Australia’s premier tourist region, including the Great Barrier Reef, Whitsunday Islands and magnificent rainforests.

Venue
The venue for the Congress is the award-winning Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre, which is a spectacular centre at South Bank Parklands, Brisbane – the cultural precinct of one of the world’s most desirable meeting destinations. Brisbane is the gateway to Australia’s premier tourist destinations, including Great Barrier Reef, Cape York and the Daintree.

1-6 August 2004

Hosted by the Australasian Society of Clinical and Experimental Pharmacologists and Toxicologists (ASCEPT), CPT2004 will present the cutting edge of clinical pharmacology and therapeutics. It is being held in Brisbane – one of the world’s leading, most accessible and hospitable convention destinations, and the gateway to

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There is still time to register for The 8th World Congress on Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics. Please visit the congress website at www.cpt2004.com for online registration and hotel reservations.
IUPHAR Directory is Now Online

The IUPHAR Directory is now completely online. The directory is to be found on the IUPHAR webpage at www.iuphar.org, under "Publications". The document is in the Adobe PDF format, the file format most widely used by personal computer operating systems. You will need the free Adobe Reader to access the directory; it can be found on the Adobe website at www.adobe.com, and at many other software download sites.

The Directory pages have been set up to print easily on 8.5 x 11 or A4 sizes of paper, with margins for punching or binding. There is one complete file, for those who wish to print the entire directory. The individual files for each section, committee and member society will be more convenient for online use. You can also save the Directory to your hard drive (just don't forget to update it occasionally).

The biggest advantage of an online directory is that the information can be updated continually, resulting in more efficient and reliable communication. Additionally, the money saved by not printing a directory every year can be put toward scientific endeavors and fulfilling IUPHAR's objectives for the benefit of pharmacologists around the world.

While we do our best to keep all member information current, we can always use your help. Please send any updates and corrections to admin@iuphar.org.
PEOPLE

A belated welcome to Prof. Anthony Davenport, who joined NC-IUPHAR in 2003, to replace Dr. Theresa Branchek, who reluctantly resigned due to increased professional responsibilities. Prof. Davenport is at the University of Cambridge, where he is Director of Studies in Preclinical Medicine and Pharmacology, St Catharine's College and Director of the British Heart Foundation Human Cardiovascular Receptor Research Group. His research involves novel orphan receptor systems in human cardiovascular disease, and functional imaging of receptors by positron emission tomography.

Prof. Philippe Amouyel has agreed to chair the IUPHAR Section on Pharmacogenomics and Pharmacogenetic. Prof. Amouyel is the Director of the Pasteur Institute of Lille, Director of the Lille-Genome Centre, and a professor of Epidemiology and Public Health at the University Hospital of Lille, France.

Prof. Colin Dollery of GlaxoSmithKline has decided to step down as Chair of the Database Committee of NC-IUPHAR and will be replaced by Prof. Anthony Harmar of the University of Edinburgh.

Prof. Folke Sjöqvist will be handing over his chairmanship of the Clinical Division of IUPHAR this summer in Brisbane, when new leaders will be elected.

MEMBERS

The South African Pharmacology Society (SAPS) has a new website. You can access it at www.sapharmacol.co.za or from the "About IUPHAR: Members" page of the IUPHAR website at www.iuphar.org.

RESEARCH

The most recent IUPHAR paper published is:
Prof. Folke Sjöqvist, born 1933, is professor emeritus of clinical Pharmacology at the Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden. He has been actively involved in IUPHAR since its first world congress in Stockholm, 1971. He has served two terms as chairman of the clinical division, most recently between 1996 and 2004. Folke Sjöqvist received his MD in 1959 and his PhD in pharmacology in 1962 both at the Karolinska Institutet. His training in clinical pharmacology includes one year at NIH, Bethesda, Maryland with the legendary BB Brodie and one year at Johns Hopkins Medical School with Lou Lasagna. In 1970 he became the first Scandinavian professor in clinical pharmacology. At the Karolinska Institutet he has served in several steering committees and in the Nobel price committee.

Prof Sjöqvist's recent research has focused on drug metabolism, in particular, pharmacogenetic aspects and on drug utilization research and rational use of drugs. Among his many awards are the Anders Jahre junior price in medicine, University of Oslo, 1971, the Anna Monica award for research on depression, University of Basel, 1971 and the Oscar B Hunter Memorial Award in Therapeutics from the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, in 1996. His research findings include identification of the cholinergic cell bodies of the sweat secretory neurons in sympathetic ganglia, the discovery of noradrenergic nerve terminals in sympathetic ganglia, the genetic control of the metabolism of antidepressants as well as contributions to the theory and practice of therapeutic drug monitoring.

