

Iranian Cohort Consortium: International Collaborations Workshop

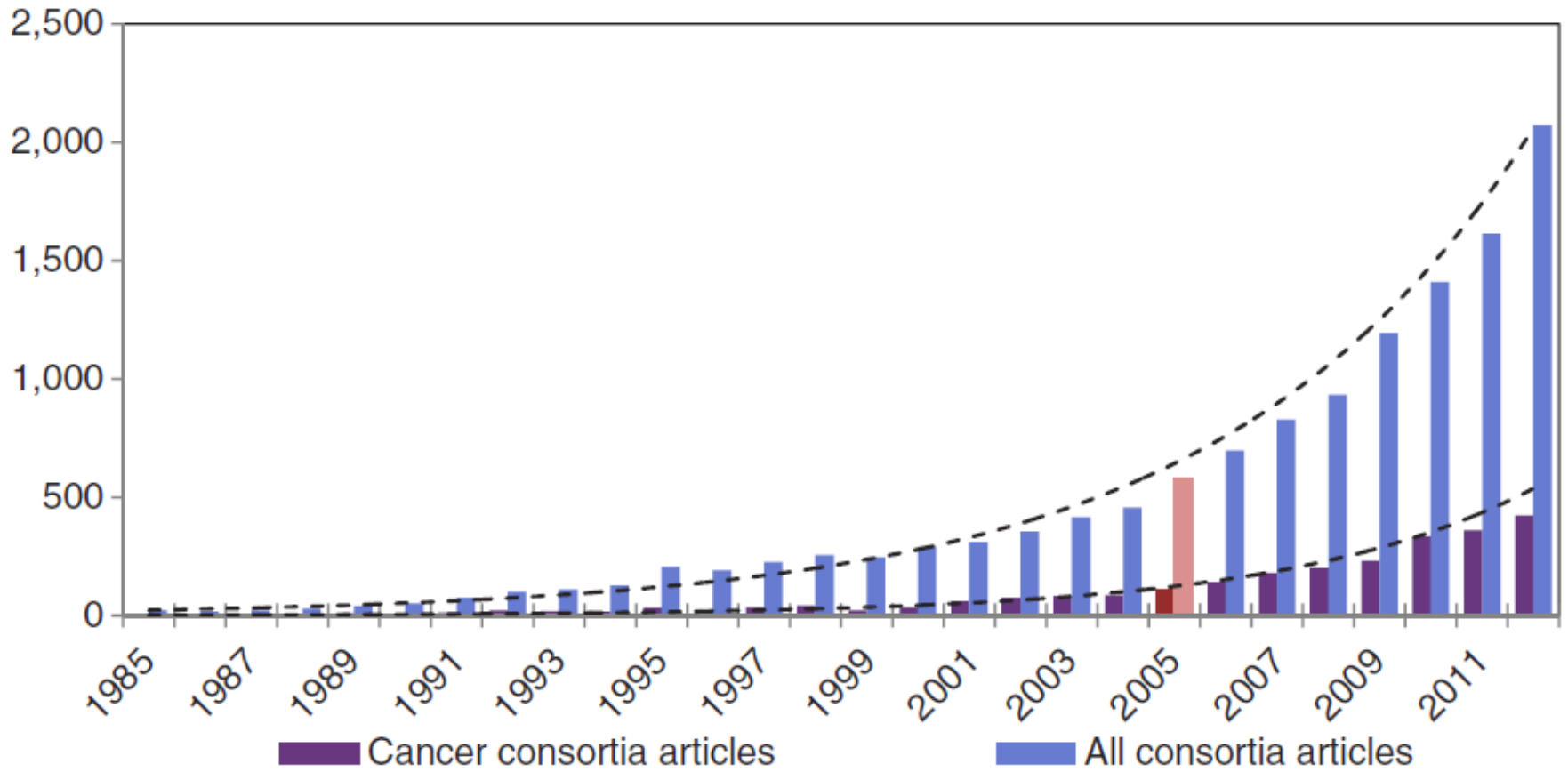
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International collaborations: who needs them?





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Volume 387, No. 10026, p1377-1396, 2 April 2016

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Articles

Trends in adult body-mass index in 200 countries from 1975 to 2014: a pooled analysis of 1698 population-based measurement studies with 19·2 million participants

NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC)[†]

[†] NCD Risk Factor Collaboration members are listed at the end of the paper

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DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)30054-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)30054-X) | CrossMark

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COMMENT

A fatter, healthier but more unequal world

Participating Cohorts

– List of participating cohorts

Countries and Areas	Cohort Name
Bangladesh	Health Effects for Arsenic Longitudinal Study Bangladesh (HEALS)
China	China Hypertension Survey Epidemiology Follow-up Study (CHEFS)
China	Linxian General Population Trial Cohort
China	Shanghai Cohort Study (SCS)
China	Shanghai Men's Health Study (SMHS)
China	Shanghai Women's Health Study (SWHS)
India	Mumbai Cohort Study
India	Trivandrum Oral Cancer Screening Trial
Iran	Golestan Cohort Study
Japan	Japan Public Health Center-based prospective Study (JPHC Study)
Japan	Japan Collaborative Cohort Study (JACC)
Japan	3 Prefecture Aichi
Japan	Miyagi Cohort
Japan	3 Prefecture Miyagi
Japan	Ohsaki National Health Insurance Cohort Study
Japan	Life Span Study Cohort
Japan	Ibaraki Prefectural Health Study
Japan	Takayama Study
Korea	Korean Multi-center Cancer Cohort Study (KMCC)
Korea	The Health Examinees' study

PRECISION MEDICINE INITIATIVE® COHORT PROGRAM



WHAT IS IT?

