

UNICEF Calls Prevention Of Child Deaths “First Great Achievement Of The New Millennium”

At Least Six Million More Children Being Saved Annually Compared To 1990

Accomplishments Still Fall Short Of Stated Goal For 2015

An estimated 19,000 fewer children under five are dying each day in 2015 compared to 1990 when 35,000 total were dying daily, according to recent reports from UNICEF and other UN agencies. Called “substantial” and “remarkable” progress by the authors, the “Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2015” finds that an estimated 5.9 million child deaths have occurred or will occur in 2015, at least 6 million lower than the 12.7 million deaths estimated for 1990.

Rate of Decline

The under five mortality rate stood at 90 child deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 and fell to 43 by 2015. The annual rate of decline has been 3% and the overall decline during this 25 year time period was 53%.

During the period 2000-2015, an estimated 48 million under five child

- UNICEF continues on next page



Webinar Reports On Explosive Growth In Undergraduate Training In Public Health Since 2005

Epidemiology Remains Largely In The Province Of Graduate School Programs

“Since 2005, a significant, sustained, and increasing number of students have been receiving undergraduate degrees across all types of public health programs.” That’s the conclusion of a study published in Public Health Reports earlier this year by Jonathon Leider and colleagues and the focus of a recent webinar in mid-September sponsored by the Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health.

The Numbers

According to the report, approximately 50,000 undergraduate students graduated with public health majors in the 20+ years between 1992-2012, and undergraduate degree conferrals in public health grew 750% from 1992-2012.

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September
2015

Volume
Thirty Six

Number
Nine

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The *Epidemiology Monitor* ISSN (0744-0898) is published monthly (except August) by Roger Bernier, Ph.D., MPH at 33 Indigo Plantation Rd, Okatie, SC, 29909, USA.

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deaths were prevented, and 18 million of these survivors lived because the pace of the decline increased after 2000.

Great Achievement

In an accompanying report, "A Promise Renewed: 2015 Progress Report" UNICEF Director Yoka Brandt states "Saving the lives of millions of children in urban and rural settings, in wealthy and poor countries, is one of the first great achievements of the new millennium---and one of the biggest challenges of the next 15 years is to further accelerate this progress."

Interventions

Credited with bringing about these impressive achievements are 1) skilled antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care, 2) breastfeeding, 3) immunization, 4) insecticide treated mosquito nets, 5) improved water and sanitation, 6) oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea, 7) antibiotics for pneumonia, and 8) nutritional supplements and therapeutic foods.

Remaining Challenges

Despite these important accomplishments, the number of child deaths remains high at 16,000 per day. At the current rate of progress, the Millennium Development Goal to reduce under five mortality by two-thirds by 2015 is 10 years behind schedule and would not be achieved before 2026. Had the necessary steady progress been made since 2000 to achieve that goal, 14 million more children would have survived to age five beginning in 2000.

Sustainable Development Goal

These facts are behind the call for redoubling the efforts to prevent child deaths as part of the new Sustainable

Development goal for 2030 to reduce the rate of under five mortality from 43 per 1,000 live births to 25 per 1,000. Encouragingly, the rate of decline has been swifter since 2000 than in the preceding decade.

At present, several regions of the world, particularly sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia need to make quicker progress by doubling or even tripling their rates of declining mortality.

Projections

If the child death rate in 2015 is extended to 2030, 94 million children are expected to die. If the rate of decline in child death rate matches the decline of the last few years, 69 million children are expected to die. It is only with an acceleration of that rate of progress that the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal can be met. If so, the number of child deaths in 2030 will fall to 2.4 million in that year or about 6,500 per day, significantly less than the 16,000 per day now.

Nature of the Challenges

The vast majority of under five deaths are caused by infectious diseases (about half) and neonatal complications. Many of these are readily preventable or treatable with the proven cost-effective and quality-delivered interventions which already account for the progress to date, according to the report. Almost half of all under five deaths are attributable to undernutrition.

The report calls for more investment by individual countries and the international community to end preventable child deaths by focusing on sub-Saharan Africa where the increase in population could well surpass any declining rate in child deaths if no acceleration in decline takes place. Another target area is Southern Asia which has a rate of 51

- UNICEF continues on page 6

Doctors Without Borders Wins 2015 Lasker-Bloomberg Public Service Award For Doing "Everything Right" To Fight Ebola

"For bold leadership in responding to the recent Ebola outbreak in Africa and for sustained and effective frontline responses to health emergencies." That's the citation from the 2015 Lasker-Bloomberg Public Service Award used to describe the contributions of Doctors Without Borders. In an accompanying article by [Evelyn Strauss](#) describing in more detail the impressive actions of the organization, Strauss chronicles the many dedicated and courageous actions taken by the group.