Prof Sjöqvist's contributions to clinical pharmacology have rendered him honorary doctorates at the University of France Comté, France, University of Turku, Finland, University of Newcastle, England, University of Tartu, Estonia and University of Southern Denmark. During his tenure in IUPHAR, Folke Sjöqvist has emphasized the importance of open and generous collaboration between basic and clinical pharmacology. The Division of Clinical Pharmacology has been successful in changing the name of IUPHAR to the International Union of Basic and Clinical pharmacology. During his chairmanship the clinical division has put much more emphasis on all aspects of rational drug use and increased its collaboration with health care authorities.

Dr. Patrick du Souich obtained an MD in 1968, the Boards in Internal Medicine in 1972 and a PhD in Pharmacology in 1976, both from the Universidad Autónoma of Barcelona. He trained as a postdoctoral fellow with Merck Sharp and Dohme International Fellowship in Clinical Pharmacology at the Division of Clinical Pharmacology of the University of Texas.
Moreover, he has occupied the position of Secretary of the Clinical Division of the International Union of Pharmacologists (IUPHAR) from 1992 to 2000, and since 2000, he is the Vice-chairman of the Clinical Division IUPHAR. He has served in the International Advisory Committees for the 7th and 8th World Congress in Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Currently, he is a member of the National Organizing Committee, chair of the Scientific Program Committee, for the 9th World Congress in Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics to be held in Québec in 2008.

Prof. Sergio Henrique Ferreira was born in October 1934 in Franca, Brazil. He received his Medical Degree in 1961 and his Ph.D. in Pharmacology in 1964 at the University of São Paulo.

Highlights of Prof Ferreira's academic career were as a full professor of the Department of Pharmacology at the School of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto from 1968-2000, a visiting professor at the Department of Pharmacology of the Royal College of Surgeons, UK, from 1970-1973 and a Section Leader, Prostaglandin Research Group, at the Welcome Research Lab., UK 1973-1975.

Dr du Souich's clinical research is focused in pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics. The fundamental research conducted in his laboratory aims to understand how diseases modulate activity and expression of the isoforms of the cytochrome P450. In addition, his laboratory is interested in the pathophysiological role of the several enzymes of the cytochrome P450. For instance, he has described that several isoforms of the cytochrome P450 metabolize serotonin, a reaction that generates hydroxylamine and nitric oxide.

Dr du Souich is associate editor of several international journals, among them the British Journal of Pharmacology. Dr. du Souich has served as President of the Canadian Society for Clinical Pharmacology from 1988-1990. In addition, he served as Vice-President of the Inter-American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (1990-1992).
The Turkish Pharmacological Society was founded in 1966 by the faculty members of all three medical schools (Ankara University, Istanbul University, and Ege University), a veterinary school (Ankara University), and a research institute, Refik Saydam Hıfzıssıhha Enstitüsü, and two members representing the Turkish pharmaceutical industry. The establishment was announced on 16 November 1966 to the government authorities.

The first meeting was held on 14 December 1966, where an executive committee was appointed and Prof. Pükrü Kaymakçalan became the first president. Initially, the society met at Prof. Kaymakçalan’s and then at Prof. Öðuz Kayaalp’s own houses. The Turkish Council of Ministers approved this establishment and assigned the Pharmacological Society to be an association dealing with public interest on 8 May 1970. Thereafter, the headquarters were moved to the Department of Pharmacology of either Ankara or Hacettepe University. The word “Turkish” was included in the name on 15 November 1975. The society joined the Federation of European Pharmacological Societies (EPHAR) in 1990.

Because of its geographical location, Turkey has been a crossroads throughout history, and is the birthplace of many great civilizations. It has also been important as a center of commerce because of its land connections to three continents and the sea surrounding it on three sides. The country is unique in that 97% of it is in Asia and 3% is in Europe.

The Asian side is known as Anatolia and the European side, Thrace. The two are separated by the Dardanelles (Canakkale) and by Bosphorus Straights in Istanbul. Turkey is bordered on the north by the Black Sea, to the west by the Aegean, to the northwest by the Sea of Marmara and to the south by the Mediterranean.

The first Turkish national pharmacology congress was held in 1973. Since 1974, the society organizes scientific meetings biannually, and publishes the abstracts regularly. The most recent of these congresses, 17th National Congress of Pharmacology, was a joint meeting of the Turkish and Dutch Pharmacological Societies in Antalya, Turkey in 2003.

