

***The Joseph Hoet Memorial Lecture, Menarini Award on the occasion of the World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and Its Complications.***

***In memoriam of Professor Joseph J. Hoet (1925-1999).***

Professor Hoet was one of the founding members of the World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and Its Complications which was first instituted in 1996. In preparation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congress to be held in Fiuggi in 1999 Professor Hoet died of heart attack while swimming. Therefore, the Steering Committee of the congress decided to dedicate to his memory an Award to be given on the occasion of the Fiuggi Congress to a leading figure who highly contributes to the field of prevention of diabetes and its complications. Menarini, a Pharmaceutical Company very active in diabetes, decided to sponsor the award which was officially called "Joseph Hoet Memorial Lecture, Menarini Award". The first Award was given in Fiuggi on the occasion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Congress. Since then, this Award remains a major event in the scientific program of the World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and its Complications.



**Joseph J. Hoet**

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**Joseph J. Hoet** was born in 1925 and qualified in Medicine in 1951. He specialized in Internal Medicine, Endocrinology and Nutritional Science.

Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of the Catholic University of Louvain in 1969, Joseph Hoet taught diabetology to doctoral students. He also travelled the world at the invitation of academic medical institutions to provide lessons or lectures or to conduct seminars there. Doctors from more than 45 countries have benefited from his enthusiasm and persuasion. Go anywhere in the world where you talk about diabetes, they remember the teaching of Joseph Hoet!

His quality of teaching, his passion to communicate knowledge was also fed but his inexhaustible curiosity and imagination. Above all Joseph Hoet had intuitions and daring.

He encouraged, since the sixties, the development of the radioimmunoassay for insulin, "invention" of Rosalyn Yalow (who later received the Nobel Prize) a discovery which revolutionized Endocrinology. Later he initiated the modern research to discover the role of maternal nutritional environment in the fetal development. He was the first to realize the importance of a

preoccupation. He started the multidisciplinary meetings (diabetologists, pediatricians, obstetricians) and allowed the optimal management of the pregnant diabetic woman (including screening for diabetes of pregnancy), His many trips to various countries in South America or Asia not aimed only to gather information, but above all to provide recommendation to the sometimes dramatic local situations.

His research was part of a new perspective assuming a fetal origin to certain diseases of adult age such as type 2 or cardiovascular diseases. He opened the laboratory where he was co-director as "WHO Collaborating Centre for the Biology of the Pancreatic Endocrine Development". Many young doctorates did their thesis and benefited from the contact with Joseph Hoet, who supported them in their efforts for research.

Full member of the Royal Academy of Medicine Belgium in 1988 and Senior Vice President in 1993, member of the Academia Argentina of Nacional Medicine in 1991, founding member of the Diabetes Pregnancy Study Group of the EASD in 1970, President of the International Federation of Diabetes from 1988 to 1991, founding director of the Belgian Diabetes Association, member of many foreign scientific societies, Editor for Europe of Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, Joseph Hoet still had assumed other relevant mention in science and academia.

He was a member of the Scientific Council of the Queen Elisabeth Medical Foundation, the Association of Doctors out of Leuven (Vice-President and Secretary) of the Belgian Society of Biology, the Physiological Society of England, the Biochemical Society of England, Pharmakologische Gesellschaft Berlin, the Association of French-speaking doctors, the physiologists of the Association, the Society for Advocacy of Diabetics (President ), the Belgian National Work Defence against Tuberculosis (Vice-President), the Medical Society of the Hospitals of Paris, the Canadian Diabetes Association, the Advisory Committee of the Public Health of Washington. It was welcoming to all, sometimes conciliatory to excess, persistent and highly animated in an almost contagious inner life. He was Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown, Knight of the Order of Leopold, Commander of the Order of Leopold and Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold and he received a 1st class Civic Cross. He was Doctor Honoris Causa from the University of Toronto. The hope, no doubt, his faith in man and the belief to do well, brought him to the recognition of this award named after him. Joseph Hoet loved life. He loved sport which he practiced with the passion.

He published approximately 300 scientific papers in the field of medicine and diabetology.