Coming on the heels of multiple efforts of international groups of experts to learn the lessons to be learned from the Ebola experience, the story of Doctors Without Borders deserves to be told and retold, particularly since the main lesson, according to at least one key observer, has been the failure of WHO leadership (see related article this issue).

That accusation cannot be leveled at Doctors Without Borders and readers can only wonder at what would have occurred if that organization had not been on the international stage.

Key excerpts from the Strauss article are reprinted below to better acquaint readers with the story of Doctors Without Borders and Ebola.

Background

Undeterred by grim and demanding circumstances, its employees and volunteers have worked steadily for decades to fulfill the organization's mission. Last year, it undertook a monumental task – fighting a deadly infectious disease that spreads readily – a duty that rightly belongs to the international community, not an outfit that is funded primarily by individual donors..

Leading the charge against Ebola

In March 2014, MSF leaders realized that Guinea was facing "an epidemic of a magnitude never before seen." Ebola had struck. Cases were scattered over a wide area, and infection soon spread to other parts of West Africa, especially Liberia and Sierra Leone.

No vaccine, rapid diagnostic tool or treatment existed for the disease, which kills 50 percent of its victims. People were terrified. Individuals denied that they were sick, governments denied that their citizens were sick, and the World Health Organization denied the severity of the crisis.

On this bleak backdrop, MSF sprang into action. It sent in experts who had responded to multiple Ebola outbreaks, identified infected people, and built isolation hospitals. The organization imported necessary supplies such as chlorine for decontaminating materials exposed to the virus and protective gear that keeps nurses and doctors safe. Its sanitation experts set up systems to ensure that viral particles did not escape and that waste was disposed of properly.

Staff members did everything. They went out with ambulances to pick up sick individuals, decontaminated houses, oversaw funerals to make sure no one got infected from local burial practices, and traced the epidemic. They trained local healthcare workers and eventually participated in clinical trials of new therapeutic agents.

For the first time, MSF had to build a crematorium. The economic infrastructure had collapsed, and it couldn't rely on airlines or the usual medical evacuation systems.

"... its employees and volunteers have worked steadily for decades to fulfill the organization's mission."

"... MSF sprang into action."

Drones Being Used For Epidemiological Research

Editors at The Epidemiology Monitor are always on the lookout for new uses for epidemiology or new tools for epidemiologists. A report about the use of drones caught our attention this month.

“Within infectious disease epidemiology and public health research, drones can provide spatially and temporally accurate data critical to understanding the link between disease transmission and environmental factors,” according to [Timothy William](#) the head of a Malaysian infectious and tropical disease department. In a news report, William described how co-investigators conducted 158 flights with a drone to obtain environmental data for an epidemiological investigation of risk factors for zoonotic malaria. According to William, “we hope that we will also be able to manage, control diseases better and most of all prevent people from dying from these diseases.”



UK Researchers Estimate 70,000 Ovarian Cancer Deaths Caused By Hormone Therapy In Women From High Income Countries

Letters to the editor in The Lancet (September 12) have raised questions and concerns about a meta-analysis published in May by the Collaborative Group on Epidemiological Studies of Ovarian Cancer. In responding to these concerns, [Valerie Beral](#), [Carol Herman](#), [Richard Peto](#), and [Gillian Reeves](#) on behalf of the Collaborative Group provide their best estimate of the impact of hormone therapy as it relates to ovarian cancer. They state, “assuming that the association is causal, each million woman-years of hormone therapy use results in about 20 extra cases of ovarian cancer, of which 12 are fatal. In high income countries, therefore, where there has been about 600 million women-years of use since 1970, menopausal hormone use has caused about 120,000 extra cases of ovarian cancer and about 70,000 extra deaths from the disease.”

NIH Blood Pressure Trial Halted Early Because Results Show Significant Health Benefits From Lowering Blood Pressure

A landmark NIH trial sponsored by multiple NIH institutes was halted early in September when preliminary results showed that lowering blood pressure to a target level of less than 120 mm HG, which is below a commonly recommended level, reduced cardiovascular events such as heart attacks and stroke by about one-third and the risk of death by about one-quarter compared to a target systolic level of 140 mm Hg, according to an NIH press release on September 11, 2015.

