



Health: science advice in short and long term challenges

Parallel Session 1.3

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Overview

- Give the view of the medical academies on the main health challenges requiring scientific advice.
- How can scientific advice best contribute to tackling them?
- UK Academy perspective; European network of Academies – FEAM

Overview

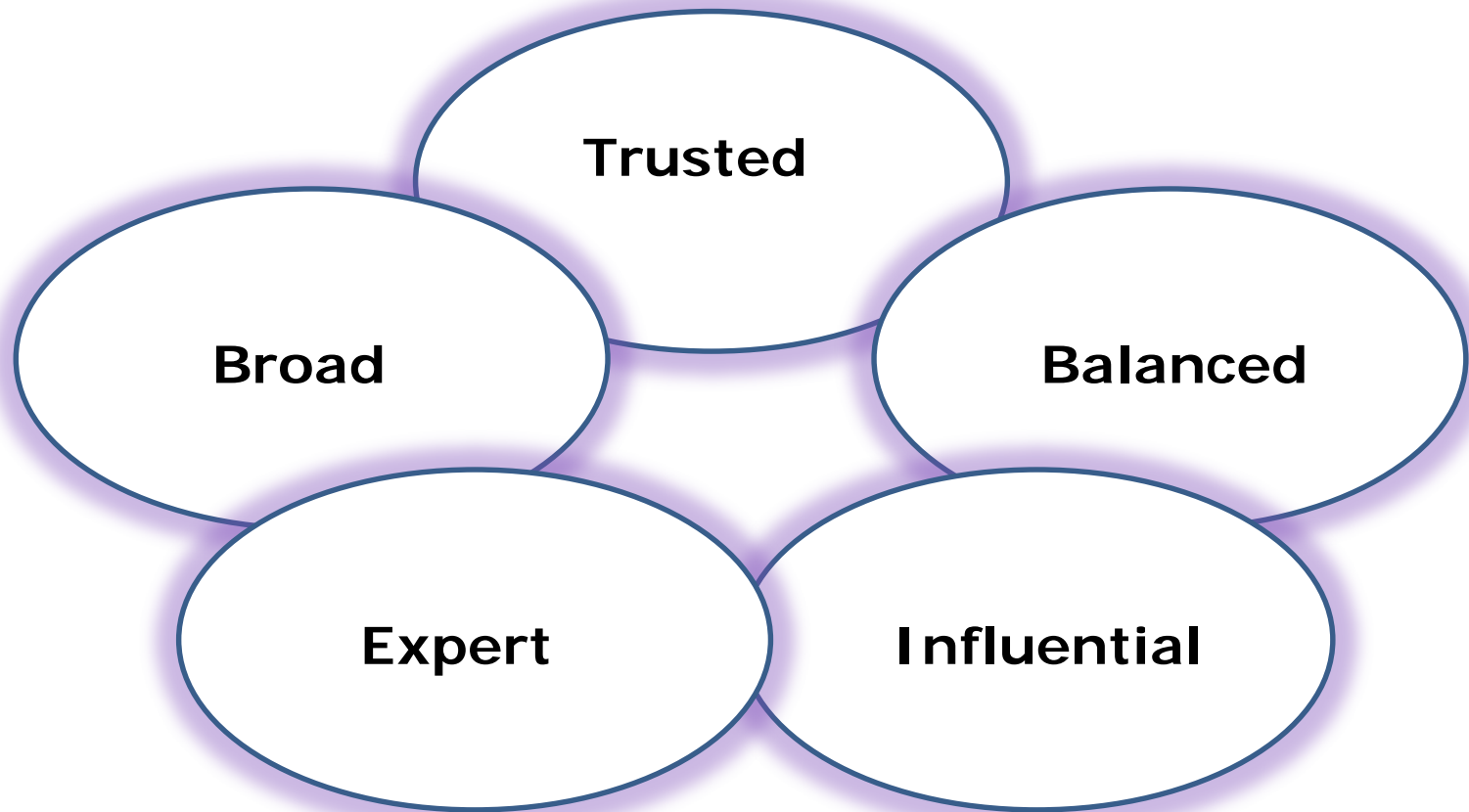
1. Why are medical academies important in this space?
2. What are our roles in short- and long-term health challenges?
3. AMS perspective on main health challenges
4. Priorities for generating and landing scientific advice

