

IZET MASIC

**Biographical
Lexicon of
Public Health**

Aa

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Preface

Lexicon

Lexicon (Greek) represents lexicographical book or dictionary of subjects that provides an overview of the total, general knowledge (general lexicon) or review of the knowledge from a certain profession (professional lexicon). Sometimes the word has the same meaning as encyclopedic dictionary, and sometimes for the dictionary. It processes units (keywords) from the standpoint outside of the language vocational, technical, cultural, historical and similar content.

The name derives from one such book, *Lexicon totius latininitatis* by Egidio Forcellinia from 1711. Keywords in the lexicon are listed in the alphabetical or methodical order and briefly processed in a number of short articles that present and interpret concepts, famous people and geographical names, historical events, scientific and professional terms, foreign words or collection of words from a certain language..

General lexicon deals with nouns (names of people, geographic names and other names), terms and concepts from many professions and a certain number of foreign words, which particular source language take from foreign languages, as well as many historical events, political, religious, ideological, social and artistic directions.

General lexicon was developed from the outdated notion conversational lexicon, which was originally brought the knowledge from all areas necessary for the successful conduct of the talks.

Conversational lexicon was developed in the nineteenth century in Germany to meet the needs of the urban population for knowledge. First German manual was *Real State and Newspaper Lexicon* (Germ. *Reales Staats und Zeitungs Lexicon*) by Johann Hübner published in 1704 and was based on a lexicographic manuals from the Age of Enlightenment. Rhenatus Gotthelf Löbel with his work *Conversational Lexicon with special reference to modern times* (Germ. *Conversations-Lexikon mit vorzüglicher Rücksicht auf die gegenwärtigen Zeiten*, I-VI, 1796-1808) paves the way for the creation of the modern lexicon. Modern conversational lexicon finished taking shape thanks to Brockhaus releases, but also more recent German manuals such as Meyer's (since 1840), Herder's (since 1854), Bertelsmann's (since 1953). Over time, large lexicons grew into manuals with more than twenty volumes and which are now regarded as encyclopedias.

Biographical lexicon

Biographical lexicon is a collection of biographies of selected individuals, usually listed in alphabetical order, which seeks to give a rounded view of the given period, geographical area or certain communities with which individuals are linked. Biographical lexicons can be national or international, general or professional and special (for specific occupations); retrospective (limited to the dead) or flow (limited to a live person). Bibliographic lexicons

(Bio-bibliography) besides biographies also include literature of listed persons. Very few bibliographic lexicons were published in a lot of scientific areas in several countries in the world during 19th century. Only in Germany in 19th century printed more than 10 medical editions called "Zentralblatt". Famous German's gynecologists Heinrich Fritsch (1844-1915) and Hermann Fehling (1847-1925) in the year 1877 started with publishing *Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie*, two years before John Snow Billings established famous *Index Medicus*. But, their biographies and names of other scientists who worked in writing important bibliographic lexicons are not included in this lexicon.

Why Biographical Lexicon of Public Health

1. Why we need to have written facts about historical development of Public Health with biographies of the most influential scientists in this field?

The idea to start preparing the First edition of the book "Biographical Lexicon of Public Health" was born in Prague in June 2015, when I presented paper about "Determinants of Health Regarding WHO Targets". Main point of my presentation was explanation of characteristics of long time period of trying to improve healthcare protection in all countries in the world proposed by Declaration of Alma Ata from 1979, and several time changed strate-

gies "Health for all", proposed by WHO during last 50 years.

Scientists and medical professionals responsible for these actions are Social medicine and Public Health experts in all countries in the world, especially specialists of Social medicine and Health Care Organization, Health managers, Health informaticians, Health Economists, Epidemiologists, Sociologists, specialist of Hygiene and Environmental medicine, etc.

Mentioned people were important persons in developing Social medicine and Health Care Organization in Europe during last 100 years, and thanks to whom today we speak about Public Health as science discipline and special profession.

2. Main features of the most significant periods of development of Social medicine during history

A field of scientific knowledge that addresses the social aspects of the health-illness process and of health services delivery during development of medical sciences received a variety of names. Among others, it has been called Social Medicine, Social Sciences Applied to Health and the Social Sciences of Health. Historically it first "appeared" as "Social Medicine" which refers, generally, to the subject matter of this discipline. The other names designate disciplines which are either included in this field of study or in some circumstances to distinct disciplines, like Social sciences, Sociology in medicine, Health economics, Health informatics, Health promotion, Health policy, etc., and from the medical sciences,

like Epidemiology, Hygiene, Environmental medicine, Health ethics, etc. The variety of names implies, in part, different definitions about the subject matter, varying perspectives on how to undertake its study and the divergent frameworks used by those that participate in the practice of this field. There is a certain degree of agreement about the fundamental objects that comprise this field: "Social medicine includes the study of the social determinants of health and of health services." Based on these fundamental themes a certain consensus could be reached concerning the content of a field that is considered interdisciplinary. That was reason why some authors insist on the use of more general terms such as Social Medicine or Public Health (or: Social medicine and Health Care Organization or *Socijalna medicina i Organizacija zdravoohranjenja* in Russian) instead of specific disciplines or groups of disciplines such as Social Sciences of Health or Medical Sociology, even Public health. In this way both social and "medical" disciplines such as: Epidemiology, Hygiene can contribute to the field by using a common theoretical framework. The questions are: a) when began medicine to be social? b) when began social life to be medical? c) is it more important the socialization of medicine or the medicalisation of social life? d) when was Social medicine invented? e) what was difference between Social medicine as a concept and as a word, and when academics separated it?

2.1. A period of existing of disorganized concepts of health systems of health care protection, based on „class's differentiation“

of providing health care protection

The famous German social worker Alice Salomon emphasizes the international dimension of social work which surely reflects Rene Sand's attitude: „The essential qualities of relief should, in some way, make us cooperate on an international level. It is in the nature of relief that it cannot be restricted to the borders of a nation.“ (Salomon, 1927).

What is Social Medicine?

There are many different descriptions of Social Medicine in the literature. All of these definitions share at least five common principles: a) community; b) political action; c) organization of services; d) prevention of disease; e) investigation of the causes and distribution of disease. Also, the studies of Social medicine are not only grounded in biology, but also in history, law, economics, moral philosophy, and other relevant fields of humanities and social sciences. "Historically, the term "Social Medicine" is known to be first coined by the French physician-journalist Jules Guerin in the 1800s. At this time, the term meant extending Medicine's insights to social problems. Since then, the definition of Social Medicine has evolved to be synonymous with public health, epidemiology, state medicine, community medicine, social pathology. The practice of social medicine has also evolved globally over the decades, with unique practicing styles in Latin America, South Africa, and China. In 1978, the WHO's 1978 Alma Ata Declaration also embraced the core principles of social medicine" (In: D. Madison

- Introduction to Social Medicine. 1993. UNC Chapel Hill).

Social Medicine and organization of healthcare protection is science organized on the application of modern medicine principles in the health care of human groups and nations. The significant difference of Social medicine from clinical disciplines is that the Clinical medicine deals with problems of individuals and Social medicine is devoted to community health and illness started within a families, schools and work organizations, or "social" treatment of nozologic groups (children, school children, women, workers, disabled people, athletes, etc.) in defined area or in a whole country.

Social medicine gets another important function of integration (unification) of all clinical, therapeutic and preventive medicine practice, protect and improve the health of the people. This discipline combines at the end and implements in practice the definition of Health by World Health Organization (WHO), the total physical, social, and social well-being and not merely absence of disease.

Public health has early roots in antiquity. From the beginnings of human civilization, it was recognized that polluted water and lack of proper waste disposal spread communicable diseases (theory of miasma). Early religions attempted to regulate behavior that specifically related to health, from types of food eaten, to regulating certain indulgent behaviors, such as drinking alcohol or sexual relations. Leaders were responsible for the health of their subjects to en-

sure social stability, prosperity, and maintain order.

By Roman times, it was well understood that proper diversion of human waste was a necessary tenet of public health in urban areas. The ancient Chinese medical doctors developed the practice of variation following a smallpox epidemic around 1000 BC. An individual without the disease could gain some measure of immunity against it by inhaling the dried crusts that formed around lesions of infected individuals. Also, children were protected by inoculating a scratch on their forearms with the pus from a lesion.

"Golden ages of Arabic Civilization", from 8th to 15th century was the period of expansion of Arabic-Islamic medicine in almost all continents where Arabs lived. They not only succeeded to preserve the achievements of the pre-Islamic authors, than they by the own researches gave the great contribution to the development of these sciences and their disciplines, and they have over given to us as a dowry. And the physician, from the other side, was interested and appreciated the human relation according to his environment. For physicians the health and ecology were narrowly connected. They saw the connection of the technology and economy in nature, that is he saw that in fact, nothing produces in vain. As the Islamic medicine got ripened with the papers of Ar-Razi and his contemporaries in the 10 century, of the new medical theory and the concepts have also begun to appear. Here are 7 principles of the health as they are ramified and explained by Ar-Razi and arranged by the following order:

a) The moderation of work and rest, the fact realized through the ancient physician education.

b) The moderation in eating and drinking, the theory which Ar-Razi cordially proclaimed. He, for example, facing with the strong opposition, recommended that to the patient should be given the certain freedom of diet which he wishes and encouraged him giving him the balanced nutritive meals. The traditional concept of Rhazes was to lessen the diet up to the extreme. Ar-Razi required the loosing of such rules and common sense by the physician who should take into consideration the human importance and the importance of the nutrition giving the patient the balanced diet;

c) Elimination and the throwing out of the human external liquid, including the urination, sweating and drawing of the blood in the goal of the treatment;

d) To live and stay in the healthy places for the lodging suggesting the importance of the hygienic encirclement and the sojourn, when an individual spent the most part of his time. Also, some should ensure the clean and the refreshing atmosphere at the place of the rest, the beautiful environment and the household—the things which also are considered nowadays important;

e) Avoidance of the consideration, falling into the crises, and the surviving of the successive bad events, specially before than they become uncontrolled and dreadful;

f) The maintenance of the harmonic endeavors in the sense of the physiological ambitions, the emotional conflicts and their fundamental resulting. Making so, a man can

escape the emotional conditions which injure, as is the anger, unjustified fear, worries, guilt and the unpardonable jealousy;

g) Insurance of good, impetus and useful habits which become a part of the healthy and the productive daily living, giving the impetus to the greater achievements instead to become an obstacle.

As a young man was very ambitious and wanted to work for the benefit of the community. But, after many wanderings he achieved his ambition through proper medical practice, which he defined as "a profession for maintaining health and preventing disease." At-Tabari, in his discussion of medical deontology highlighted five qualities that every physician should possess:

a) To take into account all the necessary preparations to help to wake up in the patient the consolation into curability of problems, to re-convince the possibility of healing and relaxation;

b) To diagnose and treat internal diseases through knowledge of therapeutics, which was achieved through long practice;

c) To be kind and compassionate to all patients, regardless of whether they are educated or uneducated, whether noble or humble origin, rich or poor, because we all need his help;

d) If a physician obtains a good reputation and trust of their patients at any time in the profession that is valued by all people;

e) To realize that medical complaints, as the name suggests, are to be asked (demanded), human healing and wellbeing.

He insisted that the practice of those who providing treatment is

equally high as their vocation. Those who have dedicated themselves to the practice of treatment are to achieve the four essential virtues in their everyday activities: kindness, fulfillment, compassion and righteousness. When serving their patient, doctor's primary object should be helping the sick, rather than the search for financial success.

During the 14th century Black Death in Europe, it was believed that removing bodies of the dead would further prevent the spread of the bacterial infection. This did little to stem the plague, however, which was most likely spread by rodent-borne fleas. Burning parts of cities resulted in much greater benefit, since it destroyed the rodent infestations. The development of quarantine in the medieval period helped mitigate the effects of other infectious diseases. However, according to Michel Foucault, the plague model of governmental was later controverted by the cholera model.

A Cholera pandemic devastated Europe between 1829 and 1851, and was first fought by the use of what Foucault called "social medicine", which focused on flux, circulation of air, location of cemeteries, etc. All those concerns, born of the miasma theory of disease, were mixed with urban concerns for the management of populations, which Foucault designated as the concept of "biopower". The German conceptualized this in the *Polizeiwissenschaft* ("Police science").

The 18th century witnessed rapid growth in voluntary hospitals in England. The latter part of the century saw the establishment of the basic pattern of improvements in public

health over the next two centuries; a social evil was identified, private philanthropists brought attention to it and changing public opinion led to government action. The practice of vaccination became prevalent in the 1800s, following the pioneering work of Edward Jenner in treating smallpox with vaccination. James Lind's discovery of the causes of scurvy amongst sailors and its' mitigation via the introduction of fruit on lengthy voyages was published in 1754 and led to the adoption of this idea by the Royal Navy.

Efforts were also made to promulgate health matters to the broader public; in 1752 the British physician Sir John Pringle published *Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Camp and Garrison*, in which he advocated for the importance of adequate ventilation in the military barracks and the provision of latrines for the soldiers.

With the onset of the Industrial Revolution, living standards amongst the working population began to worsen, with cramped and unsanitary urban conditions. In the first four decades of the 19th century alone, London's population doubled and even greater growth rates were recorded in the new industrial towns, such as Leeds and Manchester.

This rapid urbanization exacerbated the spread of disease in the large conurbations that built up around the workhouses and factories. These settlements were cramped and primitive with no organized sanitation. Disease was inevitable and its incubation in these areas was encouraged by the poor lifestyle of the inhabitants. Unavailable housing led to the rapid

growth of slums and the per capita death rate began to rise alarmingly, almost doubling in Birmingham and Liverpool.

Thomas Malthus warned of the dangers of overpopulation in 1798. His ideas, as well as those of Jeremy Bentham, became very influential in government circles in the early years of the 19th century.

In 1988, the Institute of Medicine in Bethesda published its landmark report, *The Future of Public Health*. The book detailed the breakdown of the U.S. public health system and framed the importance of public health through defining its three core functions and ten essential services. Public Health's ten essential services are to:

- Monitor health status to identify community health problems;
- Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community;
- Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues;
- Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems;
- Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts;
- Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety;
- Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable;
- Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce;
- Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services;

- Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

2.2. A period of „Non-physicians Social medicine“ - Social medicine as a concept

Social medicine as a concept was promoted and realized in a ages of Enlightenment - the insight that death and diseases were non-random phenomena, from one side and in time of Cameralism/mercantilism, when decision makers thought about how to increase the population. Capitalism as a social formation, at that time sustained appropriate transformations which tendency was to adapt full life and working conditions to new socio-political, economic and social conditions for the benefit of all members of socio political communities. Socialism or Communism, whose ideas were already on the horizon of the eastern world (block) has opened broad prospects for the working class and progress in all aspects of life and work, especially in the field of health and social protection of population. On this basis the economic and social change socialism medical thought has gain its full momentum that turned into an ideology, but based on scientific theory and practice of health care (Organjzacija zdravoohranjenja established by Semaschko i Russia).

Historically speaking, the socio-medical thought in Europe, its wide recognition began to experience in early 20th century, mostly due to the intense social and political changes that have then characterized the world (technological revolution, intensive political and social changes, rapid development

of science and other technological advances). Undoubtedly, the breakthrough occurred with the development of socio-medical thought that was particularly important in the ideas and concepts of the creators and theorists of scientific socialism- Marx and Engels, who developed the Marxist theory of the development of society and expose the causes of inequality and inequality in the position of the working class and the broad categories of the population who were deeply fallen into poverty and poor socio-economic conditions of life and health.

“Social medicine” before social medicine (or popularly called “non-physicians Social medicine”) were presented by several important persons, like: Daniel Defoe (1660-1731): proposal for health insurance; John Bellers (1654-1725): plan for a national health service; Lemuel Shattuck (1793-1859); pioneer of prevention in USA; Edwin Chadwick (1800-1890): technical and hygienic measures against ill health; Otto Bismarck (1815-1898): Mandatory health insurance - Bismarck's model of Health insurance. Characteristics of this period is that industrialization and political reforms influenced development of Social medicine/Public health.

2.3. A period after „Hungarian Revolution“ in 1848 and socialization of health care

The concept of Social medicine as professional discipline was born in 1848. This was also the year of great revolutionary movements in Europe. Like the 1848 revolutions, the concept of Social medicine emerged almost simultaneously in several European countries. Great

scientists Salomon Neumann and Rudolf Virchow speak about Social medicine in Germany, Jules Guerin in France, William Farr in England, and Francesco Puccinotti in Italy. It was also the year of the political poets: Heinrich Heine and Lamartine. The question is: how are all these events related or influenced development of Social medicine? What was coincidence or is there something deeper that unites these disparate events into a structured whole? The answer to this question has fascinated the many writers, economists, poets, sociologists and politicians who have studied this particular historical period. For example, Dr. Jules Guerin in France coined the term Social medicine in a Parisian medical journal which survived only a few months. Or, in Berlin Dr. Rudolf Virchow introduced the term in another short-lived journal. In both cases, the journals' content was confrontational and supported the fundamental principles of the 1848 revolutions. A period of humanization and socialization of life and work after 1848 and developing and improving patients right for health care protection influenced by socialistic and technological revolutions in the world. Instead of the irresolute and badly coordinated advances to the problem which have been known under labels as medical police, public health and forensic medicine now is the time to collect them all in an organized whole and raise them to the highest level under the name of Social medicine (or Médecine sociale, a la louange Française), which better will express their ambitions.

Bernardo Ramazzini (1633-1714) in his thesis about work related dis-

eases with social conditions where diseases begun. Johan Peter Frank (1745-1821) in his work "Akademische Rede vom Volkseleid als der Mutter der Krankheiten; System einer vollständigen medicinischer Polizey", also used a term Social medicine (Social medizyn, in Deutsch language), called it "Social medicine" before social medicine (physicians). (Johann Peter Frank (1779-1819) - System einer vollständigen medizinischer Polizey. The term Médecine sociale/Social medicine used also Jules Guerin and invented it the word. Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) developed the content of Social medicine after 1848, worldwide cholera epidemic (Uprisings in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Palermo, Milan, Naples, Rome, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest and Second Sikh war against the British in India). Rudolf Virchow described it the medical journal "Die Medizinische Reform". His scientific opinions are described in „Die Medizin ist eine soziale Wissenschaft, und die Politik ist weiter nichts, als Medizin im Grossen“. His interesting conclusions were described in his Report on the Typhus Epidemic in Upper Silesia, 1848 - Virchow reported a) that the underlying causes of the epidemic were more social than medical; b) Economic and political conditions in Upper Silesia played a significant role; c) The conditions in which the workers were forced to live, particularly bad housing with malnutrition, that made them vulnerable to disease. In the same period were published First Public Health Act in Britain and American Medical Association sets up a Public Hygiene committee to address public health issues; First Women's Rights Con-

vention in USA. Also, Henry Thoreau published "Civil disobedience" and Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published "The Communist Manifesto"

Definitely, as a word professor Jules Guérin was the first who used the word "Social medicine" (Médecine sociale) in a text, in 1848. Instead of the irresolute and badly coordinated advances to the problem which have been known under labels as medical police, public health and forensic medicine now is the time to collect them all in an organized whole and raise them to the highest level under the name of Social medicine (Médecine sociale), which better will express their ambitions. It was published in "Gazette médicale de Paris", on 11 mars 1848. Guerin explained that "Social medicine is the key to the burning questions in this time of rebirth, and this declaration ought to be the marching orders for the medical profession. Social medicine, in the government's service, will from now on be leading over the truly scientific medicine".

2.4. A period between two world wartimes - Social medicine as a word

On January 1, 1912, Dr. Andrija Stampar started working at the town hospital at Karlovac and remained at this post till August 8, 1913. He enrolled in the Croatian Medical Association, an organization of physicians, and published a few articles in their journal. In 1919, he attended the Congress of Inter-Allied Countries for Social Hygiene in Paris giving a lecture on children's health. It showed at that time that he had a clear concept of organizing the public health ser-

vice. Andrija Stampar is universally known as „the man of action“. It was justifiable that he, although only 31 years old, be principal of the former Yugoslav Health Service in Belgrade (Beograd). Thanks to Stampar's endeavors, a special Institute of Social Medicine was founded affiliated with the University of Zagreb School of Medicine. In the year 1922 Andrija Stampar was elected as professor of Hygiene at University of Zagreb. From 1924 he was the member of several international expert committees, which through his efforts received grants from the Rockefeller Foundation.

King Alexander's dictatorship in Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia suddenly put a stop to his work at the Ministry of Public Health in 1930 and, in 1931, he was put on the retired list by the King's decree and came into personal conflict with King Alexander due to his refusal to enter the government.

From 1931 to 1933, Stampar was permanently employed as the expert of the Health Organization. He entered upon a new kind of work; study travels, extensive lecturing in different parts of the world, confronting health problems at the international level. From October 1931 till January 1932, Stampar was in the United States and Canada as the guest of the Rockefeller Foundation. The League of Nations also entrusted him with the task of acquainting himself with the work of a special American Committee dealing with the costs of medical care. He also spent time in China. The Health Organization sent him as an advisor to help the Chinese health administration in the control of the mass infectious diseases

that cropped up after devastating floods in 1931.

In 1936, he received an offer from the Secretary General of the League of Nations for the post of an expert at the Health Organization in Geneva. In 1938, he received an invitation from Harvard University in Boston, where he delivered a lecture. After Boston, he toured a great part of North America and lectured on Hygiene and Social medicine at a series of universities (Yale, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Cincinnati, Vanderbilt, McHarry, Tulane, Texas, Los Angeles, Berkeley, Portland, Minnesota, Toronto, McGill, Columbia, Galvestone).

Stampar ideas of Social medicine, during 1920 and 1930, was inaugurated in health systems in particular countries of Southeast Europe and its concepts and principles of organization, particularly primary health care, will become a model and inspiration in most other countries, including the most developed ones.

Professor Stampar in 1948 became the first president of the General Assembly of the World Health Organization based in Geneva. The concept of outpatient-work and methodological approach of health care as close to the system and its subsystems, or units (clinics in local communities, schools and work collectives, and intensive hygiene-epidemiological surveillance), place of residence and living in the prevention and early detection of direct or future causes of morbidity of the population in institutions of health centers, which he established as the best organizational model through which it can be a quality, cost-effective and efficient primary

health care implemented to realize with modest and limited financial resources, such as then existed in the former Yugoslavia and its republics. Conceptual basis of the so-called Stampar school of social theory and practice of medicine was based on the finding of scientific and technical solutions to reduce the huge gap between scientific achievements in the field of medicine and health and their applications in society, while respecting the specificity of the social environment (economic, cultural, religious, etc.).

The affirmation of his message or Stampar School Social Medicine was the so-called concept of "free socialized health care", equally accessible and comprehensive, emphasizing the fact that more and better trained and qualified health personnel and health education for people at all levels and in all health care units and institutional forms. In particular, he advocated the education of specially trained doctors-specialists in Social medicine and health care organizations that will be trained in professional skills and acquired knowledge as possibility to better organize health care for all and especially at the primary level.

Stampar message from 1925 which have entered the statute of the World Health Organization in the form of principles health care and are cited in almost all the world of Social medicine and textbooks are included in the following:

- More important is to inform the people than the Law,
- The most important thing is to save the middle ground and proper understanding about health issues,

- The issue of public health and work on improving is not a doctor's monopoly, but it needs to deal with everyone, without distinction,
- A doctor should be a social worker ..., with individual therapy cannot do much to achieve ..., social therapy means that it can lead to real success,
- Doctor may not be economically dependent on the patient, because it prevents the economic dependence of its tasks,
- In terms of public health may not seem the difference between the economic strengths and weaknesses,
- It is necessary to create a health care organization in which the doctor will look for patients, and not patients for doctors, because in this way can in taking care health is able to encompass a growing number of those whose health must be protected,
- A doctor should be a public teacher,
- • The issue of public health is more of humanitarian than economic importance,
- Main place of medical action are human settlements, places where people live, rather than laboratories and clinics."

Social medicine has been so developed that it was segmented into ten different subdisciplines while each became a separate science and the field. Important scientist from the period when Stampar started with promoting and realization his ideas in the practice were Max von Pettenkoffer, who dogged resistance to the theories of Pasteur and Koch that bacterium was necessary and sufficient and Alfred

Grotjahn, who rescued insistence on social factors other than hygiene from developing into solely a movement for sanitary reform, as it had in UK. Grotjahn's "Social Pathology" (published in 1911) talked about: a) the significance of a disease is determined by the frequency in which it occurs.

Medical statistics are therefore the basis for any investigation of social pathology; b) the etiology of disease is biological and social; c) not only are the origins of disease determined by social factors, but these diseases may in turn exert an influence on social conditions; d) it must be established whether medical treatment can exert an appreciable influence on its prevalence, if this is negligible we must attempt to prevent diseases or influence their course by social measures. This requires attention to the social and economic environment of the patient.

2.5. A period when Social medicine became academic discipline

Social Medicine spread throughout continental Europe in late 1880s, and incorporated into medical education and practice in Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium and later USSR.

The first professors in Social medicine were:

- 1918, Johan Marcus Baart de la Faille, at Utrecht University, The Netherlands;
- 1920, Jacques Parisot, at Nancy University, France;
- 1920, Alfred Grothjahn, at Berlin University, Germany;

- 1921, Nikolai Aleksandrovich Semashko, at Moskow University, Soviet Union;
- 1939, Andrija Stampar, at Zagreb University, Yugoslavia;
- 1943, John Ryle, at Oxford University, UK;
- 1944, Thomas McKeown, at Birmingham University, UK;
- 1944, FAE Crew, at Edinburgh University, Scotland;
- 1945 (1936), René Sand, at Brussels University, Belgium;
- 1947, AC Stevenson, at Belfast University, Ireland;
- 1947, Milos Aranicki, at Sarajevo University, Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- 1949, W Hobson, at Sheffield University, UK;

In 1924 by a private practitioner in Stockholm (Waldemar Gårdlund) promoted ideas of Social medicine in Sweden: ... the intention is to report information regarding Social medicine both to physicians and lay people, and treat all sorts of social questions where medical knowledge is of great importance, e.g. social insurance, building of hospitals, the position of private practitioners, the Red Cross activities etc.

"Besides what already have been said there is another subject field which could be called medical sociology or community medicine. Included here is e.g. the organization of our health care as hospitals, sanatoria, asylums, tuberculosis clinics, child welfare centers, social welfare offices, population and health care statistics and medical law."

Teachers' staff at Karolinska institute in 1933 involved Social medicine as official academic discipline: "Social medicine includes all human factors regarding their social life as

well as the factors in the structure of the society which affects the health of the public. All efforts to improve the health of individuals and groups are thus included (The association of socialistic physicians (1932-1981))

A number of Schools of Public health began hiring social scientists, although soon afterward there developed problems of status, of work environment, of hierarchy and authority, and of methodological and conceptual differences in relation to health problems and their investigation. On the one hand, the public health professors didn't have a clear idea of the role of social scientists, whom they considered capable only of making "questionnaires," of producing reports about the culture of a region and above all of teaching basic concepts. For their part, the social scientists now being incorporated into teaching and other activities came from social science schools of low quality and had little research experience.

In former Yugoslavia Social medicine experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina, headed by prominent professors Aranicki, Zarkovic, Smajkic and their students who are now teachers of social medicine and health care organizations, which is supported by numerous scientific meetings in this area traditionally organized in Sarajevo and other cities former Yugoslavia (Belgrade, Zagreb) where, on average, attended more than 500 experts from the former Yugoslavia and Europe. For many years in Sarajevo was the headquarters of the Yugoslav Association of Social Medicine and Organization of Health Care and the Editorial Board of the scientific jour-

nal *Materia Socio-Medica*, established in 1978. Editorial Board was consisted of famous specialists of Social medicine and other related disciplines (epidemiology, hygiene, microbiology, environmental health, health informatics, health economics, etc.). It was one of the oldest Social medicine journals in Europe. During the twenty years of publishing this journal published over 1,000 scientific and professional papers, many of which are cited in Europe and worldwide.

The development of Social medicine and health care organization was supported by the quality and intensive work and activities of the Departments of Social Medicine at the Medical faculties of Universities in Yugoslav cities, the Hygiene-sanitary-epidemiological institutions, county offices for health care institutions at the entity level and the state level and Public Health Schools.

But remains a permanent statement, issued at the First Congress of Social Medicine and Health Care Organization held in Yugoslavia (in 1978 in Sarajevo) and Scientific Conference „ Analysis of National Health Care Systems in Europe“, organized in Sarajevo (in 1979) sentenced in one of the conclusions that: "Our plant of ideas is healthy and highly developed, its roots are deep with lots of vitality, strength and perspective" but also enduring message that this thought, we must always follow.

As we can see, Social medicine through the centuries developed as developed and medical advances, from the earliest primitive principles until this day when the medicine at

an enviable level in relation to other sciences, so called Public Health..

Based on all makes society and social needs of the organization of medical needs as well as sorting them. At the same time the need for medical care have never been greater and more necessary.

From historical data, we see that Social medicine developed in parallel with the organization of society and the needs of that same society for medical care. Some in the U.S. claim that socialized medicine would reduce health care quality. The quantitative evidence for this claim is not clear. The WHO has used Disability Adjusted Life Expectancy (the number of years an average person can expect to live in good health) as a measure of a nation's health achievement, and has ranked its member nations by this measure. The U.S. ranking was 24th, worse than similar industrial countries that have very high public funding of health such as Canada (ranked 5th), the UK (12th), Sweden (4th), France (3rd) and Japan (1st) (in last 90s). But the U.S. ranking was better than some other European countries such as Ireland, Denmark and Portugal, which came 27th, 28th and 29th respectively. Finland, with its relatively high death rate from guns and renowned high suicide rate came above the U.S. in 20th place. The British have a Care Quality Commission that commissions independent surveys of the quality of care given in its health institutions and these are publicly accessible over the Internet.

If we look the former Yugoslavia countries, we can say with certainty that the main investigators and promoters of Social medicine were An-

drija Stampar (Zagreb), Jovan Jovanovic Batut (Belgrade) and Hamdija Karamehmedovic (Sarajevo). Historically speaking, the socio-medical thought, at South-Eastern part of Europe and wider. Its wide recognition began to experience in early 20th century, mostly due to the intense social and political changes that have then characterized the world (technological revolution, intense political and social changes, rapid development of science and other technological advances).

The worldwide recession has forced countries around the world to curb public spending — or risk defaulting on their debt. The United Kingdom is the latest to tighten its belt. The National Health Service (NHS) — the centralized public agency that runs Britain's government healthcare system — is being forced to shave \$31 billion from its budget by 2015. For the realization of these principles of health and social welfare for all people and nations, Social medicine, in addition to integrating clinical and preventive medicine is also used in other sciences such as sociology, law, computer science, economics, technology, etc. To make people and nations healthy, they need good functional health organizations with professional staff, adequate equipment, space, drugs, medical supplies and vaccines, they need money for life, the right to education and work, they need the wider solidarity of people through government community in the event of mass illness and exhaustion.

2.6. A period of "transformation" concepts of Social medicine to Public health (establishing ASPHER, EUPHA, WFPHA)

The concept of social medicine, although its use was ambiguous, tried to emphasize that illness was related to "social problems" and that the State should actively intervene in the solution of health problems. The term "Social medicine" was interrelated with the new quantitative conceptualizations of health and illness, abandoning the idea that the two states were qualitatively different. In this way, Social medicine emerges as a "modern" discipline, adapted to the new forms of production then developing throughout Europe. Nevertheless, the term Social medicine was little used after that time and only re-emerged in England in the 1940s when the National Health Service was being formed. The term gained popularity in Europe but was not accepted in the US because during the 1950s McCarthyism made it impossible to name anything "social" as this would associate it with "socialism". For this reason, US medical schools used the term preventive medicine, at discipline which included social science themes. Sociologists and anthropologists were the first social scientists to participate in the new discipline and to begin conducting research in the field of health.

It is worth mentioning that at the end of the 1930s and throughout the 1940s, a group of Marxist social scientists, among whom Stern is notable, taught and conducted research on health questions.

This current, however, was overwhelmed and its work forgotten due to the rise of positivism in the 1950s and the climate of intellectual repression produced by McCarthyism. Within the world of academia,

the separation between preventive medicine and social medicine has still not yet come about. To some extent this has delayed the legitimization of social medicine within the field of medicine. A history of this relationship in Latin America would help to illuminate these obstacles, and in broader terms, would serve as an example of the process by which disciplines are created. From the start the relationship between old school public health specialists and the young anthropologists and sociologists was tense. They differed in the kinds of questions they asked, their world views and the methodologies they employed. The public health specialists were interested in solving tangible problems in their communities. For this, they required, for example, the collection of descriptive data. The anthropologists and sociologists, on the other hand, sought to address more abstract problems such as the power structure in a population. These differences played out within the hierarchical structure of an academic unit where the social scientists occupied the lowest rung.

Great role in spreading out of strategies and contents of Social medicine and Public health in the world have had national societies of Social medicine or Public health. One of oldest were organized in western countries (Germany, UK, USA, etc, but also in former USSR). For example, APHA - American Public Health Association established in 1872 (first president was Stephen Smith, MD, from 1872 -1874). Later, national associations joined and formed WFPHA and EUPHA. Very important role, also, in developing and improving of Pub-

lic health in all countries in the world have had ASPHER.

The European Public Health Association (EUPHA) is an umbrella organization for public health associations and institutes in Europe. EUPHA was founded in 1992 by 15 members (12 countries: Sweden, Finland, Denmark, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Spain and Portugal). It was created as an umbrella organization for public health associations in Europe. In the beginning EUPHA published a scientific journal – the European Journal of Public Health (EJPH) – which appeared four times a year and organized an annual scientific meeting. Most of the work done for the organization was on a voluntary basis. In 2007, EUPHA is a key player in public health in Europe. At the moment, EUPHA is representing 40 countries in Europe. Its tools have been expanded as well. The EJPH is published on a bi-monthly basis and has grown from a scientific journal to a highly appreciated journal with viewpoints, proactive editorials and peer-reviewed articles.

At the end of September 2015, EUPHA has 71 members from 41 countries (39 national associations of public health from 34 countries).

The annual scientific conference has grown from around 300 participants to well over 1000 participants with a fully packed program. The EUPHA sections, which are based on specific health themes or fields, have grown up more than 20. The other activities of EUPHA have strongly developed; EUPHA is involved in a large number of European-funded projects and has also developed a more proactive way of

information exchange, for instance via the electronic newsletter. What we see is that EUPHA is more and more becoming an important player for public health in Europe. The intensified collaboration with both the WHO-regional office for Europe and the European Commission and its institutions is a clear example of this. It is clear both from EUPHA, its members and its partners that EUPHA has a great role to play in European public health.

3. Contents of Biographical Lexicon of Public health - The most influential scientists in development of Public health

The main objective of this Lexicon is to provide as comprehensive as possible overview of the development of Social medicine/Public health through biographies of men and women who, through their discoveries, achievements, projects shaped its overall development that takes several hundreds years. When preparing this First edition of the Public Health Lexicon, we tried to include the most prominent experts in this field who have made a significant contribution to the development of this important scientific discipline. In this edition is covered by about 750 biographies of experts in Public Health from over 50 countries and from all continents. Emphasis is placed on the biographical work of scientists, mainly retrieved from the web sites of scientific WFPHA's, EUPHA's, ASPHER's associations in which there are descriptions of these scientists' biographies or from websites of institutions in which these scientists are currently

working. Certain number of scientists personally delivered their biographical information and photographs, according to template that we provided. Biographies of some of the scientists, unfortunately, are not sufficiently illustrative and comprehensive so when authors submit new biographical information the existing will be updated. The scientific contribution of some Public health experts in this book is greater and of some smaller. In the Lexicon are mainly scientists who have so far received some scientific awards for their scientific contribution in the field of Public Health and also several of those who are currently leading scientists and teachers from Public Health in their countries or are members of the board of the mentioned scientific associations, etc.

For including some Public health scientists or experts in the Lexicon we used following criteria:

1. The one needs to be professional engaged in at least one of three activities: prevention of diseases, improving of health, extension of lifetime of population;
2. Entity of acting are population, population groups and various organizations.;
3. To fulfill its goals primarily through community efforts, i.e., through socio-political activities in the community.

Biographical determinants of scientists are provided in alphabetical order according to their surnames. The problem was with those scientists who have several names or surnames (or middle names), and scientists who have prefixes von (for German-speaking authors), de (for French-speaking authors), while in case of female authors we used



EUPHA Executive Council, Governing Board and Section Presidents at the Annual Meeting 2015, Milan

their maiden names. A particular problem represented determinants of birth origin, or national or state affiliation of scientists, especially for those who are born in one country and worked or died in another country. For living scientists was left an opportunity to decide on this component personally.