The SPRINT study (Systolic Blood Pressure Intervention Trial) began 6 years ago and included more than 9,300 participants age 50 and older at risk of heart and kidney disease and recruited from about 100 medical centers and practices in the US and Puerto Rico. The results are to be published in a few months.



Need To “Name, Blame, and Shame” Leaders Is Key Lesson To Be Learned From Ebola, Says Lancet Editor

What would be the best system for mounting an adequate epidemic response in the event of epidemic diseases such as Ebola? According to a commentary in The Lancet by the editor [Richard Horton](#), answering this question was the purpose of yet another gathering of global health specialists in London recently under the auspices of the Institute of Medicine. According to Horton, there is a “deep unwillingness to confront the most important cause of the Ebola failure.” That is a failure of leadership at the WHO level because its approach relies on pressuring country leaders indirectly or privately rather than publicly about failures to do what is needed to stem the epidemics. In speaking about [Margaret Chan](#), the WHO Director, Horton asserts that “what she did not do, and would not do, is ‘name, blame, and shame’. That’s what’s needed according to Horton because relying on the integrity of political leaders to do what is necessary has proven insufficient.

- News continues on page 5

After Presidential Debate, Blogger Very Clearly Debunks Autism And Vaccine Link

Mainstream science has proven a negative about autism and vaccination about as conclusively as possible. That has not successfully stopped discussion of a possible or actual relationship. After the topic arose during the presidential debate, a New York Times blogger Aaron Campbell, professor of pediatrics at Indiana University School of Medicine, composed a succinct overview debunking each of the current “myths” still circulating about vaccines and autism. Here are the key points:

1. Vaccines aren't linked to autism.
2. The number of vaccines children receive is not more concerning than it used to be.

3. Delaying their administration provides no benefit, while leaving children at risk.

4. All the childhood vaccines are important.

Carroll provided a striking count of the number of studies carried out. According to Carroll, the most recent Cochrane systematic review of research on the MMR vaccine included six self-controlled case series studies, two ecological studies, one case crossover trial, five time series trials, 17 case-control studies, 27 cohort studies and five randomized controlled trials. More than 15 million children took part in this research. No one could find evidence that vaccines are associated with autism.

To read the article, visit

<https://tinyurl.com/prnc9tc> ■

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Half of these degrees were given between 2008-2012 when conferrals increased 90% and public health programs ranked among the top ten fastest growing undergraduate majors among midsize and larger programs. Many of the other fastest growing undergraduate programs are in health or health related fields.

The actual number of degrees conferred has grown from less than 1,000 in 1992 to more than 5,000 per year since 2010. The public health degree-granting institutions increased from 45 in the early 2000's to 176 by 2012. The public health major appeals to women more than men since almost 80% of these degrees were awarded to women in 2012.

Type of Degrees

When examining the type of public health degrees awarded, nearly all of the degrees were awarded in disciplines other than epidemiology. For example, in 2012, programs conferred 6,464 degrees in public health, with the largest numbers in such subjects as public health education and promotion (1,887), general public health studies (1,397), community health and preventive medicine (1,088), health services administration (649), environmental health (287), health policy analysis (83), and occupational health and industrial hygiene (83). Biostatistics garnered 29 conferrals and epidemiology only 1. Data for the last three years were not available for the report and presentation.

Questions Raised

These trends in undergraduate educational preferences raise a number of interesting questions which remain largely unanswered at this time, according to the presenters at the webinar.

Will demand for undergraduate degrees in public health continue to grow?

What type of activities/jobs are these baccalaureate public health graduates engaged in after leaving college?

Are they using these degrees as stepping stones to graduate training in the field?

Will the undergraduate degrees in public health come to supplant the masters degrees in public health or will it complement the graduate training?

Will undergraduate programs begin offering majors in epidemiology? If so, what role will these graduates play in the field?

What best accounts for the surge in undergraduates since the early 2000's? Is it in response to the attack on 9/11? An increased motivation to make a difference in the world? Another factor?

The report was published in Public Health Reports. It may also be accessed on the web at the website of the Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health at:

<https://tinyurl.com/ntmuabc> ■

per 1,000 live births, double the rate called for in 2030.

