

La proposta del GDL SIF Giovani

♦ Organizzazione di corsi o giornate di metodologia e/o aggiornamento

♦Vetrina di lavoro:

creazione all'interno del sito web SIF di uno spazio nel quale vengano segnalate offerte di lavoro, riportati eventi futuri e/o trascorsi rilevanti, creazione di un blog e/o di un forum interattivi

♦ Costituzione di una Sessione Educazionale all'interno del Congresso SIF

♦ Creazione di tavoli di lavoro e collaborazioni con membri giovani di altre società



Attività formativa

♦ Corso di metodologia per la scrittura di un progetto

Prof. P. Canonico: Introduction to the course

Dr. W.D. Figg: Clinical pharmacology

Prof. P. Bruzzi: Statistical basis for a research project

<u>Prof. R.H. van Schaik:</u> Biomarkers identification and validation

Prof. R. Barbuti: How to write a scientific proposal for EU funding

Prof. R. Danesi: Choice of the right mentor and good working-group strategies

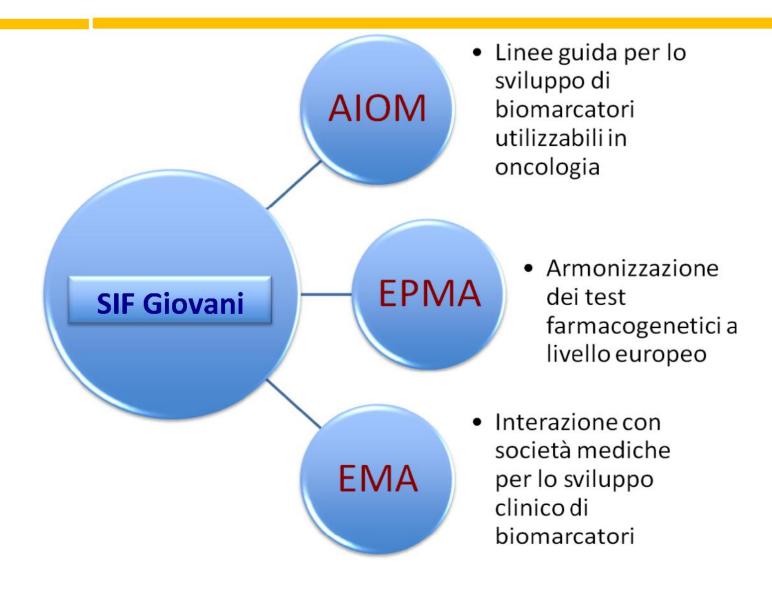
Dott. G. Pappagallo: Critical review of published articles

Ethics committee: How to write a clinical study protocol: the regulatory framework

Prof. O. Golubnitschaja/Prof. R. Danesi:
How to evaluate EU projects and how
to establish an European partnership
network



Interazioni con società scientifiche







The European Association for Predictive, Preventive & Personalised Medicine

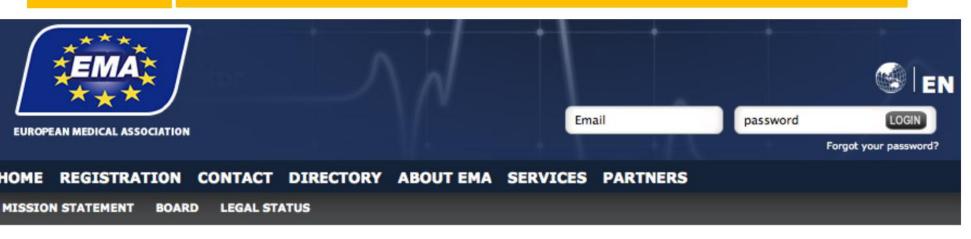
EPMA as the European Coordinator in the field of Predictive, Preventive & Personalised Medicine

Predictive medicine is a new philosophy in the healthcare and an attractive subject for currently initiated research activities aimed at a potential application of innovative biotechnologies in the prediction of human pathologies, a development of well-timed prevention and individual therapy-planning. The issue has several aspects which allow the expectations of great advantages for predictive diagnostics and personalised treatment as the medicine of the future. Amongst the most important aspects are a well-organised population screening, targeted prevention of the frequent pathologies, non- or minimally-invasive diagnostics, optimal therapy planning, personalised patient treatment, substantial improvement of the quality of life and the plausible solutions for particular social, ethical as well as serious economical problems. This decisive progress can be achieved only by well-coordinated fulfilment of the following components that are crucial for the practical realisation of this new philosophy in healthcare:

- adequate investment creating novel technologies
- 2. development of non- or minimally invasive diagnostic tools
- well-organised process for exchange and transfer of knowledge among biomedical research entities and biotechnological industries for production of the advanced diagnostic tools
- 4. quality assurance through the introduction of international standards for technological tools and devices, patenting and licenses
- 5. correct professional education in terms of the application of biotechnological high-tech in medicine
- intelligent political regulations in the healthcare sector: introduction of the obligatory guidelines and clear regulations for the health insurance industry to ensure patients needs are met
- measures to ensure confidentiality of patient information and personal databank
- distribution of relevant information among healthcare professionals and users.



EMA



ABOUT US

WELCOME TO THE EUROPEAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED BY DOCTORS FOR DOCTORS...

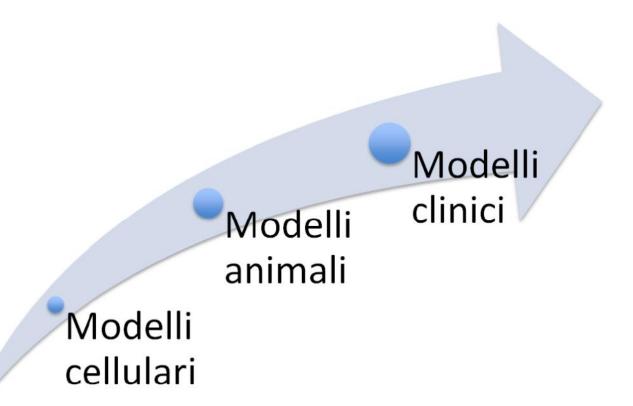
Created in 1990 by doctors from the 12 member states, the European Medical Association was established as an "international foundation pursuing a scientific aim" according to the Belgian law dating 25/10/1919. It is a unique, independent non-profit organisation, which offers every European Community doctor the opportunity to:

- · Join a European network of doctors
- · Add a European dimension to their professional and social life
- Actively influence the development of European Health Care.



Quale il fine ultimo del GdL SIF-Giovani?

Come armonizzare i diversi interessi all'interno della nostra società?



Introduzione di biomarcatori nella pratica clinica