## *2° World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and Its Complications*

**Fiuggi, Italy (1999)**

Charles Nicholas Hales was a Biochemist born in Stafford, UK, in 1935 whose career in diabetes research took place at the interface between basic and clinical sciences. He died in 2005. Nick Hales had a passion for science that was tangible to those who worked with him. In particular, they remember him as a researcher who was always willing to engage in scientific discussion with his colleagues. After an education at King Edward VI Grammar School, Stafford, he read medicine at Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, and did his clinical training at University College Hospital, London, UK. He returned to Cambridge in 1960 for a PhD at the department of bio-chemistry. The biochemistry of diabetes was poorly understood at the time, explains Luzio, and there were no methods to measure serum concentrations of insulin. Hales quickly established his reputation by developing modifications to the technique of immunoassay using radioactive insulin. In 1964, after finishing his doctorate, he was appointed to the post of university lecturer in biochemistry at Cambridge, and elected a Fellow of Downing College where he taught undergraduates while still seeing patients with diabetes at Addenbrooke's Hospital. In 1970, Hales moved to the Welsh National School of Medicine in Cardiff, where he was appointed head of department and honorary consultant in chemical pathology, and where he continued to refine immunoassay methods. "Nick's conceptual development of assay technology made a huge impact", recalls Steve O'Rahilly, Hales' successor as head of the department of clinical biochemistry at Cambridge. However, the work on immunoassays was only one of three major scientific phases in Hales life, O'Rahilly explains. "He just liked to follow things he was interested in". In 1977, Hales returned to Cambridge. Then, during a sabbatical year in Seattle, in 1984, another major phase of his research career developed. In that year, together with Dan Cook, he observed an ATP-sensitive potassium channel in pancreatic cells that helped explain how glucose instructs the pancreas to secrete insulin. Then, in the late 1980s, Hales embarked on the third major phase of his scientific work when he and David Barker, an epidemiologist from University of Southampton, began to work on the associations between fetal development and later disease. Knowing that most insulin-producing cells are laid down during



**Charles Nicholas Hales**

With others, he showed that low birthweight greatly increased the risk of diabetes in later life. Throughout his career, Hales strongly felt that basic science departments of biochemistry should work closely alongside clinical departments, says O’Rahilly. Hales was a member of the Medical Research Council from 1985 to 1990, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1992. Among the many awards he received were those from the British Diabetic Association, the European Association for the Study of Diabetes, the Society for Endocrinology, the Association of Clinical Biochemists, and the Royal College of Physicians. He was the author of more than 300 publications in the field of biochemistry and medicine.

## ***3<sup>o</sup> World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and Its Complications***

**Hong Kong, China (2002)**

Peter H. Bennett is regarded internationally as one of the most foundational and forward-thinking researchers to have worked in the field of diabetes. Throughout his career spanning more than fifty years, Dr. Bennett has continuously made contributions to the worldwide scientific community in the understanding of diabetes and its complications, impacting the ways we treat and prevent the disease today, and driving forward progress toward a cure for diabetes in the future. Educated at the Victoria University Manchester



**Peter H. Bennett**

Medical School in Manchester, England, Dr. Bennett served as Chief of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) Phoenix Epidemiology and Clinical Research Branch, the National Institutes of Health branch charged with diabetes research. He currently serves as Scientist Emeritus at NIH.

Dr. Bennett was the first to initiate a major longitudinal study of type 2 diabetes and its complications, leading to the initial identification of many risk factors for diabetes such as obesity, lack of physical activity, and insulin resistance. After observing an unusually high prevalence of diabetes in the Pima Indians of Arizona, Dr. Bennett worked with them and initiated this study which lasted more than 40 years. The study resulted in the basis for the development of criteria used internationally for diagnosing diabetes and impaired glucose tolerance, also referred to as pre-diabetes. Adopted by the World Health Organization in 1980, these criteria have endured and remain as the internationally accepted criteria to this day. Dr. Bennett was also the first to introduce the concept that type 2 diabetes is preventable. He played an instrumental role in the Da Qing Diabetes Prevention Study in China which proved that type 2 diabetes can be avoided through increased levels of physical activity and decreased obesity. These findings played a major role in the National Institutes of Health establishment of the Diabetes Prevention Program, which has been translated into far-reaching prevention programs across the United States, and modeled around the world.