Finally, where no data are indicated are listed the years of birth or death of the aforementioned scientists. If it is stated that a scientist had education in certain town then it refers to the university or college. Awards and medals are just listed in exceptional cases but only for the most prestigious, mostly Nobel prize, Andrija Stampar award, Ferenc Bojan award, etc.

In bibliographic literature is illustrative and useful sentence: "Every

good biography, autobiography, or memoir should include the date and place of person's birth". We tried to follow this recommendation. Information sources are numerous and heterogeneous, while mostly used are those of the "open source" type, so that none of the authors cannot complain that they were misinterpreted, except if that is not their choice. Interest for the lives and personalities of scientists from the Social medicine/Public Health started by own collection and research from the author of this Lexicon, which was not easy and simple job. Those scientists who are alive today could check their data personally, because it was officially requested from them by mail correspondence.

To those who have helped in collecting biographies and photos for

this Lexicon we are deeply grateful, because they improve the quality of the book, for their help in collecting some facts about famous Public health experts and officers who are not still alive.

The First Edition of the "Biographical Lexicon of Public Health" contains collection of more than 750 biographies famous Public Health experts from over 50 countries and from all continents.

All errors, mistakes, a wrong facts will be corrected in Second edition. We hope we will update our Lexicon with new names every year, at least two months before EUPHA Conferences.

*Sarajevo, December 25th, 2015
Professor Izet Masic, MD, PhD*

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Aaltonen Pamela



Prof. Aaltonen, PhD, RN, nursing career has focused on public health both, as an educator and a practitioner, and recently more specifically dealt with the delivery of public health services (including preparedness) and primary care at the local level. She has shared administrative responsibility for transitioning the school's nurse managed clinics to a federally qualified health center that has adopted an electronic health record, partially funded by a HRSA grant secured by Aaltonen. Her investigation of how local health departments communicate with their stakeholders through information technology is providing insight regarding the level of penetration of IT among local departments of health. Her expertise in public health has resulted in invitations in the past year to be a

part of team evaluating the state health department's readiness for national accreditation (according to the 10 Essential Functions for public health) and to participate in a national preparedness and response core competency development project. She is active in public health associations at the local, state, and national level. Prof. Aaltonen has been recognized as an excellent teacher having received the Outstanding Female Faculty Member Award, the Murphy Award for Undergraduate Education, the School's Outstanding Nurse Educator award, and is in Purdue's Book of Great Teachers. She is a member of the university's Teaching Academy. Professor Aaltonen has collaborated with the Navajo Nation for over 10 years, providing a clinical experience in public health nursing for Purdue students on the Navajo Nation reservation in Kayenta, Ariz.

Achebe Kechi

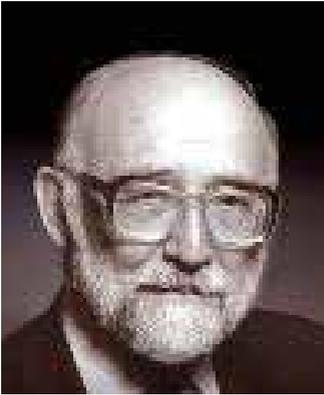
Dr. Kechi Achebe is the Deputy Director for the Office of Health & HIV/AIDS, Africare. Dr. Achebe has more than 15 years of experience in international development, research, and program implementation. In 2004, she joined Africare to help broaden its health & HIV/AIDS portfolio and develop a set



of core activities in service delivery and infectious diseases under the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Dr. Achebe also serves as the project Director and the principle investigator for Africare's PEPFAR-funded comprehensive HIV/AIDS projects in South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Prior to joining Africare, She served in various capacities with Pathfinder International, BASICS II and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Dr. Achebe earned an MD at the University of Benin in Nigeria, and received an MPH in International Health (with emphasis in Infectious and non-communicable diseases) from Boston University School of Public Health. A licensed medical practitioner, she was awarded a certificate in Finance and Management in

International Health by Boston University, and she completed a research fellowship in infectious disease epidemiology at the Boston Medical Center, in Massachusetts.

Acheson Donald



Sir (Ernest) Donald Acheson KBE (Belfast, September 17, 1926 - January 10, 2010) was a British physician and epidemiologist who served as Chief Medical Officer of the United Kingdom from 1983 to 1991. He was educated at Merchiston Castle School, Brasenose College, Oxford (MA, DM, Fellow 1968, Honorary Fellow 1991). Having qualified in 1951, Acheson practiced at Middlesex Hospital and then entered the Royal Air Force Medical Branch, achieving the rank of Acting Squadron Leader (1953-1955). In 1955, in an article in the *Lancet*, Acheson coined the term Benign Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (ME) to describe a number of outbreaks of an infectious disease. From 1957 until 1968 he worked at the University of Oxford, as Fellow of University College (1957-1959), medical tutor in the Nuffield De-

partment of Medicine at Radcliffe Infirmary (1960), Director of the Oxford Record Linkage Study and Unit of Clinical Epidemiology (1962-1968), and May Reader in Medicine (1965). His association with the University of Southampton began in 1963 when he was appointed Professor of Clinical Epidemiology in the university and Honorary Consultant Physician at Royal South Hampshire Hospital. He held both positions until 1983. In 1968 he became the first Dean of the new Medical School at the University of Southampton, serving in that capacity until 1978. In 1977 he was Visiting Professor at McMaster University. From 1979 until 1983 he was Director of the Medical Research Council Unit in Environmental Epidemiology. He then became Chief Medical Officer (1983-1991), serving the British government in the Department of Health, Department of Social Security, Department of Education and Science, and Home Office. After leaving office as Chief Medical Officer he held positions at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and University College London. In 1997 he was commissioned by the new Blair government to chair the Independent Inquiry into Inequalities in Health, which led to the publication of the eponymous Acheson Report. In 1998 he delivered the Harveian Oration to the Royal College of Physicians. Acheson was President of the Association of Physicians of Great Britain and Ireland (1979) and the British Medical Association (1996-

1997). He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (FRCP), Royal College of Surgeons of England (FRCS), Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (FRCOG), Faculty of Public Health Medicine (FFPHM), and Faculty of Occupational Medicine (FFOM). In 1986 he was appointed Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. He held honorary doctorates from the University of Southampton (DM 1984), University of Newcastle (DSc 1984), Queen's University of Belfast (MD 1987), University of Aberdeen (LLD 1988), University of Nottingham (MD 1989), University of Birmingham (MD 1991), University of Salford (DSc 1991), and University of Ulster (DSc 1994).

Ádány Róza



Prof. Róza Ádány is the dean of the Faculty, doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, founding Dean of the Faculty of Public Health of the UD, Head of the Department of Preventive Medicine, leader of the Public Health Research Group funded by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS), president of the Scientific

Committee on Preventive Medicine of HAS, chairperson of the College of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, president of the National Association of Public Health Training and Research Centres, member of the National Committee on Public Health Genomics and chief editor of the journal 'Népegészségügy' (Public Health). Her scientific research in the past decades achieved international significance regarding the identification of susceptibility biomarkers of neoplastic and cardiovascular diseases; investigation of the structure and causes of premature mortality of the Hungarian population; and evaluation of interventions aiming at the improved efficiency of prevention. The number of her scientific publications is 242 with a cumulative impact factor of 424; her studies have been cited over 1650 times by foreign authors. She took substantive part in the launch of the Hungarian public health program. She received several prestigious Hungarian and international awards in acknowledgment of her work. (1)

Adams Evan

Dr Adams Evan is the Chief Medical Officer of the First Nations Health Authority in British Columbia, formerly serving as Deputy Provincial Health Officer and as the first Aboriginal Health Physician Advisor for the province in 2007. He is a Coastal Salish from the Sliammon First Nation. Dr. Adams holds a Masters of Public Health from John Hopkins and has



worked extensively with First Nations health programs in Canada, including HIV/AIDS education and alcohol and drug abuse treatment. In addition to public health and medical services, he has made significant contributions to North American culture through his work as an LGBTQ activist and award winning actor and playwright.

Adeniran Gbemi

Gbemi Adeniran is currently an Associate with the Anadach Group. She works as a Consultant at the World Bank with over seven years on various capacity building projects and in different capacities within the Africa and Middle East Regions and the World Bank Institute. Her experience covers areas such as Health, Disability issues, Social Protection, Education and Procurement spanning Africa, South Asia, Latin America and the MENA region. She is a certified Project Management Professional, Business Analyst and has a Masters degree in Public Policy from George Washington University. She also received her Bachelors degree in International Business

with an Economics minor at Illinois Wesleyan University. She is a member of the Project Management Institute.

Adshead Fiona



Fiona Adshead is of Bupa's Director of Wellbeing and Public Health, and is responsible for the clinical leadership of partnerships, prevention and health promotion including via mHealth. Before joining Bupa, Fiona was previously Director of Chronic Disease and Health Promotion at the World Health Organization with five years experience as Deputy Chief Medical Officer and Director General in the UK Government responsible for Health Improvement and Health Inequalities. This included responsibility for inequalities, obesity, diet, physical activity, behavior change and social marketing in relationship to health behaviors. Fiona has experience of working with the private sector gained during her secondment to PMC. She is a high profile public health leader with a track record of reframing thinking and developing innovative policy

at the heart of government. In England she was responsible for public health strategy, including nutrition, exercise, obesity and the health aspects of sustainability. Her experience includes policy development on obesity, nutritional profiling, restricting advertising of foods to children, reducing salt in the diet and leading engagement with the food industry, and on behavior change. She has extensive experience of working with the World Bank, European Commission and other international agencies. She has worked with business leaders including BiTC, WEF and WBCSD on public health and sustainability issues. Fiona is currently an international adviser to the Royal College of Physicians, an adviser to the Hong Kong Government, and is a visiting Professor at UCL, Brunel, and the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She is a Senior Associate at Cambridge University's Sustainability Leadership Program, where she teaches regularly. Fiona is also a trustee of the UK Health Forum and the London Sustainability Exchange. (2)

Agyemang Charles

Dr Charles Agyemang is an Associate Professor and Principal Investigator at Amsterdam Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam. He received his PhD from Erasmus Medical Centre, University of Rotterdam. Prior to this he studied and had his Master degree in Public Health at Edinburgh University. Charles has about 15 years research experience in cardiovascular diseases (CVD) among



ethnic minority groups in Europe and has conducted numerous studies on CVD's in low resource settings. He has authored/co-authored over 160 published papers, and edited several books. He received a prestigious VENI grant to develop international collaborative project between the Netherlands and the UK. He is a project leader and scientific coordinator of the RODAM project – EC funded project on gene-environmental interaction on obesity & diabetes among African migrants (<http://www.rod-am.eu/>), and co-investigator of the EC-funded Inter-Connect project (<http://www.interconnect-diabetes.eu/>). Charles was a member and a rapporteur of the Planning Committee for World Health Organization (WHO) Global Consultation on Migrant Health. He is also a core member of the European Hypertension Society Workgroup on Hypertension & Cardiovascular Risk in Low Resource Settings. Charles is currently a Vice President of the Migrant Health section of the European Public health Association (EUPHA). He is an Associate Editor

for BMC Public Health, and serves on the Editorial Boards of Ethnicity & Health and American Journal of Cardiovascular Disease. He was a Guest Editor for Globalization and Health on Special series: 'Africa's chronic disease burden: local and global perspectives in 2009-2010; and Guest Editor for Ethnicity & Health on Special series: 'Culture, Ethnicity and Chronic Conditions: a global synthesis; and author of the Status Report on Hypertension in Africa for the consultative review for the 6th Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Health on NCD's in 2014.

Agutu Sam



Mr. Sam Agutu is founder and CEO of Changamka (Swahili for "Be Happy" or "Cheer Up"). Changamka's mission is: "to use technological innovation for improving access to affordable healthcare to millions of the working poor, currently excluded from conventional government arrangements and private insurance schemes." The program was the overall winner of the Kenyan MDGs 2010 award for MDGs Goal 5 of Improving Maternal Health. Mr. Agutu has extensive experience in the Kenyan finance and insurance

industry having been an auditor with Coopers & Lybrand, Chief Accountant at AIG, Assistant Finance Director at the African Re-insurance Corporation and MD of Clarkson Notcutt Insurance Brokers before founding Changanika. A Bachelor of Commerce graduate from the University of Nairobi, he is a Certified Public Accountant CPA (K), a Certified Public Secretary (CPS (K)), a Chartered Arbitrator (ACI Arb) and holds an MBA from the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT).

Akinwalon Melissa



Ms. Melissa Akinwalon is the Project Associate for the Health Reform Initiative at EverThrive Illinois. Melissa has an academic and professional background in public health, education, and community outreach. Since joining EverThrive Illinois in early September of 2013, she has educated more than 1,200 individuals, health care professionals, social service providers, college students, and community organizations in Illinois on the Affordable Care Act. Melissa serves on a committee of outreach and enrollment part-

ners for Get Covered Illinois, the official health marketplace in Illinois; assists with the Illinois Health Reform Outreach Coalition; and serves as an administrator for the online networking community for all Illinois ACA navigators and enrollment specialists. Additionally, Melissa manages a unique ACA Ambassadors program which consists of a group of community health members who are trained to deliver small-scale ACA presentations.

Albreht Tit



Tit Albreht is a researcher in the field of health services, health systems and health policy development at the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia where he holds the post of the Adviser of the Director since 2005. A medical doctor by degree, he is involved in teaching at the Department of Public Health at the Medical Faculty of Ljubljana. He completed his training in the specialty of social medicine and graduated from the Master and Doctorate of Science programs

at the Netherlands Institute for Health Sciences at the Erasmus University Rotterdam in the area of health services research. His research deals with the health system and health policy development issues in Slovenia and internationally in view of Slovenia's changing international position. Initially, he was involved in IT and national reference database development projects and acted as a project manager for the transformation of the National Health Care Providers Database. He was a member of the Project Board of the Health Insurance Card introduction project in Slovenia and later member of the Project Assurance Team of the Health Sector Management Project. From 2000 onwards, he was primarily acting as project manager/national coordinator in several international projects in the field of health services research under the FP6 and the Public Health Programme of the DG SANCO, such as Europe4patients and. In FP6 he participated as a key researcher and national coordinator for the successfully completed Europe4patients project, carrying out of the Case study for Slovenia and Italy/Austria. Since 2006, he serves as the project manager of the project Fighting Against Cancer Today - FACT to support the Slovenian Presidency to the Council of the European Union and its main health topic. In the same year he started his co-ordinating and research work on the 'Closing the Gap' project, intended to present the health changes related to life-

styles in the countries in transition. He acts as a reviewer with several international journals, among which the Bulletin of the WHO, Social Science and Medicine and European Journal of Public Health. He is a member of Health Policy Monitor network and of Academy Health. (3)

Alexanderson Kristina



Kristina Alexanderson is a professor of social insurance and Head of the Division of Insurance Medicine, the Department of Clinical Neuroscience at the Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm Sweden. She is a leading researcher within the area of sickness absence and insurance medicine and has worked both nationally and internationally to establish research regarding this important aspect of public health. She was driving the establishment of the Section of Social Security, Work and Health within the European Public Health Association (EUPHA) and is since 2000 the section President. She was also involved in the initiative

to establish insurance medicine as a Field within Cochrane; the Cochrane Insurance Medicine, where she is also on the board. She is on the Scientific Committee of The European Union of Medicine in Assurance and Social Security (EUMASS). She has several national and international apart from the above; she is chair of the EUPHA Section Council, and member of the Executive Council of EUPHA, Member of the Executive Board of the European Public Health Conference Foundation, Deputy Head of the Department of Clinical Neuroscience at Karolinska Institutet, on the management committee of the European network CANWON (research on cancer and work). Over the years she has introduced and lead academic courses on insurance medicine in Sweden. For the last 25 years she has researched different aspects of sickness certification, sickness absence, and disability pension (in general and with specific diagnoses, such as cancer, MS, mental disorders, or in occupational groups). Focus is on 1) risk factors for sick leave or disability pension; 2) consequences of being sickness absent or disability pensioned; 3) factors that hinder and promote return to work; 4) sickness certification practises among professionals; and 5) methods and theories within this research area. She leads a large research group where some 20 different research projects are run and about 35 people work. She has published about 230 peer reviewed

articles, 40 book chapters, and 80 scientific reports. The research is interdisciplinary, using both epidemiological and qualitative methods with extensive international research collaborations.

Alexander Julie



Julie Alexander, Public Health Programme Manager, South East Public Health Group, Department of Health Julie works for the South East England Public Health team. She has led on regional health inequalities policy and the program management of the South East England Health and Well-being Strategy. She is currently contributing to a range of public health transition and policy projects, including the development of the Public Health Workforce Strategy and the Cold Weather Plan for England. Previously, she led the Department of Health's policy programs for social marketing and public health behavioral interventions such as NHS Health Trainers, and NHS HealthChecks. Her public health policy and campaigns experience covers public health priorities such as teenage pregnancy, sexual health, drugs, alcohol, mental health and health inequalities. Prior to

joining the Department of Health in 2002, Julie worked in policy, health promotion and communications roles at major UK NGOs, including emotional health charity Samaritans, homelessness charity Crisis, and commercial marketing agencies. Julie is also a part-time Senior Lecturer (Social Marketing and Health) at the University of Brighton. She has a Masters in Health Education and Health Promotion (2003) from the University of London, and is currently enrolled in the University of Brighton's Professional Doctorate Program. Her research focuses on health inequalities.

Alafia Samuels Thelma



Alafia Samuels Thelma is currently Senior Lecturer in Epidemiology and Public Health, Faculty of Medical Sciences, UWI Cave Hill. She is a UWI medical graduate, with a Masters in Public Health and a PhD in Chronic Diseases Epidemiology, both graduate degrees awarded with honors, from Johns Hopkins University. Past employment include Advisor in Chronic Diseases at PAHO/WHO, Director of Outcomes at XL Health, a Disease Management company in

Baltimore MD, and previously with the Ministry of Health Jamaica managing Primary Health Care Services in the South East region. She is currently a member of the Barbados National NCD Commission. Her research interests include monitoring and evaluation, diabetes quality of care, workplace wellness programs and NCD policy. She conceived the Healthy Campus Initiative at University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus in 2011 based on the evidence from a staff risk factor survey in 2010.

Allebeck Peter



Peter Allebeck is professor of Social Medicine at the Department of Public Health Sciences KI, and also has a position at CES, Stockholm County Council. His main area of research is Mental Health and in particular epidemiology of alcohol and substance use. Since 1 January he has a half time position as Secretary General for FORTE, Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare. He is a member of a group of experts who participated in

the design of the National Board of Health national guidelines for disease prevention methods. Peter Allebeck has also been involved in several international research collaborations. In Vietnam, there is an ongoing collaboration on alcohol. By translating the screening instrument AUDIT into Vietnamese and then use it, it has been among Vietnamese men have found higher levels of alcohol-related problems than expected. In contrast, among women. Since 2009, Peter Allebeck has been editor of the scientific journal European Journal of Public Health. Peter Allebeck is a recipient of cans Research Prize in 2012. (4)

Allende Salvador



Salvador Allende was born on July 26, 1908, in Valparaíso, Chile, Salvador Allende co-founded Chile's Socialist Party and ran for the Chilean presidency several times before winning the 1970 election. His regime was supported by working-class constituencies, though opposed in covert actions by U.S. President Richard Nixon. Following a military coup led by General Augustine Pinochet, Allende took his own life on September

ber 11, 1973. Salvador Isabelino del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús Allende Gossens was born on July 26, 1908, in Valparaíso, Chile. The son of Salvador Allende Castro and Doña Laura Gossens Uribe, he was part of an upper-middle-class family that had a long tradition in progressive politics. In his youth, Allende was influenced by an anarchist shoemaker, Juan De Marchi, who promoted revolution and radical politics. Allende was arrested multiple times while a student at the University of Chile for protesting against the government. After receiving his medical degree in 1932, he co-founded Chile's Socialist Party. Allende was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1937, and eventually served as minister of health. During this time, he helped implement such social reforms as higher pensions, a free school lunch program and safety laws for factory workers. In 1940, he married Hortensia Bussi, with whom he had three daughters, Carmen Paz, Isabel and Beatriz. Allende was elected to the Chilean Senate four times from 1945 to 1969. Early on, he declared his commitment to Marxism and desire to promote a socialist Chile. In the Senate, Allende consistently defended the interests of the working class and attacked capitalism and imperialism, siding with the Cuban Revolution. During this time, Allende also ran for president unsuccessfully in 1952, 1958 and 1964, before finally winning in 1970. When Allende took office, Chile was enduring a severe economic cri-

sis. Unemployment was high and an estimated half of the country's children under the age of 15 were suffering from malnutrition. Allende immediately implemented his socialist agenda, increasing wages and freezing prices while taking steps to reform the education system, health care and government administration. In addition to nationalizing many large-scale industries, Allende expropriated American-owned copper industries without compensation. This solidified opposition from U.S. President Richard Nixon's administration, which increased support to Allende's political opponents and led efforts to cut off international lines of credit to Chile. Poor economic planning and a growing dysfunctional relationship between Allende and Congress deepened the country's economic difficulty. The president's inability to control his own radical left wing brought further hostility from the middle class, though he remained popular among workers and peasants. On September 11, 1973, General Augusto Pinochet led a military coup d'état to overthrow Allende, who refused to surrender and barricaded himself in the Presidential Palace. During the siege, a large number of civilians were killed or wounded and many were imprisoned. There were conflicting reports regarding whether Allende committed suicide or was killed by soldiers storming the palace after it was attacked by the Chilean Air Force. Allegations that the CIA instigated the coup are unfounded, though later the CIA

acknowledged its support of the political opposition and advance knowledge of the coup. In 2011, Allende's body was exhumed, and a scientific autopsy confirmed he had died by suicide.

Almond Matthew



Matthew Almond works as Professor at University of East London. Matthew is the Public Health Program Leader at the University of East London. He is currently leading large scale workplace health promotion projects where Wellbeing Champions have been integral to this work. (5)

Alwan Ala



Dr Ala Alwan is the WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediter-

ranean from 1 February 2012. He was Assistant Director-General for Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health from February 2008 to February 2012. Dr Alwan graduated in Medicine from the University of Alexandria. He practiced medicine in Scotland and obtained his postgraduate training and qualifications in the United Kingdom. Following his return to Iraq, his home country, he held several positions in clinical and academic medicine and public health. He was Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad. In 1992, he joined WHO as Regional Adviser for Noncommunicable Diseases in the Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean. He then served as WHO Representative in Oman, and Director, Division of Health Systems Development in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. In 1998, Dr Alwan was reassigned to WHO headquarters as Director for Noncommunicable Diseases Prevention and then Director of the Department of Noncommunicable Diseases Management. In 2001, he became WHO Representative in Jordan. From 2003 to 2005, he was Minister of Education and Minister of Health in the Government of Iraq. From 2005 to January 2008, he was Representative of the Director-General and Assistant Director-General for Health Action in Crises.

Annas J. George



George J. Annas, JD, MPH, is the William Fairfield Warren Distinguished Professor and Chair of the Department of Health Law, Bioethics & Human Rights of Boston University School of Public Health, and Professor in the Boston University School of Medicine, and School of Law. He is the cofounder of Global Lawyers and Physicians, a transnational professional association of lawyers and physicians working together to promote human rights and health. He has degrees from Harvard College (A.B. economics, '67), Harvard Law School (J.D. '70) and Harvard School of Public Health (M.P.H. '72), where he was a Joseph P. Kennedy Fellow in Medical Ethics. After graduating from law school, he clerked for Justice John V. Spalding of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and came to Boston University in 1972 as the Director of the Center for Law and Health Sciences at the law school. Professor Annas is the author or editor of nineteen books on health law and bioethics, including *Worst Case Bioeth-*

ics: Death, Disaster, and Public Health (2010), *American Bioethics: Crossing Human Rights and Health Law Boundaries* (2005), *The Rights of Patients* (3d ed. 2004), and a play, entitled "Shelley's Brain," that has been presented to bioethics audiences across the U.S. and in Australia. Professor Annas has been called "the father of patient rights," "the doyen of American medico-legal analysts," and a "national treasure." Professor Annas wrote a regular feature on "law and bioethics" for the Hastings Center Report from 1976 to 1991, and a regular feature on "Public Health and the Law" in the American Journal of Public Health from 1982 to 1992 and since 1991 has written a regular feature on "Legal Issues in Medicine" for the New England Journal of Medicine, now under the title "Health Law, Ethics, and Human Rights." He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Institute of Medicine, vice-chair of the American Bar Association's Committee on Health Rights and Bioethics (Individual Rights and Responsibilities Section) and a member of the Committee on Human Rights of the National Academy of Sciences. He has also held a variety of government regulatory posts, including Vice Chair of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Medicine, Chair of the Massachusetts Health Facilities Appeals Board, and Chair of the Massachusetts Organ Transplant Task Force. He is also Professor, General Internal Medicine, Med-

icine, Boston University School of Medicine.

Apostolov Miladin



Miladin Apostolov has graduated medicine from the Higher Medical Institute in Sofia (1955), awarded PhD (1972) and D.Sc. degrees (1986), full professor (since 1987) in the Medical University of Sofia, Faculty of Public Health. Trained and board certified in Social Medicine (1971). Former Dean of the Faculty for Public Professions in the Medical Academy at Sofia; program director of bachelor and master's education programs in New Bulgarian University; currently Vice President of the Bulgarian Academy of Science and Arts and director of the preparatory PhD program "Public Health and Health Management" at the Faculty of Public Health – tutor of 18 successfully defended PhD theses. Prof. Apostolov is the Editor-in-chief of the International Annual for History and Philosophy of Medicine "Asklepios" since 1992; Founder and Co-President of the Balkan Association for History and Philosophy of Medicine

(together with the Prof. S. Marketos) since 2005, Chairperson of the Bulgarian Society for History of Medicine since 1983. Miladin Apostolov is also an active member of Peter the Great's Academy of Science and Arts (Russia), honorary member of the Pan-Hellenic Association for History, Philosophy and Sociology of Medicine. He has authored about 350 scholarly and popular papers, including over ten textbooks, monographs and novels. The major topics include history and philosophy of medicine, social medicine, medical sociology and ethics, health care management etc.

Aranicki Milos



Milos Aranicki (1900-1994), was Professor of Hygiene, Social Medicine and Epidemiology at Faculty of medicine, University of Sarajevo. Born in Novi Sad in 1900, where he completed his primary and secondary education. Graduated at the Faculty of Medicine of Belgrade in 1923. For a while he worked as a doctor in

several places in Serbia. After the opening of the Medical Faculty in Sarajevo takes over management of the institutes and departments of Hygiene, Social Medicine and Epidemiology, of the Medical Faculty in Sarajevo. Passed through all phases of elections to assistant professor, associate and full professor of Hygiene and Social Medicine and Epidemiology. For some time he was a director of the Central Institute of Hygiene in Sarajevo. In 1963 he went to Novi Sad and takes over the management of the Department of Epidemiology, Medical Faculty in Novi Sad, which he managed until 1969. At the same time he was the director of the Institute for Health Protection in Novi Sad until his retirement in 1965. He has published around thirty scientific papers in national and international journals. From 1961 to 1963 he was editor in chief of the journal "Medical Archives". He died in Novi Sad in 1994.

Armistead Cheryl



Cheryl Armistead, RN, MScN is currently a Lecturer, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University. She is a graduate of University of Ottawa and her professional experience ranges from acute care to public health and academia in the context of community health nursing and community-engaged learning. Cheryl has many current public health interests including global sustainable development, women's health, mental health and healthy public policy as a mechanism for equity and community well-being. She has actively participated in Board of Director positions of non-profit community and professional organizations since 2003 and is enthused at the opportunity to expand her contributions to society via CPHA.

Arnetz B. Bengt



Bengt B. Arnetz, MD, PhD, MPH, MScEpi, is Professor of Environmental and Occupational Health, Vice Chair for International Affairs and the Deputy Director for Wayne State University's Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (IEHS). Dr. Arnetz is part of the Department's leadership team. His main role in the Department is to lead and supervise laboratory as well as translational community-based occupational and environmental health research, focusing on complex interactions between chemical and non-chemical (psychosocial) exposures in urban settings in terms of somatic and mental health among vulnerable populations. Education: at Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden, BS, 1976 Karolinska Institutet, MD, 1981. Karolinska Institutet, PhD in Psychophysiology, 1983, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA, MPH, 1987 Harvard School of Public Health, MScEpi, 1988. Training and Experience: St. Gorans Hospital (part of the Capio Group), Stockholm,

Sweden. Internship (1983-1985); Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA Residency training in Occupational and Environmental Medicine (1986-1988). Dr. Arnetz is Board Certified by the American Board of Preventive Medicine in Occupational and Environmental Medicine; Karolinska Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden Residency training in Occupational and Environmental Medicine (1991-1993), to comply with Swedish training requirements; The Swedish National Institute of Occupational Health. Post-graduate training in Clinical Occupational Medicine. Certificate in Clinical Occupational Medicine (1994-1995); The Swedish National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health (IPM). Research Associate, Department of Work, Environment, and Health, Stockholm, Sweden (1981-1986); The Swedish National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health (IPM). Professor (tenured), Director, Department of Health Care Environments and Health; Uppsala University. Professor (tenured), Chair, Division of Community/Social Medicine; and Director, Department of Environmental Stress Disorders (CEOS), Uppsala Academic Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden (1998-2005); Wayne State University School of Medicine. Professor (tenured), Director, Division of Occupational and Environmental Health, Department of Family Medicine and Public Health Sciences, Detroit, MI, USA (2005 - current). Board Certified in Occupational and Environmental Health in the

United States (1989) and Sweden (1993), and Board Certified in Community/Social Medicine in Sweden (2006). His primary research interests are: Stress medicine: diagnosis, treatment, resiliency, and prevention; Individual, behavioral, environmental, and biological determinants of health disparity; Sustained performance among individuals and organizations; Wireless technologies and health: Impact on neurocognition, hormones, immunology, and sleep Hookah (water pipe) smoking and its trajectory to heavier drug and risky behavior in adolescents. He is also in charge of the Department's International Affairs in terms of promoting international collaborative research and education. Endeavors to date include comparative effectiveness research and environmental health research involving European as well as Middle Eastern researchers. In his role as Deputy Director of the IEHS, he is responsible for promoting translational participatory-based environmental health research focusing on complex urban exposures in vulnerable populations. Dr. Arnetz is involved in Wayne State University's MPH program. Moreover, he is a successful mentor of graduate, post-graduate and junior and mid-career faculty.

Arroyo Hiram



Dr. Hiram Arroyo is a Professor of Foundations on Health Promotion and Health Education in the Master Program of Health Education, Department of Social Sciences, Graduate School of Public Health, Medical Sciences Campus, at the University of Puerto Rico. Dr. Arroyo is also the Director of the WHO Collaborating Center for Training and Research in Health Promotion and Health Education. From 2009 to present is the Coordinator of the Iberoamerican Network of Health Promoting Universities (RIUPS). He is a Regional Director of International Union for Health Promotion and Education (IUHPE/ORLA) for Latin America. Dr. Arroyo is a Coordinator of the Interamerican Consortium of Universities and Training Center in Health Promotion and Health Education. He has a background in Health Promotion, Health Education, Public Health, Global Health, School Health Promotion and Community Health.

Ashbourne J. Elizabeth



Ms. Elizabeth J. Ashbourne is the Lead, Global Health Information Programs for the World Bank and the Health Metrics Network. Among many projects, she is leading the work on eHealth and mHealth in the Health Anchor of the Bank, and contributing to research on a common metric for donor agencies, development partners and countries to measure their investment in health information. Prior to this, she managed the work of the international pillar in the World Bank's Results Secretariat. Before coming to the Bank, EJ spent three and a half years in Eastern Europe managing USAID training programs as Country Director in Croatia, Bosnia, Slovenia, and Deputy Director and Program Manager of a Management Training Institute in Bratislava, Slovakia. EJ Ashbourne's other experience includes designing programs to encourage and facilitate joint ventures between developing country entrepreneurs and SMEs in the US; serving as the senior coordinator for international cooperative

education programs at the American University; adjunct professor, career planning and tracking, and human resources change management at Arthur D. Little's Executive Management Program; and worked for the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri. She also spent two years in NYC working with the textile designer, Jack Lenor Larson. EJ holds an MA in International Education, with an emphasis on Organizational Management from American University, in Washington DC, and a BSc in Communications and History from Ithaca College, Ithaca, NY.

Asnake Mengistu

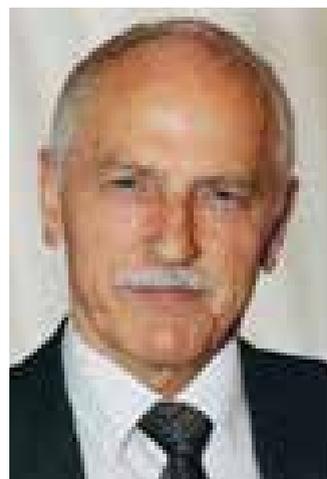


Mengistu Asnake is President of World Federation of Public Health Associations from Ethiopia. Dr. Mengistu Asnake is a public health specialist with 25 years of experience in reproductive health, primary health care, child survival, community health services, program management, training, operational research, and clinical service delivery. Dr. Asnake is currently the Deputy Country Representative for Pathfinder International in Ethiopia. In this

position, he is primarily responsible for coordinating technical aspects of Pathfinder International/Ethiopia programs in the area of RH/FP including the prevention and control of STI/HIV/AIDS, and for overseeing program implementation. In different occasions he served as an expert in global discussions for FP/HIV integration, community based family planning, long acting family planning and adolescent issues. In addition, he is the Chief of Party for the Integrated Family Health Program (IFHP), a USAID flagship FP/MNCH program led by Pathfinder International in Ethiopia. In a voluntary capacity, Dr. Asnake served as President of the Ethiopian Public Health Association (EPHA) from 2006 to 2009 and as an Executive Board member of the World Federation of Public Health Associations (WFPHA). During this period he played a major role in bringing the 13th world congress on public health to Africa where Ethiopia being the host for the congress. Dr. Asnake published over 20 scientific and technical papers in peer reviewed journals and technical publications. Prior to joining Pathfinder International, Dr. Asnake worked at various levels of the MOH and was responsible for program management, training, IEC, supervision, and coordinating activities with donors, governmental agencies, and NGOs. He also played an advisory role for the Health Bureau in the Southern Region during the initial development of system strengthening activities that included HMIS

and worked as an advisor for operational research supported by the BASICS project. Dr. Asnake received an MPH from Addis Ababa University (AAU), Faculty of Medicine in 1991, his MD from AAU, Gondar College of Medical Sciences in 1987 and several certificates from different in-country and abroad trainings.

Asvall Joe



Born in 1931 in Norway, Jo Eirik Asvall qualified as a doctor in 1956. He wrote his first application letter to WHO two years later and was among 10 students chosen for malaria eradication courses in Latin America in 1959. Dr Asvall worked in Ecuador, Jamaica and Mexico, before moving to West Africa where he headed up WHO's malaria team for Benin, Cameroon and Togo. Returning to Norway in 1963, he took up a hospital post and became increasingly involved in clinical management and hospital administration. This experience stood him in good stead when he became director

of the hospital department at the Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs in 1973. He was key to formulating a new Norwegian national health policy, which was implemented in 1975. A year later he was a delegate to the World Health Assembly; then he joined the WHO Regional Office for Europe, where he served as Officer for Country Health Planning until his appointment as Director, Programme Management in 1979. Dr Kaprio considered Dr Asvall to be the driving force behind the Health for All policy in the WHO European Region. When it was time to nominate Dr Kaprio's successor in 1984, Dr Asvall was seen as the natural choice. His mandate was spent attempting to make sure that Health for All – or the “Bible of health policy”, as he put it – became the driving force of the Regional Office's work. Dr Asvall left his post as Regional Director in January 2000, becoming Regional Director Emeritus. He lives in Copenhagen and Geneva, and is considered a leading public health expert, as well as a good skier.