Precision medicine is a groundbreaking approach to disease prevention and treatment based on people's individual differences in environment, genes and lifestyle.

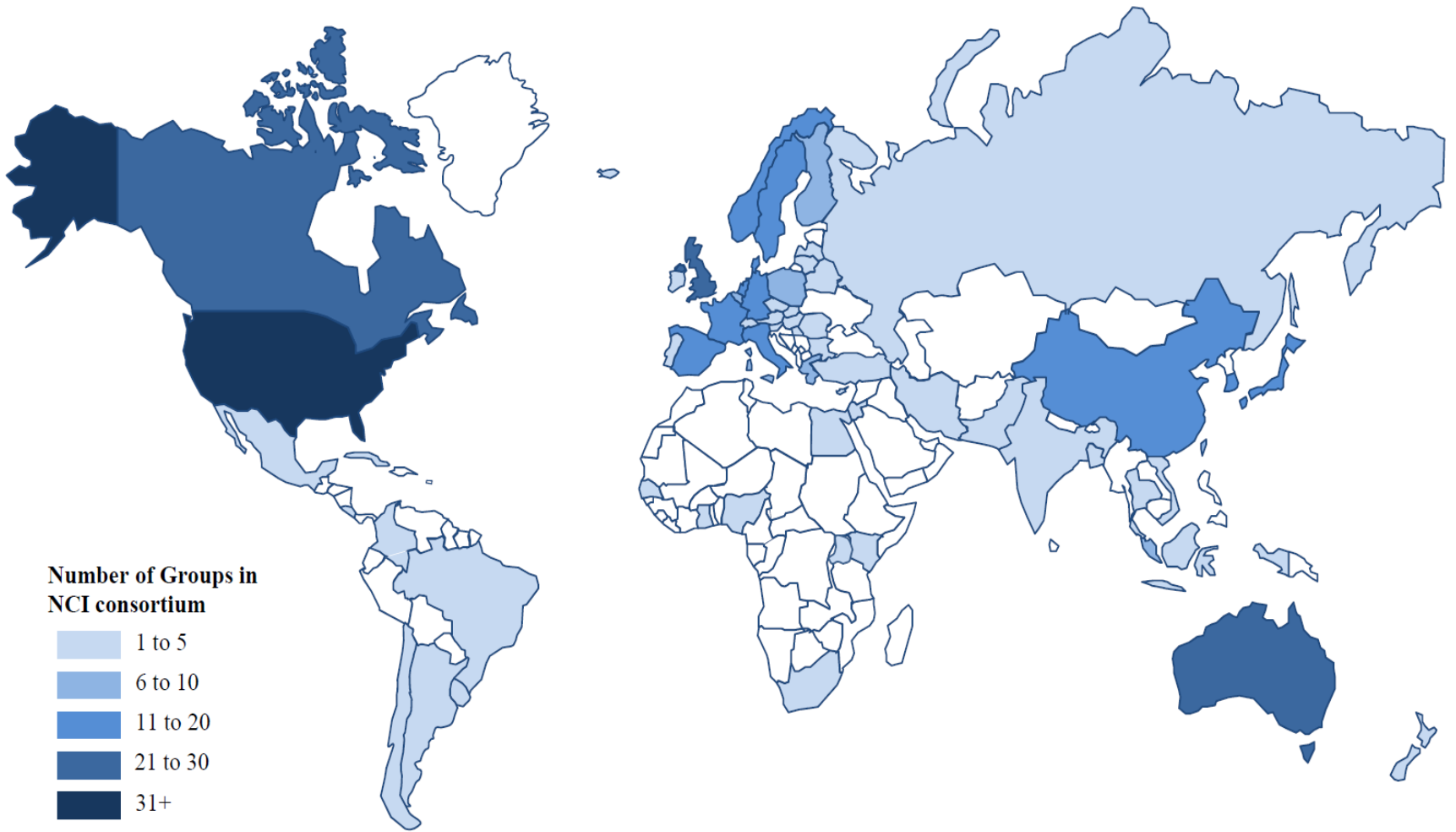
The Precision Medicine Initiative® Cohort Program will lay the foundation for using this approach in **clinical practice**.

WHAT ARE THE GOALS?

Engage a group of **1 million or more U.S. research participants** who will share biological samples, genetic data and diet/lifestyle information, all linked to their electronic health records. This data will allow researchers to develop more precise treatments for **many diseases and conditions**.

Pioneer a new model of research that emphasizes **engaged research participants, responsible data sharing and privacy protection**.





