

# IMPPS-3

## THIRD INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON **PHARMACY &** PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

June 9-12, 2010  
Istanbul, TURKEY

**Workshop on  
Clinical Pharmacy and  
Pharmaceutical Care**

*Organized by*  
Marmara University  
Faculty of Pharmacy

First Announcement and call for abstracts



[www.impps3.org](http://www.impps3.org)



Marmara University  
Faculty of Pharmacy



Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the organizing committee, we cordially invite you to attend the 3th International Meeting on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences (IMPPC-3) which will be organized by Marmara University, Faculty of Pharmacy.

The upcoming meeting will be held in Istanbul, Turkey on June 9-12, 2010. With IMPPC-3, we want continue the tradition of international meetings covering advances in all aspects of Pharmaceutical Sciences. This meeting will create an environment for focusing on the key role of the pharmacist in drug design, research and development, performed by academia and pharmaceutical industry, as well as the new clinical role from the respect of pharmaceutical care.

Istanbul is the most populous city in Europe and and richest financial and cultural center of Turkey. It is located on the Bosphorus peninsula and encompasses the natural harbor known as Haliç (the Golden Horn), in the northwest of the country. The city is often referred as "The City on Seven Hills" because the historical part of the city, was built on seven hills, each of which bears a historic mosque. It is the only city in the world which is placed on two continents as it extends both on the European and on the Asian (Anatolian) side of the Bosphorus. In its long history, Istanbul has been the capital of three major empires : the Romans, the Byzantines and the Ottoman Empires. Recently, the city of Istanbul was chosen as joint European Capital of Culture for 2010 (<http://www.istanbul2010.org>).

Due to the distinguishing features of İstanbul such as its geographic location, unique natural beauty, and the great historical and cultural heritage we strongly hope that this visit will give additional pleasure and unforgettable memories to our guests. All colleagues interested in receiving updated information about IMPPS-3 are invited to visit symposium website [www.impps3.org](http://www.impps3.org).

We look forward to seeing your active participation to this meeting in Istanbul, where continents and civilizations meet.



Prof. Dr. Sevim ROLLAS  
Chairperson

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# COMMITTEES

## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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### Symposium Chairperson

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Filiz ARIÖZ ÖZDEMİR

Şule APİKOĞLU RABUŞ

Özer ŞEHİRLİ

Sevinç ŞAHBAZ

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Feyza ARICIOĞLU

A.Seza BASTUĞ

Hüsnü Can BAŞER

Leyla BİTİŞ

Betül DORTUNÇ

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Yıldız ÖZSOY-ERGİNER

Dilek EROL

Ümran SOYOĞUL GÜRER

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Levent KABASAKAL

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Afife MAT

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Güliden OMURTAG

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Sevil ÜNAL

Türkan YURDUN

# LIST OF SYMPOSIUM TOPICS

## ◆ ADME/Tox

Drug metabolism and metabolite-induced drug toxicity; Drug safety and pharmacovigilance; Therapeutic drug monitoring; Pharmaco-/Toxicogenomics.

## ◆ Biotechnology products

Gene therapy and recombinant DNA technology; Nucleic acid and cell based therapeutics; Antisense technology and gene silencing; Recombinant blood products and therapeutic enzymes; Pharmaceutical biotechnology products and patent.

## ◆ Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Care

A workshop on the basics of clinical pharmacy and pharmaceutical care will be organized during the symposium.

## ◆ Drug delivery systems

Biopolymers; Controlled release systems; Peptide and protein delivery; Prodrug design and drug targeting.

## ◆ Industrial Pharmacy

Process chemistry for drug synthesis; R&D studies on pharmaceutical dosage forms; Recent developments in pharmaceutical analysis; Drug research and patent; Regulatory affairs.

## ◆ Natural products with biological activity

Phytotherapy and herbal drugs; Interaction of herbal products with medicines.

## ◆ New biomarkers for prediction of diseases

Clinical biomarkers; genomic biomarkers.

## ◆ New macromolecular targets for drug discovery

Endogenous substances; Enzyme inhibitors; Receptor and channels; Glycoproteins; Pharmacogenetics; Transport proteins.

## ◆ Oxidative damage in biological systems

Ethiology, results and treatment.

## ◆ Rational Drug Design

New Computational approaches for drug design; Assessment of drug likeness; Molecular modeling.

