination.</p> <p>The EU/EEA is on track to meet the testing and treatment targets for HIV and has reached the target for the TB detection rate, however treatment success for TB remains below the target. Progress for hepatitis and STI are less apparent due to limited availability of data. To reach the SDG 3.3 targets and reduce morbidity and mortality associated with these infections in the EU/EEA priority actions should be: scale-up of prevention interventions; scale-up of effective integrated testing and treatment services; improvement of data for action.</p>
ECDC	Progress towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goal 3.3 related to HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections in the EU/EEA	23/04/2025	<p>This report provides an update on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal Target (SDG) 3.3 and other main global and regional targets for eliminating HIV, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) as public health threats. These infections disproportionately affect similar population groups and are preventable with the application of evidence-based interventions for prevention and control. Based on monitoring and surveillance data reported to ECDC or made</p>

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			available by partner agencies for the 30 European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA) countries, this report explores five themes and assesses progress toward the set targets for each disease area in terms of incidence, prevention, testing and treatment and mortality.
WHO	Indicators, measures and methods for monitoring climate-resilient WASH: discussion paper	22/04/2025	<p>In 2024, WHO and UNICEF launched a joint review to identify indicators for enhanced national and global monitoring of climate-resilient WASH. The joint review is supported by a consortium of academic partners led by the University of Leeds in collaboration with University of Technology Sydney: Institute for Sustainable Futures, The University of Bristol and Oxford University.</p> <p>This discussion paper is an output of the ongoing project on Indicators, Measures and Methods for Monitoring Climate-Resilient WASH. Its purpose is to: summarise key concepts used in the WASH sector when framing climate resilience for the purposes of monitoring; summarise key concepts drawn from resources used to conceptualise and monitor climate resilience in other WASH-adjacent sectors; present a review of evidence supporting indicators of climate-resilient WASH that are being used or proposed for the WASH sector; and, reflect on the implications of the above for development of new indicators for the WASH sector.</p>
WHO	Indicators, measures and methods for monitoring climate resilient WASH: scoping and definitions	22/04/2025	Accelerating efforts to manage climate and water and sanitation in a more coordinated and sustainable manner is a cross-cutting theme with the UN System-Wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation. This background document clarifies the purpose of global and national monitoring, and the scope of indicators, measures and methods that should be considered for inclusion for this project. It also presents a conceptual framework or 'theory of change' that locates these indicators, measures and methods in relation to existing theories and definitions of resilience and related concepts in climate change adaptation
WHO	WHO consolidated operational handbook on tuberculosis: module 4: treatment and care	23/04/2025	The World Health Organization's Global Programme on Tuberculosis & Lung Health (WHO/GTB) has integrated all existing implementation guidance into a single, unified set of consolidated tuberculosis (TB) operational handbooks. These handbooks are organized into modules, each tailored to specific programmatic areas.

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			<p>Module 4: Treatment and care encompass all current practical guidance for managing drug-susceptible and drug-resistant TB, alongside patient care and support strategies. Developed according to WHO's rigorous standards, the handbooks rely on the latest recommendations presented in the consolidated guidelines. Primarily aimed at National TB Programme (NTP) managers, they also support healthcare providers and technical organizations engaged in TB care.</p> <p>An operational handbook accompanies the guidelines, providing practical advice for large-scale implementation.</p>
WHO	Global action plan for clinical trial ecosystem strengthening	21/04/2025	<p>This plan sets out nine key action areas to improve innovation, design, conduct, and oversight of clinical trials. It supports implementation of WHO's guidance for best practices for clinical trials and World Health Assembly resolution WHA75.8, aiming to build sustainable, efficient, and inclusive clinical trial ecosystems that generate high-quality evidence to inform policy and practice.</p>
CDC	Measles Update — United States, January 1–April 17, 2025	24/04/2025	<p>Although measles was declared eliminated in the United States in 2000, large outbreaks with 50 or more cases have become more frequent, especially in close-knit communities with low vaccination coverage. During January 1–April 17, 2025, a total of 800 measles cases were reported in the United States, the second highest annual case count in 25 years; 82% were associated with an ongoing outbreak in close-knit communities with low vaccination coverage in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Eighty-five (11%) patients were hospitalized, and three have died. To prepare for and prevent measles cases and outbreaks, health departments should work with trusted messengers on culturally competent community engagement, education, vaccination efforts, and other infection prevention approaches. Increasing national and local measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination coverage is essential to preventing measles cases and outbreaks.</p>
UKHSA	Prenatal pertussis vaccination coverage in England from October to December 2024	24/04/2025	<p>Vaccine uptake data and commentary about the pertussis (whooping cough) vaccination programme for pregnant women.</p>