He has also contributed to – and in many cases initiated – numerous other international studies of diabetes. Among the accomplishments of these studies were the recognition that there are many specific populations such as Pacific islanders with high diabetes rates and the recognition of the

emergence of major epidemics of diabetes in China, India, the Middle East, and other regions where lifestyles are rapidly changing.

Perhaps the most significant lasting impact of all is Dr. Bennett's dedication to mentoring and training the next generation of diabetes researchers, no doubt expanding his influence well beyond the length of his personal career. More than 50 scientists have been directly mentored by Dr.

Bennett since the 1970's, many now holding leadership positions in academic and federal institutions focused on diabetes and its complications.

He continues to this day to encourage novel research in diabetes through a series of international diabetes epidemiology training courses, reaching more than 800 young diabetes researchers around the world. He has organized, led, or taught in courses sponsored internationally by the World Health Organization, International Diabetes Federation, International Diabetes Epidemiology Group, Chinese Academy of Science, and many other diabetes organizations in the Americas, Africa, Asia-Pacific, Cameroon, Japan, Australia, and Saudi Arabia.

He has been bestowed with many awards recognizing his unprecedented contributions to diabetes research. Among others, he has won 19 major awards for diabetes research, virtually all those available in the field, including both the Kelly West Award and the Banting Medal for given by the American Diabetes Association, and recently the Harold Rifkin Award for Distinguished International Service. He also has been awarded 13 honorary memberships, belongs to 14 scholarly societies, and has presented 91 honorary lectureships.

He is author of almost 400 papers in the field of the epidemiology and the pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus and its complications.

## *4<sup>o</sup> World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and Its Complications*

**Chennai, India (2005)**

Brigitte Reusens was born in Belgium on 30 June 1951. She is the group leader with Professor Claude Remacle at the Institute of Life Sciences of the Catholic Université catholique de Louvain (UCL, Belgium). She is Senior Research Associate. She has a Master Degree (1974). She has worked at the Katoliek Universiteit of Leuven (1975) and got a PhD Degree (1985) at the Université Catholique de Louvain. Brigitte Reusens has spent most of her carrier to investigate the role of the maternal environment including the diabetic and nutritional environment on the development of the



**Brigitte Reusens**

endocrine pancreas and the short and long term consequences for the offspring in a first and even in a second generation. Her field of expertise is the maternal and fetal physiology, primary and cell line culture, histology, immunochemistry and morphometry, nutrition metabolism and both type 1 and type 2 diabetes.

In field of diabetes she had confirmed the relationship between poor fetal and early postnatal nutrition and the susceptibility to diabetes later in life and establishing how a reduction in the availability of nutrients during fetal development programs the endocrine pancreas and insulin-sensitive tissues.

She is Member the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD), Diabetic Pregnancy Study Group (DPSG) and the American Diabetes Association (ADA). She participated in NUTRIX programme (QLK1-2000-00083 “Early malnutrition and programming of adult degenerative diseases: experimental, epidemiological and preventive studies”), a trial designed to analyse the early molecular and cellular events induced by an imbalanced nutrition and their late consequences in organs targeted by these degenerative diseases and to determine the key nutrients responsible for the defects and to propose prevention.

Furthermore she collaborated in the EARNEST programme (FOOD-CT-2005-007036 “Early Nutrition Programming”) which brought together a multidisciplinary team of international scientists and leaders in key areas of the early nutrition programming field from 40 major research centers across 16 European countries. This integrated program of work combines experimental studies in

studies, cell culture models, and molecular biology techniques. She is an author of 66 peer-reviewed publications, 25 chapters and reviews in the field of diabetes, nutrition and fetal programming.

## ***5<sup>o</sup> World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and its Complications***

**2008 Helsinki, Finland**

Professor Nick Wareham is Director of the MRC Epidemiology Unit in Cambridge and an Honorary Consultant at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. He is also Director of the Centre for Diet and Activity at the University of Cambridge (CEDAR).

He was formerly a Wellcome Trust Senior Fellow in Clinical Science in Cambridge. He qualified in medicine from St Thomas' Hospital Medical School, London, and trained in epidemiology and public health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, Harvard University, Boston, USA and at the University of Cambridge.