Interventions should be enhanced in dealing with neonatal deaths since the decline in that category of children has been slower than the decline of child deaths in the post neonatal period.

Additional information is available here: <https://tinyurl.com/nz6flz4>

<https://tinyurl.com/nwqbow1>

■

" The public health major appeals to women more than men..."

"... nearly all of the degrees were awarded in disciplines other than epidemiology."

In this environment, MSF workers undertook the responsibility to treat patients and contain the epidemic at great risk to themselves. For many months, it was alone in its work. UN agencies were absent or were present in a nominal way, without sending hands-on support. In August 2014, the World Health Organization finally stated that the outbreak was "a public health emergency of international concern." Still, resources remained slim. When other organizations began stepping up, MSF provided guidelines and trained many of their personnel.

Next Steps

More than 11,000 people have lost their lives to Ebola in West Africa, including hundreds of health workers. The epidemic is drawing to a close, but immense challenges remain.

Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia never had fully functioning health systems, and what was there has now crumpled. MSF is building maternity and pediatric hospitals, and it is reviving childhood vaccine programs, which have been on hold for more than a year; it is also treating malaria and other endemic illnesses.

Huge numbers of people are traumatized from the epidemic, so the organization is providing mental health care. Furthermore, some Ebola survivors confront lingering problems from their infections as well as social stigma, and MSF has established clinics to help address these issues.

The organization is also pushing for policies and programs that ensure a robust international response the next time the disease hits. It is backing efforts to ensure the development of vaccines, treatments, and rapid diagnostic tools. Toward that end, it is promoting a system in which knowledge gained from research is shared in an open-source database.

Advocacy

Throughout the crisis, MSF has advocated on many levels. From the first days of the epidemic, it has spoken out about counterproductive activities on the ground and issued an unrelenting cry for the world to join the struggle against the deadly disease. It described the dire situation and called for governments and international agencies to provide trained medical personnel. The World Health Organization and its constituent countries are finally beginning to come to grips with what is needed. In May, it announced that it would create a \$100M fund that will support an international rapid response system for future outbreaks.

Since its inception, MSF has tackled the world's most overwhelming disasters that affect the planet's most marginalized people, and its activities during the last 18 months have demonstrated its exceptional perseverance and effectiveness. The organization spearheaded the campaign against Ebola and modeled how to combat dangerous infections that might some day threaten everyone on Earth.



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"... MSF workers undertook the responsibility to treat patients and contain the epidemic at great risk to themselves."

"... it has spoken out about counterproductive activities on the ground and issued an unrelenting cry for the world to join the struggle against the deadly disease."

Allen Wilcox Profiled In Local Newspaper After Winning Mentor Of The Year Award At SPER Annual Meeting

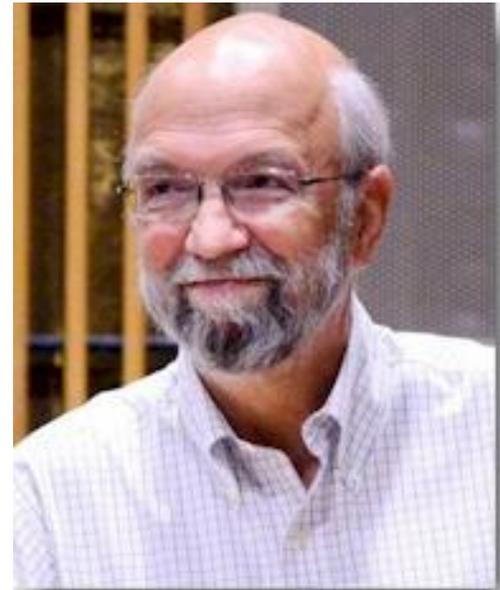
“One of the things I love about living here is it’s a place where you can make a difference...”

Allen Wilcox, epidemiologist at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park NC and former editor of the journal *Epidemiology*, was profiled in August in the *News and Observer*, a regional newspaper in the Research Triangle area of North Carolina. The trigger for the profile was the award Wilcox was given as Mentor of the Year at the recent annual meeting of the Society for Pediatric and Perinatal Epidemiologic Research.

Wilcox was part of the newspaper’s Tar Heel of the Week feature which profiles notable North Carolinians for their impact on the Triangle community. The feature has been running for more than 50 years and described Wilcox’s community involvement as well as his mentoring contributions.