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UKHSA	Acute hepatitis B: national enhanced surveillance report October to December 2023	24/04/2025	Quarterly reports for acute hepatitis B in England.
UKHSA	Outbreak report: investigation into a UK wide outbreak of Shiga toxin-producing E. coli O157 September to October 2022	24/04/2025	Report and recommendations from the investigation into an outbreak of an undefined serogroup of Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC) in September to October 2022.
UKHSA	UKHSA Presents	22/04/2025	UKHSA Presents is a new webinar series profiling the science behind how we prevent, prepare for and respond to infectious diseases and environmental hazards to keep all our communities safe.
UKHSA	UK National Authority for Containment (UK NAC)	23/04/2025	As part of the UK government's commitment to Global Polio Eradication, a National Authority for Containment (NAC) was formally appointed by the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) in July 2022. The polio Post-Certification Strategy is a comprehensive strategy that was developed by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) to define the global technical standards or core set of activities that will be needed in order to sustain a polio-free world after global certification of wild poliovirus eradication. The World Health Organization (WHO) requires Member States to establish an NAC in order to support the implementation of this strategy and the WHO Global Action Plan for Poliovirus Containment (GAPIV).
UKHSA	UKHSA guidelines for the management of scabies cases and outbreaks in communal residential settings	23/04/2025	Updated: Information has now been included on the licensed use of ivermectin for the treatment of scabies. Clarification that people diagnosed with scabies should be treated as soon as possible and should not wait for wider mass treatment in the setting. This is to minimise their symptoms, reduce risk of complications and reduce risk of further onward transmission. Specific considerations have been outlined for inclusion health settings, including prisons and places of detention, accommodation for people seeking asylum and hostels for people experiencing homelessness. Exclusion requirements have been clarified.
UKHSA	Listeria monocytogenes in ready-to-eat products: advice for health professionals	24/04/2025	How healthcare professions should manage patients with invasive listeriosis

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PHS	Vaccines in pregnancy leaflet	24/04/2025	A leaflet with information about the flu, RSV and whooping cough vaccines that are available during pregnancy.
PHS	A Healthcare Needs Assessment on Gambling Harm	22/04/2025	Recognising the limitations of the current evidence, the national healthcare needs assessment (HCNA) report: estimates the prevalence of gambling harms in Scotland; maps service provision and demand for services. It draws on the views of people living in Scotland who have experienced gambling harms or work in services to support those who do, and compares these findings to evidence from England and Wales. Increased awareness of harms, partnership working, and resources are needed to establish a coherent, integrated system of prevention, treatment and support. It is hoped that the HCNA will inform the future commissioner responsible for the establishment of treatment and support in Scotland being introduced through the gambling levy funds, in the development of services. The HCNA considers the advantages and disadvantages of potential models of care and outlines a bespoke model using the key priorities it has outlined which should be used the development of a future model.
PHS	Your baby! Tests offered	23/04/2025	This booklet explains what conditions your baby can be tested for and what the tests involve. The newborn screening tests offered to all babies in the first few days and weeks of their life aim to ensure conditions are identified and treatment is started as soon as possible.
EPA	Evidence Synthesis Report 6: Just Transition Indicator Framework for Ireland	17/04/2025	This research was carried out by EnvEcon Decision Support and provides guidance for Government on how to monitor and track success in ensuring a fair, inclusive and equitable transition to a low-carbon economy. The research outlines the following six key domains that are essential for this transition: Energy, Transport & Connectivity, Buildings, Agriculture & Land Use, Employment & Skills, and Participation & Community Engagement. The key recommendations include: Establishing interdepartmental governance with sectoral leads for oversight and periodic reviews; Refining and piloting key indicators through stakeholder engagement; Enhancing data infrastructure to enable targeted interventions; Driving public awareness campaigns to build trust, transparency, and participation in just transition efforts. By focusing on key areas, implementing interventions, and developing strong indicators, Ireland can advance a fair and just transition to a climate-neutral society.

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EPA	Ireland's Final Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2023	22/04/2025	The EPA has produced final estimates of greenhouse gas emissions for the time period 1990-2023.
ProMED	ProMed Mail	25/04/2025	Click through to read latest posts re infectious diseases globally.