**Nick Wareham**

He undertakes research into the aetiological determinants of diabetes, obesity and related metabolic disorders and the translation of that epidemiological understanding into preventive action. He is a principal investigator on the EPIC-Norfolk study on which he collaborates with Professors Kay-Tee Khaw and Sheila Bingham. Together with Steve O'Rahilly (University of Cambridge) and Inês Barroso (Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute) he is undertaking a programme of research into the genetic basis of obesity and type 2 diabetes (the Genetics of Energy Metabolism (GEM) consortium). This study is designed to investigate how genetic and lifestyle behavioural factors, particularly diet and physical activity, interact in their influence on the risk of developing type 2 diabetes. A key element of this work is the accurate measurement of lifestyle exposures. The nutritional epidemiology aspects of the Units work are undertaken in collaboration with colleagues in the MRC Dunn Unit (Bingham). The Unit has a specific programme on physical activity epidemiology (lead Ulf Ekelund) which aims to improve objective and questionnaire-based assessment of physical activity. The Unit has developed methods for measuring energy expenditure in free-living individuals in population-based studies using combined heart rate and movement sensing. Prof Wareham is co-lead of the MRC ProActive Trial, an RCT of a theoretical approach to increasing physical activity in sedentary individuals with a family history of diabetes. He is also a lead for the ADDITION study, a trial of intensive cardiovascular risk reduction in people with screen detected diabetes. Half of the patients diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in the ADDITION

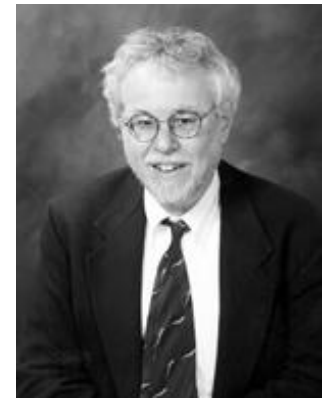
national guidelines. The other half received an intensive treatment programme to reduce their risk of cardiovascular disease.

He is the author of more than 300 peer-reviewed publications and 9 books or books chapters. Prof Wareham is a member of the MRC Physiological Systems and Clinical Sciences Board and the MRC Public Health Research Oversight Group.

## ***6<sup>o</sup> World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and Its Complications***

**Dresden, Germany (2010)**

Professor Haffner is Professor of Internal Medicine at the University of Texas Health Science Center, Department of Medicine, Division of Clinical Epidemiology in San Antonio, Texas. He completed a graduate degree at Columbia University in New York in 1969, received his medical degree in 1975 from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and, in 1982 received a Masters of Public Health (Epidemiology) from the University of Washington.



**Steve Haffner**

Recent honors and awards include: Honorary Membership, Argentine Diabetes Association, 1997; Honorary Membership, Austrian Diabetes Association, 1999 American Diabetes Association, 1997 Kelly West Award. Dr. Haffner is a certified member of the American Board of Internal Medicine, September 1978; Endocrinology and Metabolism, November 1981; and, the American College of Epidemiology, June 1985. He currently belongs to many professional organizations including: American College of Physicians; American Heart Association, Fellow (Council on Epidemiology, Committee on Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk); American Federation of Clinical Research; Endocrine Society; American College of Epidemiology; North American Society for the Study of Obesity; American Society for Clinical Investigation; American Academy of Physicians, as well as sits on the editorial board for the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism. He holds the following positions with the American Diabetes Association: Chairman of the Program Committee; Council on Epidemiology; Professional Needs Task Force; Annual Scientific Sessions Planning Committee; and Task Force on Standardization of Insulin Measurements.

He is Principal Investigator for the Insulin Resistance Atherosclerosis Study, the Diabetes Primary Prevention Project, and the SHOW trial. He chairs the Cardiovascular Events Committee for the Reduction of Endpoints in NIDDM with the AII Antagonist Losartan (RENAAL) study and serves on the Rosiglitazone Advisory Board, as well as the Data Safety and Monitoring Board of the Treat to New Targets (TNT) secondary prevention atorvastatin trial.