Atun Rifat



Dr Rifat Atun is Professor of Global Health Systems at Harvard University, and the Director of Global Health Systems Cluster at Harvard School of Public Health. In 2006–2013, Dr Atun was Professor of International Health Management and Head of the Health Management Group at Imperial College London. In 2008–2012 he served as a member of the Executive Management Team of The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria as the Director of Strategy, Performance and Evaluation Cluster. Professor Atun's research focuses on the design and implementation of health systems reforms and their impact on outcomes. His research also explores adoption and diffusion of innovations in health systems (e.g. health technologies, disease control programs, and primary healthcare reforms), and innovative financing in global health. Organization. Prof. Atun is a co-investigator and the joint lead for the innovation work stream at the National Centre for Infec-

tion Prevention and Management at Imperial College. He is also a co-Investigator and the Theme Lead for 'Organizational Change, Sustainability and Evaluation' at Imperial College and Cambridge University Health Protection Research Unit for Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infection. He has published widely in the *Lancet*, *PLoS Medicine*, *Lancet Infectious Diseases*, *BMJ*, *AIDS*, and *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*. Prof. Atun has worked with several governments globally as well as the World Bank, World Health Organization, and the UK Department for International Development to design, implement and evaluate health system reform initiatives. He has led research and consultancy projects for GSK, Pfizer Inc., the Vodafone Group, Hoffmann La Roche, PA Consulting, and Tata Consulting Services. Prof. Atun was the Founding Director of the MSc in International Health Management, BSc in Management and Medical Science, and Founding Co-Director of the Masters in Public Health (MPH) Program at Imperial College. He has been a director of Imperial College spin out companies operating in areas of health information systems and biotechnology. Prof. Atun is a member of the MRC (UK) Global Health Group, the US Institute of Medicine Standing Committee on Strengthening Health Systems and the Research Advisory Committee for the Public Health Foundation of India. He served as a member of the PEPFAR Scientific

Advisory Board, the Norwegian Research Council's Global Health and Vaccination Research Board. He was a Member of the Advisory Committee for WHO Research Centre for Health Development in Japan and the Strategic Technical Advisory Group of the WHO for Tuberculosis. He chaired the WHO Task Force on Health Systems and Tuberculosis Control and in 2009-2012 he was the Chair of the STOP TB Partnership Coordinating Board. Prof. Atun studied medicine at University of London as a Commonwealth Scholar and subsequently completed his post-graduate medical studies and Masters in business administration at University of London and Imperial College London. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of General Practitioners (UK), Fellow of the Faculty of Public Health of the Royal College of Physicians (UK), and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (UK) (6).

Awoonor-Williams John Koku



Dr. John Koku Awoonor-Williams, Fellow of the Ghana Collage of Physicians and Surgeons, is the Ghana Health Service Director, Upper East Regional Health Administration and Part-time Senior Lecturer, Columbia University. He is a public health physician/specialist with an MD from the Minsk State Medical School, Belarus, an MPH from the University of Leeds and a Masters in Health Administration and Management from the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration. His interests include health systems development, childhood survival, reproductive health, and health program assessments and evaluation. For decades, Dr. Awoonor-Williams was District Director of Health Services in the Nkwanta District of Ghana where he implemented several health systems innovations which aim to bring health services closer to the doorsteps of communities. He has won

several awards both nationally and internationally for his contribution to the health sector and public health community. In 2006, the World Medical Association nominated him as one of its "Caring Physicians of the World" and WHO featured him in the cover article of the State of the World's Health for his contributions to health manpower development. In 1997 and 2006 two Presidents of the Republic of Ghana awarded him the 'Grand Medal Civil Division' for his meritorious medical and public health service in Ghana

Azzopardi-Muscat Natasha



Natasha Azzopardi-Muscat, MD, earned her MSc in Public Health, MSc in Health Services Management, and FFPH at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London, UK. Dr Azzopardi Muscat qualified as a medical doctor in Malta in 1995. She studied public health in Malta and graduated in Health Services Management at London School of

Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 1998. She is a Fellow of the Faculty of Public Health in the UK. She is a former Chief Medical Officer for Malta having occupied various senior positions in the Ministry of Health in Malta between 2001 and 2013. She currently works as a Consultant in Public Health Medicine at the Directorate for Health Information and Research in Malta. Since 1999 she has been a lecturer at the University of Malta. Her main research interest is Europeanization of health systems with a particular focus on smaller Member States. She has authored several publications. Besides her public health practice, teaching and research activities, Dr Azzopardi-Muscat is a vocal advocate for health in Malta and Europe. She was a founding member and President of the Malta Association of Public Health Medicine. Between 2006 and 2014 she was President of the section on Public Health Practice and Policy for the European Public Health Association (EUPHA). Last November she was elected President-Elect of EUPHA and will commence her mandate as EUPHA President in November 2016.



Babich Marie Suzanne



Suzanne Marie Babich (formerly Hobbs) is a practitioner scholar dedicated to leading and supporting change to improve the public's health. She holds a doctorate in public health from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. On July 1, 2015 she assumed a new position as Associate Dean of Global Health and Professor of Health Policy and Management at the Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, USA. Previously, she was a clinical professor in the Departments of Health Policy and Management and Nutrition in the Gillings School of Global Public Health where she directed the executive Doctoral Program in Health Leadership (<http://www.sph.unc.edu/drph>), a groundbreaking professional doctoral degree program for mid-to senior-level health practitioners

working full-time around the world. As a senior member of the faculty, she taught and advised students and worked across the school and campus and around the world to advance the use of technology for innovative programming in public and global health. Her professional interests include health care leadership and the science and practice of people-centered health systems. She has extensive experience in health management and online education, dietary guidance policy (domestic and international), cultural proficiency in health services delivery, and policy development and advocacy. She is a Commissioner and member of the Accreditation Council for the Council on Accreditation of Health Management Education (CAHME) and consultant for the European Agency for Public Health Education Accreditation (APHEA). She has been a long-time expert and advisor for the Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health (ASPPH) on the development of DrPH curricula and program pedagogy. An award-winning educator, her work emphasizes application of evidence and leadership principles for effective and sustainable public and global health programs and policies. She has a particu-

lar interest in online and flexible learning. With colleagues in Africa and support from the Rockefeller Foundation, she is leading an effort to establish a Pan-Africa doctoral program in health leadership adapting the UNC model. She is also working with CAHME and APHEA to establish accreditation processes for online public and global health graduate programs. A licensed, registered dietitian, professional health writer and former newspaper columnist, she is the author of 14 consumer diet and health books and more than 600 newspaper columns and magazine articles that translate research into practical recommendations for the public. A champion of public universities, she believes that excellence in local public health requires a global perspective.

Babic Momcilo



Momcilo Babic, MD, PhD, is a full professor for public health, management in health care, and hospital management at the Faculty of Medicine (Institute of social medicine), University of Belgrade, Serbia. He studied medicine in Belgrade, and gained MD, and PhD degrees. For years he was Belgrade City Secretary of Health (metropolitan area with 2 million people), and Assistant of Minister of Health. For decade, a very successful general director of nationally well-known hospital "Bežanijska kosa". For a period of two years general director of the National Fund for Health Insurance. As an expert for hospital organization and management he introduced many innovatives and new elective "Modern hospital" in basic medical education. His international research environment and interest covers such areas like health policy, health systems research and future of health care, especially future of hospitals presented in 25 medical books and about 250 papers. In the beginning of his carrier Prof Babić studied a year on the Institute for advanced medical training in Moscow-

MPH studies, as a fellow of World Health Organization. During the year of stay in the USA he visited National Institute of Health-Bethesda, MD., CDC-Atlanta, GA, and National Center for Health Statistics, finally at the Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, MD) and Emory University (Atlanta, GA) where he accepted leading principles of scientific research methodology in health field. He is one of the leading authors in the field of screening in medicine, and also in the field of definition of medical subjects presented in Medical lexicon book of encyclopedic volume and one of the founders, and acting president of the society "Medical Academic Forum" which consists of medical doctors of academic provenances. For his work in definition of health policy in Serbia for the year 2020 he was awarded by prestigious national title "Most European", for promotion and introduction of values of European health policy in Serbia. Professor Babić was a President of Council of the University of Belgrade. He was a member of editorial board of internationally known medical journal "Serbian Archives of medicine" - Journal of Serbian Medical Society" founded in 1872.

Baccarelli Andrea



Andrea Baccarelli, PhD, is the Mark and Catherine Winkler Associate Professor of Environmental Epigenetics in the Department of Environmental Health, Harvard School of Public Health. Dr. Baccarelli's research focuses on epigenomics as a unique molecular substrate reflecting the impact of environmental exposures on human health. Epigenetic marks, including DNA methylation, histone modifications, and non-coding RNAs, modify chromatin structure and gene expression without changing the underlying DNA sequence. Dr. Baccarelli's laboratory is dedicated to the investigation of environmental epigenetics at different life-stages. Ongoing projects range from the investigation of the effects of in-utero exposures to toxic metals, second-hand smoking, and psychosocial stress on the methylome of human fetal tissues to the study of the influences of air pollution on non-coding miRNA in adult and elderly individuals. Epigenetic mechanisms are investigated in

relation to fetal growth and perinatal outcomes, cardiovascular function, obesity, and neuro-cognition. Active studies include investigations in the U.S., Mexico, China, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland, Thailand, Oman, and Bangladesh. Since 2010, Dr. Baccarelli's laboratory has produced more than 60 publications in epigenetics, environmental health, and epidemiology.

Backett Maurice

Maurice Backett was professor of community health at the University of Nottingham Medical School and an outstanding academic who made an enormous contribution to the establishment and later development of social medicine in UK. He belonged to a small group including Jerry Morris, Archie Cochrane, John Pemberton and Alice Stewart, who were responsible for developing social medicine, which became recognised as the academic arm of public health. They contributed to the recognition of the disciplines of epidemiology and social sciences as both acceptable for research and medical education, and for demonstrating that they had equivalent rigour to the more recognised, traditional medical sciences. This led to the establishment of pioneering departments of social medicine in medical schools in the 1950s. Indeed one of Maurice's regular stated aims was to 'make soft data hard'. He studied medicine at Westminster Medical School and qualified in 1944. From 1944 to 1947 he served in

the Royal Air Force in Europe and North Africa. During his time in the services, he worked on issues relating to mental health and morale of RAF crew, mostly bomber command, and also with Sir Aubrey Lewis on the relationship between mental health and gastrointestinal problems. In 1951 he was a registrar on the professorial unit at the Maudsley, and subsequently a senior lecturer at Guy's Medical School and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In 1956 Maurice became the first holder of the chair of social medicine at the University of Aberdeen. His legacy for social medicine in Aberdeen was a focus on innovation in health research. In 1969 he moved to Nottingham to the foundation chair in community health in the new medical school. This provided him with a number of opportunities in an environment that encouraged change, and where there was reasonable funding for development. He was able to bring his unique skills and enthusiasm to a curriculum where 'the community' was a central theme. The innovation in undergraduate education was followed by a postgraduate masters that drew individuals committed to public health development and change, both from the UK and overseas. Maurice was an inveterate traveller and continued his international work after retirement. One of his outstanding skills was as a rapporteur of international meetings. From his posts, he inspired large numbers of colleagues and students, who went

on to become leaders in public health and epidemiology across the world, and have also held top posts in university administration, international organisations, research and health services.

Badr Elsiddig Elsheikh



Dr Elsheikh Elsiddig Badr is President of Sudanese Public Health Association (SPHA). Dr Elsheikh Badr is a consultant public health physician with expertise in health system and human resource development. He gained his basic medical degree and postgraduate public health diploma and fellowship in community medicine from Sudan; his masters degree in health policy, planning and management from the University of Leeds in addition to the fellowship of the Faculty of Public Health of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in the UK. Dr Badr contributed immensely to promotion of public health education, practice and research at national, regional and international levels. He contributed to raising the profile of public health education in Sudan and played key role with colleagues

in establishing the Public Health Institute in 2007 as a national hub for training, research and consultancy. Dr Badr assumed leadership position in the community medicine society in 2002 and has ever led an effort to broaden the mandate of the society and eventually succeeded in establishing the multi-professional Sudanese Public Health Association (SPHA) and became its elected president in 2011. He was as well the founding editor of the Sudanese Journal of Public Health (www.sjph.net.sd) introduced in 2006. At the regional level, Dr Badr has been actively involved in the work of the African Public Health Association and is currently part of a momentum to establish a public health association in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. He represents the SPHA in the AGMs of the World Federation of Public Health Associations and attended several meetings and congresses. Dr Badr currently serves as the Secretary General for the Sudan Medical Specialization Board, the prime postgraduate medical education body in Sudan. Prior to this, he served for over 15 years in the Federal Ministry of Health in senior positions. He has also been a WHO health workforce development consultant executing several assignments, and was appointed to membership of a number of global advisory/working groups.

Baillie Tam



Tam Baillie is Scotland's Commissioner for Children and Young People. Tam Baillie has worked as a manager and practitioner with children and young people for 30 years, primarily with young offenders; young people in and leaving care; and young homeless people. Tam has worked in Scotland and England and in both the statutory and voluntary sectors. He worked as the Director of Policy for Barnardo's Scotland from 2003 and worked extensively on children's policy and rights issues. In May 2009, Tam took up the post of Scotland's Commissioner for Children and Young People. As the Commissioner, Tam's remit is: to have regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; to encourage the involvement of children and young people in the work of the Commissioner; and to promote and safeguard the rights of children and young people in Scotland. These rights are set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which the UK Government signed up to in 1991.

Bambra Clare



Clare Bambra, PhD, FAcSS, FRGS, FRSPH is Professor of Public Health Geography. Her research examines health inequalities; the political, social, economic and environmental determinants of health; and how public policies and interventions can reduce health inequalities. She has published extensively in these areas including two books: *Work, Worklessness and the Political Economy of Health*; and *How Politics Makes Us Sick: Neoliberal Epidemics*. She is the Director of Durham's Centre for Health and Inequalities Research and also the Health Inequalities lead for FUSE: The MRC-funded Centre for Research Excellence in Translational Research in Public Health and a Senior Investigator in the NIHR School for Public Health Research funded Communities in Control Project. She leads a £1 million Leverhulme Research Leadership Award which examines Local Health Inequalities in an Age of Austerity. She is also the principal investigator on a €1 million Nor-face funded grant 'HiNEWS' which

examines health inequalities in Europe with partners in Norway and Germany. She is also a collaborator on the ESRC Rethinking Incapacity project. She is an elected Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society of Public Health. She was also a panel member of the Due North Inquiry into Health Equity North (2014) and contributed to the Marmot Reviews of Health Inequalities in England (2010) and Health Inequalities in Europe (2013) as well as the USA Institute of Medicine study of the US mortality disadvantage (2013). Clare studied political science (BSocSc, Birmingham) and comparative public policy (MA, PhD, Manchester) before moving into public health and human geography. Her research is highly interdisciplinary, applying theories and methods between the social sciences, public health and epidemiology. At undergraduate level she contributes to the Environment and Society and Introduction to Geographical Research modules in the BA Geography programme. At postgraduate level she teaches on the MA in Risk and she is available for PhD supervision on topics relating to health inequalities. Professor Bannister has rich international collaboration with a lot of international scientific academic institutions (The Netherlands, Spain, Canada, Norway, USA, Belgium, Germany, Sweden etc.).

Bannister Windham Susan



Dr. Susan Windham-Bannister is President and CEO, Massachusetts Life Sciences Center, USA. Susan was appointed in 2008 as the first president and CEO of the Massachusetts Life Sciences Center. The Center is a quasi-public entity created by the Legislature in 2006 to promote life sciences in Massachusetts. The Center is making strategic investments in our life sciences workforce and to cultivate innovation at institutions whose research, development and commercialization of therapies, products and cures hold great promise for improving and saving lives. Susan is a former managing vice president of the Commercial Strategy Group for Abt Bio-Pharma Solutions Inc. where she managed a research-based consulting business that provides services to firms in the life sciences - health care delivery, pharmaceuticals, biotech, diagnostics, devices and healthcare information technology. She is co-author of Competitive Strategy for Health Care Organizations and Medicaid and Other Experiments in State Health Policy. She has written sev-

eral articles on competition in today's health care marketplace.

Banks Douglas



Douglas Banks is Associate Vice President for Economic Development, University of Massachusetts President's Office. Doug is associate vice president for economic development for the five-campus University of Massachusetts system, serving on the staff of President Robert L. Caret. In this position, Doug is responsible for promoting and developing strategic partnerships among the campuses and between state and federal government, business and industry, and other public and private institutions of higher education. Focus areas include clean energy, life sciences, defense technologies and Cybersecurity, and entrepreneurship. In addition, he manages the President's Science & Technology Initiatives Fund, an inter-campus grant program to strengthen the university's R&D base and strengthen industry relationships. He co-chairs a national working group launching the Innovation & Economic

Prosperity Awards program for the Commission on Innovation, Competitiveness, and Economic Prosperity of the Association for Public and Land-grant Universities. Doug joined his alma mater following a career in technology and business journalism, most recently serving as publisher and editor of Mass High Tech, an information services company that includes a daily news web site, a biweekly print publication, e-newsletters and events that spotlight technology entrepreneurship, early-stage companies and emerging technologies in New England. In that role, Doug launched multiple new web sites and new industry-specific newsletters, winning regional and national awards.

Banks Frank



Frank Banks is professor emeritus of College of Public health of Ohio State University. Professor Banks is emeritus faculty member of the College of Public Health. Banks contributed 34 years of service to the Department of Preventive Medicine and the School of Public Health. During his distinguished career, he served students of

medicine and public health alike to provide them with a quality education in the area of community medicine. The thing Banks is most proud of is his work with medical students. He directed a program for 34 years for community medicine rotations. In his retirement Banks writes country songs which he has had professionally recorded. He joked that a new one he is working on is titled, "I'm a low-tech man in a high-tech world." He is also getting into astronomy, and is currently taking a DVD course by an astronomy professor from the University of California, Berkeley. In the public health realm, he has recently become interested in global warming and hopes to learn more about the problem and possible solutions. Banks received many awards

during his years at Ohio State, including the 1999 Office of International Education Outstanding Faculty Award for service learning and international education. He was also named as an honorary member of the United States Public Health Service. He retired in 2000. The Ohio State University's College of Public Health is an integral part of the most comprehensive health sciences campus in the nation. The college was created in February 2007 by the University Board of Trustees. First established in 1995 as part of the College of Medicine, we are the first accredited school of public health in the state of Ohio. Specializations within the college include biostatistics, environmental health sciences, epidemiol-

ogy, health behavior and health promotion, health services management and policy, veterinary public health, and clinical and translational science. The college is currently ranked 19th among all public health graduate schools by US News & World Report. The College of Public Health's Master of Health Administration program is ranked 10th.

Banks Ian



Ian Banks is President, European Men's Health Forum Brussels, Professorial Fellow, RSPH Academy of Experts. Dr Ian Banks has represented doctors for over 2 decades as a member of the British Medical Association (BMA) Council and has been awarded the BMA accolade, the Association Gold Medal. He worked on the Developing Patient Partnerships (DPP, formerly Doctor Patient Partnership) for six years. He is the official spokesman on men's health issues for the BMA, president of the European Men's Health Forum. Previously, he had been president of the England & Wales Men's Health Forum, vice-president of the International Society of Men's Health, past deputy editor of the Men's Health Journal and

for six years the medical editor for Men's Health Magazine. His books include the NHS anniversary manual, The Home Medicine Guide. Other written works include 12 Haynes Workshop Manuals on health along with over 100 small manual titles on various areas of mens health with a distribution of over 2 million. He has also contributed to the NHS Direct Healthcare Guide and web site. Ian was appointed visiting professor of men's health in Europe by Leeds Metropolitan University in 2005 and awarded the Royal Society of Public Health (RSPH) Gold Medal for public health in 2007 followed by appointment to the Academy in 2012. The City of Vienna and the International Society of Men's Health honoured Ian with their award for public health in September 2007. In 2012, the RSPH appointed Ian as Professorial Fellow to the Society. He is now visiting professor to the University of Ulster. He currently chairs the European Cancer Organisation (ECCO) patient advisory committee.

Bannon Michael



Michael Bannon, Postgraduate Dean, Oxford PGMDE. Dr Michael Bannon is a paediatrician with a

keen interest in community child health. He has held several consultant posts in England during his career, most recently in London, where he combined his professional clinical duties with the role of Associate Postgraduate Dean. Now, as Dean of Oxford PGMDE he continues to champion multi-professional education, research into Educational interventions and Clinical Governance. A former BPA tutor and senior lecturer, he is also an associate editor for Archives of Diseases in Childhood, published by the BMJ publishing group.

Banoob Samir



Professor Samir Banoob is an International academician and consultant in Health Systems and Health Policy and Management. He is the Dean of the ECPD Postgraduate School of Global Health Development and Director of the ECPD International Postgraduate Studies in Health Management. He is the President of International Health management, LLC, since 1986, a health management training and consulting firm

in Florida, USA leading international health projects and training scholars from more than 70 countries. He served as a full time Professor of Health Policy and Management, and Director of the International Health Management Programs at the College of Public Health, University of South Florida for 20 years (1983–2002) being elected as President of its Faculty Assembly, and is a founding member of this graduate college that serves the whole State of Florida. He served in an adjunct professor position at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health (1980–1992). He is currently an Adjunct Professor of Health Policy, Management & Behaviour, School of Public Health, University at Albany, State University of New York. He obtained his M.D. degree, received Diplomate of Internal Medicine, Master's Degree in Public Health majoring in Hospital Administration, and Doctorate Degree in Public Health majoring in Health Planning and Management, from the University of Alexandria, Egypt. He then received postgraduate education at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, and training at the National Center for Health Statistics and Health Services Research, and the CDC in Atlanta, US. He is the Chair of the American Public Health Association (APHA) International Health Section (1992–1994, and 2006–2008), and member of its Governing Council. He received the Association Service Award in 1997. He is an active member of

the WFPHA. Dr. Banoob serves as a consultant and adviser on major health projects (in 76 countries to date) in East, Central, and West Europe; the Middle East; Caribbean and Central America; Africa and Asia; and the US; consulting with WHO and its regional offices, UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP, the United States Agency for International Development, Inter American Development Bank, governments of the Arab Gulf Countries, State of Florida Department of Health, the Health Planning Council of West Florida, and hospitals and health organizations in Florida.

The major areas of expertise of Prof. Banoob are: 1) Curriculum design, senior management training and postgraduate education in Health management and Public Health, 2) Planning, organization, and evaluation of National Health systems, including health reform, alternatives of financing, and privatization, 3) Health projects and programs' planning, management and evaluation; including private-public partnership and managed care, disease control, elderly care and long term care, and primary care/ family planning, 4) Hospital development, modernization, and quality improvement/ management in health institutions and 5) Human resources development; including needs assessment and long range educational and training plans. Prof. Banoob was awarded many honours, awards and biographies as Lifetime Achievement Award for Excellence

in Global Health by the APHA (2008), Professorial Excellence Award in teaching, research and service, University of South Florida (1998) and Distinguished Service Award of the APHA International Health (1997) He was listed in "Personalities of America", Fourth Edition, American Bibliographic Institution (1987), in "International WHO'S WHO of Intellectuals", Seventh Edition, Cambridge, England, (1987) and in "Men of Achievement", Ninth Edition, Cambridge, England, 1986.

Baraku Enver

Baraku Enver, MD, PhD is retired professor of Social medicine and Organization of Health Care System at Faculty of medicine of University of Prishtina, Republic of Kosova.. He graduated at Faculty of medicine of University of Belgrade (in the period of former Yugoslavia). At University of Belgrade Enver Baraku earned MSc and PhD thesis. At Faculty of medicine at University of Prishtina he passed elections from assistant to full professor. Till his retirement he was Chair of Cathedra for Social medicine and Health Care organization. Also, he was Director of Public Health Institute in Prishtina. He was Board member of Yugoslav Association for Social medicine and organization of Health Care System Professor Enver Baraku published more than 100 scientific and professional papers in medical journals and conference proceedings. He was member of Editorial Board of

public health journal *Materia Socio-Medica* Iugoslavica.

Barnett Pauline



Originally from the United Kingdom, Pauline Barnett has been committed to New Zealand public health for more than 25 years, and has been described as a true leader in the field. She has an undergraduate degree from the University of Cambridge, further qualifications from the University of Iowa and Massey University and a PhD from the University of Otago. An Associate Professor at the Christchurch School of Medicine and Health Sciences, she teaches public health, health policy and health management and has had, she says, the privilege of teaching hundreds of students over the years. She sees public health as the fundamental health discipline - it provides a context for integrating the work of the health sciences and clinical professions, and society as a whole. Pauline is involved with a number of community organisations. She is on the Volunteer and Support Services Committee of the Cancer Society

of New Zealand and the Boards of the St John of God Health, Disability and Community Services as well as the Comcare trust, a community mental health service in Christchurch. She is also a member of the Research Committee for the Nurse Maude Association and believes strongly in supporting organisations to undertake their own research and evaluation. And as if that wasn't enough to fill her day, Pauline is also a volunteer literacy tutor working mainly with young men and migrants. Literacy needs are not as far removed from public health as one might think. Pauline believes the ability to read is an important personal skill which allows people to participate fully in society and is an important input to health. Pauline was Chair of the Public Health Association of New Zealand during the difficult years of the early 90s when the market reform model was applied to the health sector. She says there was very little understanding of the relevance of public health during that time. There was an emphasis on treatment services, competition between providers and little recognition of the core public health values of a population approach, collaboration and intersectoral action. Pauline's opinion was if medical professionals can get an understanding of what population health means and its importance, then we are going in the right direction. She believes the most pressing issue is the need for a number of organisations to incorporate a population health perspective at governance

level. Even if their core activity is treatment, this needs to be set in a wider public health context. As a positive example, Pauline cites the Comcare Charitable Trust in Canterbury which takes a proactive approach to health promotion and prevention by providing an integrated approach to providing support services, such as housing, employment, recreation and leisure, for adults who experience serious, long-term mental illness. Pauline believes her most important contribution is the opportunity she has had to work with students of public health and to expose them to the way in which public health needs can be addressed in a broad range of health service and other settings.

Baris Enis



Enis Baris is Sector Manager for Health, Nutrition and Population, Middle East & North Africa. Enis Baris is a medical doctor with graduate degrees in Public Health (MSc) and Epidemiology (PhD) and a wide range of experience as director, manager and

technical expert in development and research in over 30 countries in Europe, East Asia, Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. At present, Enis Baris is Sector Manager for Health, Nutrition and Population in the Middle East and North Africa Region of the World Bank, a position he came back to recently after having been Director of the Division of Country Health Systems at the European Regional Office of the World Health Organization. Since joining the Bank in 1999, Enis Baris has been engaged in leading policy dialogue and operations on health and human development in the regions of East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia and now Middle East and North Africa. His technical work at the Bank spans over public health issues such as HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, indoor air pollution and lung health, as well as broader health system development issues. At various stages of his career, Enis Baris has chaired, or served on, the Board of several international organizations, the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Council of Health Research for Development and the Alliance for Health System and Policy Research. He is the editor and author of several books and peer-reviewed publications (7).

Barnhoorn Floris



Floris Barnhoorn, PhD is Deputy director of EUPHA (projects@eupha.org). He has graduated from Utrecht University. Floris started working for EUPHA in May 2009. Before joining EUPHA he worked as international project manager in both national and international settings. He has worked for extensive periods in African and Asian countries mainly in the field of capacity building and development planning. His areas of responsibility within EUPHA mainly focus on working with member associations and Sections to develop projects to improve and strengthen public health and public health research in Europe.

Barreneche Clara



Clara Barreneche is Executive Director, Trade & Investment Agency

of Catalonia (Spain). since 2002. She has over 15 years experience in assisting US and international companies across all sectors grow their business in Barcelona/Catalonia, and helping Catalonia companies enter the US market, by providing advice and practical support in their expansion plans.

Barron T. Derek



Derek T. Barron is the Associate Nurse Director, Mental Health Services in NHS Ayrshire & Arran and Lead Nurse, North Ayrshire Health & Social Care Partnership. In 2013 he spent six and a half months in NHS Orkney as interim Executive Director of Nursing, Midwifery and Allied Health Professions. Prior to 2007 he worked in Greater Glasgow and Clyde for over twenty years. He is a Visiting Senior Lecturer at the University of Abertay. He is Chair of the Mental Health Nursing Forum Scotland; is on the Editorial Board of the British Journal of Mental Health Nursing and on The Nursing & Midwifery Council Professional Strategic Advisory Group. He is a keen advocate of social media as a professional networking tool, he started the Ayrshirehealth blog in

2012 (www.ayrshirehealth.wordpress.com).

Barry Ange

Ange Barry is the Chief Executive Officer of the Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Foundation. Ange joined Stephanie Alexander in August 2006 to manage the growth of the organisation and to pursue the Foundation goal of growing the Kitchen Garden Program. Ange has led the development of an incredibly successful, close-knit Foundation team, and has overseen the expansion of the Program from three Victorian schools in 2006 to over 800 schools across Australia in 2015. The lives of thousands of children and their families are now being enriched by this innovative, successful model of pleasurable food education. Ange has played a vital role in building the Government, corporate and community relationships that have fostered the rapid growth of the Kitchen Garden Foundation. The Foundation's work is supported by all levels of government, including Health and Education Departments, and is referenced by health prevention bodies as a key contributor to promoting healthy behaviours in children and addressing the current childhood obesity crisis. The Kitchen Garden Program model attracts international interest from many other agencies, and Ange continues to mentor many organisations looking to the Foundation as a leader in food education for children. The Program is currently being repli-

cated by Jamie Oliver's Kitchen Garden Project, which is bringing a similar model to hundreds of schools across the UK. Ange's previous experience includes a career in regional management in the financial sector, instrumental management and leadership roles in the community sector, and ownership of a small business during her family years.

Bauer Jeffrey



Dr. Jeffrey Bauer is an internationally recognized health futurist and medical economist. As an independent industry thought leader, he forecasts the evolution of health care and develops practical approaches to improving the medical sector of the American economy. He is widely known for his specific proposals to create an efficient and effective health care delivery system through multi-stakeholder partnerships and other initiatives focused in the private sector. Dr. Bauer has published more than 250 articles, books, Web pages and videos on health care delivery. He speaks frequently to national and international audiences about key trends in health care, medical science, technology, information systems, reimbursement, public policy, health reform and creative prob-

lem-solving. Dr. Bauer is quoted often in the national press and writes regularly for professional journals that cover the business of health care. His latest book on strategic forecasting methodologies is *Upgrading the Crystal Ball for Business Insight: Five Reasons Why Forecasting Must Replace Predicting and How to Make the Change* (Taylor & Francis, 2014). Previous books include *Paradox and Imperatives in Health Care: How Efficiency, Effectiveness, and E-Transformation Can Conquer Waste and Optimize Quality* (Productivity Press, 2008) and *Statistical Analysis for Health Care Decision-Makers* (CRC Press, 2009). His two previous books are *Telemedicine and the Reinvention of Health Care: The Seventh Revolution in Medicine* (McGraw-Hill, 1999) and *Not What the Doctor Ordered* (McGraw-Hill, 1998). As a consultant, he has assisted hundreds of provider, purchaser, and payer organizations with strategic planning and performance improvement. He served as Vice President for Health Care Forecasting and Strategy for ACS, a Xerox Company, from 1999 to 2010. His previous consulting firm, The Bauer Group, specialized in consumer-focused strategic planning and development of clinical affiliation agreements for multi-hospital networks from 1984 to 1992. In addition, Dr. Bauer has extensive academic experience. He was a full-time teacher and administrator at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver from 1973 to 1984,

where he held appointments as associate professor and as Assistant Chancellor for Planning and Program Development. He also served concurrently for four years as Health Policy Adviser to Colorado Governor Richard D. Lamm. From 1992 to 1998, Dr. Bauer was a visiting professor in Administrative Medicine at the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he taught physician leaders how to evaluate research reports and other published studies. He received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Colorado-Boulder. He graduated from Colorado College in Colorado Springs with a B.A. in economics and completed a certificate in political studies at the University of Paris (France). During his academic career, he was a Boettcher Scholar, a Ford Foundation Independent Scholar, a Fulbright Scholar (Switzerland), and a Kellogg Foundation National Fellow. He is an elected member of the Association of Managers of Innovation and of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago.

Beach Jane



Jane Beach is Professional Officer for Regulation. Unite CPHV. Jane

trained as a Nurse in 1979 and as a Midwife in 1985 prior to becoming a Health Visitor in 1988. She subsequently worked as a Health Visitor in Birmingham for over fifteen years, when after developing a keen interest in smoking cessation; she took up a role in the PCT Stop Smoking Service initially working with children and young people on prevention and later as the Clinical Lead for the service. Jane continued to develop her public health skills and after obtaining a Masters degree, transferred into the Public Health Department where her portfolio included Health Visiting and School Nursing, Family Nurse, Partnership, child and adult obesity and research. Prior to joining Unite/CPHVA as a Professional Officer where she leads nationally on regulation and has regional responsibility for the West Midlands and Wales, Jane was the Health Visitor Adviser at the Nursing and Midwifery Council and was involved in their very early work on revalidation.

Beaglehole Robert and Ruth Bonita



Ruth and Robert have been involved in public health for more

than 40 years, both in New Zealand and internationally. They have authored, together and separately, a large number of scientific papers and books on public health including Basic Epidemiology which they co-authored with New Zealand public health practitioner, Tord Kjellstrom. In announcing Ruth and Robert as Public Health Champions for 2010, the PHA president Richard Egan said: "For more than four decades they have brought insight and intellect, passion and dedication to public health, and people around the world are better off, in very tangible ways, because of them." Each already had distinguished careers in research and teaching in New Zealand when in 1999, Ruth was appointed as a Director of Noncommunicable Disease Surveillance at the World Health Organization in Geneva. Subsequently, in 2004, Robert was appointed as Director of the WHO Department of Chronic Disease and Health Promotion. He developed an integrated approach to the prevention and control of chronic diseases and led the development of the Bangkok Charter on Health Promotion. Ruth and Robert returned to New Zealand in 2007 and were appointed to honorary positions at the University of Auckland as Emeritus Professors. Since their return, they have maintained a blistering pace of teaching, consulting, mentoring, and engagement with advocacy and policy. They teach at summer schools in Europe and serve on several scientific advisory boards.

Robert has coordinated three series of articles in the medical journal, *The Lancet*, which have made an impact on public health thinking around the globe. In New Zealand, Robert chairs the Smokefree Coalition and Ruth has come full circle – from her initial research on stroke in Auckland – to becoming involved locally with the Stroke Organisation of New Zealand and as a representative on the Board of the World Stroke Organisation.

Bedlington Nicola



Nicola Bedlington is British and was born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland. She studied business and human resource management in the UK. She lived for almost 10 years in Brussels, and has lived near Geneva for the last 10 years. She joined the European Patients' Forum as its first Executive Director in June 2006, setting up the secretariat in Brussels. Since then, EPF's membership has grown to almost 50 umbrella organisations of national patients' platforms and disease specific organisations, representing the collective interests of over 150 million patients with chron-

ic diseases across the European Union in EU healthcare policy and programme development. EPF's vision is high quality, patient centred equitable healthcare for all EU patients. Nicola was the first Director of the European Disability Forum, an umbrella organisation uniting over 70 European disability NGOs and National Councils of Disabled People to advocate for the human rights and inclusion of disabled citizens in Europe (1996 to 1999), and prior to this she headed the NGO unit within the HELIOS Programme, a European Commission Action Programme promoting equal opportunities for disabled people (1991-1996). From 2004 to mid-2006, she was mandated by the Swiss Government to lead the Environment and Schools Initiatives Secretariat (ENSI), an international government-based network set up by OECD focussing on innovation, action research and policy development in the field of Education for Sustainable Development. Whilst in Switzerland, she has also worked as an independent consultant/evaluator, specialising in European social and development policy and health advocacy (8).

Beeharry Girindre



Girindre Beeharry is Country Head of Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the director of the foundation's India country office. In this role, he oversees the foundation's objectives and partnerships in India. Beeharry previously served as director of Global Health Strategy at the Gates Foundation. He led the Foundation's strategy development for engagement with India. He also worked on developing access strategies for product development partnerships and on accelerating access to new malaria drugs. He is currently the Foundation representative on the Board of UNITAID. Prior to joining the foundation in 2005, he worked as business development leader for immunization at Becton, Dickinson, and Co. Beeharry also worked as a Senior Health Economist in the Latin America and Caribbean Region at the World Bank from 1997 to 2002. Beeharry read Economics at the universities of Paris-Sorbonne and Oxford. A citizen of Mauritius, Beeharry has

worked in Latin America, Asia and Africa since 1994.