In 1976, the society started organizing additional symposia on specific topics. Also, the society meets for an annual educational symposium. Since 1993, there has been a tradition to meet in February or March of every year to honor former pharmacologists. The main objective of these meetings is to improve scientific and professional face-to-face interaction between the senior and rather junior members of the society. The meetings are named after one senior Turkish pharmacologist who is retiring or who has already passed away.

Between 1983 and 1988, the society published its first journal, "Turkish Pharmacology and Clinical Research". The necessity to publish
scientific work in journals that are accessible to the entire scientific community lead to discontinuation of this publication.

The Bulletin of Turkish Pharmacological Society is the occupational publication of the society. The bulletin was published every two months between May 1990 and April 2002. It is published every three months since April 2002. The Society has 25 symposium or seminar books published to date.

The Turkish Pharmacological Society has more than 550 members who have mainly medical and pharmaceutical university education. There have been 25 business meetings since 1966.

Prof. Dr. A. Tanju Özçelikay, Secretary General - TPS

Editor's Note: For complete address information for TPS, please see the new online IUPHAR Directory at www.iuphar.org.
The first IUPHAR sponsored Workshop on Clinical Pharmacology in Arab Countries was held in the Conference Centre of the recently inaugurated Bibliotheca Alexandrina, which was built to commemorate the ancient Library of Alexandria, originally founded by Alexander the Great, in Alexandria, Egypt. In this historic and prestigious setting, and within the framework of the 31st Annual Conference of the Egyptian Cardiology Society (Delta Cardio 2004) which was held at the same site from 24 -27 February 2004, the Workshop was officially opened by Prof. E.E. Galal, President of ESPET, who welcomed the efforts of IUPHAR and WHO to promote the implementation of Clinical Pharmacology in developing nations, and stressed the necessity for rational drug prescribing. Prof. Abdel Aziz Saleh, WHO representative, stressed the strategic policy of WHO in promoting the use of essential drugs and the need of raising awareness to the role of Clinical Pharmacology in public health services. Folke Sjöqvist talked about drug utilization.
research and indicated the need of teaching Clinical Pharmacology to medical students to promote rational drug prescribing. He further emphasised the role of Clinical Pharmacology as envisaged by the WHO in 1970 already “to improve patient care by promoting the safer and more effective use of drugs, to increase knowledge through research, to pass on knowledge through teaching, and to provide services such as drug information, drug analysis, monitoring of drug abuse, and advice on experimental design of clinical drug studies”. Sjöqvist further differentiated between product oriented and patient oriented Clinical Pharmacology. Mohamed Ibrahim surveyed the present status of Clinical Pharmacology in Egyptian universities and advocated the introduction of evidence based, integrated and problem-solving approach of this important discipline in the Pharmacology core curricula of medical students.

Among the important present policy makers attending was Prof. Hamdy El-Sayed, Head of the Medical Syndicate of Egypt, himself an eminent cardiac surgeon, who emphasised and underlined the dire need for the discipline of Clinical Pharmacology in Clinical and Pre-Clinical studies in Egypt and other Third World countries and explained the difficulties facing drug development and drug safety monitoring in Third World countries.

The Alexandria Library was founded in the 4th century BCE, and by the middle of the 1st century BCE, it contained up to 700,000 manuscripts on papyrus, all fully catalogued and shelved alphabetically by author. It was the largest collection of books the world had ever seen, serving scholars who gathered in Alexandria from around 300 BCE to CE 300. The men, and a few women, made astounding discoveries, including an almost accurate calculation of the earth’s circumference and the first attempts to describe the human circulatory system.

By decree of Ptolemy III of Egypt, any text found on a ship in the harbor was immediately seized. If the library did not have it, scribes copied the scroll and handed back the copy to the owner, keeping the original. The ultimate capacity of the new library is eight million volumes.

