



Briefing Series on Trilateral Coom

High prices and rapidly-changing markets put increasing

growth in health data leading to coordinated UK health data initiatives for both care and research purposes. The infrastructure that had been established enabled stored genetic data to be reused for clinical care and for research at almost no additional cost. Data infrastructure had to ensure secure storage, maximize health care benefits, enable research activities and ensure that patients are the main beneficiaries. Public trust and regulation were important. International organizations, such as WTO and WIPO, had a role to set standards to ensure data was not blocked from being reused needed to be considered.

Manuel Juan Otero (Head of Section, Hospital Clinic of Barcelona) said that Chimeric antigen receptor T cell (CAR-T cell) immunotherapy had caused a veritable revolution in the treatment of cancer. To date, the cells are mainly an autologous (T9n)-5 uTrod... tuTo s () JEE Span Eng (en-S) CID 306 BDC BT1_I0 1 Tf0 c0 0 0 91613.6631 553.8898 Tm(yTjJEE Span

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will to support solid health care reforms, the adoption of innovations for universal health coverage, the availability of highly skilled health personnel, advanced health facilities (capable of using innovations in therapeutic and diagnostic technologies) and the awareness of information and communications technology among the population in general. Furthermore, there was a high penetration of eHealth and mobile technologies among health workers and the general population. Kenya had put in place various policies to protect health data, which aimed to protect patient confidentiality and restrict access to authorized persons.

Recent work by WHO, WIPO and WTO

Sacha Wunsch-Vincent (Co-editor and Head of Composite Indicator Research, WIPO) shared the main findings of the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2019 that ranked innovation performance of countries and economies around the world. The 2019 special theme – Creating Healthy Lives: The Future of Medical Innovation – looked at how new technological and non-technological medical innovation could transform healthcare worldwide. Low productivity in medical R&D, slow diffusion of innovation and insufficient focus on prevention had been observed in the past. More recently, investment in R&D had picked up again and patents for medical technology were growing faster than pharmaceutical patents. Among the policy imperatives for innovative activity in the health sector were funding for public sector research, which was currently