

Curriculum Vitae

Rodolfo Paoletti, MD, Ph.D.

Rodolfo Paoletti, born in Milan in 1931, received the degree of Medical Doctor at the University of Milan with the highest honours. He has also received the honorary degree in Medicine of the Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm (Sweden), University of Montpellier (France) and University of Gdansk (Poland), and the honorary degree in Pharmacy at the University of Urbino (Italy) and Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry the University of Buenos Aires (Argentina).

Assistant and Associate Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Milan, was nominated Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Cagliari (Italy), School of Medicine (1967-1970). In 1970 Prof. Paoletti became Chairman and Professor of Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy, at the newly established School of Pharmacy at the University of Milan where he has been Director of the Department of Pharmacological Sciences (1970-2003).

Prof. Paoletti serves as Dean of the School of Pharmacy (1982 – 2000) and was re-elected 2003 - 2006.

He is President of the Giovanni Lorenzini Medical Foundation (Milan and Houston), the Italian Heart Foundation, the Italian Society of Pharmaceutical Sciences (since 1990), the Nutrition Foundation of Italy (since 1976), and of the Ronzoni Foundation for Chemistry and Biochemistry.

He has represented the Italian government in the NATO Science Council for over 10 years, and has served as President of the Italian Society of Pharmacology (1986-1990), Founder and President of the European Society of Pharmacology (1997-2000), President of the Italian Society of Toxicology (1996-2000), and President of the International Society of Atherosclerosis (1997-2000).

He has also been a member of the CUF (Commissione Unica del Farmaco) – Italian Unified Drug Committee (1994-1999). Additionally, he is a member of the Committee for the Evaluation of Research Projects of the European Commission (VI Programme, 2002-2005).

He is the editor of 30 international journals and volume series and is the author of 300 scientific papers, and over 50 books on lipid metabolism and atherosclerosis, prostaglandins and inflammation, food and environmental toxicology, and drugs affecting lipid metabolism.

Some of the most significant scientific results obtained by Prof. Paoletti and his group are the discovery of Apo AImilano, the most potent drug available for the removal of cholesterol from human arterial plaques and the introduction of ultrasound methods for the measurement of arterial intima media thickness (IMT, 1996). More recently, the same group has studied the pleiotropic effect (non lipid lowering effects) of statins and has started the international programme IMPROVE of the European Commission.

As member of EUEPS Council (European Federation of Pharmaceutical Sciences), Prof. Paoletti has stimulated the collaboration between pharmaceutical experts and cardiovascular scientists.

In 2005 he has been nominated Honorary Member of the Italian Society of Pharmacology and of the Rotary Club (Milano).

In 2006 he has been nominated Consultant for the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Albania for drug approval.

Since 2006 Prof. Paoletti has been nominated Dean of the School of Pharmacy in Tirana (Albania).

Professor Emeritus of Pharmacology March 2007.

Since 2008 Professor Paoletti has been nominated member of the National Committee of Food Safety of the Ministry of Health.

Scientific Session on:
**INTEGRATION OF GENDER MEDICINE
IN THE CLINICAL PRACTICE**
Saturday, November 7th, 2009
Berlin – Germany

**INTEGRATION OF GENDER MEDICINE
IN THE CLINICAL PRACTICE:
INTRODUCTION**

Rodolfo Paoletti

Emeritus of Pharmacology,
University of Milan;
President, Fondazione Giovanni Lorenzini
Medical Science Foundation
(Milan, Italy - Houston, TX, USA),
and President of the European
and Italian Societies of Gender Health and Medicine



Since centuries the physicians are facing the gender differences in the pathophysiology of diseases. However, the approach to diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of patients is not always taking into consideration the mentioned differences. In 1988 the World Health Organization has issued a **"gender challenge"** to nations and international organizations, a call for: a better appreciation of risk factors involving women's health; the development of preventive strategies to lessen the impact of diseases that disproportionately plague older women (e.g., coronary heart disease, osteoporosis, and dementia); and an increased emphasis on understanding why men die sooner than women. (*World Health Organization, 1998, The World Health Report 1998, Geneva*). The call issued by WHO has in fact driven the interest in many countries to gender medicine. It was a bitter surprise for many scholars to discover that the lack of attention to gender differences was generating disequities, pejorative for women than men. To repair those disequities the gender medicine culture took a sort of necessary bias in favor of a larger focus on the women issues. Precise explanations of the gender differences in life expectancy still elude scientists because of the apparent complex interplay of biological, social, and behavioural conditions. In order to win this exciting new battle for better health, the scientific community needs to develop a **multidisciplinary** approach integrating different competences and players such as physicians, researchers and experts in economics, clinical governance, communications, regulatory issues, health organization, education and training, and many sectors of industry. Further on, the gender medicine culture must enter in the daily practice of physicians who are expecting to be helped in transferring to the single patients the indication of the guidelines (if they exist) and of the large clinical studies. The session that the **European Society of Gender Health and Medicine** is proposing today is aimed to contribute to transfer in the practice the gender knowledge that, in a sort of rainbow, is going from basic research through clinical practice to therapeutic approach.