Bellamy Gail



Gail Bellami, PhD was born in Detroit and moved to Southern California when she was 8. Her public health career began after receiving master's in psychology (Pepperdine University) when she moved to Kykotsmovi, Ariz, to work for the Hopi Health Professions Development Program (HCUP workforce pipeline program). She left Hopi to obtain a doctorate degree at the Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health (Bloomberg School), joined American Public Health Association (APHA), and then ventured on to the Texas Department of Human Resources - Medicaid policy alternatives analysis, where led early training for employees on HIV/AIDS early in the epidemic. From the public sector she moved to the private health care sector - a major change in career direction. She worked for Scott and White Health Care (S&W), creating a new Department of Community Research and Program Develop-

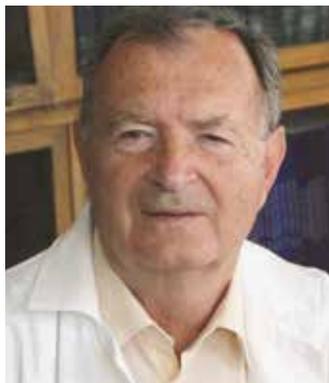
ment that, among other things, was the community benefits arm for this integrated delivery system. State community benefits legislation in the '90s led us to form the Central Texas Partners in Health, a collaboration of local public health, elected officials, higher education, three non-profit hospitals, the VA, and a major military hospital working together on needs assessment, community benefits plans and budgets. With a faculty appointment in medicine, she was part of the Texas A&M University and S&W team that helped create the School of Rural Public Health and was subsequently part of the creative team in SRPH for Rural Healthy People 2010. She joined the National Rural Health Association in which served a rare two-year presidency just before moving to West Virginia to become director of community research in the WV Institute for Health Care Policy at WVU. She conducted research on uninsured, organized town halls with rural communities across the state and led a Statewide Oral Health Task Force. Finally, from 2007, and on to Florida she worked as Professor and Director of Florida Blue Center for Rural Health Research and Policy at FSU College of Medicine - more research, education, advocacy, mobilization of workforce, along with Chair, Government Affairs Committee, FRHA; Chair, Journal of Rural Health Editorial Board; APHA Chair of Medical Care Section, ISC-SC Chair.

Bellers John

John Bellers (London, 1654 - London, February 8, 1725) was an English educational theorist and Quaker, author of *Proposals for Raising a College of Industry of All Useful Trades and Husbandry* (1695). From 1695 to his death in 1725, he was continually involved in writing innovative tracts on social issues, including education, health provision, care for the poor, support for refugees, a plan for a European State, and an argument for the abolition of capital punishment, making him "the first European advocate of the abolition of capital punishment". He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in February, 1719. Bellers' essay is a proposal for a "College of Industry", a sort of colony for the poor - those who depend on their work or on charity for their living. Bellers argued that it was in the interest of the rich "to take care of the poor and their education". Bellers dedicated the first edition to his fellow Quakers, although the College was to be a "Civil Fellowship rather than a religious one." The first edition of the pamphlet ends with an appeal for funding - *An Epistle to Friends Concerning the education of Children* - in favour of the College, signed by about forty-five leading Quakers. They included William Penn, Robert Barclay, Thomas Ellwood, John Hodgskin, Leonard Fell and Charles Marshall. The second edition (1696) was dedicated to Parliament. The Quaker Workhouse at Clerkenwell was established in 1702 as a result of his efforts.

The combination of agriculture and manufacture would enable self-sufficiency and even profit. Bellers argued that if all "the present idle hands of the poor of this nation" were put to work, it would bring England "as much treasure as the mines do Spain". The plans for the education of children at the College were ahead of their time. Practice and experience were to be valued over rote-learning. Bellers advocated the combination of learning and work as a way of preventing idleness. Karl Marx mentions Bellers in Chapter 25 of *Das Kapital*, quoting Bellers' argument that "the labour of the poor (is) the mines (sic) of the rich". Bellers is also quoted in a footnote in Chapter 23 of *Das Kapital*; "Labour (is) as proper for the body's health as eating is for its living [...] Labour adds Oyl to the Lamp of Life when thinking Inflames it". Robert Owen read the proposals in 1817, and in a letter to *The Times* acknowledged their resemblance to the community he himself had created at New Lanark. He had 1,000 copies reprinted that year. Eduard Bernstein saw Bellers as a precursor of socialism, if not communism, highlighting his argument for valuing goods according to labour, not money. Bellers advocated a national system of hospitals, which were to treat the poor and act as training schools for new doctors. Eduard Bernstein saw in this essay an anticipation of a national health service.

Bencko Vladimir



Prof. Vladimir Bencko, MD, PhD, DSc. graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at Charles University in Prague in 1961. In 1967-1972 appointed with the Institute of Hygiene (presently the National Institute of Public Health). Since 1973-1986 he was assistant Prof. at the Chair of General and Environmental Hygiene, Medical Faculty of Hygiene, Charles University. Since September 1986 he was active as a senior research worker at the Institute of Tropical Health at Postgraduate Institute of Physicians and Pharmacists in Prague charged with founding the Department of Tropical Hygiene. He was Head of the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology at the First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague, appointed since November 1 1990 until August 31 2009. Until today he is active as professor at the Institute. Prof. Bencko is the author and co-author of over 200 publications registered in Web of Science with Citation Index 3872, h-index 32. Since 1972 he is temporary advisor of WHO. During 1990-1992 he is advisor to the Federal

Committee for Environment of CSFR. Since 1993 he is temporary consultant of the NATO Committee on Challenges to Modern Society later transformed into the present NATO Science for Peace and Security. Since 2001 up to 2008 he is representative of the Czech Republic in the Standing Committee of the European Medical Research Councils. He is member of five international scientific societies, founding member of the Central and Eastern European Chapter of International Society of Environmental Epidemiology and in years 1999-2001 President elect of the Chapter. He is Co-chair of the editorial board of the Central European Journal of Public Health and member of editorial boards of the other three international journals. His main lines of research interests are: biological monitoring and assessment of health risks of human exposure to persistent environmental pollutants (toxic metals and polyhalogenated hydrocarbons), adverse effects of environmental pollution on human health including indoor environment, management of hospital hygiene related problems, and traffic emissions. The main present research interest is for the last two decades environmental epidemiology of cancer in collaboration with IARC/WHO/Lyon and NCI/Bethesda organized multi-center projects and implication of a non-profit principle in sustainable financing of health care.

Benjamin C. Georges



Georges Benjamin, MD, is known as one of the nation's most influential physician leaders because he speaks passionately and eloquently about the health issues having the most impact on our nation today. From his firsthand experience as a physician, he knows what happens when preventive care is not available and when the healthy choice is not the easy choice. As executive director of APHA since 2002, he is leading the Association's push to make America the healthiest nation in one generation. He came to APHA from his position as secretary of the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Benjamin became secretary of health in Maryland in April 1999, following four years as its deputy secretary for public health services. As secretary, Benjamin oversaw the expansion and improvement of the state's Medicaid program. Benjamin, of Gaithersburg, Maryland, is a graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology and the University of Illinois College of Medicine. He is board-certified

in internal medicine and a fellow of the American College of Physicians, a fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration, a fellow emeritus of the American College of Emergency Physicians and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health. An established administrator, author and orator, Benjamin started his medical career in 1981 in Tacoma, Washington, where he managed a 72,000-patient visit ambulatory care service as chief of the Acute Illness Clinic at the Madigan Army Medical Center and was an attending physician within the Department of Emergency Medicine. A few years later, he moved to Washington, D.C., where he served as chief of emergency medicine at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. After leaving the Army, he chaired the Department of Community Health and Ambulatory Care at the District of Columbia General Hospital. He was promoted to acting commissioner for public health for the District of Columbia and later directed one of the busiest ambulance services in the nation as interim director of the Emergency Ambulance Bureau of the District of Columbia Fire Department. At APHA, Benjamin also serves as publisher of the nonprofit's monthly publication, *The Nation's Health*, the association's official newspaper, and the *American Journal of Public Health*, the profession's premier scientific publication. He is the author of more than 100 scientific articles and book chapters. His recent

book *The Quest for Health Reform: A Satirical History* is an exposé of the nearly 100-year quest to ensure quality affordable health coverage for all through the use of political cartoons. Benjamin is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies and also serves on the boards for many organizations including Research!America, the Reagan-Udall Foundation and the University of Maryland Medical System. In 2014 and 2008, he was named one of the top 25 minority executives in health care by *Modern Healthcare Magazine*, in addition to being voted among the 100 most influential people in health care from 2007-2013 and one of the nation's most influential physician executives from 2009-2015.

Benjamin Regina



Regina M. Benjamin, MD is the 18th Surgeon General of the United States. As America's Doctor, she provided the public with the best scientific information available on how to improve their health and the health of the nation. Dr. Benjamin also oversaw the operational command of 6,500 uniformed public health officers who serve in locations

around the world to promote and protect the health of the American People. In addition, she served as chair of the National Prevention Council, which is comprised of 17 cabinet-level federal agencies that developed the National Prevention Strategy, a roadmap for the nation's health. Recently, Benjamin has been appointed to the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. and Kaiser Foundation Hospitals Boards of Directors. She will also serve on the Quality and Health Improvement as well as the Finance committees. From her early days as the founder of a rural health clinic in Alabama - which she kept in operation despite destruction inflicted by hurricanes George and Katrina, as well as a devastating fire - to her leadership role in the worldwide advancement of preventive healthcare, Dr. Benjamin has forged a career that has been recognized by a broad spectrum of organizations and publications. Dr. Benjamin is the former associate dean for rural health at the University of South Alabama College of Medicine and a past chair of the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States. In 1995, she was the first physician under age 40 and the first African-American woman to be elected to the American Medical Association Board of Trustees. She also served as president of the American Medical Association Education and Research Foundation and chair of the AMA Council on Ethical and Judicial Affairs. In 2002, she became the first Afri-

can-American female president of a state medical society in the United States when she assumed leadership of the Medical Association State of Alabama. Dr. Benjamin is a member of the Institute of Medicine - the health arm of the National Academy of Sciences, which was chartered under President Abraham Lincoln in 1863. She is a fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians and was chosen as a Kellogg National Fellow and a Rockefeller Next Generation Leader. Benjamin has a BS in chemistry from Xavier University, an MD from the University of Alabama at Birmingham, and an MBA from Tulane University. She attended Morehouse School of Medicine and completed her family medicine residency in Macon, Georgia. Dr. Benjamin can collaborate on exciting ideas for customized speech topics with clients and offer audiences thought provoking information and tools on the journey towards a healthier nation. Her diverse background and expertise on a wide range of topics - from persevering in the face of overwhelming odds to her intimate knowledge of our rapidly evolving healthcare system - make her a strong speaker for not only healthcare and community organizations, but also in the areas of education, diversity and women's interests.

Bennett Steve



Steve Bennett (1950 - 2003) was an internationally respected statistician, who contributed to understanding the epidemiology and control of tropical diseases, particularly malaria and tuberculosis. His major research was carried out during the 16 years he spent at the School, much of it in collaboration with scientists at the Medical Research Council Laboratories in The Gambia. A generation of LSHTM students benefited from his wise counsel and innovative teaching approaches, as well as the many students he taught on courses given in developing countries ranging from Uzbekistan to Guinea, and Indonesia to Zambia. His kindness and consideration were the hallmarks of his approach to peers and students alike. In recent years, he had become the enthusiastic organizer of the new distance learning course, MSc Epidemiology: Principles & Practice, on which more than 350 students are now registered worldwide. Steve's advice was sought by the WHO, UNICEF and other international agencies.

He published widely in medical journals and collaborated with research workers in a range of disciplines, brought together by a desire to understand and control some of the world's most devastating diseases. His academic contributions were recognized by a professorship, awarded only a few weeks before his death. A symposium is being held in the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London in November 2003 to honour his achievements

Berger Berger



Dr. Alan Berger is an interventional cardiologist and an Associate Professor at the University of Minnesota. He obtained his Masters in Public Health in Epidemiology at the University of Minnesota after completing his residency in Boston, MA, his fellowship at Georgetown University in Washington, DC, and his interventional cardiology fellowship at Yale University in New Haven, CT. Dr. Berger has worked at the University of Minnesota for the past 14 years. His area of research is cardiovascular outcomes in elderly AMI patients,

which has also been a focus of his clinical interest.

Beral Valerie



Professor Dame Valerie Beral is an epidemiologist, academic and a preeminent specialist in breast cancer epidemiology. She is Professor of Epidemiology, a Fellow of Green Templeton College, Oxford and has been the Head of the Cancer Epidemiology Unit at the University of Oxford and Cancer Research UK since 1989. She studied medicine at Sydney University, Australia. After a few years of clinical work in Australia, New Guinea and the UK, she spent almost 20 years at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine working in the Department of Epidemiology. In 1988 she became the Director of the Cancer Epidemiology Unit in Oxford. A major focus of her work has been the role of reproductive, hormonal and infectious agents in cancer; she is Principal Investigator for the Million Women Study cohort of women's health which was opened in 1997, and has recruited more than 1.3 million UK women over 50 via the NHS breast screening centres. The study is in-

vestigating how a woman's reproductive history can affect women's health, with a particular focus on the effects of hormone replacement therapy (HRT). It is the largest such study in the world with one in four of UK women in the target age group participating. Professor Dame Beral has served on various international committees for the World Health Organisation and the United States National Academy of Sciences. She also chairs the Department of Health's Advisory Committee on Breast Cancer Screening. She leads international collaborative studies of breast, ovarian and endometrial cancer broadly aimed at understanding the major modifiable causes of morbidity and mortality associated with ageing in women, using the wealth of personal data collected from participants in the Million Women study cohort in combination with routinely-collected information on disease outcomes from linked NHS medical records. While Professor Beral continues to work on a wide range of cancers, these studies also include work on the causes of heart attack, stroke and blood clots, osteoporosis, fracture, and dementia.

Berman Peter



Peter Berman, PhD is Lead Health Economist, World Bank's HNP anchor department. Previously, Adjunct Professor of Population and International Health at Harvard School of Public Health. Health economist with thirty years of experience in research, policy analysis and development, and training and education in global health. Specific areas of technical expertise include analysis of health systems performance and the design of reform strategies; assessment of the supply side of health care delivery and the role of private health care provision in health systems and development of strategies to improve outcomes through public-private sector collaboration; and the use of national health accounts as a policy and planning tool. Worked extensively on health system reform issues in a number of countries, including Egypt, India, Colombia, Indonesia, and Poland.

Berry M. Elliot



Dr Elliot Berry, MD, FRCP, graduated from the University of Cambridge, UK with distinction in medicine. In 1980 he won a Fogarty Research fellowship at the Rockefeller University to work on fat cell metabolism. His principal interests are the bio-psycho-social problems of weight regulation from obesity to anorexia nervosa, and the benefits of the Mediterranean diet; his laboratory research investigates the effects of nutrition on cognitive function. From a synthesis of this work he evolved the concept of the <Sociotype> to understand how people cope with life stress and chronic diseases. In the medical school Berry teaches medicine, nutrition and public health, and has been voted a number of times as an outstanding lecturer. Berry has published over 250 articles and chapters in books, and is on the editorial board of three journals on clinical nutrition. He has been a visiting scientist at the dept of Brain & Cognitive sciences at MIT, a distinguished visiting scholar at Christ's College, Cambridge and a visiting Professor at Yale University. Berry has chaired national

committees for food supplementation and obesity and is an advisor to the Ministry of Health on nutrition. Dr Berry is a consultant for the WHO, World Bank and the Serbian Government in Public Health. He was the Director of the Braun School of Public Health & Community Medicine (2003-6) and Head of the WHO Collaborating Center in Capacity Building in Public Health (2007-2013). Berry was Director of the Dept of Human Nutrition & Metabolism at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School and a consultant at FAO, Rome (2013-4) where, following his development and publication of a Global Nutrition Index, he worked on indicators for food security and sustainability. In addition to these topics, he has formulated and published the concept of the <Sociotype> as a conceptual framework for understanding coping with stresses throughout the life trajectory in general, and with chronic disease in particular.

Besser Richard



Dr. Richard Besser, MD, is ABC News' Chief Health and Medical Editor. In this role, he provides medical analysis and commentary for all ABC News broadcasts and

platforms, including World News Tonight with David Muir, Good Morning America and Nightline. In 2011, he led ABC's global health coverage, Be the Change: Save a Life, reporting on health issues from seven different countries. Dr. Besser came to ABC News in 2009 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), where he served as Acting Director for the CDC from January to June 2009, during which time he led the CDC's response to the H1N1 influenza pandemic. He also served as director of the Coordinating Office for Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response. In that role, he was responsible for all of the CDC's public health emergency preparedness and emergency response activities. Dr. Besser began his career at the CDC in 1991 in the Epidemic Intelligence Service working on the epidemiology of food-borne diseases. Following this, beginning in 1993, he served for five years on the faculty of the University of California, San Diego as the pediatric residency director. While in San Diego he worked for the county health department on the control of pediatric tuberculosis. He returned to CDC in 1998, where he served in various capacities, including as epidemiology section chief in the Respiratory Diseases Branch; acting chief of the Meningitis and Special Pathogens Branch in the National Center for Infectious Disease; and as medical director of "Get Smart: Know When Antibiotics Work," the CDC's national campaign to promote appropri-

ate antibiotic use in the community. Dr. Besser volunteers as a Pediatrician with the Children's Aid Society in New York City. He is currently a Distinguished Visiting Fellow at the Harvard School of Public Health. The author and co-author hundreds of presentations, abstracts, chapters, editorials and publications, Dr. Besser has received many awards for his work in public health and volunteer service. He received the Surgeon General's Medallion for his leadership during the H1N1 response, and in 2011 he accepted the Dean's Medal for his contributions to public health from the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. His investigative reporting into umbilical cord blood banking was nominated for an Emmy Award in 2011. In 2012, he received an Overseas Press Club award as part of ABC's coverage of global maternal health issues and 2 Peabody Awards as part of ABC News' coverage of Hurricane Sandy and Robin Roberts' health journey. His first book, *Tell Me the Truth, Doctor: Easy-to-Understand Answers to Your Most Confusing and Critical Health Questions*, was published by Hyperion in April 2013. Dr. Besser received his Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Williams College and his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He completed a residency and chief residency in pediatrics at John Hopkins University Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland.

Bethel Ann Lynn



Lynn Ann Bethel, RDH, MPH, for the past 30 years has been working in health and human services, and for the past 17 in public health as an educator, clinician and administrator. She has been a registered dental hygienist for more than 30 years. From 2004 to 2012, she worked in a leadership role for the Massachusetts Department of Public Health as the state dental director and had statewide responsibilities working with high-risk population groups including the low-income, the developmentally disabled, minorities and seniors, as well as collaborating with local, state and national organizations, agencies and institutions. In addition, Ms. Bethel worked to create policies and regulations to expand access to dental care for all residents of the Commonwealth. Ms. Bethel also has expertise and experience in promoting oral health prevention programs and initiatives, as well as the importance of effective community-based prevention measures, such as water fluoridation and school prevention programs in

both rural and urban settings. Ms. Bethel was involved in workforce development in Massachusetts, and has spoken nationally and internationally on creatively using dental hygienists to expand access to dental care. For the past 12 years she has worked in higher education focused on community and public health. In addition to being a member of the Nevada Public Health Association, Ms. Bethel serves on the Executive Board of the Oral Health Working Group of the World Federation of Public Health Associations, Geneva, Switzerland. In addition, she is editor of *Oral Health Matters*, the newsletter of the Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors, and president-elect of the Wilbur D. May Arboretum and Botanical Garden Society. Currently, Ms. Bethel resides in Reno, Nevada.

Bettiol Silvana



Dr Silvana Bettiol, Bsc(Hons). PhD, MPH, Senior Lecturer in Public Health, Oxford Brookes University. Dr Bettiol's early career started in Medical Research and education at the School of Medicine at the University of Tasmania, Australia. Her research interests moved from

medical bacteriology to parasitology, with a focus on zoonotic diseases. She completed a PhD investigating toxoplasmosis and other parasitological diseases in Tasmania. Her research made special reference in improving diagnostic methods for use in the epidemiological surveillance of parasites in native animal species and also the complex lifecycle of these parasites in domestic animals and human populations. She completed a three year postdoctoral training at Yale University before moving to France, where she worked at Hospital Necker, Paris for one year. She completed a short internship at WHO, Geneva before returning to Tasmania to take on an academic position at the School of Medicine. She completed her MPH with a focus on health promotion and education. She recently moved to Oxford Brookes University as a Senior Lecturer in Public Health.

Beutels Philippe



Philippe Beutels is currently Associate Professor and scientific director of the Center for Health Economics Research and Model-

ling Infectious Diseases (CHERMID) of the Vaccine & Infectious Disease Institute at the University of Antwerp in Belgium. His main research interests are health economic evaluation, modeling infectious diseases and economics of infectious disease prevention and control. He is the Senior Visiting Fellow in School of Public Health and Community Medicine at The University of New South Wales. He supervises pre and post doc researchers in relation to modeling and economic evaluation in Antwerp and Sydney during this CRE, and works closely with CIA MacIntyre in building the links between his organisation and the Australian-based organisations in the CRE. (9).

Beveridge William

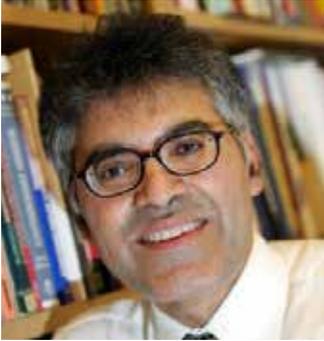


William Beveridge was a British economist and social reformer, closely associated with the development of the welfare state. William Beveridge was born on 5 March 1879 in Bengal, India, where his father was a judge in the Indian Civil Service. He trained a

lawyer but came to prominence during the Liberal government of 1906 - 1914 when he was asked to advise David Lloyd George on old age pensions and national insurance. During World War One, Beveridge was involved in mobilising and controlling manpower. In 1919, he became director of the London School of Economics where he remained until 1937. When, in 1941, the government commissioned a report into the ways that Britain should be rebuilt after World War Two, Beveridge was an obvious choice to take charge. He published his report in 1942 and recommended that the government should find ways of fighting the five 'Giant Evils' of 'Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness'. In 1945, the Labour Party defeated Winston Churchill's Conservative Party in the general election. The new prime minister, Clement Attlee, announced he would introduce the welfare state outlined in the 1942 Beveridge Report. This included the establishment of a National Health Service in 1948 with free medical treatment for all. A national system of benefits was also introduced to provide 'social security' so that the population would be protected from the 'cradle to the grave'. The new system was partly built on the national insurance scheme set up by Lloyd George in 1911. People in work still had to make contributions each week, as did employers, but the benefits provided were now much greater. In 1946, Beveridge was made a peer and became

leader of the Liberals in the House of Lords. He died on 16 March 1963.

Bhopal Raj



Raj Bhopal is Bruce and John Usher Professor of Public Health in Edinburgh University and honorary consultant in public health with the NHS Lothian Board. His books include *Concepts of Epidemiology* (OUP 2002, 2nd edition 2008) and *migration, Ethnicity, race and Health*, (2nd edition OUP 2014). His academic publications include about 300 journal articles, on topics including legionnaires disease, primary care epidemiology, environmental epidemiology and ethnicity and health. He is currently focusing on ethnic variations in disease, with a special emphasis how to respond to this knowledge with more effective public health interventions and clinical services, particularly around cardiovascular diseases and diabetes (10).

Bialecki Gregory



Gregory Bialecki is Secretary of Housing and Economic Development, MA, USA. Secretary Bialecki oversees 14 agencies and focuses on the Governor's top priorities in business development, housing and community development, consumer affairs, and business regulations agencies. His Secretariat's mission is the creation of homes and jobs in the Commonwealth. His agencies accomplish this by aligning the state's housing and economic development agencies to better coordinate policies and programs that ensures Massachusetts will maintain its global competitive edge. Working in collaboration with 34 members of the private and public sector, Secretary Bialecki is the leader the development and implementation of "Choosing to Compete in the 21st Century," the Economic Development Plan for the Commonwealth. The plan identified five areas of focus and 55 action items to improve economic development and job creation in the state, and thus making Massachusetts more competitive. To learn more, go to www.Mass.gov/

compete. Before joining the Patrick-Murray Administration, Secretary Bialecki enjoyed a 20-year career as a real estate development and environmental lawyer at the law firms of Hill & Barlow and DLA Piper Rudnick. His work focused on major urban redevelopment projects in the Greater Boston area. Secretary Bialecki graduated from Harvard College and Harvard Law.

Birnbaum S. Linda



Linda S. Birnbaum, PhD, is director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP). As NIEHS and NTP director, Birnbaum oversees a budget of \$850 million that funds biomedical research to discover how the environment influences human health and disease. The Institute also supports training, education, technology transfer, and community outreach. A board certified toxicologist, Birnbaum has served as a federal scientist

for over 32 years and has received many awards and recognitions, including election to the Institute of Medicine and to the Collegium Ramazzini, an honorary Doctor of Science from the University of Rochester, and the Distinguished Alumna Award from the University of Illinois. She presented the American Association for the Advancement of Science's 12th Barnard Environmental Lecture and was selected as the 2012 Health Policy Hero by the National Research Center for Women & Families. Birnbaum was vice-president of the International Union of Toxicology and former president of the Society of Toxicology, the largest professional organization of toxicologists in the world. She is the author of more than 700 peer-reviewed publications, book chapters, abstracts, and reports. Birnbaum's own research focuses on the pharmacokinetic behavior of environmental chemicals; mechanisms of action of toxicants, including endocrine disruption; and linking of real-world exposures to health effects. A native of New Jersey, Birnbaum received her M.S. and Ph.D. in microbiology from the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Birt A. Christopher



Dr Christopher Birt has worked at the margin between academic and service public health, in both England and Scotland. He has been a Director of Public Health, but since 1993 has been employed mainly in academia, first at the University of Birmingham, and since 2000 in Liverpool. His longstanding interest has been in cardiovascular epidemiology and prevention, but more recently, especially since 1993, he has specialised in public health nutrition, and in public health as it operates at European level. In the early 1990s he was one of those instrumental in the establishment of the European Public Health Alliance (EPHA), of which he was Vice-President until recently. He has been very active in the Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region (ASPHER); he served for six years on its Executive Committee, and was one of the duo who worked on and published ASPHER's list of public health competences, which has since been recommended by the European Region of WHO for adoption by all its European

member states. For more than two years he served as a member of the Health Policy Forum of the EU, as the representative of ASPHER. He is currently the President of the Section on Food and Nutrition of the European Public Health Association (EUPHA). In UK he has been an active Fellow of both the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (he was a member of Council for six years) and the Faculty of Public Health (as a member of the Faculty Board and of various specialist committees). Chris Birt is semi-retired, but remains an Honorary Clinical Senior Lecturer at the Department of Public Health and Policy at the University of Liverpool, and he continues to teach in his specialist areas, especially at the Universities of Liverpool and Maastricht.

Bishaw Tewabech



Tewabech Bishaw is TFI Member since 2013. Managing Director, Alliance for Brain-Gain & Innovative Development; and Secretary General, African Federation of Public Health Associations, Ethiopia. Dr. Tewabech Bishaw is a Public Health Scientist with over

35 years of development work in 4 countries in Asia, and Africa. Her special area of focus is on public health, human resources capacity building, equitable and people centered development with emphasis on Ethiopia and Africa. She is the one of the first women public health officers in Ethiopia. Dr Tewabech is the Founder and Managing Director (since 2006) of Alliance for Brain-Gain and Innovative Development (ABIDE). ABIDE is a pioneer Ethiopian indigenous non-governmental, nonprofit development organization engaged in facilitating brain-gain for national capacity building. In addition she is one of the founding members and the first President of the Ethiopian Public Health Association (in 1989) as well as the Association's Current President (since 2009) with a membership of 5000 professionals. Furthermore she is a founding member and serves as the Secretary General of the African Federation of Public Health Associations (since 2011). She also serves as the Executive Committee as well as Governing Council member of the World Federation of Public Health Associations (since 2010). Moreover she currently serves as member of the International Governing Board of AMREF, African Medical Research Foundation. Dr. Tewabech Bishaw has worked for over 20 years with the United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF in senior Programme Management Technical Leadership positions in Botswana, Namibia, India, and Ethiopia. Be-

fore joining UNICEF Dr. Tewabech has worked for about 17 years in the Health Sector in Ethiopia, with the Ministry of Health at National Regional and District levels. Furthermore she has also served as a Primary School Teacher under the Ministry of Education, Ethiopia. Dr. Tewabech Bishaw holds a Bachelors degree from Addis Abeba University Gondar College of Public Health. She has a Master Degree in Health Services Management, a Post Graduate Diploma in Health Education, and a Dr. of Health Sciences, degree from Loma Linda University School of Health, in Loma Linda, Ca. USA. Dr. Tewabech Bishaw is the 2012 Woman of Excellence Nominee organized by the Association of Ethiopian Women In Business.

Bismarck von Otto



Otto von Bismarck was responsible for transforming a collection of small German states into the German empire, and was its first chancellor. Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck was born into an aristocratic family at Schönhausen, northwest of Berlin, on 1 April

1815. He attended a prestigious school in Berlin followed by the University of Göttingen. He then entered the Prussian civil service but was bored by his job and in 1838 resigned. For nearly a decade, he helped his father manage the family estates. In 1847, Bismarck married Johanna von Puttkamer, who provided him with stability. It was a year of significant change in his life, when he also embraced the Christian tradition of Lutheranism, and began his political career in the Prussian legislature, where he gained a reputation as an ultra-conservative royalist. In 1851, King Frederick Wilhelm IV appointed Bismarck as Prussian representative to the German Confederation. He then served as ambassador to Russia and France. In 1862, he returned to Prussia and was appointed prime minister by the new king, Wilhelm I. Bismarck was now determined to unite the German states into a single empire, with Prussia at its core. With Austrian support, he used the expanded Prussian army to capture the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. He then escalated a quarrel with Austria and its German allies over the administration of these provinces into a war, in which Prussia was the victor. Prussia then annexed further territory in Germany. Unable to persuade the southern German states to join with his North German Confederation, he provoked hostilities with France as a way of uniting the German states together. The German vic-

tory in the Franco-Prussian War won over the southern German states, and in 1871 they agreed to join a German empire. Wilhelm I of Prussia became emperor. As 'chancellor' of the new Germany, Bismarck concentrated on building a powerful state with a unified national identity. One of his targets was the Catholic Church, which he believed had too much influence, particularly in southern Germany. He also worked to prevent the spread of socialism, partly by introducing health insurance and pensions. Abroad, Bismarck aimed to make the German empire the most powerful in Europe. In 1879, he negotiated an alliance with Austria-Hungary to counteract France and Russia. Italy later joined the alliance. To avoid alienating Britain, Bismarck arranged the two Mediterranean Agreements of 1887, designed to preserve the status quo against a Russian threat. In 1890, Bismarck resigned after disagreeing with the new emperor, Wilhelm II. He retired to his estate near Hamburg and died there on 30 July 1898.

Bjegovic-Mikanovic Vesna



Professor Vesna Bjegovic-Mikanovic studied medicine in Belgrade and gained MD, MSc and PhD degrees. She is a full professor of Social Medicine and Public Health Management, Vice-Dean at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Head of the Centre School of Public Health and Management, and the Head of the Chair of Social Medicine. For years, her international research covers health system research and strategic development in South Eastern Europe, hospital management and health economics and evaluation of continuing and blended learning. She is the Associate Editor of the *Journal of Public Health* (Springer) and a member of the Editorial Board of *Public Health Reviews* (BioMed Central). Professor Bjegovic-Mikanovic had participated as a consultant/expert, researcher and coordinator of national and international Public Health projects of UNICEF and the World Bank in Central Asia, and projects of the European Union in South Eastern Europe. For

four years, she led a Community Health Program- "Development of local public health strategies", that was awarded for methods in applied management learning by SMDP CDC (Atlanta). As a founding Head of the Centre School of Public Health and Management at Belgrade University from 2005 to 2013, she continued to be a member of the Centre's Program Council. From 2009 to 2014 she had served as the President of the Management Board of the National Institute of Public Health of Serbia "Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut". Today, she is a member of the Health Council of Serbia. Professor Bjegovic-Mikanovic is a member of the Executive Board of ASPHER (The Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region) since 2006 and the president for the period 2014-2015. She is dedicated to networking, innovation and good practice in Public Health education and research.

Blackburn Henry



Henry Blackburn was born in Miami, Florida, on March 22, 1925.

Educated at the University of Miami and Tulane University School of Medicine, he was then trained at Northwestern Memorial, the American Hospital of Paris, and the University of Minnesota. He established clinics for Methodist missions in Cuba in 1949 and served as US Public Health Service (PHS) officer for the Displaced Persons Act in Austria from 1950 to 1953. He joined the faculty of the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene at Minnesota in 1956 and conducted field surveys of the Seven Countries Study through 1972. That year he became Director of the Laboratory upon Ancel Keys' retirement, and in 1983, with the retirement of Leonard Schuman, became chairman of the Division of Epidemiology. Two signature publications initiated his career: "The electrocardiogram in population studies" (aka The Minnesota Code) and "Cardiovascular Survey Methods" with Geoffrey Rose. His work in observational studies led to participation in the design and direction of national preventive trials from the 1960s through the 1980s. In the late 1970s he proposed population-wide strategies of surveillance and preventive interventions that culminated in the Minnesota Heart Survey, which has been conducted since 1979, and the Minnesota Heart Health Program, a six-community study begun in 1980 (<http://www.epi.umn.edu/cvdepi/video/henry-blackburn-and-the-cardiovascular-disease-archive/>). In retirement, he is chronicling the

history of cardiovascular disease epidemiology.

Blacker John



John Blacker (1929 - 2008) was Honorary Research Fellow, Centre for Population Studies at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London, UK. John's demographic career began in 1957, during the colonial era in Africa, when he was appointed as a demographer for the East African Statistical Department. He later worked as a regional advisor in demographic statistics with the UN Economic Commission for Africa. He joined the School in 1972 and retired twenty years later, after sixteen years as a Senior Lecturer in Medical Demography. He supervised more than ten doctoral students and over 40 Masters' students and was known for his careful attention to detail, his ability to explain complex technical issues and procedures in terms that could be understood by those who did not have a mathematical background, and for the way he could always place a problem within a wider historical

or practical context. After his retirement, he remained an Honorary Research Fellow at the School and continued to work right up to his death as a consultant on demographic statistics in developing countries.

Blecic Kajetan



Kajetan Blecic, MD, PhD (Zamet near Rijeka, August 3, 1917 - 2011), a specialist in Hygiene and Social medicine. Completed high school in Susak, medical studies graduated during 1941 in Zagreb. He worked in Susak and Rijeka hospital, from where in 1943 he went to the National Liberation War, during which he was medical corps officer of the 1st and 2nd Istrian Brigade, Head of the military hospital Kutelj-Turki, the commander of the medical corps battalion of the 43rd Istrian Division, Medical Corps officer of Pula-Rijeka Region and head of the department of internal Army hospital in Postojna. Since 1946, worked as doctor in Kastav, where he organized the first medical station of Rijeka sub region and children's health resort in Trstenik.

Since 1953, organizes and leads the House Public Health in Rijeka, which in 1960 was merged with the Public Health Institute in the Department of Health in Rijeka, where he was the director until his retirement. In 1956 he specialized in hygiene and social medicine, and in 1969 earned a doctorate of medical sciences on thesis Poliomyelitis and vaccination in the area of Rijeka. Habilitated in 1972 at Rijeka's Medical Faculty, where in 1973 was elected to associate and in 1978 a full professor. He was head of the Department of Social Medicine and Health Ecology at the same University. In order to get informations on the organization of health care and teaching he was on a longer study tour in several European countries (Medicine, 1964, 1967). - He dealt with the organization of the health especially the principle of a medicine through the regional health centers (National Health, 1962, 1964, Rivista italiana di sicurezza sociale, 1970; Medicine, 1965, 1971). He had the attitude that a doctor is a social worker and teacher of the people (Zdravstveno varstvo, 1976). He wrote about the social and medical aspects of health tourism (National Health Gazette, 1973). He has held several social and political functions as a representative of the Social and Health Council of the Parliament of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (SRC), member of the Board of Healthcare Institutions of SRC, alderman of the city and district of Rijeka and the first president of the Council for Pub-

lic Health in Rijeka. He received the Award of the City of Rijeka for the Lifetime Achievement and the Republic Award "Dr. Maria Schlesinger."