The following is a brief list of the lectures given at the different sessions:

Opening addresses

- Esam El Din Galal (President, Egyptian Society of Pharmacology & Experimental Therapeutics)
- Folke Sjöqvist, (Chairman, Clinical Pharmacology Division, IUPHAR)
- Abdel Aziz Saleh (WHO/EMRO representative)

Workshop Lectures

- Clinical pharmacological principles in the rational use of drugs
  Folke Sjöqvist
  (Sweden)

- The role of drug interactions in inter-individual variability in drug responses.
  Kim Brøsen
  (Denmark)

- Interactions between cardiovascular drugs.
  Michel Eichelbaum
  (Germany)

- Paediatric aspects in cardiovascular drug therapy.
  Anders Rane
  (Sweden)

- Clinical Pharmacology in Egypt
  Mohamed Ibrahim
  (Egypt)

- Clinical Pharmacology versus Clinical Pharmacy in drug development and use
  Mohamed Khayyal (Egypt)

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BIBLIOTHECA

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The Workshop was concluded by a panel discussion with active participation from the floor, moderated by Mohamed Ibrahim under the theme “Clinical Pharmacology: Concept and Implementation”. It was maintained that a Clinical Pharmacologist is not just someone who calls himself so, but rather someone who has had sufficient training in that field, and who practices his acquired knowledge in one of the avenues of service related to that field.

The following recommendations were made:

1. to encourage medical schools to include clinical pharmacology in their curricula, preferably after the study of basic pharmacology.

2. to train young promising pharmacologists to become clinical pharmacologists by sending them on scholarships to well-established centres abroad.

3. to introduce the concept of rational drug prescribing and the use of essential drugs in medical teaching.

4. to encourage the Ministry of Health and National Health authorities to ensure the proper prescribing habits of doctors in their domain and to support the guidelines of good prescribing practice.

5. to raise the awareness of clinicians carrying out clinical trials, particularly with new drugs, of the need to adopt proper guidelines and high ethical standards.

6. to encourage local health authorities to make use of well-trained clinical pharmacologists in the fields of post-marketing surveillance, drug monitoring, and drug development.

Folke Sjöqvist, Anders Rane and Kim Brøsen pledged full support from the Clinical Division of IUPHAR in extending help to local authorities to consolidate their efforts in laying sound foundations for implementing activities related to clinical pharmacology.

Within this context, Sjöqvist and Ibrahim held talks in Menoufia Governorate with the Rational Drug Utilization (RDU) team, consisting of senior representatives of the University and Governmental hospitals, Ministry of Health and National Health Insurance bodies. Menoufia is one of 26 Governorates of Egypt and lies in the middle of the Nile delta, where Ibrahim is leading a pioneer plan to promote rational drug use, paralleled with and based on pharmaco-epidemiological studies. The Governor of Menoufia took part in the talks and emphasized his support in rendering the Governorate an exemplary model of RDU collaborative activity, which can be extended later to other Governorates. Sjöqvist crowned his visit to Menoufia University by giving an impressive lecture to medical students on pharmacogenetics, thereby sowing the seeds of this important field among the doctors of the future and arousing their genuine interest.

IUPHAR has thus taken an active role in promoting its activities in situ and has moved a step forward in interacting with local health authorities and national societies of pharmacology in developing countries. The harvest of such a Workshop will surely encourage IUPHAR to continue its efforts world-wide for the welfare of humanity and mankind.

Prof. Dr. Mohamed T. Khayyal, IUPHAR Executive Committee
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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Prof Ferreira has made significant contributions to science in Latin America as President of the Brazilian Society for Advancement of Science, (1995-1999) and of the Sociedade Brasileira para o Estudo da Dor (SBED), Brazilian Chapter of the International Pain Society (1999-2001). He was awarded the CIBA Award for Hypertension, 1983, in recognition for his work on the development of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors. He has also received Grã - Cruz de Mérito Nacional Científico by the Brazilian government (1995), Dr. Frederico Leloir- Prêmio de Cooperação Científica-Tecnológica, by the Argentine government (1997) and Prêmio México de Ciência e Tecnologia, 1999 by the Mexican government.

Prof Ferreira's work was pivotal for the development of the inhibitors of angiotensin converting enzymes. He described the bradykinin potentiating peptides in the venom of the Brazilian snake Bothrops Jararaca and demonstrated its pharmacological profile. In sequence, his group isolated from the venom various peptides possessing bradykinin potentiating activity and demonstrated the parallel between bradykinin potentiating activity and inhibition of angiotensin I conversion. With the elucidation of the structure and synthesis of the smallest Bothrops active peptide: PCA.LYS.TRY.ALA.PRO it was first demonstrated that the synthetic pentapeptide was effective in controlling blood pressure in angiotensin dependent models of hypertension.

"It is true that many discoveries (in pharmacology) have been accidents, but these accidents would not have occurred to anyone who was not engaged in a systematic research for new knowledge, and without all the techniques and apparatus of modern science they would usually have passed unheeded by the world at large."