Outline

- Introduction: Arash Etemadi
- A History of Success in the Face of challenges for Iranian Scientists: Reza Malekzadeh
- Opportunities for cohorts to use external data bases: Kazem Zendehtdel
- Break-out group discussions (45 minutes)
- Groups reports and wrap-up (50 minutes; 10 minutes each group)

Group work

Group number	Topic	Group coordinator
1	Goals and policies	Arash Etemadi
2	Special Challenges for Iranian Cohorts	Farshad Farzadfar/ Kazem Zendehtdel
3	Ethical Considerations	Kiarash Aramesh
4	Funding and financial sources	Vandad Sharifi/ Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar
5	Action plan and practical steps	Reza Malekzadeh/ Bita Mesgarpour

Special guest: Dr Somnath Patterji



World Health Organization

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WHO Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE)



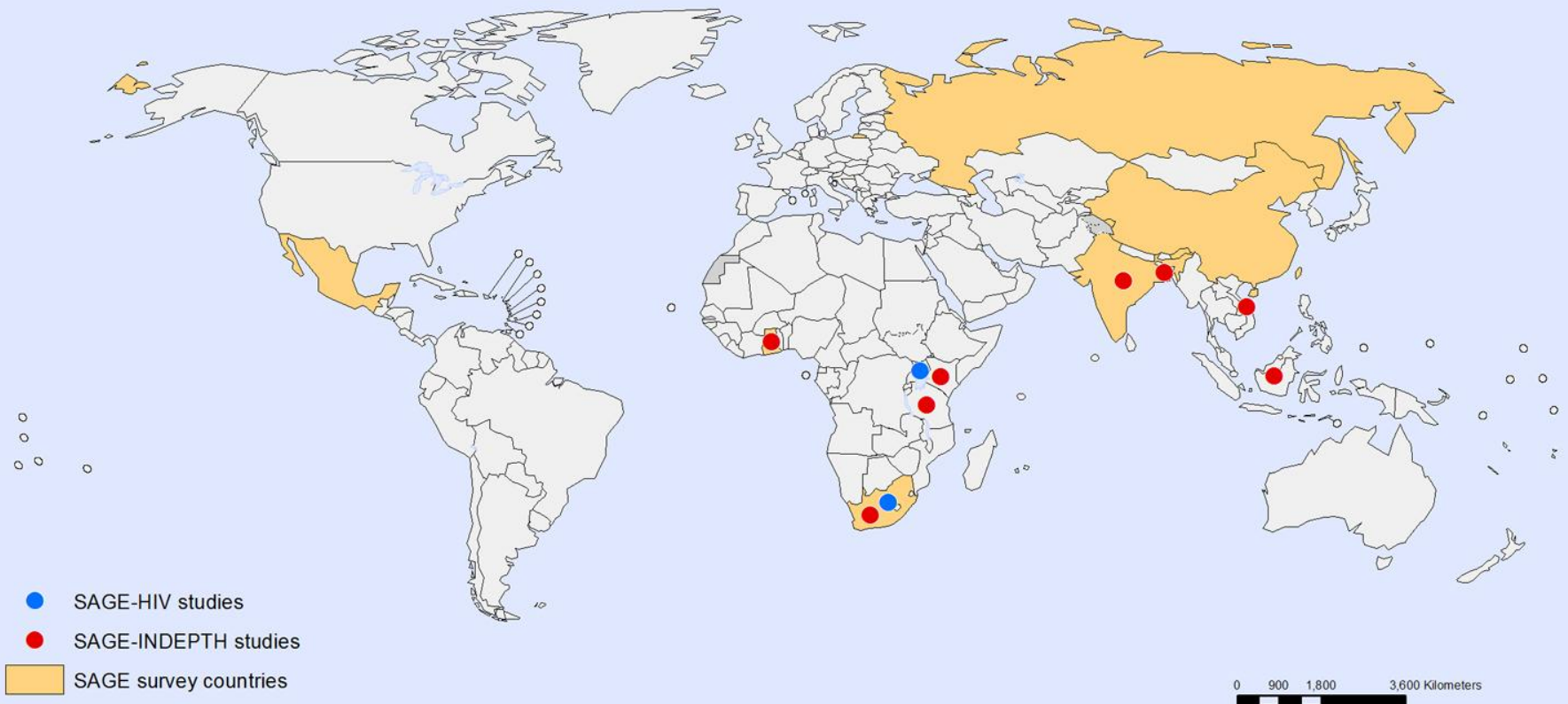
WHO's SAGE is a longitudinal study collecting data on adults aged 50 years and older, plus a smaller comparison sample of adults aged 18–49 years, from nationally representative samples in China, Ghana, India, Mexico, Russian Federation and South Africa. The map here also indicates, with dots, other country research collaborations and SAGE sub-studies. SAGE is supported by the US National Institute on Aging, Division of Behavioral and Social Research and national governments. WHO provides salary and in-kind support.

↓ View full size map
jpg, 630kb

– Access SAGE Data Archive



WHO Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE) collaborating countries



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
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