Blumenthal Susan



Susan J. Blumenthal, MD, MPA is the "Admiral of Public Health." An extraordinary leader in healthcare whose global impact on advancing public health is far-reaching, she has distinguished herself as an outspoken champion of national and global health issues, especially women's health. For over 20 years she served in positions including U.S. Assistant Surgeon General, Rear Admiral, Senior Medical and E-Health Advisor, and as the country's first deputy assistant secretary for women's health in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. As a leading medical expert, Dr. Blumenthal was a driving force behind confronting such critical public health issues as breast cancer, obesity, violence and suicide prevention, mental illness, and preventative medicine. The first to spearhead the use of the Internet and technology as health educational tools in the federal health system, she is credited with dramatically changing the face of

women's health and for increasing scientific and public attention to these issues. As the nation's top doctor for women, she has been on the frontline in the war against breast cancer and other diseases and continues to speak out on research and treatments. Appalled by the gender inequities in healthcare, Dr. Blumenthal helped revolutionize an antiquated system, advocating for education and programs targeted to the unique needs of women. A fierce crusader, she fought to coordinate and stimulate women's health research, care, and policy nationwide as the government's top expert on these issues. Imparting medical leadership with passion, Dr. Blumenthal is an unparalleled ambassador of the power of advocacy and healthy living. Her brilliance will impact audiences profoundly, inspiring them to examine the changing face of healthcare and their how it is interconnected to their own personal lifestyles.

Boccia Stefania



Stefania Boccia, MSc, DSc, PhD, was born in Naples (IT) on January 24th, 1974. She is Associate Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine with National scientific qualification to serve as Full Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine in Italian Universities, and Director of the Section of Hygiene of the Institute of Public Health of the Faculty of Medicine, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (UCSC) in Rome. Vice President of the “Public Health Genomics” section of the European Public Health Association (EUPHA), Utrecht, the Netherlands. Scientific Advisor IRCCS San Raffaele Pisana, Rome, Italy. She is a Biologist by training, Specialist in Clinical Pathology, Master of Science in Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Doctor of Science and PhD in Genetic Epidemiology at the Erasmus MC, Rotterdam. She is author/coauthor of 141 scientific publications in the field of preventive medicine, epidemiology of chronic and infectious diseases, genetic epidemiology of

cancer, public health genomics, aetiological study and meta-analysis. Also, she is author of 16 national and international book chapters. Editor in Chief of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Public Health, PREX, Spa and Associate Editor of The European Journal of Public Health and BMC Cancer. Reviewer for more than 30 international journals. Representative of the Faculty Council on the Board of Directors of the Hospital University “A. Gemelli”. Member of the steering committee (SC) of the evaluation body for the Swiss National Science Foundation programme. Member of the SC of the international consortium of stomach cancer (SToP). Director of the Health Technology Assessment Unit, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Rome, Italy. Scientific director of the II level Master Degree in Epidemiology and Biostatistics, UCSC. Professor of Epidemiology at the Master of International Health Care Management, Bocconi University, Milan. She is involved in 14 research projects including 5 international and 9 national as Coordinator, Principal Investigator or Partner. Projects funded by the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of University and Research, the Italian Association for Cancer Research, Fondazione Veronesi, and training projects in Europe (Erasmus Mundus actions). Partner of International Head and Neck Cancer Epidemiology (INHANCE) Consortium, “European Network of Public Health Genomics” (PHGEN II) funded by FP7 EU and Coordinator of “Personalized

PREvention of Chronic Diseases (PRECeDI)” project funded by U Framework Programme for Research and Innovation–Horizon 2020. Expert evaluator for EU-funded projects.

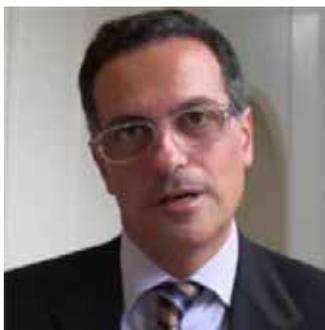
Bockarie Hannah



Mrs. Hannah Bockarie has a Bachelor of Science in Project management and Development studies from Wohprag Biblical University Nigeria, a teacher's certificate from the Makeni Teachers College in Sierra Leone, and a certificate as a trainer in Social Mobilization from the UK AID Team. She is trained as a counsellor since 2004 and started working as a counsellor supervisor with Medicine's San Fortier's for five years with the therapeutic focus victims of armed conflict. She did multiple Trainings in Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), attended the Association for Contextual Behavioral Science (ACBS) World Congresses in Italy and United States of America, and she is co-leading and leading ACT workshops since 2011. She facilitated the establishment

of commit and act Center in Sierra Leone to support families and individual suffering from stress, anger and fear. Hannah has been outstanding among Sierra Leone women to break the Ebola transmission by formation of psychosocial counseling groups. These groups of local teachers, social workers, etc., were incredibly courageous in going to quarantine homes to provide counseling sessions for people, and they did community sensitization sessions on Ebola control and prevention. Hannah also provided training for teachers using the ACT/PRO-SOCIAL approach, to educate community stake holders using this approach to cause reliable behavior change in their villages. This training reached out to about 67,000 community members in the hard to reach rural areas in 94 sections in Bo District, which was one of the first districts in the country declared Ebola free. She was recognized and certified as the most outstanding psychosocial organizational Director in the district by the Bo district Council and by the District Emergency Response Centre in Bo. Her work has motivated many individuals and organizations in the Sierra Leone and they are requesting for partnership.

Bonanni Paolo



Paolo Bonanni graduated in Medicine and Surgery (MD) in 1985 and got two specializations: in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at the University of Genoa, Italy. From 1992 to 2000 he was Associate Professor, and since 2000 he is Full Professor of Hygiene in the Faculty of Medicine, University of Florence, Italy. His scientific activity has covered the epidemiology and prevention of infectious diseases, particularly viral hepatitis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, influenza, measles, rubella, varicella, and, most recently, bacterial invasive diseases and HPV, including clinical trials and economic evaluation of vaccination strategies. He has been a member of the National Vaccination Commission of the Italian Ministry of Health, and he acts as an expert consultant for the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) based in Stockholm. He is standing adviser of the Viral Hepatitis Prevention Board (VHPB), an international independent committee of experts in viral hepatitis prevention. Paolo Bonanni is the author or co-author of 200 scientific

papers published in international and national journals. He received several grants from the Italian Ministry of University on projects regarding vaccine-preventable infections and was responsible of a research unit in 3 EU-funded projects named ANTRES (antibiotic resistance in Latin America), EURO-HEPNET (feasibility of a EU network for surveillance of vaccine-preventable hepatitis) and VACSATC (vaccine safety, attitudes and training). Paolo Bonanni is the Director of the University of Florence Post-Graduate Course on 'Vaccines and Vaccination Strategies', established in 2001, 11 editions of which have been followed by over 550 Italian MDs (mostly public health doctors and paediatricians) coming from all over the country (12).

Borcic Berislav



Borcic Berislav MD, PhD, Prof (Draga Gornja, near Sušaka April 10, 1891 - Zagreb, September 3, 1977), Croatian hygienist. In Bern he graduated veterinary (1914) and in 1919 human medicine. He specializes in Hygiene and Social medicine (1920). From 1921 until 1926 he was head of the

Epidemiology Institute in Zagreb. From 1948 to 1957 Borcic was the main advisor to the World Health Organization and the Deputy General Director of UNICEF in New York. His name represents the efforts and successes in creation of modern hygiene services in Croatia.

Borg Tonio



Tonio Borg graduated as a Doctor in Laws from the University of Malta in 1979. He practiced law for fifteen years, specialising in human rights cases. Between 1990 and 1995 he served as member of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture. Tonio Borg was elected to the House of Representatives in 1992 in the interest of the Nationalist Party. He served as member of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly (1992–1995). He was appointed Minister of Home Affairs in 1995 and in 1998 when he was also entrusted with other responsibilities including local government, environment,

urban planning and management of state properties. In March 2008, Mr Borg was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister. Since November 2012, Dr Tonio Borg has served as Member of the European Commission responsible for Health and Consumer Affairs. (13)

Borisov Veselin



Prof. Veselin Borisov, MD, PhD, DrSc, is Professor of Social Medicine and Health Management in the Faculty of Public Health at the Medical University of Sofia. He is leading academics and expert on social medicine and health management strategy in Bulgaria. He graduated medicine in Sofia and later on was elected assistant professor and professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Sofia, Pleven and Veliko Tarnovo. He is honorary lecturer at the University of Leeds, UK. Prof. Borisov specialized in Prague, Moscow, Cambridge, Leeds, Edinburgh, Maastricht, Madrid etc. He was the first Head of the Chair of Social Medicine at the newly es-

tablished Medical School in Pleven. He was director of the Institute of Social Medicine at the Medical Academy in Sofia. He is the founder and the first chief of the Chair of Health Management at the Faculty of Public Health in Sofia. Prof. Borisov was engaged twice as a temporary advisor to the World Health Organization. Under the PHARE Program he led the first Bulgarian academic course in health management (1993–1997). He is a member of the Board of the Medical Forum of South Eastern Europe. Since October 2015 he serves as president of the Balkan Association of History and Philosophy of Medicine. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the regional hospitals in Vidin and Pernik and Emergency Medicine Hospital "Pirgov". Currently he is chairman of the Board of the Regional Hospital in Vidin. He is the author of many scientific articles (160) and books (36) on theory of health and health policy with a critical analysis of health reform. He introduced for the first time in Bulgaria the subjects "Health Management" and "Health Policy" (1993), "Health Promotion" (1994), "Management of Time" (1999). He was tutor for preparing 14 doctoral dissertations. Prof. Borisov is founder and Editor-in-Chief of the journal "Health Policy and Management" (2000–2008). He is Vice Editor-in-Chief of the international journal "Asclepius". In 2010, he founded the journal "Medical Meridians" and has served as Editor-in-Chief until now. He was a member of the Management Board of the Bulgarian

an Medical Association and the Accreditation Council at the Ministry of Health. His biography was published in the American edition "Who is who in the world"-2001. He was awarded by the American Biographical Institute for "Man of the Year 2002", as well as with the academic prize "Panacea" in 2004. Prof. Borisov is Honorary citizen of the Belogradchik city. His permanent hobbies are poetry, impressions, essays, journalism and jazz, which resulted in six books (poetry and essays). Some of the more important books of Prof. Veselin Borisov are: Morbidity with temporary disability (1975), Medicine - Science - Art (1979), Health care systems (1983), Methodology of Social Medicine (1990), Health Promotion (1994), Social Medicine (1995), Management of organizational change in health care (1997), Health Policy and Management (1998), Synthetic social medicine (1999 and 2004), Strategic Health menidzhmant - Philosophy and Practice (2006), Health care reform at a crossroads - chaos or management (2008), New hospital management (2013) and others.

Borrell Carme



Carme Borrell, a specialist in preventive medicine and public health and in family medicine. She works at the Public Health Agency of Barcelona (head of the Health Information Systems Service). Associate Professor at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Editor in chief of the Spanish journal *Gaceta Sanitaria* (Journal of Public Health). Her area of research is the study of social determinants of health, having lead many international projects and having published many scientific articles. Now she is leading the European Union 7th framework project SOPHIE (14).

Bousquet Jean



Jean Bousquet is a Full Professor of Pulmonary Medicine at the University of Montpellier, France. He is the coordinator of MeDALL (Mechanisms of the Development of Allergy, a Framework Programme 7 (EU) Integrated Project (2010-15)), Chairman of the WHO Global Alliance against Chronic Respiratory Diseases (GARD), the founder of ARIA (Allergic Rhinitis and its Impact on Asthma, in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and co-coordinator of Action Plan B3 of the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing. Professor Bousquet has a public health interest, in particular as chairman of the WHO GARD. He is leading the Région Languedoc-Roussillon programme on chronic disease for an active and healthy ageing. Jean Bousquet has edited and authored over 675 peer-reviewed papers posted on Medline. He was the editor of *Allergy*, the second ranking journal in the field, 2003-2009 (15).

Bowis John



John Bowis joined FIPRA as Special Adviser for Health and Environmental Policy in June 2009. John is a former MEP (1999–2009) and Member of British Parliament (1987–1997). A graduate of Oxford University, John served as a London Borough Councilor & Chairman of Education and later became MP for Battersea. He went on to serve two terms in the UK Government as Minister for Health (1992–1996) and Minister for Transport (1996–1997), after which he worked as international policy adviser for the World Health Organisation, before being elected to the European Parliament. In the EP he was Spokesman for the EPP Group on the Environment and Health and led for the Parliament on a range of Reports, including establishing the ECDC, Neglected Diseases, Food Safety, Mental Health and Cross Border Healthcare and for his Group on the environmental issues of Climate Change, Chemicals and Cosmetics. He was also

Vice President of the Joint Parliamentary Assembly of the EP and parliaments of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). John was awarded the OBE and is an Honorary Fellow of both the Royal College of Psychiatrists and the Royal College of Physicians (16).

Boyd David



David Boyd is Associate Professor of the Practice at the Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University, and is an expert in global health, cross-cultural medicine, and traditional Chinese medicine. Before joining Duke, he was the Associate Director of the Center for Medicine, Health, and Society at Vanderbilt University and taught courses in global health, public health, and social medicine. Dr. Boyd was the founding executive director of the Center for Health and Healing at St. Vincent Medical Center in Los Angeles where he focused on integrating complementary medical services into health care for low-income patients with chronic and terminal illnesses and engaged in hospital-based programs, community health outreach, and intervention

for multiple ethnic and immigrant populations. Trained in traditional Chinese medicine at the Pacific Institute of Oriental Medicine in New York, Dr. Boyd also holds a BA from the University of Alabama in Birmingham, a PhD in medieval studies from Yale University and has completed postgraduate clinical training in China. Passionate about undergraduate education, Dr. Boyd focuses on the educational, service learning, and outreach components of the DGHI's programs and directs the new Student Research and Training site in the Guatemala Highlands. He has traveled and researched in over 50 different countries (17).

Bozиков Jadranka



Jadranka Bozиков, PhD (born 1951 in Zagreb, Croatia) is Professor at the School of Medicine, University of Zagreb and Director of the Andrija Štampar School of Public Health. She graduated in Mathematics from the Faculty of Science and Mathematics in Zagreb and joined the Department for Medical Statistics, Epidemiology and Medical Informatics of the Andrija Štampar School of Public Health in 1978. She completed scientific postgraduate program in Public Health and earned both, MSc and

PhD degree in the field of Public Health and Health Sciences (in 1988 and 1997) at the University of Zagreb. Participating in work of APSHER (Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region) she was member of the Executive Board (2010–2013) and participates in two ASPHER working groups (Working Group on Innovation and Good Practice in Public Health Education and Working Group on Doctoral Programmes and Research Capacities). She was member of the Executive Board. She participated in the networking project Public Health for South Eastern Europe (PH-SEE) that brought together academic public health institutions from SEE countries. As the main results of this project, some 250 teaching modules were developed and published between 2004 and 2010 in a series of six books PHSEE - Programs for Training and Research in Public Health in South Eastern Europe, available both in printed and online. Jadranka authored five teaching modules and co-edited the volume entitled *Methods and Tools in Public Health* (2010). She was also co-editor of the book *Health Reforms in South East Europe* published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2012. Jadranka co-authored more than 200 scientific and professional papers in medical and public health journals, among them more than 50 are indexed in international bibliographic databases and cited in SCI more than 350 times. She actively participat-

ed at the European Public Health Conferences.

Brachman Philip



Philip S. Brachman, M.D. (Chair), is a professor, Hubert Department of Global Health, Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH), Emory University. Dr. Brachman had undergraduate training and received his medical degree from the University of Wisconsin Medical School, interned at the University of Illinois Research and Education Hospital in Chicago, and entered the United States Public Health Service - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 1954. He worked at CDC for 32 years in epidemiology, public health surveillance, infectious diseases, and from 1970 to 1981 was in charge of the Epidemiology Program Office. He then worked for six years on international training in epidemiology and retired from CDC in 1986. He joined the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University and has worked there since as professor in the Hubert Department of Global Health where he primarily teaches courses in epidemiology, infectious diseases, public

health preparedness, and public health surveillance. He also puts on one to four week courses in various aspects of public health, both within the United States and overseas. He is also coordinator of the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program at Emory University, a scholarship program financed by the U.S. government for foreign professionals to study and work for one year in the United States.

Bradley David

Professor David Bradley was President of the RSTMH. Professor Bradley, as Professor of Tropical Hygiene, has been elected President of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene. Professor Bradley is a physician, epidemiologist and zoologist. He spent ten years researching in East Africa (Tanzania and Uganda), and has also carried out research in India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Kenya and the UK. He worked initially on community pathogenesis and epidemiology of schistosomiasis and later on domestic water supply and health in East Africa, mycobacterial ulcers and the theoretical basis of tropical public health. After analysing the genetic control of resistance to leishmaniasis, he became increasingly involved in malaria epidemiology as co-director of the UK Malaria Reference Laboratory and head of a DFID research group on applied aspects of tropical diseases, especially malaria.

Brand Helmut



Helmut Brand is Jean Monnet Professor of European Public Health and head of the Department of International Health at Maastricht University, The Netherlands. He studied Medicine in Düsseldorf and Zürich and earned a Master in Community Medicine from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and London School of Economics. Prof. Brand is a specialist in Public Health Medicine. After working in several Health Authorities and Ministries of Health in Germany he was director of the Public Health Institute of North Rhine Westphalia. Since then European Integration in Health is the main topic of his work. He is president of the Association of Schools of Public Health in the European region (ASPHER) and president of the European Health Forum Gastein (EHFG). As policy advisor he serves on the European Advisory Committee on Health Research (EACHR) of WHO Europe and on the Expert Panel

on "Investing in Health" for the European Commission (18).

Brass Bill



Bill Brass (1921 - 1999) was one of this country's most distinguished population scientists. He will be remembered particularly for devising a series of ingenious answers to the problem of obtaining reliable estimates of death and birth rates in developing countries. From 1965 until his retirement in 1988 he worked at the School and was awarded a personal chair in Medical Demography in 1972. He created, and became the first Director of, the Centre for Population Studies, which is still flourishing. He became an Honorary Fellow of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London in 1997. His contribution to the advancement of knowledge in the field of demography was publicly recognized many times, and he was universally admired - for his integrity, for his kindness, for his simplicity and for his good humour

Bremner Jennifer



Jennifer Bremner holding a degree in philosophy, Jeni Bremner is a trained nurse and health economist who has worked in general health management and as a policy analyst both in the United Kingdom health service and for national and local government. Appointed EHMA Director in 2007, Jeni is responsible for the overall financial responsibility and strategy setting of the European Health Management Association. She has led the development of EHMA's policy portfolio and management improvement activities, and has been involved in a large number of EU-funded projects, with a particular focus on transfer of knowledge and results. Jeni is an experienced moderator and speaker, and has contributed to a high number of publications over the years (19).

Breslow Lester



Lester Breslow (1915 - 2012) was an American physician who promoted public health. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Minnesota, which is also where he received his MD and MPH. Breslow served in the United States Army during World War II, and when he returned took a position with the California State Department of Public Health. While in medical school he was studying to be a psychiatrist, and as a junior he worked for a summer in the Fergus Falls Minnesota State Hospital for the Insane. His experience there left him discouraged once he realized that in that time, there was not much they could do for those patients except keep them out of harm's way. When he returned to medical school for his senior year he told a friend on his, also a faculty member, about his feelings and was introduced to a new professor of public health, Gaylord Anderson. Anderson was the one that got Breslow set on a career in epidemiology. Breslow was considered an exemplary doctor as well as a genuinely good per-

son. In an obituary written by one of his former protégées it says, "I was one of Lester's preventive medicine residents 15 years ago...Having had an opportunity to observe him engage with 'paupers' and 'kings,' I can attest to his treatment of all with respect and appreciation for their humanity, abilities, and contributions. I can also attest to his refusal to accept anything less than the best, from others (like me!) and particularly, from himself". Breslow's work, which lasted for more than half of a century, made a very large impact on the world of public health. He is credited with pioneering chronic disease prevention and health behavior intervention. One of his most famous works is with the Human Population Laboratory, where he looked at the correlation between lifestyle issues like exercise, diet, sleep, smoking, and alcohol with mortality. He believed that health should be regarded as a resource for everyday life, as opposed to just a way to prevent disease. Notable positions held by Lester Breslow are: California State Department Director of Public Health, Director of Presidents Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, President of American Public Health Association, President of Association of Schools of Public Health, Dean of UCLA's School of Public Health, President of International Epidemiology Association (1964-1968). Breslow was an honorary officer of NARAL Pro-Choice America. In 1977 he was awarded a Sedgwick

Memorial Medal. He had been called "Mr. Public Health".

Broesskamp-Stone Ursel



Dr. Ursel Broesskamp-Stone is Head of International Affairs and Foundations Health Promotion in Switzerland. She is Project Manager and Senior Expert in Health Promotion. She graduated from Bielefeld University, School of Public Health. She is Vice-Chair of Global Scientific Committee, Vice-Chair of International Affairs/Senior Advisor Policy. Also, she was Head of International Affairs/Senior Advisor Policy, Regional Vice President of International Union for Health Promotion and Education and European Health Management Association (20).

Brodin Marc



Marc Brodin, MD, PhD, is Professor of Public Health at Faculty of Medicine Paris VII - Denis Diderot (website X.Bichat) since 1982 to date and hospital Pediatrician Doctor APHP. From 1989 to 2004 he worked at Public Health Service Hospital Robert Debré. Also, from 2004 to date in the Home Hospitalization APHP. He was Chairman of the Scientific Council of the National Health Insurance Fund of Salaried workers (CNAM-TS) during 2002-2009; Chairman of the National Consultative Committee Labeling reference centers for rare diseases (NPB) in 2004-2009; Member of the college of qualified personalities and President of the Conference National Health (CNS) elected three times for the years 1999, 2000 and 2001. Marc Brodin was Associate Professor, Epidemiology Division, School of public health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, from 2002 to 2004; Member of the Coordinating Commission of DES generally Medicine Island France from 2004-2011; Member

of FMC CN-private practitioners as qualified person 2004-2010; Member of the Expert Group on Microbiological Safety of Devices Medical Products and Processes Used for Medical Purposes 1995-1998; Member of Working Groups on Security at Birth (1995) and the Health of Children and Youth (1997) of the High Public Health Committee; Member of the National Commission of Birth and Child Health (CNNSE) since its creation in 2010. His current responsibilities are: Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Hospital at Home (HAH APHP), responsible for medical activities, the quality and safety of care - Vesalius 14 rue - 75005 PARIS. His areas of expertise are: The evaluation procedures for health and social institutions, management health risks, and quality improvement procedures in the field of health. Participation Ethics Committee/Editorial Board/scientific societies: President of European Public Health Association (EUPHA) in 1998, then Chairman of the European Federation of Public Health Companies for the years 2000 and 2001; President of the French Society of Public Health (1997-2000); Auditor with the National Council of the Medical Association, and member of the delegation French the "Standing Committee of European Doctors" from 1998 to 2009. The themes of interest, studies, publications and presentations include: Networks and care sectors, in particular coordination between professionals and institutions curative health

services (hospital or home), preventive and social and the health of children and youth in connection with the use of services; health or social sciences.

Bronsema Viola



Dr. Viola Bronsema is since October 2006. Managing Director of the Biotechnology Industry Organization Germany (BIO Germany) in Berlin. Previously, she directed from 2002 to 2006, the communication of Roche Diagnostics GmbH in Mannheim Diagnostics EMEA and from 2000 to 2002, spokeswoman of the press and public relations of Lilly Pharma Holding GmbH. From 1998 to 2000 she worked as a press officer and editor of Press and Public Relations at the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ) in Heidelberg. From 1995 to 1998 she was a public relations consultant at CGC Cramer Health Consulting, Frankfurt, most recently as a senior consultant. Her professional career began in 1989 as a research assistant at the Center

for Molecular Biology in Heidelberg. Viola Bronsema studied biology at the Universities of Mainz and Heidelberg and conducted her PhD at the Center for Molecular Biology in Heidelberg. She has also trained as a certified public relations consultant with the Communication Initiative eV in Heidelberg (3).

Brown Barrie



Barrie Brown is National Officer Health, Unite the Union. Barrie Brown is a graduate of the universities of Swansea and Southampton and since 1979 has been a union officer representing union members in the NHS at local and national level. From 1999 he took the lead for MSF in the negotiations which led to the Agenda for Change agreement published in 2003 and subsequently implemented in 2004. He is a national officer for health in Unite and is a member of the social partnership forum for England and the NHS staff council where he has served on a number of its sub groups which have reviewed and developed new agreements for unsocial hours, redundancy, ill health retirement and on-call. He is a member of the NHS Pensions

Board and the NHS working longer review group. He represents Unite on campaigning and lobbying groups including the Socialist Health Association and Keep our NHS Public.

Bryant Malcolm



Malcolm Bryant, MBBS, MPH, has over 30 years of experience working in the health sector as a clinician, educator, researcher, and manager of public health programs. Dr. Bryant holds a medical degree from London University and a master's in public health from Harvard University. Currently Dr. Bryant is Clinical Associate Professor of Global Health at Boston University School of Public Health and is the Principal Investigator for the Evaluating the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations to Improve the Health of OVC in Ethiopia Project. After his initial specialization in Obstetrics & Gynecology, Dr. Bryant focused on the management of public health programs as District Medical Officer in Zimbabwe during the 1980s and Regional Director for Health in Saskatchewan,

Canada, in the early 1990s. Dr. Bryant has worked as a research associate at the Harvard Institute for International Development, where he supported research and training programs in Cameroon, Togo, and Zaire. He later spent 12 years in a leadership role at Management Sciences for Health in Boston, where he led the Strengthening Health Systems Program, and later the Center for Health Outcomes. In 2007, Dr. Bryant co-founded Innovative Development Expertise & Advisory Services, Inc., a new consulting company focused on the strengthening of health systems in developing countries. Dr. Bryant has worked in more than 20 countries, with a focus on Africa. His current work involves applied research into programming for orphans and vulnerable children to find solutions to the causes of programming bottlenecks; the evidence needed to develop good policies; and the most cost-effective approaches to achieve real outcomes for child health and social well-being.

Brunton Cheryl



Dr Cheryl Brunton was a senior lecturer in public health at the University of Otago in Christchurch, in particular those in the Masters of Public Health programme are indebted to her inspiring, expert guidance and her encouragement as their supervisor and mentor. Dr Brunton's work with hepatitis C began when she investigated an outbreak at Christchurch Prison in 1991. This led to an on-going interest in hepatitis C research and advocacy. She helped establish the Auckland and Christchurch Hep C support groups, was instrumental in founding the Christchurch Hepatitis C Resource Centre and was the inaugural chair of its trust board. She also took part in the development of the first national Hepatitis C Action Plan. She continues to arrange conferences, workshops and training on Hep C, played a part in the establishment of the Hepatitis C community clinic in Christchurch, and is part of its advisory group. Dr Brunton's other recent research

interests have included the impact of the reform of prostitution law, influenza in travellers, a survey of vaccine-preventable disease and a hand sanitiser study. She, also, has been an active member of the Public Health Association's Canterbury branch since it began. Cheryl Brunton's contributions to the priorities and aims of the organisation and to public health throughout New Zealand has been "invaluable". Of all the various ways she is involved with public health, Dr Brunton believes the issue most threatening to it is climate change.

Brusaferro Silvio

Silvio Brusaferro was born in Udine April 8, 1960. He is a Professor of General and Applied Hygiene, University of Univeristy Udine. Director of the graduate school in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, University of Udine. Director of the school of specialization in Infectious Diseases, University of University of Udine. Acting Director SOC accreditation, clinical risk management and assessment of Performance, University Hospital "S. Maria della Misericordia" of Udine. Executive Officer of the Rector of the University of Udine for the building and the instrumentation. He has a Degree in Medicine in Surgery, University of Trieste and Postgraduate Diploma in Hygiene in Preventive Medicine, University of University of Trieste or address Public Health or address Hygiene in Hospital Techniques. Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Liverpool School of

Tropical Medicine. He is Owner of courses belonging to the scientific sector Hygiene General and Applied (MED 42) at the degree courses of the Faculty of Sciences Primary Education and Medicine Prof. Brusaferro is Director of the international master "Quality Management in the European Health Care Systems promoted by Univeristy of Udine along with Sanicademia and the National Institute of Public Health of Slovenia. His research areas include such as topics prevailing treaties Prevention and control of HCAl or clinical risk in health care organizations or Quality improvement in health care organizations Management or in Public health. He participates as coordinator in national research projects (financed by Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, scientific societies and private) and international (EU, European agencies, the World Health Organization, company scienetifiche). He is also Medical Assistant Public Hygiene, Deputy Health and Medical Director at the University Hospital in Direct Management of the University of Udine Sudi. He currently directs the complex structure "Accreditation, and risk clinico performance evaluation "dell'AOUD" S. Maria della Misericordia "and FVG Region supports programs for clinical risk. He is a Member of the Board of Health assigned to the Third Section. Representative of the Friuli Venezia Giulia to the Technical Committee of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces for Patient Safety. Member of

the scientific committee of some associations and foundations (eg. SANICADEMA, CREF, etc.). He is President of the EUROpean NETWORK of Infection Prevention Societies (EUNETIPS). Representative for Italy in the Governing Board of the Public Health EUROpean Association (EUPHA) and a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Doctors Hospital (ANMDO) and member of the Boards of several others Italian professional Societies (SIMPIOS, SITL, SIMM) (21).

Bruyère Olivier



Olivier Bruyère, PhD, is currently Professor in the Department of Public Health, Epidemiology and Health Economics of the University of Liège in Belgium. Professor Bruyère is member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the European Society on Clinical and Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis and Osteoarthritis (ESCEO) and of the International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF) as well as member of the Group for the Respect of Ethics and Excellence in Sciences (GREGES). He also works as expert

for the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and for the French Food Safety Agency (ANSES). His main field of interest is pharmaco-epidemiology related to geriatric or rheumatic conditions. Besides being Editor-in-chief of the journal "Archives of Public Health", he is Associate Editor of the journal "BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders" as well as on the editorial board of various journals. He is the authors of more than 100 international scientific publications and book chapters (22).

Buchan James



Professor James Buchan is based in the School of Health in Queen Margaret University. He is also an Associate at the WHO European Observatory on Health Systems, and an Adjunct Professor at the University of Technology, Sydney, Australia. Professor Buchan has more than twenty years experience of practice, policy research and consultancy on HR and workforce strategy and planning in the health sector. He has worked throughout the UK, and also has

international work experience in a range of countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas. In 2000/2001, he was seconded to work on HR issues at WHO. He has also worked in the USA as a Harkness Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania (23).

Buissonniere Marine



Marine Buissonnière is director of the Open Society Public Health Program (PHP), which is committed to advancing the health and human rights of groups that are discriminated against on the basis of their health status or in their interaction with the health system (including people who use drugs, sex workers, transgender persons, people with mental disabilities, the Roma and those in need of palliative care). She joined the Open Society Foundations in 2008 as deputy director of the PHP, working with partners in the former Soviet Union, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, South East Asia on issues such as access to essential medicines, Roma health, health media, and

accountability and monitoring in health. From 2003 to 2007, Buissonnière served as secretary-general of Médecins Sans Frontières International (MSF). Previously, she led MSF missions for the two Koreas, was program director in Tokyo, head of mission for Gaza and the West Bank, and administrator in Beijing. She has served on various MSF boards since 2007 and sits on the Scientific Committee of the Geneva-based Research Unit on Humanitarian Stakes and Practices (24).

Burazeri Genc



Genc Burazeri, MD, PhD, was graduated as a General Practitioner (1993) from the Faculty of Medicine, Tirana, Albania and received an MPH degree (2000) and subsequently a PhD degree (2007) from the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel. In 2010, Genc was elected as professor from Tirana University, Albania. Since 1998, Genc has been working as a full-time Lecturer of Epidemiology and Research Methods at Department

of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Tirana. Furthermore, Genc is currently the deputy director of the National Institute of Public Health in Tirana, Albania. During 2007–2008, Genc was a Visiting Lecturer at Department of Global Health, School of Public Health and Health Services, George Washington University, Washington, DC, USA. In 2009–2010, Genc was appointed as Assistant Professor at Department of International Health, Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences, Maastricht University, the Netherlands. From 2011–ongoing, Genc is a visiting lecturer at Maastricht University, The Netherlands. Genc's main expertise are: Epidemiology and Research Methodology. Genc Burazeri has conducted several major research projects and has published many original research articles in international scientific journals with high impact factor.

Burnet Macfarlane



Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet (1899 – 1985) Australian physician, immunologist, and virologist

who, with Sir Peter Medawar, was awarded the 1960 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for the discovery of acquired immunological tolerance, the concept on which tissue transplantation is founded. Burnet received his medical degree in 1924 from the University of Melbourne and performed research (1925 – 1927) at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London. After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of London (1928), he became assistant director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research at Royal Melbourne Hospital in 1934 and later (1944–1965) was its director and professor of experimental medicine at the University of Melbourne. He was knighted in 1951. Early in his career, Burnet conducted fundamental experiments with bacteriophages, and he developed a technique – now standard laboratory practice – of culturing viruses in living chick embryos. He increased knowledge of the way influenza viruses cause infection, and he carried out or was associated with research on myxomatosis, Murray Valley encephalitis, toxic staphylococcal infection, polio, psittacosis, herpes simplex, poxviruses, and Q fever. He isolated the causal organism of Q fever, *Rickettsia burnetii* (*Coxiella burnetii*). Although Burnet's work in virology was important, his most significant achievements in science were made in immunology. He helped unravel the question of how the vertebrate immune system learns to distinguish between its own cells and

foreign materials (antigens), such as those of infectious agents, and how during development a vertebrate becomes able to tolerate those components belonging to itself - the concept called immunological tolerance. He also developed a model, called the clonal selection theory of antibody formation, that explains how the body is able to recognize and respond to a virtually limitless number of foreign antigens. The theory states that an antigen entering the body does not induce the formation of an antibody specific to itself - as some immunologists believed - but instead it binds to one unique antibody selected from a vast repertoire of antibodies produced early in the organism's life. Although controversial at first, this theory became the foundation of modern immunology. Among Burnet's publications are *Viruses and Man* (1953), *Principles of Animal Virology* (1955), *The Clonal Selection Theory of Acquired Immunity* (1959), *Immunological Surveillance* (1970), and *Credo and Comment: A Scientist Reflects* (1979).

Burton A. LaVarne



Ms. LaVarne A. Burton is President and Chief Executive Officer of the American Kidney Fund (AKF), a national nonprofit organization whose mission is to fight kidney disease through direct financial support to patients in need; health education; and prevention outreach. Ms. Burton has led AKF since 2005. As the number of people living with kidney disease has grown, so has the need for the programs and services of the American Kidney Fund, the nation's leading source of charitable assistance to dialysis patients. In 2012, the American Kidney Fund provided treatment-related grant assistance to more than 83,000 dialysis patients nationwide. Millions of people nationwide benefit annually from the American Kidney Fund's efforts to fight kidney disease through health education and prevention efforts. The American Kidney Fund's national campaign, *Pair Up: Join the Fight to Prevent Kidney Disease*, empowers women to protect themselves—and the people they love—from kidney disease. The American

Kidney Fund has significantly enhanced its programs and services during Ms. Burton's tenure. Her leadership has propelled the organization to notable milestones, including the expansion of AKF's kidney disease screening program into communities nationwide; the development of public awareness media campaigns; and the launch of an annual gala, The Hope Affair, which brings together the national renal community. Before joining AKF, Ms. Burton was a senior partner at Martin & Associates, a consulting firm to the health care industry and to major health information management and technology companies. Previously, she served as President of the Pharmaceutical Care Management Association, the national trade association representing pharmacy benefit managers and their partners. From 1997 to 2001, Ms. Burton served as Executive Secretary to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, where she managed policy development and regulations and was advisor to the Secretary of the largest domestic agency within the federal government. From 1994 to 1997, she served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget Policy at the Department of Health and Human Services. From 1979 to 1994, she was a senior analyst for the U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee, advising the Committee on funding policy and legislative positions for Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and other health programs. Ms. Burton currently

serves as Chair of the National Health Council Board of Directors. The National Health Council is the only organization of its kind that brings together all segments of the health community to provide a united voice for the more than 133 million people with chronic diseases and disabilities and their family caregivers. She received her bachelor's degree from Howard University and her master's degree from George Washington University, both in Washington, D.C.