Wilcox told the newspaper, “One of the things I love about living here is it’s a place where you can make a difference...in a big city there’s a limit to what you can really do.” According to the paper, Wilcox has advocated for his neighborhood, has helped to create a park, and is working as a volunteer to help revitalize downtown areas. Just what you might expect from a government employee working for an agency dedicated to the environment.

In describing his mentoring philosophy, Wilcox told the paper he focuses on reinforcing the joy of discovery which should animate all scientists. “I want them to have that spark of enthusiasm and curiosity that will let them overcome their preconceived ideas and be open to discovering something new. What could be better than that, he asked.



**Allen Wilcox
Mentor of the Year**

Wilcox is aware of the challenges facing young researchers and believes a passion for the work is essential. He told the paper, “Part of my mentoring is reminding them that it’s not about which journal they’re published in---it’s the quality of the work they do...Somehow, you have to have your own internal bearings.”

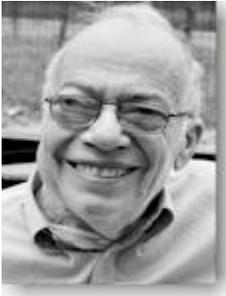
Wilcox was nominated for the award by one of his postdoctoral fellows Anne Marie Jukic who is now Assistant Professor at Yale School of Public Health. She told the *News and Observer* “He lets me end conversations, assuring that my questions have been answered...Dr Wilcox strikes a fine balance between encouraging independence and providing guidance.”

To read more about Wilcox career trajectory and the full profile, visit:

<https://tinyurl.com/q62lk4q> ■

“Part of my mentoring is reminding them that it’s not about which journal they’re published in...”

Notes on People



Died: Leon Gordis, 81, of a subdural hematoma, on September 7 in New York City. Gordis was the former chair of the Department of Epidemiology at Johns Hopkins and author of “Epidemiology”, a widely used textbook. In an obituary in the Baltimore Sun, David Celentano, the current chair of Epidemiology at Hopkins, called Gordis a really impressive teacher who was loved by generations of students. A funeral and burial were held September 8 in Jerusalem.



Appointed: Tomas Nuño, as research assistant professor in the University of Arizona Department of Emergency Medicine. Nuño completed both doctoral and post-doctoral training at the University of Arizona. In a press release describing the announcement, the head of the Department called Nuño “an amazing talent” and said he will be a “tremendous asset” to the ongoing research programs.



Died: Donald Millar, 81, of kidney failure, at his home in Murrayville, Georgia. Millar was a former director of multiple CDC programs, including those on smallpox eradication, environmental, and occupational health. CDC colleagues said in announcing his death that Millar “considered the continuing toll of missed opportunity in public health ‘an obscenity’, and one of his keynotes was to ask – Where is the outrage? He used this question to ask of himself and of all of the CDC staff to do always more for the public’s health, said colleagues.



Honored: Doctors Without Borders, with the Lasker-Bloomberg Public Service Award, “for bold leadership in responding to the recent Ebola outbreak and for sustained and effective frontline responses to health emergencies.” (See related article on page 3 of this issue).

Do you have news about yourself, a colleague, or a student?

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people@epimonitor.net

Gun Violence Public Health Crisis Is Subject Of Year Long Review At Washington University In St Louis

Recommendations From 8 Health Organizations Issued Earlier This Year

"Bringing together our academic strengths to address major societal challenges is a part of our mission."

An estimated 32,000 persons die (88 per day) as a result of firearm-related violence, suicides, and accidents in the US, the highest rate among industrialized countries. Also, firearm injuries are double the number of deaths (1). In response to this situation, Washington University in St Louis has launched a year long examination of the problem. The effort was launched by hosting a panel in the spring of 2015 where Mark Wrighton, the Chancellor, referred to a 2013 report from the Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council of The National Academies in Washington, D.C., that identified the lack of data about the public health aspects of gun violence as a serious national challenge.

The IOM report called upon researchers at public health organizations and universities to dedicate resources to studying the problem and contributing to a fuller base of information.

Wrighton also noted a February 2015 national call-to-action jointly issued by the nation's leading health organizations and the American Bar Association for a public health approach to firearm-related violence and prevention of firearm injuries and death.

These organizations also recommended the need for more research and data that would help decision makers address policy concerns.