Sir John Henry Gaddum

inhibited the synthesis of prostaglandins. He first proposed that the mechanism of the analgesic action of non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs was due to the prevention of pain receptors’ sensitisation (hyperalgesia) which results from an inhibition of the synthesis of prostaglandins. In this line of research he synthesized an oral active IL-1 antagonist. His work shows that the analgesic mechanism of action of corticoids can be explained by the inhibition of the release of hyperalgesic cytokines. His studies emphasized the importance of the peripheral component of inflammatory pain including what was described as the mechanism of development of persistent pain and what was referred to as “peripheral memory of pain”.

Prof Ferreira recently described a new mechanism of a particular group of peripheral analgesics: stimulators of the arginine/NO/cGMP/ Protein kinase G/ K+ ATP sensitive channels. He has published more than 250 papers.

Prof Ferreira participated with JR Vane in the discovery that aspirin like drugs
Upcoming Member Events

4th Meeting of the Federation of European Pharmacological Societies (EPHAR)

Porto, Portugal
14-17 July 2004

Opening lecture
Sir James Black (UK)
"Serotonin in the CNS and Periphery: Basic Concepts and Clinical Implications"

Scientific Secretariat:
EPHAR 2004
Faculdade de Farmácia da Universidade do Porto
Rua Aníbal Cunha, 164
4500-047 Porto
Portugal
Fax: +351 222078969

www.ephar2004.org
ephar2004@ff.up.pt

Congress Secretariat:
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Av. Antunes Guimarães, 554
4100-074 Porto
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www.skyros-congressos.com
ephar2004@skyros-congressos.com

Host Society: SPF
Portuguese Pharmacological Society

Guest Society: SBFTE
Brazilian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics

XV International Congress of the Polish Pharmacological Society

Poznañ, Poland
12-14 September, 2004
“New Challenges for Pharmacology in United Europe”

Congress Venue Registration Desk
Hotel ORBIS POLONEZ
Al. Niepodleg³oœci 36
61-714 Poznañ
Poland
e-mail: polonez@orbis.pl

Main topics for presentation (oral and poster sessions):

- Neuropsychopharmacology
- Neurodegeneration and neurotoxicology
- Peptides and hormones
- Nitric oxide and autacoids
- Molecular pharmacology
- Pharmacokinetics and pharmacogenetics
- Cardiovascular system pharmacology
- Gastrointestinal tract pharmacology
- Clinical pharmacology
- Toxicology
- Phytopharmacology
- Varia

Congress Organising Secretariat:
Medical University of Silesia
Department of Pharmacology
ul. H.Jordana 38
41-808 Zabrze
Poland

Poznañ University of Medical Sciences
Department of Pharmacology
ul. Rokietnicka 5A
60-806 Poznañ
POLAND
The 38th Congress of the South African Pharmacology Society (SAPS)

The President Hotel, Naval Hill, Bloemfontein, South Africa
24 - 27 October 2004

The theme of the congress is "Trends in Drug Development", covering topics such as pharmacogenomics, proteochemometrics, metabolic activation of chemicals by CYP450, melanocortin receptors, trends in doping technology, herbal medicines for antimalaria therapy, bio-equivalence, cardio-protection, adverse effects of antiretroviral drugs, computer aided learning in pharmacology, drug regulation and clinical pharmacology in developing countries.

Hosted by:
Department of Pharmacology
University of the Free State
Bloemfontein, South Africa

www.sapharmacol.co.za
congress@sapharmacol.co.za

Tour to Game Reserve
Experience life on a game farm where four of the "Big Five" can be seen. Buffalos and rhinos occur in the wild, whilst the lion and leopard are kept separate. This is truly a unique African wildlife experience.

Kimberley
Visit the town of Kimberley, renowned as the diamond capital of the world. See the Mine museum, Sol Plaatjes House (one of the founders of the African National Congress), and Magersfontein battlefield site. You will have the opportunity to buy some diamonds.