Butterworth Iain

Professor Iain Butterworth is a community psychologist with a strong interest in the interrelationship between urban design, planning, governance and well-being. Iain is Manager of Liveability and Sustainability for the Eastern and Southern Metropolitan Health Regions of the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services. Here, Iain is helping to implement the Victorian Labor Government's policy commitment to fostering "Liveable, Inclusive and Sustainable Communities". A big part of his role is in supporting the development and implementation of the Victorian Liveability Research Program. This policy research is led by the Place, Health, and Liveability Program, McCaughey VicHealth Wellbeing Unit at the University of Melbourne. He is also an honorary Associate Professor at the School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne. Iain has worked in community development, government, higher education and consulting. His doctor-

al dissertation on environmental adult education received the American Psychological Association's 'Emory Cowen Dissertation Award for the Promotion of Wellness' in 2001. In 2003-2004 Iain was a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the School of Public Health at the University of California at Berkeley. His mentor was Prof Leonard Duhl MD, Professor of Public Health and Urban Planning. Prof Duhl's ideas spawned the World Health Organization's Healthy Cities approach. Used by thousands of cities, municipalities and localities worldwide since 1986, Healthy Cities fosters comprehensive intersectoral planning, policy and action to address the environmental, social, and economic determinants of health and wellbeing. Iain helped to establish an interdisciplinary post-graduate planning degree and helped lead the university's community engagement agenda. At the Department of Health, Iain is drawing on the Healthy Cities approach to develop a place-based, Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy that engages stakeholders from all sectors across the region. Iain is heavily involved in his department's Place, Health and Liveability research partnership with the University of Melbourne. Iain is also an Industry Partner and member of the Victorian Advisory Group for the five-year NHMRC National Centre for Research Excellence for Healthy, Liveable and Equitable Communities. Iain also contributed to the development of the Plan Melbourne metropolitan planning strategy.

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Calciolari Stefano



Stefano Calciolari is Assistant Professor of Healthcare Management at USI and adjunct faculty member at SDA Bocconi School of Management (Italy, Milan). He holds a Master of Public Administration from the Maxwell School, Syracuse University (USA) and a PhD in Public Administration from the University of Parma (Italy). He teaches Management of Public Services, Programming and Control in the Public Sector, and Public Accounting at the graduate level; Organization design and development, Financial accounting, Budgeting, Leadership, e-Health at the executive level. His research interests revolve around organization and innovation of healthcare services, performance management in public and healthcare organizations, and health tech-

nology assessment. He is member of the Academy of Management (AOM), European Academy of Management (EURAM), International Research Society for Public Management (IRSPM), Associazione Italiana di Economia Sanitaria (AIES), where he has regularly presented scientific contributions and chaired panels/tracks. He is co-director of the executive degree programme (MAS) Net-MEGS and Program Leader of the Swiss School of Public Health (who funded his Assistant Professorship in the period 2008–2012).

Califano Joseph



Joseph Califano is the former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (1977–1979) during which time he reorganized the department, initiated major health promotion and disease prevention programs, including childhood immunization, an anti-smoking campaign and an alcoholism prevention initiative, and issued the first Surgeon General's Report

on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. He also began the collection of hundreds of millions of dollars of student loans in default, and instituted computerized techniques to monitor welfare, Medicare and Medicaid programs. Califano, who is currently the chairman and president of the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, an independent non-profit research center affiliated with Columbia University in New York City, is an expert in health care delivery and cost-containment, and has lectured extensively about America's health care system. He is an adjunct professor of Public health at Columbia University's Medical School and School of Public Health, and a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. He is the author of nine books, including "Governing America" (Simon and Schuster, 1981), about his years as secretary of HEW; "America's Health Care Revolution: Who Lives? Who Dies? Who Pays?" (Random House, 1986); "The Triumph and Tragedy of Lyndon Johnson: The White House Years" (Simon and Schuster, 1991); and "Radical Surgery: What's Next for America's Health Care" (Random House, 1995). He has written articles for "The New York Times,"

"The Washington Post," "Readers Digest," "New Republic," "Journal of the American Medical Association," "The New England Journal of Medicine," and numerous other publications.

Capewell Simon



Simon Capewell trained in general, respiratory and cardiovascular medicine in Newcastle, Cardiff, and Oxford, then in public health in Edinburgh and Glasgow. He was appointed as the first Professor of Clinical Epidemiology in the University of Liverpool in 1999. Simon manages a research programme mainly involving cardiovascular disease (CVD) and food policy. Joint funding totalling over £20 million, with over two hundred and eighty peer-reviewed papers, many in top journals. His recent research includes programmes funded by MRC, NIHR, EU and BHF examining: why CVD death rates have recently halved in Europe, USA, and elsewhere, and why CVD rates are increasing in China and many other developing countries, and the development

of effective and cost-saving cardiovascular prevention strategies: building on empirical evidence, policy analyses, and quantitative modelling in high middle and low income countries. Simon is a Trustee for the UK Faculty of Public Health, for UK Health Forum, and for Heart of Mersey, a large regional CVD primary prevention charity. He contributes to policy development and service work, and has recently chaired/participated in a dozen national/international committees (including Academy of Medical Royal Colleges, British Heart Foundation, NICE, UK Faculty of Public Health, European Society of Cardiology and WHO) (25).

Carbo James



James Carbo is chief of staff for APHA, where he serves as executive adviser to the executive director on all Association management, policy and governance. For more than 16 years, James evaluated, improved and managed programs for an international public affairs consulting firm. For more than a decade, James op-

erated as the executive director of the Health Sector Assembly, where he brought together more than 50 experts to discuss important health-related issues facing the United States. He fostered collaborative working partnerships between people representing the right, left and center of issues, creating relationships that have transitioned into partnerships and agreements. James earned his bachelor of arts from Marymount University in Arlington, Va., where he continues to serve on various alumni committees.

Carlson M. Lisa



Lisa M Carlson, MPH, MCHES, joined American Public Health Association (APHA) and GPHA two decades ago. She is currently in her fourth year on the APHA Executive Board and is currently the Immediate Past Chair of the Board. She has a deep understanding of both sections and affiliates; she is a past chair of the Public Health Education and Health Promotion Section and was the youngest president of the Georgia Public Health Associ-

ation. She appreciates multiple perspectives, having represented both PHEHP and GPHA on the Governing Council. She grasps the association at a broad level, having served on the APHA-wide Task Force on Joint Membership, Improvement Workgroup, President's Task Force on Aging, and the APHA Program Committee. She has served as chair of APHA's Intersectional Council and as an ex officio member of the Executive Board, prior to being elected to the Board. Lisa was honored by PHEHP with the 2008 Sarah Mazelis Award, given in recognition of outstanding performance by a health education practitioner. She has experience on multiple boards, including as at-large member of the National Commission for Health Education Credentialing, as past President of Emory's Rollins School of Public Health Alumni Board of Governors, and as a current member in her third term on the university-wide Emory Alumni Board. Additionally, she has served as Abstract Committee Chair for the Society for Public Health Education, was appointed to the Emory President's Commission on LGBT Concerns, and chaired the Rollins Seating the Future initiative for Campaign Emory. Lisa is director of academic affairs for Surgery, Transplant and Brain Health at Emory University. She is responsible for administration of basic science, translational and clinical research programs. Her role demands team-oriented leadership, delicate but effective communication and strong

planning and fiscal skills. Formerly vice president for population health for the Arthritis Foundation, she is skilled at managing effective collaboration between staff and volunteers nationally. Lisa is on the adjunct faculty in the Office of Applied Public Health at Rollins, where she teaches in the Executive MPH program. She is a Master Certified Health Education Specialist and holds degrees from Yale and Emory.

Carmona Richard



Richard Carmona was born to a poor Hispanic family in New York City. Dr. Richard Carmona was a high school dropout when he enlisted in the US Army. He was trained as a Special Forces medic and weapons specialist and became a combat-decorated, disabled Vietnam veteran. After he returned to civilian life, Dr. Carmona earned a BS and MD, with highest honors, from the University of California, San Francisco, and was trained in general and vascular surgery as well as a fellowship in trauma, burns, and critical care. He has worked as a paramed-

ic, registered nurse, physician's assistant, professor, chief medical officer, and healthcare system chief executive. Dr. Carmona also has been the medical director of police and fire departments and is a fully qualified peace officer and SWAT expert. He is a director of several public corporate boards and provides leadership to numerous local, state and national organizations. As US Surgeon General, Dr. Carmona focused on prevention, preparedness, health disparities, health literacy, and global health. Among many landmark communications issued during his four-year tenure, he released the definitive Surgeon General's Report about the dangers of second-hand smoke. In recognition of his outstanding contributions, Dr. Carmona has received many honorary Doctoral degrees from U S universities as well as numerous awards and decorations from academic, military and law enforcement organizations

Carter Jimmy



Jimmy Carter, was President of USA. In recognition of his outstanding contribution to global public health, primarily in the developing world, through the non-profit Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia. President Jimmy Carter was elected as Honorary fellow of London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London, UK in October of 1999. In his citation, Professor Peter Smith, Head of the Department of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, said that “under the guidance of President Carter, the staff of the Carter Center have sought to address important issues of national and international public policy. The Center has achieved an outstanding international reputation for its efforts to resolve wars and conflicts, to promote democracy, to protect human rights and to prevent and treat major disease problems.”

Cassel John



John Cassel (1921 - 1976) of Johannesburg, South Africa, was educated at the University of Witwatersrand and joined the Institute of Family and Community Health, headed by Sidney Kark, in Durban, in 1947. This institute was oriented toward the social and cultural aspects of health and encouraged communities to participate in their health care. John Cassel's career was closely intertwined with Kark's but developed in its own unique direction in the field of social epidemiology. He headed the rural Pholela center among the Zulus where he served until 1953 when, sensing the fate of social medicine under the new Afrikaans administration, he enrolled for an MPH at the University of Chapel Hill. He remained on the faculty and was named head of epidemiology in 1958. Building on the ideas to which he had been exposed in South Africa, Cassel became especially interested in the significance of the social environment as a determinant of health in populations. In his teaching and research, he emphasized the

importance of social, cultural, and psychological factors. Cassel brought his social medicine ideas and rural health experience to North Carolina, where he promulgated the concepts and study methods of social epidemiology, hypothesizing “stress factors” of rapid social change as disease inducing and social networks as protective of disease. He used North Carolina as a laboratory for epidemiological studies of the impact of change from rural agrarian ways of life to urban industrial living. He then generalized his findings to a model in which “stress factors” were important in the genesis of physical disease whereas social support networks exercised a protective effect. He gathered a faculty of social and behavioral investigators to question, explore theories and methods, and teach the biological and cultural determinants of health in the rural south. He was influential in establishing and analyzing results of the pioneering Evans County, Georgia cohort study, the first to examine total communities of Blacks and Whites. Several of his studies focused on cardiovascular disease risk factors and the genesis of hypertension and coronary disease. Cassel synthesized many of his most original ideas on culture and health in the cause and prevention of illness in a paper entitled “The Contribution of the Social Environment to Host Resistance,” presented as the fourth Wade Hampton Frost Lecture in 1976, the year of his terminal illness and death.

Casteren van Viviane



Viviane van Casteren, MD, PhD, is Chief of Unit Health Services Research at Scientific Institute of Public Health at Antwerp Area, Belgium. She graduated at Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium in 1981. Viviane worked as Medical Doctor and Researcher at Scientific Institute of Public Health from August 1981 till May 2010 (28 years 10 months) as Researcher in public health, epidemiology, quality of care. Viviane's scientific areas are: Data Analysis; Mental Health; Infectious Diseases; Epidemiology; Public Health Surveillance; Quality of care; Health Services Research; Research; Clinical Study Design; Biostatistics; International Health; SAS; Quality Of Care; Scientific Writing; Healthcare; Statistics and Clinical Research. From May 2010 till present Viviane worked as Head of Unit Health Service Research at Scientific Institute of Public Health (more than 6 years) and at Belgian Public Health Institute (from 1981 till present). From 1981 till present she worked at WIV-ISP. Viviane is long time member of EUPHA Governing Council and she was President of EUPHA in 2001. In 2001 Viviane chaired

EUPHA Conference in Brussels. She published more than 100 peer-reviewed articles in indexed journals. Currently she works as researcher at Scientific Institute of Public Health and Belgian Public Health Institute as Chief of Unit Health Services Research.

Cavallo Franco



Prof. Franco Cavallo was born in Biella (Italy) on June 16th, 1947. Graduated in Medicine at the University of Torino on July 16th, 1971. Diploma of Specialist in Child Psychiatry on July 19th, 1975. Diploma of Specialist in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine on December 13th, 1976. Prof. Cavallo has a very good knowledge of written and spoken English, and of written and spoken French. He started working at the University right after graduation, on a post of Research Assistant at the Institute of Hygiene of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Torino from 1971 to 1972 and from 1974 to 1976. From 1976 he was in charge of different courses of Hygiene at the Faculty of Architecture and at the Faculty of Educational Sciences of the University of Torino. In

1980 he won a post as Associate Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Educational Sciences of the University of Torino. From November 1st, 1991 he was called as Full Professor on the Chair of Biostatistics of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Torino, where he is now in charge of the Clinical Epidemiology course for the students of the undergraduate course in medicine. From February 1995 to October 1998 Prof. Cavallo has been in charge as Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Torino. From November 2001 to October 2004 Prof. Cavallo has been in charge as Dean for Medical Education of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Torino. Since the academic year 1996/97 he is responsible for the Faculty of Medicine of the ERASMUS exchange Programme. Since the academic year 2007-2008 he is in charge of the organization of a Humanities course for the students of the Faculty of Medicine. Since 2001 he is Principal Investigator for Italy of the HBSC Network (Health Behaviour in School Aged Children), an international Network sponsored by the WHO Regional Office of Copenhagen. He has been part, from 1997 until 1999, of the European project "European Degrees in Public Health" given from the European Commission (DG V F/3) to ASPHER. He has also coordinated the European project for the implementation of a European Master in Public Health from 1997 until 2002. He has been Scientific Responisbler for the EU-CHI-

NA L.A.L. Programme: "A new Public Health in an old Country", financed by the European Commission through the Piemonte Region. He has coordinated for three years the PEER Committee (Public Health Education European Review) of ASPHER taking part in 12 European missions for the quality assessment of the Public Health Programmes of 12 European Public Health Schools. He has been President of the Scientific Committee of the VIII European IUHPE Conference held in Torino on September 2008. His scientific activity is documented by more than 200 publications.

Chadwick Edwin



Sir Edwin Chadwick (January 24, 1800, Longsight near Manchester - July 6, 1890) was an English social reformer, noted for his work to reform the Poor Laws and improve sanitary conditions and public health. In 1823, he enrolled in law school at The Temple in London. On 26 November 1830 he was called to the bar, which allowed him to become a licensed

barrister (also known as a court lawyer). Called to the bar without independent means, he sought to support himself by literary work such as his work on Applied Science and its Place in Democracy, and his essays in the Westminster Review (mainly on different methods of applying scientific knowledge to the practice of government). He became friends with two of the leading philosophers of the day, John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham. Bentham engaged him as a literary assistant and left him a large legacy. He also became acquaintances with Thomas Southwood Smith, Neil Arnott, and James Kay-Shuttleworth, all doctors. Through Chadwick's exposure to social reform and under the influence of his friends, he began to devote his efforts to sanitary reform. In 1832, Chadwick began on his path to make improvements with sanitary and health conditions. In 1832 Chadwick was employed by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of the Poor Laws, and in 1833 he was made a full member of that body. Chadwick and Nassau William Senior drafted the famous report of 1834 recommending the reform of the old Poor Law. Under the 1834 system individual parishes were formed into Poor Law Unions - each Poor Law Union was to have a union workhouse. Chadwick favoured a more centralised system of administration than that which was adopted, and he felt the Poor Law reform of 1834 should have provided for the management of

poor law relief by salaried officers controlled from a central board, the boards of guardians acting merely as inspectors. While still officially working with the Poor Law, Chadwick took up the question of sanitation in conjunction with Dr Thomas Southwood Smith. Their joint efforts produced a salutary improvement in the public health. His report on The Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population (1842) was researched and published at his own expense. A supplementary report was also published in 1843. The formation of the Health of Towns Association and the creation of various city-based branches followed rapidly. These national and local movements contributed to the passing of the Public Health Act 1848. Chadwick's efforts were acknowledged by at least one health reformer of the day: William James Erasmus Wilson dedicated his 1854 book *Healthy Skin* to Chadwick "In admiration of his strenuous and indefatigable labors in the cause of Sanitary Reform". Chadwick was a commissioner of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers in London from 1848 to 1849; he was also a commissioner of the General Board of Health from its establishment in 1848 to its abolition in 1854, when he retired on a pension, and occupied the remainder of his life in voluntary contributions to sanitary, health and economic questions. In January 1884 he was appointed as the first president of the Association of Public Sanitary Inspectors, which is now the Chartered

Institute of Environmental Health. The CIEH head office, in Waterloo, London, is named Chadwick Court in his honour. In recognition of his public service Chadwick was knighted in 1889.

Chagas Carlos



Carlos Justiniano Ribeiro Chagas (1879 - 1933) was born in the town of Oliveira, Brazil. His upper-class parents owned a small coffee plantation. Carlos studied at the Oswaldo Cruz Institute in 1902 where he wrote his M.D. thesis on the "Hematological Aspects of Malaria" under the leading Brazilian parasitologist Oswaldo Cruz. Dr. Cruz's work was critical in the fight against yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro. He provided vaccinations against the plague and smallpox when eradication of vectors and mass vaccinations were considered revolutionary measures. Carlos Chagas introduced antipest serotherapy while working in a Jurujuba hospital. He was a very innovative and experimental doctor who looked for answers in practice rather in the laboratory. Chagas succeeded against malaria primarily be-

cause he did fieldwork, observed the disease in its environment, and addressed the problem in a scientific and therapeutic way. He also worked with patients, parasites, and insects in epidemic settings to get an enlarged perspective of the disease. Chagas contributed to malariaology and in 1906 became an associate of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute in Rio de Janeiro. In 1908, the Central Railroad of Brasil invited Chagas to go to Lassance, a boisterous railroad-worker town at the end of the new railroad line across Brazil, where immigrant railroad workers were dying from what was thought to be malaria. Chagas set up a simple lab. Chagas found that some symptoms were not from malaria, and later was given an insect, a vinchuca, that sucked blood from the workers at night. He discovered flagellates in the bug's hindgut. He found that these were protozoa that resembled those known to cause African sleeping sickness. Subsequent research proved the infection cycle of the trypanosome, later named T. Cruz (after Chagas' mentor) was directly related to poverty, such as that existed in Lassance. An amazing rate of discovery led to the isolation of the disease's cause in 1909. Research relating to Chagas' disease has slowed since Chagas' death in 1933.

Chambaud Laurent



Laurent Chambaud, MD, PhD is Dean/director of EHESP School of Public Health of Rennes University, France. He received diplommas: Preventive paediatrics certificate, Physician, Masters in Community Health (Montreal, Canada), Public Health Inspector Physician (MISP), Specific training course in field epidemiology (CDC Atlanta 1989), Public health speciality. Since April 2013 he is Director of EHESP School of Public Health; since June 2012 - March 2013 he is Advisor to the minister of health and social affairs, in charge of organising and directing public health and safety policy, unit coordinator; since May 2010 - May 2012 he was Head of public health for Ile de France regional health agency, in charge of prevention, health promotion, and health protection for a region with a population of 12 million; since May 2006 - May 2010 he was member of the Social Affairs Inspectorate (IGAS). List of missions performed available on request; since June 2002 - May 2006 he

was Head of the Franche-Comté Regional Department of Health and Social Affairs Coordination of regional State policy in health and social affairs for a region with a population of 1.2 million; since November 1998 - May 2002 he was Director of Mayenne Department of Health and Social Affairs In charge of directing and coordinating all State health and social policy for Mayenne département (population: 280,000). Field of action covers the organisation of hospitals, medical and social institutions, promotion of health and all social action; since March - November 1998 he was Coordinator of the French Institute of Health Watch (InVS) project The goal of the mission was to establish the priorities of this new organisation and suggest a suitable organisational model in line with the 1998 health safety act; since February 1996 - February 1998 he was National Expert seconded to the European Commission (DGV/F/1) Responsible for European policy on communicable diseases. In this respect, in charge of all dossiers relating to communicable diseases (establishing a European monitoring network, relations with the WHO and the USA as part of the Task Force, health issues relating to the "mad cow" crisis, streamlining vaccination policy, etc.); since January 1989 - July 1990 he was Medical Inspector of Public Health, Finistère Department of Health and Social Affairs, plus a part-time teaching post at ENSP; since 1988 (12 months) he

was Trainee medical inspector at ENSP; since 1980-1987 Part-time maternal and child health physician, Laon (Aisne). Physician in a neonatology unit, Soissons (Aisne). Paediatrics and paediatric nursing course at Chauny Nursing school (Aisne). Professor Laurent's expertise's are: October 2010 - mid-2012 - Member of the board of the French Institute for Public Health Surveillance (INVS); March 2010 - January 2012 - In charge of the secretariat for the French end of the Franco-Quebec Observatory on health and solidarity (OFQSS); 2007-2010 - Member of the admissions selection committee for the Social Affairs Inspectorate; 1997-2005 - Elected to the executive committee of the French Public Health Society (SFSP). Chairman of the SFSP from 2000 to 2005; 1998-2000 - Member of the editorial committee for the High Committee for Public Health review; 1995-February 1997 - Member of the Scientific Council of the French Health Education Committee (CFES); 1993-1996 - Appointed to the Scientific Council of the ENSP; 1993-1995 - Elected to the executive committee of the Field Epidemiologists' Association (Epiter); 1991-February 1996 - Elected representative of the faculty, National School of Public Health; 1990-2004 - Member of Santé Publique magazine editorial committee; 1990-February 1996 - Chairman of Ille-et-Vilaine committee for Health and Social education (CODESS); 1985-1987 - Member of the Executive Committee of the Medical

Association for Latin America and the West Indies (AMALC) - Montreal (Canada). In this setting, joint missions with Médecins du Monde, France; 1986-1987 - Member of the executive committee of the Local Community Services Center (CLSC), St-Jean-sur-Richelieu city council (Quebec, Canada); 1984-1988 - Member of the Quebec Public Health Association (ASPQ), in charge of developing the international cooperation dossier; member of the management board from March 1986 to December 1987 and 1982-1986 - Member of the Quebec League of Rights and Liberties, member of the executive committee from 1983 to 1986. Since January 2014 Associate Professor, School of Public Health of the University of Montréal (Québec).

Chan Margaret



Dr Margaret Chan, from the People's Republic of China, obtained her medical degree from the University of Western Ontario in Canada. She joined the Hong Kong Department of Health in

1978, where her career in public health began. In 1994, Dr Chan was appointed Director of Health of Hong Kong. In her nine-year tenure as director, she launched new services to prevent the spread of disease and promote better health. She also introduced new initiatives to improve communicable disease surveillance and response, enhance training for public health professionals, and establish better local and international collaboration. She effectively managed outbreaks of avian influenza and of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). In 2003, Dr Chan joined WHO as Director of the Department for Protection of the Human Environment. In June 2005, she was appointed Director, Communicable Diseases Surveillance and Response as well as Representative of the Director-General for Pandemic Influenza. In September 2005, she was named Assistant Director-General for Communicable Diseases. Dr Chan was elected to the post of Director-General on 9 November 2006. The Assembly appointed Dr Chan for a second five-year term at its sixty-fifth session in May 2012. Dr Chan's new term will begin on 1 July 2012 and continue until 30 June 2017.

Chang Peter



Professor Dr. Peter WS CHANG is a medical doctor with master of public health in education and the doctor of sciences degree both from the Harvard University School of Public Health. He has been recognized for his outstanding involvement in global public health by the Royal College of Physicians (FRCP) in Faculty of Public Health since 2011. Peter has been interested in the health literacy researches since his early career in the medical school while studying the perception toward traditional and alternative medicine in healthcare by local communities in Taiwan. He developed serial preventive medicine programs for special disadvantaged citizens throughout several cities in Taiwan since the early 1990s; which also provided health education and evaluation program in several major hospitals. He then started to refocus on health literacy researches in the end of 2012, after the meeting with Prof. Helmut Brand in Taipei and a visit in Maastricht University with Dr. Kristine Sorensen. Supported by

the Health Promotion Administration of Taiwan, he launched a national-wide health literacy survey using the HLS-EU tool with more than 3,000 representative samples in Taiwan since 2013. Several manuscripts have been developed from that survey. With the support from European health literacy group, an initiative was developed to coordinate and establish a pan Asia health literacy network. In Nov. 2013, the first Asian Health Literacy Conference was successfully organized in Taipei Medical University with more than 200 scientists from 20 countries participated in the Conference. IUHPE Health Literacy Working Group had helped organize and contribute to the program significantly. In Oct. 2014, the second Asian Health Literacy was held in Shuang-Ho Hospital, with more than 400 scientists from around 40 countries contributed to more than 50 lectures and panels, as well as 30 poster presentations. The Asian Health Literacy Association (AHLA) was established since then, with 40 members and 20 Board Members been elected to serve the association. In the meantime, Professor Chang has been appointed as Secretary General of the AHLA, and the mission is to coordinate health literacy activities world-widely in public health field.

Chantelot Emmanuel



Emmanuel Chantelot is Senior Director, Head of European Government Relations and Public Affairs at Shire, the global specialty biopharmaceutical company. Emmanuel has over 20 years experience in international government affairs, public affairs, policy advocacy, strategic communications and business interest representation to the European institutions, various global agencies and numerous national governments worldwide. Prior to joining Shire in January 2011, Emmanuel spent five years as the Executive Director of European Biopharmaceutical Enterprises (EBE), a specialised group of EFPIA, the European pharmaceutical industry federation. Before joining the biopharmaceutical sector in early 2006, Emmanuel managed international trade associations and led global public affairs programmes in the metals and mining and oil and gas sectors. Emmanuel is also Vice Chairman of the Board of EuropaBio, the European biotechnology industry association, and also sits on the Boards of the Alliance for Advanced Therapies and the EPOSI think-tank. He is actively involved in other trade

groups like the AmCham EU and EFPIA (26).

Chanyasulkit Chris



Chris Chanyasulkit, MPH, PhD, as a political appointee of Gov. Deval Patrick, she serves as a commissioner on both the Massachusetts Asian American Commission (since 2012) and the Commission on the Status of Women (since 2009). In that capacity she advocates for the needs of Asian Americans and women throughout the Commonwealth. Professionally, she serves as a Human Services Specialist in the Brookline Department of Public Health and teaches at Babson College on minority health and health disparities. After earning her bachelor of arts degree at Boston University, with dual majors in biology and art history, she joined AmeriCorps and assisted non-profits in developing and maintaining technological competency in the administration and delivery of services. Following her service in the non-profit field, she returned to the Boston University School of Public Health and completed a

master's degree in Public health, concentrating in maternal and child health care. After graduating from the BUSPH, Chris worked in the Department of Immunology and Infectious Diseases at the Harvard School of Public Health for more than 10 years and also as a TB Research Program Manager at Vaccine Technologies, Inc. She holds a doctoral degree in political science, with a concentration in public policy, from Northeastern University, where she conducted research on health disparities. She is a Brookline Town Meeting Member, Co-Chair of the Brookline Commission for Women, a Brookline Community Emergency Response Team member, a Brookline Medical Reserve Corps member, a Mentor Mom for Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center's Parent Connection Program. She is also Vice-Chair of the Education Board and an appointed member of the Joint Policy Committee of the American Public Health Association.

Charpak Yves



Yves Charpak is specialist in Public Health, Dr Yves Charpak was a researcher in Clinical Epidemiol-

ogy from 1981 to 1987 (INSERM). Creation and management of EVAL, a consulting firm specializing in evaluation of the French health system (1987-2000). Over the past decade, he was adviser to the Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe the WHO and Director of International Affairs of the Pasteur Institute. International Network of Pasteur Institutes (32 institutes around the world), and relations with the Pasteur Institute major national and international organizations involved in health and infectious disease research worldwide before. Since November 2009: international consultant. Strategic analysis of health policy internationally. He is a member of the High Council of Public Health, Office of the French Society of Public Health (SFSP), and Chairman of the Scientific Council of the Institute for Health Policy Studies (IEPS). Member of the High Council of Public Health and the Office of the French Society of Public Health. Founding member of the French society devaluation. Author of numerous articles in medical journals and public health in France and Europe (27).

Chernichovsky Dov



Dov Chernichovsky, MA, PhD, is Lecturer and Professor of Health Sciences, Department of Health Policy and Management, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel, Consultant, World Bank, Washington DC. Health system adviser to the Israeli Parliament, heads the Health Team at the Taub Centre for Social Policy Studies in Israel, and is a Research Associate with the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chiou Shu-Ti



Shu-Ti Chiou is Director-General of Health Promotion Administration at Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan. Shu-Ti Chiou

earned MD, MSc and PhD. SDhe is a board-certificated family physician and a PhD in Epidemiology. She is, also, Adjunct Associate Professor of School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University. She specialized in preventive medicine and health service research, and has led and engaged in health promotion and policymaking at all levels - local, national, and international. She has received numerous awards for outstanding civil services in different government posts. Recognized for the many highly successful and innovative health promotion projects in Taiwan under her leadership, Dr. Chiou also holds major executive positions in international organizations. She assumed the President of the International Network of Health Promoting Hospitals and Health Services for 2012-2014. In 2013, she was elected as Global Vice President for Partnerships of the International Union for Health Promotion and Education (IUHPE).

Cicchetti Americo



Americo Cicchetti is Professor of Business Management at the Faculty of Economics at the

Catholic University of the Sacred Heart. And 'Director of ALTEMS, High School of Economics and Management of Health Systems. Scientific head of the 'Unity of technology assessment of the University Hospital "A. Gemini " And 'Visiting Professor at the Center for Medical Education and Health Care of Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA. Member of the Board of Directors at Health Technology Assessment International (International Scientific Society dealing with health technology assessment) Founding member and Vice-Chairman of the Italian Society of Health Technology Assessment (SIHTA) and Coordinator of 'Health Policy Forum E 'was appointed by the Minister of Health as an expert of the National Health Council (2011-). Americo is member (appointed by the Minister of Health) Pricing and Reimbursement Committee of the Italian Drug Agency (2009-2012, 2012-), as part of AIFA participate in the Working Group on the criteria for the determination of drug prices orphans. Also, he is member of the Commission of the Ministry of Health for the "Assessment of costs and programming technologies in electro NHS" (2010-), chair the Subgroup "costs" of the Commission. Within the SiVeAS-System of evaluation of the effectiveness of health care (Ministry of Health), he is responsible for implementing the "System for monitoring the effectiveness of the assistance of hospital departments". He is Committee member of Fondazione Roma (2006-2011;

2011-2016). He collaborates with the European Observatory on Health Care Systems (WHO UEurope, Copenhagen). Americo is the author of five books and over 100 articles on national and international journals (28).

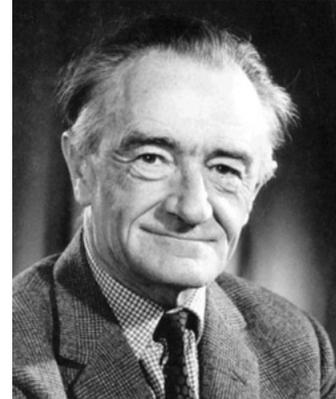
Clemens Martin Auer



Dr. Clemens Martin Auer (1957 -) earned PhD in 2007. He is Chief of Cabinet of the Minister Maria Rauch Kallat and since September 2005 he worked as Head of Section at the Ministry of Health, responsible for the health system (supply planning, financing and quality) and central coordination (staff and budget). One of the priorities of the strategic work is e-health, electronic health record in Austria. Auer is coordinator of the EU-eHealth Governance Initiative, total plete for the strategic direction of the common eHealth Policies of the Member States. He was since 2003 in a central role in all stages of healthcare reform in Austria involved (including drug reimbursement, organizational- and financial ierungsreformen, on

and development of a new drug approval agency, reforms in social health insurance, etc.) (3).

Cochrane Archie



Archie Cochrane was born in Kirklands, Galashiels, Scotland. He completed 2nd MB studies in physiology and anatomy in 1930. He qualified in 1938 at University College Hospital, London, at University College London. Cochrane was born with porphyria. This caused health problems throughout his life. He tried treatment using psychoanalysis under Theodor Reik, following Reik to Berlin, then Vienna and the Hague as the influence of the Nazis increased, combining his treatment with undertaking medical studies in Vienna and Leiden. He became dissatisfied with psychoanalysis. However, he became fluent in German which was useful later on in life. His travels also convinced him of the importance of the anti-fascist cause. Cochrane's experiences during the Spanish Civil War, where he served as a member of a British Ambulance Unit within the International Bri-

gades. During World War II as a captured Medical Officer at Salonika (Greece) and Hildburghausen, Elsterhorst and Wittenberg an der Elbe (Germany) prisoner of war camps. His experience in the camp led him to believe that much of medicine did not have sufficient evidence to justify its use. After the war he studied for a Diploma in Public Health at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and spent a year at the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia on a Rockefeller Fellowship. Cochrane joined the Medical Research Council's Pneumoconiosis Unit at Llan-dough Hospital, a part of Welsh National School of Medicine, now Cardiff University School of Medicine in 1948. Here he began a series of studies on the health of the population of Rhondda Fach - studies which pioneered the use of randomised controlled trials (RCTs). Cochrane describes what he was looking for in the surveys. In 1960 he was appointed David Davies Professor of Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases at the Welsh National School of Medicine, now Cardiff University School of Medicine and nine years later became Director of the new Medical Research Council's Epidemiology Research Unit at 4 Richmond Road, Cardiff. His groundbreaking paper on validation of medical screening procedures, published jointly with fellow epidemiologist Walter Holland in 1971, became a classic in the field. His 1971 Rock Carling Fellowship monograph Effectiveness and Efficiency:

Random Reflections on Health Services, first published in 1972 by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust - now known as the Nuffield Trust, was very influential. To quote from the book's summary: "An investigation into the workings of the clinical sector of the NHS strongly suggests that the simplest explanation of the findings is that this sector is subject to severe inflation with the output rising much less than would be expected from the input". According to a review in the British Medical Journal, "the hero of the book is the randomized control trial, and the villains are the clinicians in the "care" part of the National Health Service (NHS) who either fail to carry out such trials or succeed in ignoring the results if they do not fit in with their own preconceived ideas" Maintaining this challenge to the medical care system as he saw it, in 1978, with colleagues, he published a study of 18 developed countries in which he made the following observations: "the indices of health care are not negatively associated with mortality, and there is a marked positive association between the prevalence of doctors and mortality in the younger age groups. No explanation of this doctor anomaly has so far been found. Gross national product per head is the principal variable which shows a consistently strong negative association with mortality." This work was selected for inclusion in a compendium of influential papers, from historically important epidemiologists, published by the Pan Amer-

ican Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) in 1988. Cochrane promoted the randomised trial and is a co-author with Professor Peter Elwood on a report on the first randomised trial of aspirin in the prevention of vascular disease. He also promoted the cohort study and was a key adviser in a highly detailed cohort study: the Caerphilly Heart Disease Study, which was based on a representative population sample of 2,375 middle-aged men, with a response rate of 89%. For his "gallant and distinguished" services in prisoner of war camps he was awarded an MBE by the British Government. For his contributions to epidemiology as a science he was later awarded the CBE.

Coady Jeffrey



Captain Jeffrey Coady, Psy.D., ABPP serves as the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA) Regional Administrator for HHS Region V (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) and is a commissioned officer in the U. S. Public Health Service (USPHS). In

this role, he represents the Administrator at the regional level in fulfilling the agency's mission of reducing the impact of mental illness and substance abuse on America's communities. Dr. Coady provides consultation to regional healthcare stakeholders on policy, financing, and innovations to advance behavioral health prevention, treatment and recovery. During his federal career, Dr. Coady has provided national leadership in developing and implementing behavioral health programs and systems of care for underserved populations. Prior to joining SAMHSA, he served as the National Behavioral Health Consultant for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Medicaid Integrity Group. In this position, he provided policy guidance to states for improving program integrity in behavioral health programs and combating drug diversion. Dr. Coady has also served in the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) where he developed and implemented primary behavioral health care integration programs in Atlantic City, NJ and San Francisco, CA. Dr. Coady served a central role in conceptualizing, developing, and training federal mental health disaster response teams within the USPHS and served as the Team Leader for Mental Health Disaster Response Team-2. He has deployed in leadership positions in response to numerous public health catastrophes, including the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, Hurricanes Ka-

trina and Rita in 2005, Hurricanes Ike and Gustav in 2008, and multiple tribal deployments to address suicide clusters. Dr. Coady was appointed by the U.S. Surgeon General to serve on the Uniformed Services Behavioral Health Disaster Response workgroup, and has conducted presentations on disaster preparedness and response to federal, and international emergency management personnel. He has been published multiple times on disaster behavioral health leadership. Prior to his commission in the USPHS, Dr. Coady served as Executive Director at the Roseland Community Mental Health Center within the City of Chicago, Department of Public Health. He began his career as a psychologist at the Core Center of Cook County Hospital/Rush University Medical Center, one of the nation's largest HIV/AIDS clinics, conducting applied research on integrated care. Dr. Coady received his Bachelors degree from Loyola University in Chicago, and Master's and Doctoral degrees in clinical psychology from the Chicago School of Professional Psychology. He is board certified by the American Board of Professional Psychology in clinical psychology.