"As one of the world's leading research universities - with top-ranked schools of medicine and social work and a multidisciplinary Institute of Public Health - Washington University clearly

has a role to play in this important effort," Wrighton said.

"Bringing together our academic strengths to address major societal challenges is a part of our mission. Our goal, by engaging in the conversation, is to help develop real solutions that have a real chance of making a real difference and, in the process, help to reduce death and injury from firearms," Wrighton said.

The panel was the first in a series of events and discussions designed to explore three key themes regarding gun violence: What we know, what we need to know and what to do about this critical issue.

What to do about the problem was addressed by the 8 Health Professional Organizations and the American Bar Association in their call to action earlier this year. They recommended:

1. Background checks for firearm purchases
2. Remove physician "gag laws" that oppose discussion with patients about firearms
3. Increase access to and coordination of mental health care
4. Pass physician reporting laws about persons that might cause harm in a fashion that protects confidentiality.
5. Restrict assault weapons.
6. Fund more research about the causes and consequences of gun violence
7. Educate about the true meaning of the 2nd amendment

To watch a video of the panel event at Washington University, visit: <https://tinyurl.com/o7m5xjs> ■

Faculty Position in Epidemiology

Wayne State University School of Medicine

Wayne State University located in Detroit, Michigan is seeking to strengthen its Epidemiology Unit, which deals with the incidence, distribution, and possible control of diseases and other factors relating to health.

The Epidemiology Unit collaborates with Departments within the School of Medicine, and also with the Perinatology Research Branch of the Division of Intramural Research, NICHD, NIH, DHHS, which is housed at the Wayne State University campus.

As a key staff member in support of the PRB, this individual would help to accomplish the Branch's mission by 1) developing statistical analysis, programming strategies and methodologies in support of research projects, 2) evaluating and analyzing data using accepted statistical and biostatistical techniques, 3) working closely with the scientific team and collaborators to provide operational parameters to ongoing research, 4) training the next generation of researchers, 5) translating the results of the research through publications and technology transfer.

The individual chosen for this position will become part of a highly successful, fast-paced research group that focuses on clinical and basic research in perinatal medicine and related disciplines. The goal of this internationally recognized research is to develop novel diagnostic, therapeutic and preventative strategies to reduce adverse pregnancy outcome, infant mortality and handicap. The research agenda involves novel discovery technologies in functional genomics, proteomics, metabolomics and DNA analysis.

To be considered for this position, it is recommended that candidates demonstrate the following:

1. Thorough knowledge of biostatistical methodologies, procedures and testing
2. Expertise in issues pertaining to the conduction and analysis of longitudinal studies
3. Competence in the area of mathematical modeling
4. Knowledge of data coordination, collection and statistical analysis methods and research coordination principles
5. Knowledge of medical and research protocols
6. Knowledge of computer software design and multiple programming languages
7. Demonstrated broad knowledge of the understanding of scientific principles, theories and technologies applicable to biological sciences, in general, and perinatology in particular
8. A sound understanding of academic research and related issues together with extensive experience in complex, multi-disciplinary programs (administrative and scientific)
9. Ability to foster intellectual productivity
10. Strong oral and written communication skills
11. Ability to work independently and collaboratively
12. Basic knowledge of perinatology is desirable

Academic and professional requirements:

1. Ph.D. in Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Statistics or related field
2. Minimum of five years of experience

Interested individuals should send:

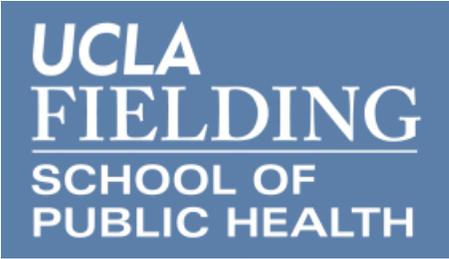
a curriculum vitae,
a separate statement summarizing their experience and professional contributions,
and three references to:

Jennifer Turpin
Wayne State University School of Medicine
jturpin@med.wayne.edu

Chair - Department of Epidemiology and Environmental Health

The School of Public Health and Health Professions (SPHHP), at the University at Buffalo, The State University of New York, seeks a Chair for the Department of Epidemiology and Environmental Health. The Department has a longstanding distinction and rich history of epidemiologic research and education. It houses academic programs that include three M.P.H. programs and M.S. and Ph.D. programs in epidemiology. The School is fully accredited by the Council on Education for Public Health. We seek a Chair with a strong record of excellence in academic leadership and scholarly activity and enthusiasm to grow the Department's academic and research programs. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in epidemiology or related discipline and/or an M.D. or other professional degree, with training in epidemiology and/or public health, or equivalent. Departmental faculty research focuses on chronic diseases, environmental health, global health, infectious disease, women's health, genetics, nutrition, and health disparities. The Department has a history of strong collaborations with faculty across the university as well as with faculty from within and outside of the University at Buffalo. Faculty also collaborate with other regional affiliated institutions, including Roswell Park Cancer Institute, the Research Institute on Addictions, other hospitals and health departments in the western NY region.