1. Why are the medical academies important in this space?

- **Elected Fellowships** - the best researchers and scholars, national/international resource of expertise
- Fellows serve as individuals – able to engage in a **national/international agenda**
- **Independent** (commercial, political, ideological) and **evidence-based**
- **Convening power** – cross disciplinary and cross sector, including patients and publics



1. Why are the medical academies important in this space?



Federation of European Academies of Medicine

- Work at a national level is insufficient
- 18 National Academies; >5000 top biomedical and health scientists in Europe
- Secretariat in Palace des Academies, Brussels since 1993.
- Cooperation with five other European and global academy networks.
- 'To provide independent scientific advice to the EU on human and animal medicine, biomedical research, education and health priorities'



2. What are roles of academies in short- and long-term health challenges?

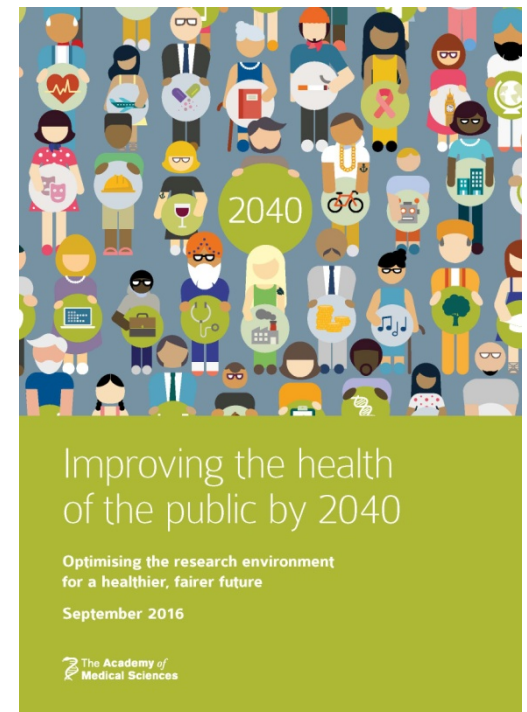
- Convening expertise/perspectives, reviewing evidence, reaching consensus – challenging and time-consuming
- Consultative approach with transparent governance – great when time and space available.
- Best on longer-term health challenges - re-orientating research and healthcare priorities/ investment; anticipating regulatory, ethical, societal implications.

2. What are roles of academies in short- and long-term health challenges?

- Policy-makers can turn to individual trusted advisers when in crisis/response mode; advantage to less public exposure as policy developed.
- Don't wait to be asked!
- We can be quick when threat to medical research (Data Protection Regulation; Clinical Trials Regulation. In UK – human tissue, embryo and stem cell research).

3. AMS perspective on main health challenges

- Securing and improving health of the public as a whole
- Realising opportunities in preventative medicine; understanding health beliefs and behaviours
- Getting precision medicine into clinical pathways
- New directions in mental health
- Genome editing



3. AMS perspective on main health challenges

- All health problems are global health problems
- UK Fleming Fund, Ross Fund, Global Challenges Research Fund
- Pandemic influenza preparedness
- AMR and emerging infections
- Multi-morbidity in research and healthcare
- Driving healthcare innovation with more value, less cost
- Obesity



3. AMS perspective on main health challenges

- Use of personal data in research and healthcare
- Shaping dialogues around preventative health
- Ensuring next generation of clinical researchers
- Fostering team science
- Improving research reproducibility and robustness



4. Priorities for generating and landing scientific advice

- Picking the right champion/chair
- Consultation; genuine deliberative dialogue between researchers, patients, publics, policy-makers.
- Cultivating relationships in advance
- Crowd-funding – buy in
- Meetings, meetings, meetings.

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4. Priorities for generating and landing scientific advice

- 'Unionising' biomedical and health research leadership
- Connecting with the diaspora
- Developing the next generation of policy-engaged researchers.