Cohen J. Richard



Richard J. Cohen, PhD, FACHE, is the president and CEO of the Philadelphia Health Management Corporation, a nonprofit public health institute that builds healthier communities through partnerships with government, foundations, business and other community-based organizations. For over 30 years, Dr. Cohen has worked in the field of public health, focusing on services across the broad spectrum of issues confronting people and their communities. Throughout his 27-year tenure at the helm of PHMC and his significant voluntary service to public health organizations, he has made invaluable contributions to improving public welfare in Pennsylvania and beyond. Dr. Cohen is actively involved in numerous public health issues through memberships and affiliations with local, state and national organizations, including: the Pennsylvania affiliate of APHA; Pennsylvania Psychological Association; National Council on Crime and Delinquency; the Alliance for Children and Families,

and many more. He is also a fellow of several scholarly and professional organizations, and the recipient of numerous awards, including APHA's Chairman's Award and Award for Excellence. Dr. Cohen is a licensed psychologist in Pennsylvania and board-certified in behavioral healthcare management and the treatment of alcohol and other psychoactive substance use disorders. He received his doctorate from Medical College of Pennsylvania, MA from Temple University and BA from the University of Maine in Psychology.

Coker Richard



Richard Coker trained in medicine at St. Mary's Hospital, London and, in 1994, became consultant physician to the hospital and senior lecturer at Imperial College School of Medicine. His interests include communicable diseases, in particular emerging infectious diseases, HIV, and tuberculosis, and health systems responses to disasters. In 1997, as a Harkness Fellow, he spent a year at Colum-

bia School of Public Health in New York, USA, researching the causes and responses to the epidemic of tuberculosis that city witnessed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. His book, *From Chaos to Coercion: detention and the control of tuberculosis*, was one of the results from this work. He subsequently worked as a Wellcome Research Associate researching public health legislative responses to infectious disease threats. In recent years he has worked in predominantly in SE Asia on public health responses to support control of infectious diseases. He joined the School in 1999 as a Research Fellow before becoming Senior Lecturer in 2001, Reader in 2005, and Professor of Public Health in 2009. He currently heads the Communicable Diseases Policy Research Group (CDPRG; www.cdprg.org), based in Bangkok, Thailand, since 1997, which provides a focus of expertise on the diverse public health problems associated with communicable disease control in SE Asia. Notable areas of research which have received considerable attention have included health systems analysis, planning for emerging infectious diseases, analyses of strategic planning, policy analyses, the development and ranking of indicators to assess performance, and the development of models to support health system functioning (see for example: www.asiafluicap.org). He spends 75% of his time as Visiting Professor based in Singapore at the new Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health (SSHSPH) where

he is helping to develop a new Infectious Diseases Programme and facilitate links in teaching and research between LSHTM and the SSHSPH (29).

Contreras Alfonso



Dr. Alfonso Contreras, MD, MPH, is the Regional Advisor, Health Promotion, Special Program, Sustainable Development and Health Equity, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, DC. Dr. Contreras is responsible for the coordination of technical cooperation on health promotion with the countries in the Americas Region. He has extensive experience in working with communities, local institutions and civil society organizations using a bottom-up approach to influence policies to enable equal opportunities for healthy living.

Cooper C. Robert

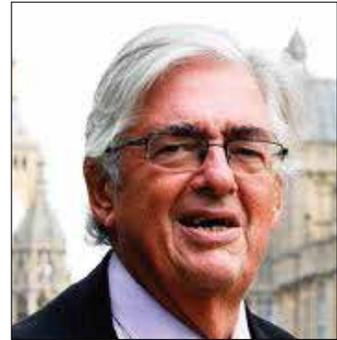


Robert C. Cooper (1928 - 2015), was a professor emeritus at the UC Berkeley School of Public Health. He was a member of the faculty of the University of California, Berkeley's School of Public Health for more than 30 years. He began his public health career at Berkeley where he received a BS in 1952. He then received an MS in microbiology and public health from Michigan State University in 1953, followed by three years in the Medical Service Corps of the U.S. Army. He returned to Michigan State, where he received a PhD in 1958. He was appointed to the Berkeley faculty that same year. His lectures introduced students to the practical public health aspects of the relationship between engineering controls and infectious diseases. He served as director of the Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Health Research Laboratory from 1980 to 1991. He retired from the Berkeley faculty in 1991 and became vice president of Biovir Laboratories in Benicia, Calif, where he remained active until his death. Cooper's re-

search ranged from the development of microbiological laboratory methods to what is now called microbiological risk assessment. Cooper first applied the concept of microbial health risk assessment as part of his work with the United States Army Corp of Engineers in 1971 while evaluating the management wastewater disposal in the San Francisco Bay-Delta. The microbial health risk concepts were broadened further as part of his work for Governor Brown's Office of Planning and Research on evaluating the public health effects on on-site wastewater disposal systems in California. Cooper was the principal investigator for City of San Diego Total Resource Recovery Health Effects Study from 1985 to 1997. Over this period, Cooper led a team of researchers at six California universities and the Department of Health Services to research a number of topics related to the indirect potable reuse of recycled water, the findings of which are directly relevant to California's water challenges today. Cooper served on numerous California and national committees addressing water recycling, disinfection, groundwater recharge, water quality, and biosolids issues. He served on the National Research Council Water Science and Technology Board for the National Water Quality Assessment and Committee on Use of Reclaimed Water and Sludge in Food Crop Production and on the California Department of Public Health and Water Resources Control Board's

Health Effects Advisory Panel on Wastewater Reclamation. His contributions to these activities provided the direction and foundation for the next several decades for the State of California's water reclamation criteria for potable and non-potable water reuse. In recent years his return to the laboratory resulted in a notable contribution to the development of EPA Method 1682 for the measurement of Salmonella in sewage sludge.

Corrigan Paul



Dr. Paul Corrigan realized several Health Policy Speaker Series the Institute of Health Economics and Alberta Innovates-Health Solutions with support from KPMG. Professor Paul Corrigan served as Prime Minister Tony Blair's senior health policy advisor for six years starting in 2005. He was instrumental in developing all the major themes of NHS reform not only in terms of policy levers but also in developing capacity throughout the NHS to use those levers. Between June 2007 and March 2009 he was the director of strategy and commissioning at the London Strategic Health Authority.

Cosford Paul

Paul Cosford, MB, ChB, FFPHM is Professor and Director for Health Protection and Medical Director for Public Health England. He is responsible for the national delivery of services to prevent and control infectious diseases and environmental hazards, and for public health emergency preparedness and response. He is, also, responsible for global public health functions for Public Health England. Previously Paul led the national and local delivery of health protection services within the Health Protection Agency from September 2010, and acted as Chief Executive of the Agency from October 2012 to February 2013. Previously he was the Regional Director of Public Health for the East of England leading strategies for health inequalities and health improvement (including tobacco and obesity control), the health system's response to pandemic flu, and the reduction of health-care associated infections. Paul is an experienced clinical leader, publishing on clinical leadership and management, quality, sustainability, inequalities and lifestyle risk factors. He is particularly interested in the characteristics and importance of high quality clinical and health protection teams.

Costa Carlos



Dr. Carlos Costa has a background in Economics. He later carried out a post-graduate course in Hospital Management followed by his doctoral in Public Health with specialization in Health Management. The PhD research focused in effectiveness and efficiency of hospital inpatient provision. Furthermore, his areas of research and interest cover health care financing, health economic evaluation and health information systems among others. Dr. Costa is currently assistant professor at the School of Public Health in Portugal. He teaches several courses related to management and performance, patient classification systems and financial analysis of health organizations. Dr. Costa is also responsible for developing the first methodology to introduce public dissemination concerning hospital inpatient effectiveness and rankings in Portugal, for overall provision and for some group of diseases.

Costongs Caroline



Caroline Costongs is Managing Director at EuroHealthNet and has a public health and health promotion background. Together with the EuroHealthNet Executive Board she sets the direction of the EuroHealthNet Partnership, develops and oversees the implementation of the business plan. She is responsible for the performance of office staff and activities including network development, project management, fund raising, policy development, advocacy and communications within existing capacities and budgets. Caroline represents EuroHealthNet on the EU Expert Group on Health Inequalities and Social Determinants and supports APHEA (public health accreditation) as a Board member. Caroline has a MSc in Public Health from the University of Maastricht. Being at EuroHealthNet since 1999, she managed several EC co-funded projects on health inequalities, healthy ageing, HiAP, social inclusion and capacity building

for health promotion. Before she joined EuroHealthNet, she worked at the Netherlands Olympic Committee and Sports Confederation (NOC*NSF) where she set up and coordinated a national campaign on physical activity promotion for young people. Caroline, also, worked at the Health Institute of the Liverpool John Moores University where she did research on intersectoral collaboration for health as part of an EU FP4 project called CityHealth. Before that, she was active at the National Capacity Building Institute of the Ministry of Education in a Latin-American country (30).

Coye Joel Molly



Molly Joel Coye, MD, MPH is Founder and CEO of The Health Technology Center, a non-profit education and research organization established in 2000 to advance the use of beneficial technologies in promoting healthier people and communities. Previous positions include: Director of the California Department of Health Services, managing a budget of more than \$16 billion, 5,000

employees and 160 branch and field offices throughout the state, executive in the Good Samaritan Health System, Director of Product Development and Marketing for HealthDesk Corporation, a developer of consumer software for interactive health communication and disease management.

Coulter Angela



Angela Coulter is a health policy analyst and researcher who specialises in patient and public involvement in healthcare. She is Director of Global Initiatives at the Informed Medical Decisions Foundation, Boston, and Senior Research Scientist in the Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford. A social scientist by training, Angela has a doctorate in health services research from the University of London. From 2000 to 2008 she was Chief Executive of Picker Institute Europe. Previous roles included Director of Policy and Development at the King's Fund, and Director of the Health Services Research Unit at the University of Oxford. She is a Senior Visiting Fellow at the King's Fund in London, holds Honorary

Fellowships at the UK Faculty of Public Health and the Royal College of General Practitioners and is a Trustee of National Voices. Angela has published more than 300 research papers and reports and several books including *The Autonomous Patient*, *The European Patient of the Future* (winner of the 2004 Baxter Award), *The Global Challenge of Healthcare Rationing*, *Hospital Referrals, Engaging Patients in Healthcare* (highly commended by the BMA), and *Understanding and Using Health Experiences*. She was the founding editor of *Health Expectations*, an international peer-reviewed journal on patient and public involvement in health care and health policy. She has won awards for her work from the Donabedian Foundation of Barcelona in 2012 and the International Shared Decision Making Conference in 2013

Croot Louise



Louise Croot came to Otago from the Netherlands when she was nine. She has remained in the province ever since, eventu-

ally raising three sons and always being involved in the community. Although a teacher by profession, Louise has been an advocate in the public health arena for 22 years. Her journey from teaching to health was by way of a medical officer of health who heard her speak about her work as a community representative on a children's board. He encouraged her to apply for a health education job in 1979. She worked by implementing the Ottawa Charter through the WHO programme Healthy Cities, Healthy Communities. She realised from this work the interdependence of the different facets of public health and became passionate teaching others about it too. She finds it a fascinating process to lead people to the realisation that they can contribute to their own wellbeing. But she admits it can be lengthy, citing as an example the smoke-free movement. Her geographer's background gives substance to her passion for a healthy environment. She is a passionate advocate for quality water, sewerage, air, housing, safety - all the issues that bring the physical and natural environment together to enhance the well being of people. She retired from the public health field in 2002, but continues her local government work, particularly at the Otago Regional Council, where she is chairs the Consents Committee. She is a vice-president of the International Federation of University Women (known in New Zealand as the Federation of Graduate Women) which,

among other things, advocates for equitable access to education for women and girls around the world. She also mentors young people both in New Zealand and overseas, and spends a lot of time doing what she calls her "networking stuff". She has held so many roles over the years, in education, local government and of course health, that she is in an ideal position to bring people together.

Curtis Chris



Chris Curtis (1939-2008) was Emeritus Professor at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London (LSHTM), UK. Chris Curtis, one of the leading entomologists of his generation. Chris was an outstanding scientist and an early leader of research into the genetic control of vectors. He will probably best be remembered for his contribution to the control of the Anopheles mosquito and his demonstration of the mass effect that insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) had on protecting communities against malaria. Chris joined the LSHTM in 1976,

and began to work on various forms of 'appropriate technology for mosquito control', which would remain the focus of his research for the rest of his life. One such technology was a simple idea for the control of Culex mosquitoes, which carry filariasis, using loose beads of expanded polystyrene to form a self-sealing layer on the surface of the pit latrines where the insects bred, thereby suffocating the larvae. The first field trials of this method, which were designed by Chris and carried out by colleagues in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam, revealed that a single polystyrene bead treatment could prevent insects breeding in the pit latrine for more than seven years. When the method was applied to all the breeding sites in the village, it led to a 98% reduction in adult mosquitoes. Since the 1980s, Chris's main research focus had been on the use of ITNs as a means of controlling Anopheles mosquitoes, which carry malaria. He became a tireless and influential campaigner for 'free nets', the principle whereby donor funds should be used to give ITNs free to everyone in the target population rather than only at subgroups more vulnerable to malaria, such as small children. He helped to strengthen political will in developed countries, which led to a huge increase in donor funding for malaria control. Today, about 50 million treated nets have been given away in the way Chris promoted, preventing tens of thousands of deaths due to malaria among African children. Chris's

values will be carried on by those he taught, and his influence as a figure of inspiration may prove to be even more important than his contributions to science.

Cvahte Sasa



Sasa Cvahte (1920 - 1998), is one of pioneers of Social Medicine in former Yugoslavia. He advocated the idea of prevention in medicine. This nature he already showed during his studies at the Faculty of medicine in Ljubljana, when he in the newly founded "Club of students - preventivcev" took the leading role. This attitude he continued to hold as a physician. He worked in particular in the field of Social medicine, Hygiene and Occupational medicine. Already at the beginning of his medical career, he was aware that the postwar poor state of health in Slovenia and Yugoslavia requires a broad-based prevention plans. He also participated in the post-war actions in controlling infectious diseases (typhoid, para-

typhoid, typhus etc.). Preventive medicine is a concept asserted as Assistant Secretary of Health and especially as a director of the Republic Institute for Health, which he led for 20 years. In the meantime, the doors were wide open to many foreign experts who have studied the concept of successful healthcare organizations. He also participated in the creation of the first Code of ethics for health professionals of Yugoslavia and he was responsible for the extension of maternity leave from three months to one year. Prof. Cvahte was known supporter of the clinic working method in medicine and also an advocate of prevention in all areas of life and work of people. The latter was particularly gained at the Institute for Social Sciences in Belgrade, where immediately after the promotion in 1950 listened to philosophy and political economy. Specialization in Hygiene he performed in Zagreb School of Public Health "Andrija Stampar", as a fellow of the World Health Organization he improved his knowledge in France, Belgium, Germany and the UK. As a university teacher - he taught Social medicine and was the head of Department of Social Medicine, Hygiene and Occupational Health at the Ljubljana Faculty of Medicine. He has argued that it should be broader ideas and methods of social-integrated into the whole program of study medicine and dentistry. With Stampar school in Zagreb has launched a postgraduate degree in Public health in Slovenia.

Cucic Viktorija



Viktorija Cucic, MD, PhD is full professor of Social medicine at Faculty of medicine, University of Belgrade, Serbia. She is also president of Executive board at NGO JAZAS from 2000 till present (15 years). She graduated Faculty of medicine at University of Belgrade, Serbia. At same University she specialized Social medicine and Health care organization. At University of Belgrade she taught students of biomedical faculties as professor of University of Belgrade from June 1964 till August 2003 (39 years 3 months). Her scientific and professional interests are: Public Health; Health Promotion; Public Health Policy; Community Health; Global Health; Health Policy; International Health; Program Evaluation; Prevention; Reproductive Health; Qualitative Research; Health Education; Biostatistics; Healthcare; Health Services Research. Professor Viktorija Cucic is currently Independent Hospital & Health Care Professional in the United States. She published several books within So-

cial medicine field and more than 200 scientific and professional papers.

Cvetanov Vladimir



Prof. Dr. Vladimir Cvetanov was born in Skopje in 1935. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Skopje in 1961 and completed specialization in Occupational medicine in 1967. Then, he attended postgraduate studies at the School of Public Health "Andrija Stampar" in Zagreb and completed the Master thesis in 1970. He successfully presented his doctoral thesis on "Allergic alveolitis" in 1979. and became the first PhD in the field of Occupational medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Skopje. Scandinavian authors recognized this research as "Macedonian Study of allergic alveolitis" and the tobacco parasites *Ephestia ellutela* and *Lasioderma sericorne* were isolated as triggers. Later on, in 1984, he has got the title subspecialist for allergology and clinical immunology. He is the founder of the Institute of Occupational Medicine

(1972), which later grew into the WHO Collaborating Center for Occupational Medicine. In addition, Prof. Cvetanov founded the Center of Allergy at the Institute. In his long career Prof. Cvetanov introduced several diagnostic methods in the field of occupational toxicology, allergology and pulmonology. He is considered the founder of modern professional pulmoalergology. Prof. Cvetanov served as Head of the Chair of Hygiene with Social Medicine and Occupational Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Skopje from 1989-1994. Within this period he made great contribution to the education and promotion of many young teachers from all preventive disciplines in the field of Public health. Prof. Cvetanov is the author of more than 200 scientific articles in the field of professional pathology and allergology, and author of a number of textbooks and professional books. He has won the first prize for the poster at the Balkan Congress for Allergology, held in Sofia (Bulgaria) from May 28-30, 1998, entitled "The link between allergic manifestations of airways and actual microflora in Macedonia". He is the editor and the first author of the published books: "Health status and work ability" (1989), "Social Medicine - Health Promotion" (1995), "Allergic diseases - treatment" (1998), "Macedonian national consensus on allergic rhinitis" (1999), the monograph "Specific immunotherapy" (2001). He is one of the authors of the "Macedonian national consensus for diagnosis

and treatment of bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive disease" (1999) and the book "Clinical Allergology" (Sofia, 2001). Prof. Cvetanov was coordinator of two projects - the first one for the epidemiology of allergic rhinitis (1993/1994) and the multi-centre study of bronchial asthma (1995/1996, 1998-2003). He was President of the First Macedonian Immunology Congress (1996) and the Macedonian Society for Basic, Clinical Immunology and Allergology in the period 1996-2000. He received the highest recognition from the Macedonian Medical Society in 1996. and a plaque for his contribution to the establishment and development of the Macedonian Association of Allergology and Clinical Immunology in 2014.

Cvjetanovic Branko



Branko Cvjetanovic, MD, PhD, an epidemiologist (Pijavicino, January 22, 1918 - Geneva, September 2, 2002). He studied medicine in Zagreb. Belonged to the progressive student movement and was a member of the party organization of the University in the years before the occupation of Yugoslavia. From 1941 participated in the

National Liberation on duties in military medical service. Completed studies of Medicine in Zagreb in 1946 and started working as an assistant of the Department of Hygiene and Social Medicine of the Zagreb School of Medicine, where he tenured as private docent. Bringing together experts from the School of Public Health; Central Public Health Institute and the Infectious Disease Hospital, he intensifies epidemiological studies in the field and issued our first textbook of Epidemiology. In 1955 he was elected to university assistant professor of Hygiene and in 1956 achieved a doctoral degree on the hygienic assessment of bacterial air pollution. From 1957 to 1978 he led the Department of bacterial disease within the World Health Organization in Geneva. In 1960 he became a professor of epidemiology at Zagreb School of Medicine and in 1973 a professor of Public health at the Berkeley University, California. After returning to Zagreb in 1978, he worked as an associate of the Immunology Institute and Professor at the School of Medicine as additional work for the needs of postgraduate studies. He was engaged in field and laboratory immunoprophylaxis research of bacterial infectious diseases, especially typhoid. He made a series of epidemiological models, especially for typhoid, tetanus, diarrheal diseases, polio and other acute infectious diseases and which are applied in the planning and evaluation of immunization and sanitation programs of health care.

He studied cholera as an international health problem and wrote about other problems of epidemiology and public health in the domestic and international journals. He is a founding member of the International Epidemiological Society and an honorary member of several medical societies.

Czabanowska Katarzyna



Katarzyna Czabanowska MA, PhD is an Associate Professor at the Department of International Health, at Maastricht University Faculty of Health Medicine and Life Sciences. She is a director of the Leadership for European Public Health Continuous Professional Development Programme and Master of Governance and Leadership in European Public Health. She has a background in English philology, social science and business administration. She obtained her PhD in public health in the area of qualitative research methods from the Faculty of Health Sciences, Jagiellonian University, Poland. Her research focus

is on public health workforce development in Europe. This subject includes diverse topics such as: public health leadership, women leadership in health care, public health competences, innovative methods for transferring, practicing and measuring skill development and mastery, assessment and self-assessment methods, competence-based education, identification of skill gaps between the job market and taught curricula. Dr. Czabanowska has expertise in effective leadership of multicenter consortia and research projects in Europe and globally. Her research is reflected in many publications including articles published in peer reviewed journals, books, book chapters and students' manuals. She is a member of editorial boards of peer reviewed journals, executive board member of the Association of the Schools in Public Health in the European Region (ASPHER), She is Visiting Professor at the Institute of Public Health Jagiellonian University Medical College, Krakow, Poland and an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Sheffield in the area of Health Policy and Management and the President of the Working Group on Public Health Leadership of the European Public Health Association (EUPHA). She is a WHO expert in the area of Public Health Leadership.



da Costa Leal Fernando



Fernando Lael da Costa is currently Secretary of State Assistant to the Minister of Health in Portugal. Born in 1959, received his medical degree at the University of Lisbon in 1983. Following the internship in haematology at the Hospital Santa Maria in Lisbon and board certification in haematology and oncology, he was appointed to the Lisbon Portuguese Oncology Institute where he had been continuously working in the field of haematopoietic stem cell transplantation. His main interests are the treatment of haematological malignant diseases with high dose chemotherapy. Dr Leal da Costa was also a member of the Pharmaceutical Evaluation Committee of the Portuguese National Pharmaceutical Agency (INFARMED) and is a for-

mer Deputy Director-General of Health, Councilor of the Minister of Health and National Coordinator for Oncological Diseases in the High-Commissariat for Health of Portugal. From March 2006 until June 2011 he was Health Politics Advisor of the President of the Republic of Portugal. Since June 2011, Dr Leal da Costa has been Secretary of State Assistant of the Minister for Health. He has taught courses in clinical haematology and medical oncology and was Auxiliary Professor of Clinical Management at the National School of Public Health. He is a member of the American Society of Hematology, the European Society for Medical Oncology, The European Haematology Association and the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation.

Dalessandro Scott



Mr. Scott Dalessandro works as Communications Associate at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Center for Communication Programs, Knowledge for Health (K4Health) Project. Based in South Africa, Scott manages the Knowledge for Health (K4Health) project's regional activities in Southern Africa, including the Southern Africa HIV/AIDS Resource Exchange (SHARE) website. His areas of expertise and experience include research and information services, search and information seeking, public affairs, information literacy, usability and knowledge management. Scott has applied his training as an information specialist in a variety of settings including in NGOs, academia, and the UN, working in diverse domains including micro-finance, employment, and public health. He holds an MLIS degree

from the University of Washington Information School and an MPA from the University of Washington Evans School of Public Affairs.

Davidovitch Nadav



Nadav Davidovitch is an epidemiologist and public health physician. He is an Associate Professor at the department of Health Systems Management at the Faculty of Health Sciences and the Guilford-Glaser Faculty of Business and Management and chair of the Center for Health Policy Research in the Negev at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev in Israel. He teaches on health policy, public health, health promotion, the Israeli healthcare system, public health ethics, and global health. He is also affiliated with the Center for the History and Ethics of Public Health at the School of Public Health, Columbia University, NY and with the School of Public Health, University of Illinois-Chicago. Prof. Davidovitch served as Head, Epidemiology Section, Army Health Branch (2003- 2005) and as Public Health Officer at

the Central District, Public Health Services, Ministry of Health, Israel (2007-2008). He was a Fulbright visiting professor at Department of Sociomedical Sciences, School of Public Health, Columbia University (2005-2006) and a visiting professor at the School of Public Health, University of Illinois - Chicago (2008). His current research deals with health policy; health inequities; health and immigration; vaccination policy; environmental health and public health history and ethics. Prof. Davidovitch serves on several international and national committees, among them: Executive Committee, European Public Health Association; Head of Middle East Chapter, International Society for Environmental Epidemiology; Israel national advisory committee for health promotion; joint committee on environmental health (Israel Ministry of Health and Ministry for the Protection of the Environment); Israeli Committee for the implementation of the Clean Air Act; Israeli Health Impact Assessment Working Group. Prof. Davidovitch authored or co-authored over 90 papers and book chapters, co-edited 4 volumes and books and published his work in leading medical and health policy journals.

Davies Clive



Clive Davies (1960 - 2009) was Professor of Vector Control and Epidemiology at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) in London, UK. Clive was a leading scientist in the control of infectious diseases and made major contributions to research in South America, the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent. Since joining the LSHTM in 1989 much of his research was focused on leishmaniasis - a disease, caused by protozoan parasites, that has a worldwide distribution. His breadth of knowledge about the leishmania parasites that cause the disease, the sandfly vectors that transmit the disease, and the range of mammals infected, enabled him to bring new approaches and understanding to methods of control - for example, he pioneered research on the use of insecticide-impregnated dog collars to tackle the problem of the canine reservoir. Clive took the same rigorous approach to all insect-transmitted diseases he studied, including Chagas disease and dengue fever. Clive had a

thorough grounding in infectious diseases – postgraduate studies at Imperial College, London were followed by a PhD from Oxford on tick-borne viruses. At the LSHTM he was a highly respected teacher and supervisor of students and an exceptional colleague who was always there to support, advise and contribute.

Davidyants Vladimir



Vladimir Davidyants, MD, PhD was born in February 16, 1953. He graduated Yerevan State Medical University in 1976 and passed residency on: Epidemiology (Yerevan), Infection Diseases (Yerevan), Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine (Moscow), Health Management (Yerevan). He passed Post-graduate education: The International EIS course in Epidemiology. Emory University and US CDC (1993); WHO Course on Reproductive Health Services (Uppsala University, Sweden, 1994); Management for International Public Health (Emory University) and US CDC (1994); WHO Course “Tobacco Control” (Warsaw, Poland; National Cancer Center, 1995); Customized Train-

ing in Health Information Reform (US CDC, 1996); Workshop on Human Resources for Health Projection Models (Denmark, WHO/Euro, 1998); Course “Biosafety, Grant Writing, Intellectual Property and Project Management” (US Department of Health and Human Services, Biotechnology Engagement program, Kazakhstan, 2006); “Research Opportunities in TB Drug Discovery and Diagnostics”, US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIH, Moscow, 2010. “Bioethics) and Dual Use Issues/Bradford National Series”, Biosafety Association for Central Asia & Caucasus, Tbilisi, Georgia, 2014. Prof. Davidyants V. was previously Head of the Chair of Epidemiology and Health Informatics of the Armenian National Institute of Health (1989-2011); founder and director of Institute of Public Health (1992-1996); founder and director of National Health Information Analytic Center (1996-1998, 2005-2013); Deputy Minister – Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Armenia (1998-2005). He was manager of different international projects (US CDC, HQ/Euro WHO, WB, ISTC, etc.). He is author/coauthor of articles, monographs and guides: “Disaster Epidemiology”, “National Surveillance Standards”, “Malaria Elimination in Armenia”, “Modern Surveillance and Information Technology”, “European Regional Framework for Prevention of Malaria Reintroduction and Certification of Malaria Elimination, 2014-2020”, etc. He is founder and President of Armenian

Public Health Association from 1991 (Member of the WFPHA from 1995 and European PHA from 2006) and member of the different professional associations. Has “Awards for appreciation” from Prime Minister and Ministers of Health of Armenia, Turkmenistan, etc. At the present time – Chief epidemiologist, MoH RA and Technical Director, Armenia Co-operative Biological Engagement Program (US DoD Defense Threats Reduction Agency/CH2MHILL).

Davies Dame Sally



Dame Sally Davies is Professor and the Chief Medical Officer for England and her role is to guide government decisions on all matters of public health, including such issues as superbugs, drug trials and obesity. She developed the National Institute for Health Research in 2006 with a budget of £1 billion. A hematologist by training, her research interests focus on sickle cell disease. Dame Sally was named a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire for services to medicine in 2009. This year she was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Davies Maggie



Maggie Davies has worked in the health field for over 25 years and has extensive experience of managing and providing technical assistance and consultancy programmes to countries across the world. Maggie is the course Leader for a distance-learning module on Health Promotion at MSc level at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. She is also involved in developing the social determinants aspects of the international People's University and for the Virtual Campus for the Caribbean region. Maggie was most recently the Principal Advisor on International Health Inequalities for the Department of Health for England. This included providing advice, commissioning services, developing policy and taking action on health inequalities within and between countries. Maggie represented the government view at international meetings and events, and she has experience of work with the media and has published on related issues. Maggie is currently co-editor with WHO, the European

Observatory and the Centres for Disease Control in Atlanta for two books on Health In All Policies and on Assets for Health. Maggie has managed projects for international organisations such as the World Bank, the European Commission and the World Health Organisation for a number of years. Delivery of projects has been through matrix teams of professionals, academics, civil society representatives, business leaders, policy makers and academics ranging from ministers to facilitators. Maggie has also worked at the national level as Associate Director of Development for the National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence. NICE is an independent organisation responsible for developing evidence and providing national guidance on promoting good health and preventing and treating ill health in England and Wales. However, it also is developing a portfolio of work with countries wishing to build a similar model on health technology assessment. In addition, Maggie has been a commissioner of services for people with HIV at the regional level in London and has managed local health provider services in England. Maggie is the President of the European network, EuroHealthNet and is a Vice President of the International Union of Health Promotion and Education. Maggie was formerly a board member of the HIV Voluntary Organisation the Terrence Higgins Trust and of Rape Crisis. She also managed the national voluntary sector public health net-

work. Maggie is a member of a lot of scientific and professional public health organisations (33).

Davies Lindsey



Professor Lindsey Davies, CBE FFPH FRCP, is President of the UK Faculty of Public Health. After qualifying in medicine at Nottingham University, Lindsey worked for seven years in community paediatrics before training in Public Health. She subsequently became Director of Public Health for Southern Derbyshire (1985-1989) and for Nottingham (1989-1993) before moving in 1993 to the Department of Health's NHS Executive as Head of Public Health. She became Regional Director of Public Health/Regional Medical Director for the Trent region (later the East Midlands region) in 1995 and remained in that post until 2006 when she moved to the Department of Health in London as the National Director of Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, leading the UK's preparations for a flu pandemic. In early 2010, she spent six months as the interim RDPH for London and the Health Advisor to the Mayor. She holds a Special Professorship in Public

Health Medicine and Epidemiology at Nottingham University.

Dias Matias Carlos



Dr. Carlos Dias trained in Medicine, having also a graduation in Public Health from the National Public Health Institute. He earned his MSc and PhD degrees in epidemiology from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK and National School of Public Health, Portugal. He is currently the coordinator of the epidemiologic department at the National Public Health Institute from the Health Ministry and invited Assistant Professor at the National School of Public Health, being responsible for the National Health Survey and the National Registry for Congenital Anomalies, among other projects. Dr. Dias is also vice-president of the Associação Portuguesa para a Promoção da Saúde Pública and member of the Scientific Board of the European Public Health Association.

Debono Roberto



Roberto Debono, MD, graduated as a medical doctor in 2005, was awarded an MSc in Public Health in 2009 and finished his professional specialisation in public health medicine in 2011. He was appointed a Member of the Faculty of Public Health of the UK in 2012 after sitting for the Part A membership exam in 2011 and the Part B membership exam in 2012. He has worked as a public health trainee and subsequently as a specialist within various offices at the Ministry for Health in Malta since 2007. He currently occupies the post of Resident Specialist in Public Health in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Health. Dr Debono currently occupies the role of Secretary of the Malta Association of Public Health Medicine since January 2014 and the post of category representative of specialists of all the medical specialties on the Executive Council of the Medical Association of Malta since December 2013. He has also been secretary of NGOs in Malta on environment and health.

Dr Debono is published a lot of papers in peer-reviewed public health scientific journals and EU publications mainly in the field of environment and health. His main interests are environmental health, climate change and health, and political ecology. He has been appointed to national ministerial committees in his capacity as researcher in the field of climate change and health. Besides his public health practice and research activities, Dr Debono is a strong advocate for public health in Malta and has participated in radio interviews and authored several articles for local digestion on the local media.

De Clercq Etienne



Etienne de Clerque (born on July 29, 1963) obtained his MD in 1989. Also, he graduated in Medical informatics in 1992, became specialist in Health Data Management in 2003 and graduated in Public Health in 2006. He completed a PhD in Public Health/Health informatics in 2007 at the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL). Actively involved in various research groups or projects at national and international levels,

Etienne de Clercq has been a member of the Belgian Commission for the Private Life Protection, chairman of the Belgian Medical Informatics association (MIM), member of the Board of the European Federation for Medical Informatics (EFMI) and member of the Board of the 'French speaking part' of the Belgian Clinical Pathway Network (RIC – Réseau Itinéraire Clinique). He was also member of the Belgian Commission « Telematics Standards in relation to the Health Sector » (1999–2008), member and chairman of the GPs' software systems (EPRs) labeling group (2004–2008) and member of the CEN ContSys revision TaskForce (2003–2006). Etienne de Clercq started his research activities in Medical Informatics in 1993 at the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL). Senior researcher at the Research Institute for Health and Society (IRSS-UCL) and professor of Health Informatics at the Faculty of Public Health (FSP-UCL), his main research domains are the Electronic Patient Record (in hospitals and ambulatory care), the health telematics, the privacy protection, the health research information networks and the health information policy. His research activities focused mainly these last years on the secondary usage of routinely collected data in general practitioners' EPR systems, including the setting up of health research information networks and the improvement of the EPR systems for general practitioners.

de Noli Ferrada Marcello



Ferrada Marcello de Noli was born on July 25, 1943 in Chile. He has Swedish. Italian permanent residence. At University of Chile he earned Bachiller en Humanidades in 1962 and Graduated magna cum laude [distincion unanime] in 1969. He graduated Harvard university, Harvard Medical School (Boston, USA) and finished Postdoctoral in Social Medicine. He earned PhD in Psychiatry at Faculty of Medicine, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden. He became Professor Emeritus of Public-Health Sciences (Epidemiology) and Professor de Filosofía, University of Chile. Formerly: he was Professor of International Health; Professor of Public-Health Sciences spec. Epidemiology, University of Gävle, Sweden; Research Fellow, Lecturer in Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston -USA; Head, Research group Cross-Cultural Injury Epidemiology, Dept. Social Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden safety_promotion and Professor of Health Psychology, Tromsø University, Norway; Professor of Psychosocial Methods, University of Concepción, Chile;

Professor of Psychology, University of Chile, Arica. From 2011 to present he is Senior Adviser (epidemiology), Prof. em., Dept. Immunology, WGI – Stockholm University – Sweden and Scientific member of the Swedish Committee for Research Ethics, Uppsala. Currently he is also Professor of Public Health Sciences esp. Epidemiology, Director of Research Education, Gävle University College, Sweden (- Dec 2006). Research Director, HO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion (by the Division of Social Medicine, Dept of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet). His other appointments. Formerly: Lecturer in Social Medicine at Harvard Medical School, Boston USA. Professor of Health Psychology, University of Tromsø, Norway. Professor of Psychosocial Methods, School of Social Work, University of Concepción, Chile. Invited Professor, Faculty of Sociology and Social, University of Nuevo León, Monterrey – Mexico. Member (alt.) of the Swedish Ethics Review Committee for Medical Research, Uppsala Region. Currently he is: Alt. member of the Swedish Ethics Review Committee for other research (public health and other), Uppsala Region. Invited Professor, Faculty member, Superior Institute of Medical Sciences, Havana, Cuba. Affiliated Professor, School of Public Health, Medical Faculty University of Chile. Main current research fields: Transcultural Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology; Posttraumatic stress etiology; Psychosocial determinants

in Injury Epidemiology; Psychiatric Epidemiology in natural catastrophes; Suicidal behaviour and self-inflicted injury; Cross-cultural Epidemiology / International Public Health.