He is an invited lecturer at national and international conferences, symposia, and meetings on topics relating to diabetes hypertension insulin resistance and cardiovascular disease. He serves on

the editorial board of the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism and is the author or co-author of more than 450 articles, book chapters, reviews, editorials, and abstracts.

## ***7<sup>o</sup> World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and Its Complications***

**Madrid, Spain (2012)**

Massimo Porta is Full Professor of Internal Medicine at Turin University, where he graduated in medicine in 1977. He was granted his PhD at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, London University, UK in 1983, where he worked on diabetic eye disease. Currently, he is Head of the Unit of Internal Medicine 1 at Turin teaching hospital (Molinette).

Professor Porta's research interests include the pathogenesis of diabetic retinopathy, prevention of diabetes-related blindness and Group Care, a new model to manage chronic diseases based upon patient education according to a systemic approach. Prof. Porta and his group found two SNPs

in strong linkage disequilibrium in the SLC19A3 locus associated with reduced rate of severe retinopathy and the combined phenotype of severe retinopathy and end-stage renal disease. The association for the combined phenotype reached genome-wide significance in a meta-analysis including the WESDR cohort. These findings suggest that genetic variations in SLC19A3 may play an important role in the pathogenesis of severe diabetic retinopathy and nephropathy. This may help to explain why some people with type 1 diabetes are less prone than others to develop microvascular complications. These studies were based on the largest group of T1D subjects for which the entire genome was analysed to identify SNPs.

Professor Porta is Past-President of the Study Group on Eye Complications of Diabetes of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASDec), and was Secretary of the Italian Society of Diabetes (1982-84), Convenor of the Working Group of the Saint-Vincent Declaration for the prevention of Diabetes-Related Blindness in Europe, supported by the World Health Organization and the International Diabetes Federation (1985-95) and Honorary Secretary of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD) in 1999–2001. Prof. Porta is full member of Turin Academy of Medicine.

Professor Porta has authored 161 papers in indexed journals, 99 other articles, 44 chapters, and edited or co-edited 11 books/monographs. He was Editor-in-Chief of *Acta Diabetologica* and Series Editor of *Frontiers in Diabetes* published by Karger Basel



**Massimo Porta**

## ***8° World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and Its Complications***

**Cartagena, Colombia (2015)**

Professor Jaakko Tuomilehto is Professor Emeritus of Public Health of the University of Helsinki, Finland, and currently working as the Professor of Vascular Prevention at the Danube-University Krems in Krems, Austria and is also associated with the Diabetes Prevention Unit of the Finnish National Institute for Health and Welfare and Diabetes Research Group, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Previously, he was working as Medical Officer for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Diseases in the WHO Regional Office for Western Pacific in Manila, Philippines, Professor of Public Health at the University of Kuopio, Finland and Research Professor at the National Public Health Institute in Helsinki, Finland.



**Jaakko Tuomilehto**

His research interests include the epidemiology and prevention of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease (CVD), cancer and dementia. He has contributed many landmark studies, including the North Karelia Project, the 1st community-based prevention programme for CVD in the 1970s, the Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study (DPS) that in 2001 demonstrated a remarkable 58% reduction in the incidence of diabetes with lifestyle intervention. He was coordinating the WHO multinational MONICA Project on monitoring trends in cardiovascular disease and their risk factors. His prospective studies have established the importance of vascular risk factors for the development of dementia and Alzheimer's disease. He has participated in several major randomised controlled trials that have provided the basis for the current evidence-based treatment of hypertension.

He has carried out a wide range of studies in type 1 diabetes and is the Principal Investigator of the WHO DIAMOND Project mapping the incidence of childhood type 1 diabetes worldwide. He also established large international collaborative studies of diabetes epidemiology, the DECODE/DECODA (Diabetes Epidemiology-Collaborative analysis of Diagnostic Criteria in Europe/Asia) studies that have assessed the glucose criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes. He has been involved in research aiming at identifying susceptibility genes for type 1 and 2 diabetes and associated traits

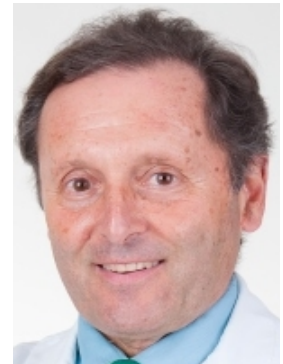
He has played an active role within the European Society of Cardiology, and was a member of the recent “Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease Guideline” task force. He is actively involved in several committees, scientific organizations and advisory boards nationally and internationally including the Chair of the International Diabetes Epidemiology Group, European Society of Cardiology Working Group on Epidemiology and Prevention, Finnish Hypertension Society and Finnish Epidemiological Society.