For more information of what Buffalo has to offer, please visit <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MT11ldWPvfc>. Information is available about the Department (<http://sphhp.buffalo.edu/epidemiology-and-environmental-health.html>), School (<http://sphhp.buffalo.edu>) and University (www.buffalo.edu). See department faculty and their research interests at (<http://sphhp.buffalo.edu/epidemiology-and-environmental-health.html>). For the complete job description and to apply online, please visit: (<https://www.ubjobs.buffalo.edu/applicants/Central?quickFind=58257>). Inquiries should be sent to the search committee chair, Dr. Gary Giovino (ggiovino@buffalo.edu). Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. This is a 12-month, state-line faculty position. The University at Buffalo is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer/Recruiter. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.



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Professor and Chair Epidemiology

The UCLA Jonathan and Karin Fielding School of Public Health is undertaking a search for a Professor and Chair of Epidemiology (<https://epi.ph.ucla.edu>). We seek an outstanding candidate who can provide exceptional leadership and who is recognized as a distinguished scholar in epidemiology.

Successful candidates must have a doctoral degree in Epidemiology or a related field and should also have a strong track record of extramural funding, training of pre- and/or post-doctoral students, a demonstrated commitment to public health, and effective leadership skills. Faculty appointment level and salary will be commensurate with the candidate's experience and qualifications. The anticipated start date is July 1, 2016.

We expect that the appointment will be at the level of Full Professor with tenure. UCLA is an Affirmative Action/ Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and underrepresented minorities are encouraged to apply. For a more detailed job description and information on how to apply, please visit <https://recruit.apo.ucla.edu/apply/JPF01519>.



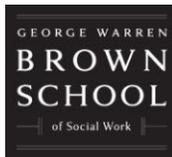
Faculty Position in Environmental Health (EH) Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

The Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering (<http://engineering.tufts.edu/cee>) at Tufts University (<http://www.tufts.edu/>) seeks candidates for a tenure-track faculty position in Environmental Health at the level of Associate or Full Professor, with rank determined by experience and accomplishments. Exceptional candidates at the level of Assistant Professor will be considered. Candidates must possess a doctoral degree in public health engineering, environmental engineering, public health, biostatistics, or a related field. See: <http://ase.tufts.edu/faculty/searches/positions/descriptionsFullTime.htm#cee>.

We seek applicants capable of conceptualizing and conducting research and teaching across the widening spectrum of environmental health challenges present in the world today. The successful candidate will be able to design and assess environmental health interventions, through demonstrated expertise in such areas as trial design, data analysis, water-borne diseases, epidemiology, and public health engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who have international experience, particularly in the developing world. Principal responsibilities will include the establishment of an externally-funded research program, graduate and undergraduate instruction, and University and professional service.

Tufts' School of Engineering (SOE) is located on Tufts' Medford/Somerville campus, only six miles from historic downtown Boston and distinguishes itself by the interdisciplinary focus and integrative nature of its engineering education and research programs, within the intellectually rich environment of both a "Research Class 1" university and a top-ranked undergraduate institution.

Questions about the position should be addressed to Dr. David M. Gute, search committee chair, david.gute@tufts.edu. Candidates should submit their application, including a cover letter, curriculum vitae, statement of research and teaching objectives, and contact information for three references to Academic Jobs Online (<https://academicjobsonline.org/ajo/jobs/5576>) Review of applications will begin on September 15, 2015 and will continue until the position is filled. Tufts University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. We are committed to increasing the diversity of our faculty, and thus, women and members of underrepresented groups are strongly encouraged to apply.



MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Washington University in St. Louis

Tenure-Track Faculty Positions in Public Health

The Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis offers MPH and PhD programs in public health in a vibrant, interdisciplinary environment that supports innovative research and excellence in teaching to achieve social impact. We invite applications for tenure-track faculty positions at the rank of Assistant, Associate or Full Professor for Fall 2016. Areas of interest include:

Built Environment & Health. The Brown School offers a unique MPH specialization in Urban Design in partnership with Washington University's Sam Fox School of Design & Visual Arts. Candidates should bring an interdisciplinary approach to understanding, preventing and controlling the health consequences and inequities associated with the built environment, conduct cutting edge research and help students understand how a complex matrix of landscapes, transportation systems, food and recreation access, housing, worksites, and land use policies affect human health.

Global Health. The Brown School offers an MPH specialization in Global Health and an MSW concentration in Global Social & Economic Development. Expertise is sought in reproductive health, maternal and child health or infectious disease. Candidates whose research interests have a strong biological focus are also encouraged to apply. Regional focus areas of interest include Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

Epidemiology & Biostatistics. The Brown School offers an MPH in Epidemiology and Biostatistics and PhD in Public Health Sciences. Candidates with substantive or methodological expertise working with large data sets, econometrics, systems science, computational modeling or applied computer engineering, demography, chronic disease, biological risk factors, environmental health, or maternal and child health are of particular interest.

Health Policy. The Brown School offers an MPH specialization in Health Policy Analysis, MSW policy concentration and Master of Social Policy degree. Candidates are sought to enhance the school's health policy curriculum, research and student mentorship. Expertise is sought in management, policy analysis, politics of public health policy, global health policy and health services research, although all aspects of health policy will be considered. Candidates combining health policy with other areas of interest described in this announcement are especially encouraged to apply.

The Brown School (www.brownschool.wustl.edu) is also home to the nation's top-ranked school of social work, where path-breaking work on social policy, social and economic development, mental health and welfare of children, youth and families is conducted. Together with Washington University's world class School of Medicine and campus-wide Institute for Public Health, it is a dynamic environment for transdisciplinary research and problem solving in public health.

Salary and rank are commensurate with qualifications. The Brown School seeks an exceptionally qualified and diverse faculty: women, minorities, protected veterans and disabled candidates are strongly encouraged to apply. Applications should be submitted prior to October 31, 2015. Early application is encouraged. Positions will be filled when suitable candidates are selected. Candidates should submit a cover letter describing their research agenda, curriculum vitae, three professional references and up to three writing samples. Submit application materials electronically in a single .pdf file, sequenced as listed above to: *Chair, Personnel Advisory Committee, Brown School, Washington University in St. Louis*, brown-faculty-recruitment@brownschool.wustl.edu.

The U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine invites applications for its Associate Chief of Research position at the Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF) in Hiroshima, Japan. The successful candidate will work with RERF's Chief of Research to provide scientific leadership of the Foundation's research programs in clinical medicine, epidemiology, molecular biosciences, and statistics and will also participate directly in research collaborations with RERF scientists.

RERF is a bi-national foundation supported by the governments of Japan and the United States and is a global leader in the study of long-term effects of radiation exposure on human health and its interactions with genes, lifestyle, and environment. RERF investigates the health of Japanese atomic bomb survivors in three large cohort studies: Life Span Study, Adult Health Study, and a study of survivor offspring (F1 Study). The Academies have a long-standing cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy to recruit and employ U.S. scientists at RERF. Additional information about RERF and its research programs can be found on the RERF website (ref.or.jp).

To qualify for this position you must be a U.S. citizen; possess an earned Ph.D., Sc.D., or M.D. degree in a relevant scientific discipline, preferably epidemiology; have a demonstrated record of scientific leadership and research productivity; and be willing to relocate to Japan. The successful candidate will receive a joint Academies/RERF appointment for an initial period of two years with the potential for renewal. Preference will be given to candidates who are interested in working at RERF for longer than two years.

Starting salary-140,000+ Status- Full Time Location- Hiroshima, Japan

To apply directly to the following link online <http://chk.tbe.taleo.net/chk02/ats/careers/requisition.jsp?org=NAS&cws=1&rid=8174> for this position. Submit a letter describing your interests and potential contributions and a current CV or contact Dr. Kevin Crowley, Director, Nuclear and Radiation Studies Board, The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (kcrowley@nas.edu), or Dr. Robert Ullrich, Chief of Research, RERF (ullrich@ref.or.jp). EOE, M/F/D/V

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