De La Faille Baart Marcus Johan



Johan Marcus Baart de la Faille (1872 - 1952) was a professor and founder of Social Medicine in the Netherlands and as the first teacher in the field of social medicine has made pioneering steps. With limited resources, which were at his disposal, he devoted himself to this task given to him and laid the foundations of Social Medicine as a science. He did this, according to his nature, very modestly, so that only one part of his work was made public. His expertise was highly respected within public institutions and associations and long after he became a professor emeritus they considered him as their chairman. In the last years of his life appeared personal publications and from their

style and content provided can be concluded exceptional attention he devoted to his work. The title of his doctoral thesis was "Mattersbevolking der Ijsselmonden" - "Weavers of the Ritana Chairs of Ijsselmonde". He also wrote the book "Sociale Geneeskunde" - "Social Medicine". For his merits he was promoted to the Knight of the Dutch Lion Order (Ridder in de Orde van Nederlandse Leeuw), and the city where he lived awarded him the title of honorary citizen. He received the gold badge of the city of Utrecht and the Association of Social Medicine of the Netherlands gave him the status of honorary member. Association Matthias Van Geuns from Utrecht appointed him to honorary president and the journal in the field of Social Medicine "Het Tijdschrift voor Sociale Geneeskunde" devoted to him a special edition on the occasion of his 70th and 80th birthday. Baart de la Faille was a remarkable man, of high moral character, one homo integer, whose heart radiated with beauty and purity. He was considered the jewel of the University of Utrecht.

Defoe Daniel



Daniel Defoe (London, 1660 - April 24, 1731), born as Daniel Foe, was an English trader, writer, journalist, pamphleteer, and spy, most famous for his novel Robinson Crusoe. Defoe is notable for being one of the earliest proponents of the novel, as he helped to popularise the form in Britain and with others such as Samuel Richardson, and thus is among the founders of the English novel. He was a prolific and versatile writer, producing more than five hundred books, pamphlets, and journals on various topics, including politics, crime, religion, marriage, psychology, and the supernatural. He was also a pioneer of economic journalism. In Defoe's early life, he experienced some of the most unusual occurrences in English history: in 1665, 70,000 were killed by the Great Plague of London, and next year, the Great Fire of London left standing only Defoe's and two other houses in his neighbourhood. In 1667, when he was probably about seven, a Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway via the River Thames and attacked

the town of Chatham in the raid on the Medway. His mother Annie had died by the time that he was about ten. Defoe was educated at the Rev. James Fisher's boarding school in Pixham Lane in Dorking, Surrey. In 1685, Defoe joined the ill-fated Monmouth Rebellion but gained a pardon, by which he escaped the Bloody Assizes of Judge George Jeffreys. Queen Mary and her husband William III were jointly crowned in 1688, and Defoe became one of William's close allies and a secret agent. Some of the new policies led to conflict with France, thus damaging prosperous trade relationships for Defoe, who had established himself as a merchant. In 1692, Defoe was arrested for debts of £700 (and his civets were seized), though his total debts may have amounted to £17,000. His laments were loud and he always defended unfortunate debtors, but there is evidence that his financial dealings were not always honest. Following his release, he probably travelled in Europe and Scotland,] and it may have been at this time that he traded wine to Cadiz, Porto, and Lisbon. By 1695, he was back in England, now formally using the name "Defoe" and serving as a "commissioner of the glass duty", responsible for collecting taxes on bottles. In 1696, he ran a tile and brick factory in what is now Tilbury, Essex and lived in the parish of Chadwell St Mary. Defoe made no attempt to explain why the same Parliament of Scotland which was so vehement for its independence from 1703 - 1705 became so

supine in 1706. He received very little reward from his paymasters and of course no recognition for his services by the government. He made use of his Scottish experience to write his *Tour thro' the whole Island of Great Britain*, published in 1726, where he admitted that the increase of trade and population in Scotland which he had predicted as a consequence of the Union was "not the case, but rather the contrary".

Delaney Mary Guinn



Mary Guinn is the UNESCO Regional Health and HIV Education Advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean, and is based at the Regional Office for Education in Santiago, Chile. She is a development and health specialist with extensive experience in the US, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Since joining UNESCO in April 2008 she has been working on sexuality education and HIV prevention in the formal education sector, inclusion and diversity in sexuality education, and health literacy.

Demin, Andrei Konstantinovich



Andrei Demin, MD, PhD was born in 1956. Degrees: M.D., awarded by Kuusinen Petrozavodsk State University, 1980, Doctor of Political Sciences ("Political Problems of Social Security of Population (at the Example of Health Care) in G7 countries," specialty # 23.00.04 - Political problems of international systems and global development, awarded by Highest Attestation Commission of Russia, 2000, Candidate of Medical Sciences ("Social -Hygienic Assessment of Programs of Prevention of Cardiovascular Diseases and Cancer in Scandinavian Countries," specialty 14.00.33 - Social Hygiene and Organization of Health Care, awarded by Specialized Dissertation Board of N.A.Semashko Research Institute under Ministry of Health of USSR, 1988, MPH, 1982. Titles: Civil service title "Advisor of Russian Federation of 1st Class", awarded by Head of Administration of President of Russian Federation, 1997, Professor in Public Health and Health Care, awarded by Ministry of Education of Russian Federation, 2002. Positions: Physician at FGAU "Medical and treatment centre" under MoH of

Russia, Professor, Higher School of Health Administration under Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, President of Russian Public Health Association (in 1995 initiated development of RPHA in cooperation with CPHA). Aid to Deputy Chairman of Committee on Health N.F. Gerasimenko, State Duma, 2004- Interests: In leading academic, research, civil service, including Administration of President of Russia, and civil society organizations focused on public health, social security, health and health care policy and politics in international perspective, global health, public health interests advocacy, civil society involvement. Participates in international cooperation (1984-), including FCTC (2001-). Publications: Towards Healthy Russia. Focus on NCDs, 1993; THR. Prevention of NCDs in Context of Reforms, 1995; Preventive approach in current health care system of the Russian Federation; Tobacco Epidemic in Russia; Alcohol use in Russian Federation; European Smoking Cessation Guidelines and Quality Standards; Russian Tobacco Deal. Investigation of mass murder; Promoting health of migrants in Russia and U.S. through social changes Fellowships: Fulbright Fellow, Fulbright New Century Scholars Program "Challenges of Health in a Borderless World", 2001-2 with Dr Ilona Kickbush as Distinguished Scholar, Visiting Scholar, GWU, Washington, D.C., 2001. Visiting Scholar, LSHTM, studying tobacco industry documents, 2006. Listed in Who's

Who publications and biographical dictionaries: Who's Who in the World, 21st Edition, 2004; Who's Who in Medicine and Healthcare, 5th Edition, 2004-2005; 2000 Outstanding Intellectuals of the 21st Century - 2004 Edition, Dictionary of International Biography - 31st Edition, International Biographical Centre, Cambridge, England. WHO temporary adviser, 1994. Memberships: Centre for Russian Environmental Policy, 1993-; Ethics Committee, Yevdokimov Moscow Medical Stomatological University, 2011-; Council on Protection of Patients Rights under Russian Federal Agency on Health Care Surveillance, 2008-2009; Expert board under Committee of State Duma on protection of population health, 2008-; expert of Church-Public board on protection from threats of alcohol use, 2009; Governing Board of World Federation of Public Health Associations, 2001-2009; Scientific council of European Public Health Association, 1997-2005; Editorial board of "Zdrowie Publiczne", journal of MoH of Poland, 2001-; Expert group, guidelines of tobacco use cessation and treatment of tobacco dependence, 2013; Expert group, joint initiatives of Russia and U.S. in global health and Summit of civil society leaders of Russia and U.S., 2009; WG "Health", US-Russia Social Expertise Exchange Program (SEE), 2011-; WG "Health", BRICS Civil Forum, 2015. Speaker at 50+ international conferences and meetings in 30+ countries.

Denegri Simon



Simon Denegri is Chair of INVOLVE and National Director for Public Participation and Engagement in Research. Simon Denegri is Chair of INVOLVE - the national advisory group for the promotion and support of public involvement in research, funded by the UK's National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) - and NIHR's National Director for Public Participation and Engagement in Research.

Desmond-Hellmann Susan



Susan Desmond-Hellmann, MD, MPH is Chancellor, University of California, San Francisco. Previously, responsible for Genentech's Development, Regulatory Affairs, Quality, Compliance, Product

Portfolio Management, Alliance Management, Business Development and Pipeline Strategy Support functions. Board-certified in Internal Medicine and Medical Oncology

Dezelic Nada



Nada Dezelic, PhD, a biochemist and Environmental Health Specialist (Bjelovar, March 9, 1936 - Zagreb, March 13, 2010)). The daughter of P. Strohal a lawyer. She graduated in 1960 at the Chemistry Faculty in Zagreb. Defended in 1969 PhD thesis Preparation of monodisperse polystyrene latex and their stability in the albumin-antialbumin system at the Medical Faculty in Zagreb, where in 1977 was habilitated. From 1961 she was assistant, from 1979 assistant professor, from 1982 associate professor, and from 1986 full professor of Hygiene, and after of Environmental health at the Department of Hygiene, Social Medicine and General Epidemiology of the Medical Faculty in Zagreb, with full time employment in the Department

of Environmental Health School Public Health "Andrija Stampar" at the same university. She dealt with the biochemical and biomedical research, particularly in the area of physical biochemistry, immunochemistry and environmental health, publishing with associates several notable articles in Croatian and international indexed journals. She investigates the polymer latex properties and their use in medical serology. With coworkers developed a method of preparing monodisperse polystyrene latex (*Kolloid-Zeitschrift & Zeitschrift für Polymere*, Darmstadt 1970, 1974), which was included in the manual *Macromolecular Synthesis* (New York, 1977, 6). She participated in the drafting of the original latex photometric test to determine the titre in medical serology and immunology (*Chemica Acta*, 1970). Her research on latex-tests were used in a medical practice (*Zeitschrift für Rheumatologie*, Darmstadt 1978, 1981; *Rheumatism*, 1981), so in a Croatian hospital centers and medical institutions is introduced photometric test for rheumatoid arthritis and other latex-tests. Since 1966 she also participated in the analysis and study of surface waters and river pollution (*Medical Journal*, 1978; *Water supply*, 1978, *Ecology*, 1979), and since 1983 studying the impact of the environment on human health (*Medical News*, 1983, *Rural Sociology*, 1984; *Our topics*, 1988). She is author and co-author of the course material and textbooks for medical students and

the School of Public Health "Andrija Štampar" (Health Ecology, 1, Zagreb 1980, Health Ecology, Zagreb 1990).

Dierks Christian



Christian Dierks studied medicine from 1979 to 1981 in Regensburg, and from 1981 to 1986 in Hamburg and Cape Town. His doctoral thesis in the Andrology he graduated in 1987 with Carl Schirren from. After his time as a medical officer and training as a ship- and Diving Doctor on shipping Medical Institute of the Navy in Kiel (flotilla surgeon d. R.), he studied law from 1988 to 1990 in Regensburg and Munich, where he in 1992 as a trainee lawyer is a legal doctorate at Horst students -Springorum made. He left in 1994, as a lawyer in Munich and founded in Berlin in 1997 with Thomas Bohle the law firm Dierks + Bohle, which is considered one of Germany's leading law firms in the health care law. 1999 habilitation he is at the Humboldt University in Berlin. Dierks is a member of the German Society for Medical Law e. V.,

which he was president from 2000 to 2008 and a member of the American Society of Law, Medicine & Ethics since 1990. In 1992 he founded the German-South African Lawyers Association, which he chaired until 1998. In the Working Group for Dierks arthroplasty is an associate member. Since 2002 he is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Empress Frederick Foundation. In 2003 he was in the Working Group on the introduction of the electronic health card at the Federal Ministry of Health and Social Security appointed. Since 2004 he has been a member of the Berlin Scientific Society and the International Society for Telemedicine and eHealth ISfTeH, and since 2010 a member of the State Board of Trustees Berlin / Brandenburg of the German Donors' Association. In 1999 he was awarded the German pharmaceutical Rights Award of the pmi Verlag. Until 2002, he was Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Antwerpes AG (now DocCheck AG). The German doctor right prize was awarded to him in 2007. One of his priorities is the integration of information and communication technology in the supply. In the bodies Forum Info 2000, the Action Forum in health telematics and in the Working Group Legal Aspects of European Health Telematics Association EHTEL he has for the further development of the legal framework for user-friendly eHealth in, as part of its verifier against over-regulation area of drug supply used. The health economists Stefan Felder

and Jürgen Wasem, he has developed the concept of mezzanines markets (3)

Dixon Ronald



Ron Dixon, MD, is Director of Virtual Practice Project at Massachusetts General Hospital Department of Medicine. Ronald is the Creator and Director of the Virtual Practice Project at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH). He is the Director of CIMIT's (Center for the Integration of Medicine and Innovative Technology) Delivery System Innovation Program, and the Medical Director of MGH Beacon Hill. Dr. Dixon completed his undergraduate work at McGill University, graduate work clinical neuropsychology at University of Buffalo, and medical training at Dartmouth Medical School. He completed residency training at Harvard Medical School/Massachusetts General Hospital. He completed a two-year administrative fellowship with the Massachusetts General Hospital Physicians Organization (MGPO), and

now serves as a Project Director for the MGPO. Dr. Dixon's interests are in alternative methods of health care delivery, specifically relating to general internal medicine. He is the Principal Investigator on a number of research efforts, notably a joint effort with biomedical engineering to develop a kiosk based system for automating certain aspects of the care delivery process. Dr. Dixon is on the Board of Directors of Martin's Point Health Care, a not-for-profit Healthcare Delivery System and Health Insurance Provider. Dr. Dixon's clinical interests are disease prevention, chronic disease management, clinical information technology, and care of patients with malignancies.

Djukic Dejanovic Slavica



Prof. Slavica Djukic Dejanovic, MD, is a neuropsychiatrist, working at Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Kragujevac as a professor. Current position: Head of the Department for Psychiatry, Director of Clinic for Mental Disorders "Dr Laza Lazarevic", President of the Committee on Health and the

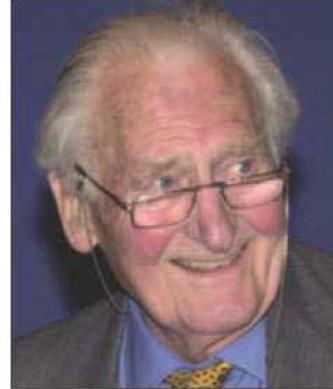
Family of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. Since 2005, she is a Director of the International Summer School on Prevention of Addictive Diseases of the European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD) of the University for Peace established by the United Nations. She is especially interested in neurobiology of affective disorders, schizophrenia and dementia, addiction and comorbidity. As a principal investigator she conducted various drug clinical trials in previous decades. Pharmacoeconomical and further economical implications of different applied treatments has been her focus - in Serbia, as well as comparing the other countries in the region. She has been included in adoption and implementation of new mental health legislations and currently is interested to support the further development of community psychiatry concept in Serbia. She gave a regional impact in mental health prevention and promotion of healthier life styles.

Dlouhy Martin



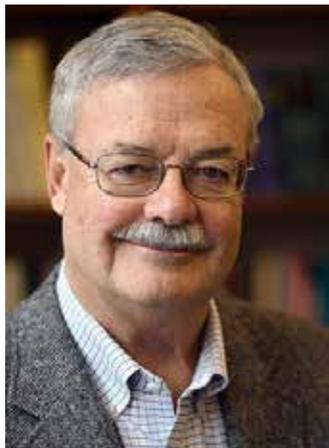
Martin Dlouhy graduated from the University of Economics Prague in 1993, where he received degree in operational research and econometrics. He also studied health policy and finance at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and London School of Economics (1995), and public and social policy at the School of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague (1996). He earned PhD degree in operational research and econometrics in 1998. Since 1993, he has been working at the Department of Econometrics at the University of Economics Prague. Academic year 2003/2004 he spent at the University of California at Berkeley. His special interests are efficiency evaluation and an application of quantitative modelling in health services (technology assessment, cost analysis, capacity planning). He lectures on mathematical economics, game theory, and simulation (35).

Doll Richard



Sir Richard Doll (died in 2005), eminent epidemiologist and Honorary Fellow of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) in London, UK. He was perhaps most famous for his ground-breaking studies over 50 years into the health effects of smoking, first at the LSHTM with Sir Austin Bradford Hill and later with Sir Richard Peto. This work established the enormous burden of illness and death caused by cigarette smoking and helped launch smoking control initiatives credited with prolonging millions of lives. He also helped document the risk of leukaemia and other cancers from exposure to ionizing radiation and studied the effects of other occupational exposures, including asbestos, benzene and mustard gas.

Donahue L. Charles



Charles L. Donahue Jr is the past president of HealthCare Value Management and formerly an adjunct professor in the BU Center for Health Planning. Donahue has had a long and prolific career developing and applying entrepreneurial approaches to health care challenges and has dedicated himself to health planning and public health. He is also a long-standing admirer of the BUSPH faculty, including Professors Alan Sager and Lenny Glantz. When Donahue's daughter Caroline graduated in 2012 with a concentration in health policy and management (HPM) and an interest in health law, she decided to further her education at Northeastern Law School, where she is currently in her third year. Donahue's background includes service in the Peace Corps and a master's in health planning from Cornell University. He values BUSPH's student internship programs for offering practical, hands-on learning experiences. He envisions the forum as a way

to support networking opportunities for BUSPH alumni, friends, students, and faculty, and will support events over the next three years to bring these groups together around key topics in the fields of health policy and management and health law, bioethics, and human rights

Donev Doncho



Doncho Donev, MD, PhD, is a professor of social medicine and public health expert with more than 30 years experience in the field. After having graduated at the Faculty of Medicine (FM) "St. Cyril and Methodius" University in Skopje, R. Macedonia, in 1973, he completed specialization in social medicine in 1981 and was elected Assist. Lecturer in 1982. He received Doctoral Degree (PhD) in early 1993 at the FM-Skopje and was elected Assist. Professor in May 1993. Then he realized one-year postdoctoral studies in public health (Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program) at the Emory University School of Public Health in Atlanta, GA, USA, in the academic year 1993/94. He was elected Assoc. Professor in 1998 and Professor in 2003 at the Sko-

pje FM and, since 2006, Professor at the European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD) University for Peace established by the United Nations - Belgrade ECPD Headquarters. Prof. Donev is founder and the first chief of the Chair of Social Medicine (1994) and founder and the first director of the Institute of Social Medicine (1998) within the Skopje FM. He was driving force for establishing Center/ School of Public Health (2003) and developing MPH and PhD studies curricula in Public Health at the FM-Skopje. His professional and research interest include broad scope of activities related to prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCD) and other priority health problems, health status and health needs of the vulnerable population groups, organization of health systems and healthcare management, health economics, health education and history and philosophy of medicine and public health. As a national counterpart of WHO he contributed for preparing the European Strategy and Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs and related documents in R. Macedonia. Since 2000 he has actively participated in a broad scope of educational and research activities within the Stability Pact Project for Training and Research Cooperation in SEE countries (<http://www.snz.unizg.hr/ph-see/index.htm>). The contribution of Prof. Donev to public health development in Macedonia, SEE Region and broader has been recognized and he was

awarded a number of national and international recognitions and rewards, among them - the Academician of the American Biographical Institute, in 2009. Prof. Donev is author of more than 300 articles, book chapters and papers presented and published in Proceedings and peer-review journals in biomedicine. He is Editor-in-Chief for Public Health of the Open Access Mac J Med Sci and Co-Editor-in-Chief of *Materia Soc Med*, as well as a member of the Editorial Board of numerous scientific journals. He is an editor and author/coauthor of a number of textbooks, monographs and books, including the following international books: 1st editor of the FPH-SEE Book on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (2007), co-editor of the PH-SEE Book on Health Systems and Their Evidence Based Development (2004) (<http://www.snz.unizg.hr/ph-see/publications.htm>), 1st editor of the Proceedings of the ECPD International Summer Schools on Management of Healthcare Institutions (2013).

Dooris Mark



Mark Dooris is Professor in Health and Sustainability and Director of

the Healthy Settings Unit within the School of Health at the University of Central Lancashire. Mark chairs UCLan's Healthy University Steering Group and is currently Sustainability Champion for the university's School of Health. He and his team are engaged in research, evaluation, teaching, training, network development and programme delivery. They currently co-ordinate the UK Healthy Universities Network and lead a pan-regional prison health and wellbeing programme within the North West of England - and from 2011-2014 co-ordinated the UK Healthy Cities Network and managed the operational delivery of the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Health in Prisons. Mark studied at Oxford University and Southbank Polytechnic, has completed the National Public Health Leadership Programme and undertook his Doctorate at Deakin University (Australia) - entitled 'Healthy Settings: Past, Present and Future'. He has a background in health promotion, public health, community development, healthy cities and environmental and sustainable transport policy - and has worked in a range of roles within the health service, voluntary sector and local government. Mark was a member of the evaluation team for Phases III and IV of WHO's European Healthy Cities Programme and has undertaken wider consultancy work relating to Healthy Cities, community participation and sustainable development. He has published widely and is

a member of the Editorial Board for *Critical Public Health*. He was co-chair of the UK Health for All Network from 1992-1994 and chaired the International Union of Health Promotion and Education's Global Working Group on Healthy Settings from 2007-2011.

Dorner Thomas



Thomas E. Dorner is associate professor at the centre for public health, institute of social medicine at the medical university of Vienna. He has studied human medicine at the University of Vienna and graduated as master of public health. His lecture qualification theses ("Habilitation") was written about "social determinants for health resources, health behavior, and morbidity, and consequences for social medicine and public health". Since 2012 he is president of the Austrian public health association. His main research topics are epidemiology, health care research, social determinants of health, health behavior and lifestyle, physical activity, health promotion in the elderly, frailty. He is guest researcher at the de-

partment of clinical neuroscience, division of insurance medicine, Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm. Furthermore, he is member of the steering committee of EUROPREV (European network for prevention and health promotion in primary care).

Dovlo Delanyo



Dr. Delanyo Dovlo is Director of the Health Systems and Services Cluster at the WHO Regional Office for Africa (AFRO) since July 2014. He was previously WHO Representative to Rwanda and before that, Health Systems Adviser at WHO-HQ in Geneva. He is a public health physician with over 30 years' experience in clinical and public health practice. He was director of Human Resources Development in Ghana's Ministry of Health during the country's health sector reforms in the 1990s, and served as consultant to several developing countries on Human Resources for Health, Health Systems and Sector Reforms. Dr Dovlo has an MB CHB from the University of Ghana, an MPH from University of Leeds,

UK, and a Membership of the West Africa College of Physicians (MWACP). He realized one-year postgraduate leadership study program in public health (Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program) at the Emory University School of Public Health in Atlanta, GA, USA, in the academic year 1993/94. He is also a Fellow of the Ghana College of Physicians & Surgeons. Dr. Dovlo was part of the "Joint Learning Initiative", a global HRH review in 2004 and was lead author of its Africa report, also contributing to the global report, "Human Resources for Health: Overcoming the Crisis" (2004). He has served on the External Advisory Group on HRH for WHO-HQ in 2004, chaired the WHO AFRO "Multi-Disciplinary Advisory Group on Human Resources for Health" between 2004-05 and served on the Health Advisory Group of the UN Global Commission on International Migration. He has published on the migration of African health workers, health worker education and on management capacity in health.

Dowdeswell Barrie



Barrie Dowdeswell trained as an economist and spent his early years with a major multi-national corporation prior to a 30-year career in the NHS. For a substantial part of that time, he was the Chief Executive Officer of one of the UK's major teaching hospitals. He was also a member of several national NHS policy advisory boards. In the late nineties, he left the NHS to pursue wider interests in health policy development, including research into capital investment strategy in the health sector. He accepted an appointment as Research Fellow, University at the University of New South Wales, Sydney to undertake research studies in health care investment strategy that contributed to the then (2000) Australian Senate Review of the role of public private partnerships in the health sector. He was also formerly Executive Director of the European Health Property Network. In 2008 he took on his current role, with a focus on developing more comprehensive and collaborative Europe-wide teaching and research

in this field. He has directed a substantial portfolio of research studies. He has been appointed by the European Commission, Directorate of Regional Development, (DG Regio) as 'expert adviser' to the EU on structural fund strategy for health at European, national and regional levels. He is also supporting the EU Council High Level Reflection Process on Health, providing advice on cohesion policy and translation of the Commission's strategic manifesto Europe 2020 for the health care sector. He is a visiting lecturer at Semmelweis University, Budapest, MCI Innsbruck, Austria and Aalto University, Helsinki (37).

Drane Alexandra



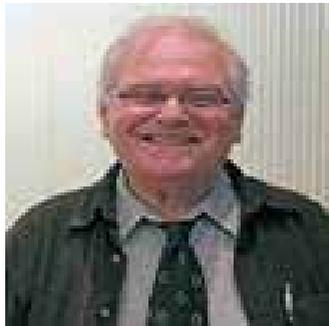
For over 20 years, Alexandra Drane has focused on using technology to help people live happier, healthier and more productive lives. Her strategic use of technology to engage people in their health has been adopted by the nation's top healthcare organizations and her human-centered design approach has been applied to government, academic and commercial enterprises. In her most recent role, Drane served as Chief Visionary Officer and Chair of the Board of Eliza

Corporation. As co-founder and former President of the company, Drane helped Eliza evolve from a pure technology to a key part of the engagement strategies at the nation's leading healthcare organizations. Her first-to-market ideas and design approaches result in higher consumer satisfaction, improved health and wellness measures and reduced healthcare spending. Drane's passion for engagement and authenticity is reflected in her mission-driven work. In October 2008, Drane co-founded Engage with Grace, a not-for-profit movement that has proven to be a safe place for individuals looking for information, support and guidance about end-of-life discussions. She is also co-founder of a non-profit, web-based movement called Seduce-Health that aims to reframe how the healthcare industry communicates with the people it serves by adding greater passion, joy and inspiration. Some of Drane's contributions include introducing the concept of "The Unmentionables" -- the idea that life context issues such as caregiving and financial stress have measurable impact on health, productivity and spending, and that the healthcare industry has a responsibility to address them. This notion of "The Unmentionables" has been named a top-five healthcare trend and the Vulnerability Index that Drane branded to assess and address these issues has now been deployed to tens of thousands of people. Drane is a leader who believes that big challeng-

es require big risks – as well as the humility to understand when something isn't working, and to learn from those experiences. She brings the full force of her experience, vision, and determination to address head-on the biggest challenges that we have as individuals, as an industry, and as a nation – becoming our healthiest, happiest, most successful selves. Drane holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Tufts University, where she graduated summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. She sits on the Board of Advisors of TEDMED, the Harvard Executive Sleep Council and is Vice Chair of the Board of Trustees for Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (a Harvard Teaching Hospital) in Boston, MA. Drane is a member of the Health Executive Leadership Network, Women Business Leaders of the U.S. Health Care Industry Foundation and is a trustee of several charitable trusts. Drane was named one of Disruptive Women in Health Care's Women to Watch in 2014, Boston Globe's 2013 Top 100 Women Leaders and the 2013 North of Boston Business Woman of the Year by the Daily Item. She also has been named to the Boston Business Journal's "40 Under 40" list and appears on the Healthspottr Future Health 100 list, which includes some of the most creative and influential people working in healthcare today. Bringing passion, humor, authenticity and inspiration to a global audience, Drane is one of the most sought-after speakers and has keynoted at

high-visibility industry events, including TEDMED, Health 2.0, Strata Rx, MedicineX and more.

Drucker Ernest



Ernest Drucker is Professor Emeritus, Mamalian School of Public Health at Columbia University, New York, USA. Ernest Drucker is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Family and Social Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center/ Albert Einstein College of Medicine; and Senior Research Associate and Scholar in Residence at John Jay College of Criminal Justice of The City University of NY. He is licensed as a Clinical Psychologist in NY State and conducts research in AIDS, drug policy, and prisons and is active in public health and human rights efforts in the US and abroad. For 25 years Dr. Drucker was Director of Public Health and Policy Research at Montefiore/Einstein, founding Director of Montefiore's 1000 patient drug treatment program until 1990; an NIH funded principal investigator since 1991 and author of over 100 peer reviewed scientific articles, texts, and book chapters. He was founding Associate Editor of The International Journal of Drug Policy; founder and Editor

in Chief (with John Booth Davies) of Addiction Research and Theory (1993- 2005); and is now founding Editor in Chief of Harm Reduction Journal. Dr. Drucker was a founder (in 1994) of the International Harm Reduction Association; founder and Chairman of the Board of Doctors of the World / USA (1993-1997). He has been a Fellow of the Lindesmith Center at the Open Society Institute, a senior Soros Justice Fellow since 2004, and is a 2010-2011 Senior Specialist in Global Health of the US/Australian Fulbright Program at the Law School of the University of New South Wales. His book, A Plague of Prisons: The Epidemiology of Mass Incarceration in America, was published by The New Press in Sept of 2011. Research Interest: Family and Social Medicine.

Duchesne Annie



Annie Duchesne, MScPH is recent graduate of McGill University's Masters of Science in Public Health program. Her interests include social justice, knowledge translation and the role of emerging technologies in public health messaging. Annie received

her Bachelors of Science (major journalism, major biology, minor music) from Concordia University. Following her graduation from Concordia, Annie took a year off to travel and gain work experience when she interned with Physicians For a Smoke-Free Canada where she worked on flavoured tobacco legislative loopholes. Annie also spent a semester as an intern with CPHA where she worked on the Frontline Health: Beyond Healthcare project. She is currently the research coordinator at Quebec's largest homeless shelter where she strives to increase knowledge about homelessness and improve organizational policies.

Duran Antonio



Through almost 20 years, Dr Antonio Duran has achieved a broad professional record as International Consultant collaborating with many international organizations. He has especially extended working relationships with WHO and the WB and has also worked for DfID, the EU and IDB and oth-

ers. Dr. Duran has gained particular expertise in working in and leading health system reform projects. His experience in Eastern European and Former Soviet Union Countries has provided him with particularly deep knowledge of Transition Countries. He has also worked in Latin America and Asia. He is currently working regularly in India, the Maldives, Bahrain and Poland. Dr. Duran regularly collaborates and holds an honorary appointment as Technical Adviser for the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies in Brussels. He is also visiting Lecturer at the Andalusian School of Public Health, in Granada, Spain, where he teaches Health Systems and International Health Policies and a regular lecturer on the same topics for the Management Centre in Innsbruck, Austria, as well as a frequent speaker at national and international forums. He has a broad range of publications on the above areas, the latest one being on *Governing Public Hospitals*. Antonio Duran also acts as CEO at *Técnicas de Salud*, a private consultancy company in the fields of Health Policies and Systems which holds a long-term partnership with private firms in the development of the health information systems.

Durie Mason



Mason Durie became an advocate for public health as a result of work in mental health. While never intending to work specifically in the public health field, his work in psychiatry led him to the realisation that health, particularly mental health, is a function of the environment in which people live. Raised in Feilding, Mason Durie attended Te Aute College then Otago University. After a two year internship at Palmerston North, he traveled to McGill University in Canada to do post-graduate study in psychiatry. Professor Durie says many of his ideas about people's health stem from his time as part of a community psychiatry team, when he realised health is closely related to the environments and experiences people have at home and in their communities and with their people. He discovered only later this was in fact a public health approach and it is the one he brought back to New Zealand to incorporate into his 20 years of psychiatric practice. The public health model was further fuelled by his

growing interest in Maori health and especially the philosophies inherent in the Maori development approach where autonomy, integrated social, cultural and economic development were emphasised. In 1988 he began work on the Lange government's Royal Commission on Social Policy. One of his most-quoted contributions to the field is the concept of *Whare Tapu Wha*, which is his model of the Maori understanding of health. In the model, there are four dimensions to health: *taha tinana* (physical wellbeing), *taha hinengaro* (mental and emotional wellbeing), *taha whanau* (social well-being) and *taha wairua* (spiritual wellbeing). Each of these four dimensions of *hauora* influences and supports the others - a classic public health approach! In 1998, he arrived at Massey University to head up the new Department of Maori Studies and today holds the positions of Professor of Maori Research and Development as well as the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Maori). In *te ao Maori*, the Maori world, Mason Durie has also contributed to the National Health Committee, the Mental Health Foundation, the Mental Health Commission and the Health Research Council. From Massey, he has launched a raft of projects which are building up an unprecedented amount of empirical data about Maori life and society.

Dyakova Mariana



Mariana Dyakova, MD, MPH, PhD, FFPH(UK) is presently a consultant in public health medicine and deputy director (international lead) for Policy, Research and International Development Directorate in Public Health Wales. Mariana is leading the Welsh International Health Co-ordination Centre and continues her academic role as an honorary clinical lecturer at the University of Warwick. Her research and applied interests are in the areas of European health policy; evidence translation and implementation into policy and practice; sustainable development and health; cardiovascular risk assessment and prevention; multimorbidity and integrated care; public health communication and media. Originally from Bulgaria (born 1978), Mariana gained her academic, policy and practical experience across Europe. She has a medical degree from the Medical University of Sofia and started her academic career in the Faculty of Public Health in Sofia where she gained her MPH and PhD. Her postgraduate training contin-

ued in Germany, the Netherlands and the UK. She was actively involved into public health capacity building in South Eastern Europe and a variety of European health projects. From 2010 Mariana has been working for the University of Warwick, Public Health England, the National Health Service (NHS) and the local government in the UK. She also took a position as a Technical Officer for policy and governance for health and wellbeing in the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen (2013/14). Along the course of her work, Mariana has been actively involved in the Forum for Public Health in South Eastern Europe, ASPHER, EUPHA, EHMA, the WHO Healthy Cities and Regions for Health Network, EuroHealthNet and the European Health Forum Gastein.

Dzumhur Mirjana



Mirjana Dzumhur, MD, PhD (Budapest, 1923 - London, 2011), was professor of Social medicine at University of Sarajevo. Her whole work life she spent at

the Medical Faculty in Sarajevo, where she came immediately after the graduation at the Medical Faculty in Belgrade in 1953. She passed all phases of elections in the academic titles from assistant to which position she was elected 1956, then assistant professor in 1966, an associate professor in 1973 and the professorship in 1979. She specialized in pediatrics at the Pediatric Clinic in Sarajevo, and become specialist in 1957. Doctoral thesis on "physical deficiency in children in B&H" defended at the Faculty of Medicine in Sarajevo 1966, and for these two areas have opted professor Mirjana Dzumhur that all her working academic life devote to the pediatric welfare, where she gained reputation in Yugoslavia and worldwide, and leading significant research projects in this field, then by the team with a golden generation of professionals in hygiene and social medicine in Sarajevo and the former Yugoslavia. She belonged to pre-war professors and lecturers on this subject, which Sarajevo School of Social medicine and health care organizations promote at the Yugoslav and world level. Professor Dzumhur rose many generations of undergraduate and postgraduate students at the Medical School. She taught students of medicine, dentistry and other medical schools in Sarajevo in subjects of hygiene, social medicine and health education. She led many research projects, among them are the most important in the area of re-

search in deficiency among pre-school and school children and youth, family planning, research the incidence of cervical cancer in women, research of respiratory organs chronic diseases, from which results the professor Mirjana Dzumhur has published over 100 scientific and professional articles in national and international journals and conference proceedings from congresses of social medicine and pediatrics. She was also the author or coauthor of four university textbooks. She was during several occasions on professional training abroad (outside of Yugoslavia), mostly in UK. One time she performed the function of the Dean of the Higher Medical School in Sarajevo. She was a member of several scientific and professional associations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and former Yugoslavia. She has won several awards, plaques and medals. For dedicated and respected scientific research she received in 1981 the prestigious award "Veselin Maslesa".