American College of Clinical Pharmacology 33rd Annual Meeting

October 3-5, 2004
The Wigwam Resort
Litchfield Park (Phoenix), AZ

ACCP Executive Office
3 Ellinwood Court
New Hartford, NY 13413-1105
Phone: 315-768-6117
Fax: 315-768-6119

www.accp1.org
acco1ssu@aol.com

Keynote Address
Janet Woodcock, M.D.
Director, Cross Center Initiative Task Force, FDA
"Innovations for the Drug Development Pathway: What is Needed Now"

Teaching Forum
"The Clinical Pharmacologist as an Expert in Court"
(Mock Trial)
Program

Interview with Plenary Speaker Dr. Suryawati

Dr. Sri Suryawati will be giving a Plenary Lecture for CPT2004 entitled “Contributions of clinical pharmacology to rational drug use in developing countries”. Dr. Suryawati is Director of the Center of Clinical Pharmacology and Drug Policy Studies and the WHO Collaborating Center for Research and Training on Rational Drug Use at Gadjah Mada University in Jogjakarta, Indonesia. She will also be contributing to the National Medicines Symposium to be held in Brisbane immediately prior to CPT2004 (all CPT2004 participants are invited to also register for this symposium at http://www.icms.com.au/nms2004).

The department headed by Dr. Suryawati has been actively involved in the planning and operation of the International Network for Rational Use of Drugs (INRUD), and Dr. Suryawati and her colleagues have collaborative activities with the World Health Organisation. Among her other achievements, Dr. Suryawati is a Member of the United Nations Millennium Task Force 5 on HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB, Other Major Diseases, and Access to Essential Medicines. She also is an Executive Committee member of the International Society of Drug Bulletins (ISDB).

Dr. Suryawati’s plenary lecture at CPT2004 will be stimulating, and discuss innovative schemes to improve rational drug use internationally.

CPT2004 Program at a Glance

The Congress will feature:

- Invited plenary and symposium speakers
- A program organised in four parallel streams - namely Medicines & Society, Drug Discovery and Development, Therapeutic Horizons and Late Breaking News
- Contributed talks and poster presentations
- An exhibition
- Special education sessions and workshops including a Foundations of Clinical Pharmacology series running throughout the week.

Associated meeting

Half-day Workshop on Sunday, 1st August, 2004: "Therapeutic Drug Monitoring and Immunosuppressive and other new Drugs"

This workshop (under the auspices of the International Association of Therapeutic Drug Monitoring and Clinical Toxicology (IATDMCT)) showcases recent advances in therapeutic drug monitoring of immunosuppressive and other drugs, as well as pharmacogenetic issues affecting drug therapy. The speakers are at the cutting edge of this important discipline, covering topics such as Everolimus, Mycophenolic acid; clinical application of pharmacokinetic modelling; Buprenorphine toxicology, TMPT genotyping, HIV drug monitoring; PgP and CYP3A considerations. The speakers include Dr Kimberley Napoli from...
Overseas visitors seeking to attend or participate in a conference or event in Australia should, in most cases, apply for a short stay business visitor visa (subclass 456). Please check with your airline, travel agent or nearest Australian Consulate, as immigration laws are very strict. If you require an invitation letter for visa purposes please indicate this on your registration form or contact the congress secretariat.

Some visitors may qualify for streamlined processing through Electronic Travel Authority (ETA). See the website http://www.eta.immi.gov.au/ for information and fees.

According to the visa requirements, this information is printed on a page of a document. There is an additional section titled "Social program" which seems to be a part of the event's program. It mentions Delegates and their accompanying guests will have many opportunities to meet socially and renew or develop friendships - magnificent venues, fine wines, delicious food and a relaxed atmosphere.

A list of sponsors is also included, mentioning AstraZeneca, Ely Lilly, Glaxo Smith Kline, Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Merck Sharp and Dohme, National Prescribing Service Pty Limited, Queensland Liver Transplant Unit, Roche Products Limited, Royal Brisbane Hospital, Servier, University of Queensland, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Queensland, Faculty of Biological and Chemical Science.

The social program section also contains a note about each registrant at CPT 2004 in Brisbane receiving a copy of "The IUPHAR Compendium of Basic Guidelines for Pharmacological Research in Humans" as part of the registration package.

For more information, contact the Congress Secretariat:

**CPT2004**
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www.cpt2004.com
XVth World Congress of Pharmacology

**IUPHAR-2006**
Beijing International Convention Center
China
July 2-7, 2006

**THEME**
Pharmacology in the 21st Century: a Bridge between the Past and the New Molecular Frontiers

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**PROGRAM**
Please see www.cnphars.org for updated information.

**SATELLITE MEETINGS**
Two satellite meetings in Shanghai and Xi’an are planned before and after the congress. Details of the meetings will be provided.

**SOCIAL PROGRAM**
Various social activities and tours for participants including accompanying persons will be organized during the congress, such as a tour to the Great Wall, the Ming Tombs and other enjoyable entertainment, Post-congress tours will also be arranged.

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June 2004
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