## ◆ Treatment of several diseases

Infectious diseases; Cancer chemotherapy; Neurodegenerative diseases; Inflammatory diseases; Cardiovascular diseases.

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# İSTANBUL



Located in the center of the Old World, Istanbul is one of the world's great cities famous for its historical monuments and magnificent scenic beauties. It is the only city in the world which spreads over two continents: it lies at a point where Asia and Europe are separated by a narrow strait - the Bosphorus. Istanbul has a history of over 2,500 years, and ever since its establishment on this strategic junction of lands and seas, the city has been a crucial trade center.

The historic city of Istanbul is situated on a peninsula flanked on three sides by the Sea of Marmara, the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn. It has been the capital of three great empires, the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires, and for more than 1,600 years over 120 emperors and sultans ruled the world from here. No other city in the world can claim such a distinction.



During its development, the city was enlarged four times, each time the city walls being rebuilt further to the west.

Surrounded by 5th century Roman city walls and stretching over seven hills, Istanbul is adorned by the masterpieces of Turkish art, the great mosques of the Sultans that crown the hills. The city presents an exquisite, majestic and serene silhouette from all directions. The Golden Horn, which is a very secure

natural harbor, has played a significant role in the development of the city.

Fortune provided such advantages to Istanbul as a location at a junction where the main overland routes reach the sea, an easily defensible peninsula, an ideal climate, a rich and generous nature, control of the strategic Bosphorus, and a central geographical position in the ancient world.

As a capital of empires, the city was not only an administrative, but also a religious center. The Patriarchate of Eastern Christians has been headquartered here since its establishment, and the largest early churches and monasteries of the Christian world rose in this city on top of the pagan temples. Within a century after the city was conquered, it was enriched with mosques, palaces, schools, baths and other architectural monuments that gave it a Turkish character, while some of the existing churches in ruins were repaired, altered and converted into mosques. Between the 16th century when the Ottoman sultans acquired themselves the title of the "Caliph of Islam" and 1924, the first year of the Republic, Istanbul was also the headquarters of the Caliphate. More Jews settled in Istanbul than any other port, and here they built themselves a new and happy life after they were rescued from Spain by the Turks in the 15th century. Istanbul has always been a city of tolerance where mosques, churches and synagogues existed side by side. The city was adorned with a large number of dazzling and impressive works even during the period of decline of the Ottomans.

During this time, the influence of European art made itself felt in the new palaces, while the northern slopes of the Golden Horn, Galata and Beyoglu districts assumed a European character. Even when the Empire, which was a party to World War I, collapsed and the young Republic that replaced it moved the capital to Ankara, Istanbul did not lose its significance.

Efforts are continuing for the restoration of the Roman city walls, and Beyoglu, the main artery, was rescued by building a new avenue. Improvements were made in the general cleaning, maintenance, garbage collection fields and these services are now at Western European standards. Ring roads cross the Bosphorus over two suspension bridges to connect the two continents. The European side has now a fast tramway system and a subway, and comfort and speed has been ensured in sea transportation with the hydrofoil terminals built on the seashores.

All industrial establishments on the historic peninsula have been moved to new facilities in the suburbs, and the new international bus terminal has reduced traffic intensity. The old jail and the first large concrete building of the city were given over to tourism and converted into 5-star hotels.



The city is growing dynamically and developing at full speed on an east-west axis along the shores of the Marmara.

# CONTACT INFORMATION

**Venue:** Faculty of Pharmacy, Marmara University, Haydarpaşa Campus



## SCIENTIFIC SECRETARIAT

Prof. Dr. İlkay KÜÇÜKGÜZEL

Marmara University Faculty of Pharmacy

Tıbbiye Cad. No: 49 Haydarpaşa 34668 İstanbul, Turkey

Phone: +90 216 349 12 16

Fax: +90 216 345 29 52

E-mail: [ikucukguzel@marmara.edu.tr](mailto:ikucukguzel@marmara.edu.tr)



## ORGANIZATION SECRETARIAT

TOPKON CONGRESS SERVICES

Zühtüpaşa Mah. Rifatbey Sok.

No:24 Kadıköy 34724 İstanbul

Phone: +90 216 330 90 20 (pbx)

Fax: +90 216 330 90 05-08

E-mail: [impps3@topkon.com](mailto:impps3@topkon.com)

Web: [www.topkon.com](http://www.topkon.com)