78th FIP World Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Experience report

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Introduction

Program

Submission



The International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) is the global body representing pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences.



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78th FIP World Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences

- 6 September 2018 Glasgow, UI

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Pharmacy: Transforming outcomes!





- Founded in 1912, FIP is a non-governmental organisation with its head office in the Netherlands.
- FIP is recognised as the leader of pharmacy at a global level.
- FIP has eight pharmacy practice sections and nine special interest groups (SIGs), to develop projects and initiatives.
- It continue to expand our presence, within pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences, and influence through partnerships with some of the world's leading health, policymaking, education and science institutions.

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Four main subtopics

• The subtopics reflect the broad overarching theme of excellence and innovation in clinical practice, research and education to transform patient outcomes within global populations and health systems.

Topic A From bench to bedside: Advancing pharmaceutical care

 Topic A focuses on new technologies and approaches to achieve individualised therapy. Advancements in drug discovery, formulation, compounding, delivery systems and mathematical modelling can be used to translate such innovations into better outcomes in populations and individual patients.

Topic B Partners in health

 Topic B recognises that pharmacists and pharmaceutical scientists cannot operate in a vacuum if the goal is to transform patient outcomes. New collaborative practices, research and educational models are needed among traditional health care professionals, but also must be expanded to include members.

Topic C Empowered for health

 The main emphasis of topic C is training and leadership development of the current and next generation of pharmacy and pharmaceutical science practitioners. The transformation of patient outcomes can only be achieved with a strong pharmaceutical care workforce empowered to develop and implement the latest advancements in pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences. Topic D Targeting special interests

• Topic D will target special interests in the different fields of pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences.

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What is an abstract?

- An abstract is a short statement that gives the reader a comprehensive yet concise understanding of your work.
- Your work could be research, such as a study or clinical trial, or a new or unique service, programme, theory or resource.
- It should tell readers what you are going to present and interest them in learning more about your work.

Abstract content and structure

- Your abstract should contain information under the following **subheadings**:
- Title
- Purpose
- Method
- Results
- Conclusion

Twelve tips

- 1. Be clear on what aspect of your work you want to present.
- 2. Have a look at abstracts from last year's FIP congress to get a feel for tone and style.
- 3. Avoid any play on words in the title and option for simple sentence construction.
- 4. Keep language correct, simple, clear, professional and, where needed, scientific.
- 5. Include key words for your area of work so that content can be determined easily
- 6. Avoid abbreviations.

Twelve tips

- 7. Delete as many unnecessary words and sentences as possible.
- 8. If you need help with your writing ask supervisors and colleagues.
- 9. Check that your conclusions can be confirmed by the findings of your study.
- 10. Ask someone else to read it and to tell you what your work was about.
- 11. Proof read your abstract several times.
- 12. Understand what the reviewer will be looking for.



Medical technology has developed very rapidly and many diseases are well controlled. However, some diseases still cause high mortality rates. Such as Arrhythmia. It is a problem of the rhythm or rate of the heartbeat which may not be able to deliver enough blood to the body. Ischemia can damage the brain, heart and other organs. Therefore, how to effectively prevent arrhythmia is worthy of study.

Purpose

The main purpose of the study was to investigate the association between statin and arrhythmia. The use of statin in patients with hyperlipidemia can reduce the incidence and mortality of arrhythmias is a subject worthy of discussion, from the application of research results to improve drug safety, reduce hospitalization costs and overall expenditures.

Method

Taiwan's National Health Insurance database for 2010 were analyzed to study the correlation between statin and arrhythmia. It was performed on patients without arrhythmia since 2004. The 6 statins were atorvastatin, rosuvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin and simvastatin, were tracked from January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2013. Cox proportional hazard model and Kaplan-Meier survival curve were used to calculate between statins and new onset arrhythmia.

Results and discussion

A total of 29,003 patients were included in this study (Table 1), of whom 4,434 were arrhythmic. There were 1,761 people with statin and 2,673 without statin. A torvastatin after adjustment for gender and comorbidity(Figure 1), HR (hazard ratio) = 0.800, 95% CI (confidence interval) = 0.719-0.890, P < 0.0001, (Figure 2). Rosuvastatin after adjustment for gender and comorbidity, HR= 0,785, 95% CI = 0.692-0.891, P=0.0002, (Figure 3). Fluvastatin after adjustment for gender and comorbidity, HR= 0.739, 95% CI=0.612-0.894, P=0.0018, (Figure 4). They can reduce the incidence of arrhythmias.



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- 1. Actively participate in international academic conferences.
- 2. Good ideas can be realized through research.
- 3. Publish to let the world know the value of Taiwanese pharmacists.









Thank you for your attention.