He has been a member or Associate Editor for Editorial Boards of many scientific journals, and currently serves as the Editor-in-Chief of Primary Care Diabetes. He has received many prestigious scientific awards, including the ADA Kelly West Award ADA Harold Rifkin Award, EASD Camillo Golgi Award, Sheik Hamdan International Diabetes Award, ESC Geoffrey Rose Award, Folksam Prize of the Karolinska Institute and AHA Fredrick H Epstein Award, and is a member of Finnish Academy of Science and Letters. He is one of the most cited authors in the field of clinical medicine and diabetes worldwide with an h-index of 145 and over 500 papers published.

## ***9° World Congress for Prevention of Diabetes and its Complications***

**Atlanta, Usa (2016)**

**Paolo Pozzilli** is Full professor of Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases at University Campus Bio-Medico of Rome where he is also the director of the Post-Graduate School in Endocrinology and of the PhD program in Integrated Biomedical Sciences and Bioethics. He is also Honorary Professor of Diabetes and Clinical Research at the Barts and The London School of Medicine, Queen Mary University of London. He has received his Degree in Medicine from University “Sapienza”, Rome, Italy and he has specialized in Endocrinology and Diabetes at the same University.



**Paolo Pozzilli**

Since his specialization and for more than 30 years he worked in the field of diabetes with particular focus into type 1 diabetes (T1D) pathogenesis and prevention in collaboration with several investigators around the world. He is an internationally recognized leader in this field including studies on the etiology, pathogenesis and novel forms of therapeutic intervention (immunotherapy) of T1D. He set up with others the EURODIAB study on the incidence of childhood T1D that is the most comprehensive mapping of the incidence of type 1 diabetes in Europe. He was the founder of the IMDIAB group (immunotherapy of T1D) in the late 1980s which has published over 30 papers in the field of T1D intervention. He is currently a regional P.I. for TRIGR (the longest and still running trial for the primary prevention of T1D in genetically susceptible 1st degree relatives of T1D probands).

In the nineties with the introduction of genetic studies applied to T1D, he was actively involved in the characterization of HLA and other gene markers in different T1D populations worldwide. He pioneered studies focusing on the link between genetic and immunological markers with clinical findings in different populations and in relation with the residual beta cell function. He was among the first to investigate the epidemiological and pathogenetic mechanisms of latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA) in Caucasian and Asian populations. The most relevant international studies in which he acted as Leader or regional P.I. include ENDIT, TRIGR, Action LADA and 13 IMDIAB trials as P.I.

He has current scientific collaborations with investigators in Europe, US and more recently in China. He has served as consultant on T1D to countries including Middle East (UAE, Egypt)

of JDRF (USA) in different periods for a total of nearly 10 years. He has also served for the EU in the grant selection for the 5th Framework Programme. He is currently the Editor of Diabetes Metabolism Research & Reviews.

Professor Pozzilli has received several awards, the most significant ones include the Andrew Cudworth Memorial Award by the British Diabetic Association, the Morgagni Award for Best Young Investigators, the Celso Prize by the Italian Society of Diabetology, the Marie Kugel Award by the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation (USA), the Diabetes Honoris Causa by the Paulescu Foundation, Romanian Diabetes Society and the The Joseph Hoet Memorial Lecture, Menarini Award 2016.

He has published a total of over 400 peer-reviewed articles, edited 6 textbooks, mentored over 30 endocrinology fellows and is a frequent invited lecturer on topics of type 1 diabetes pathogenesis, immunotherapy and algorithm for treatment of type 2 diabetes.



The Menarini Group is an Italian pharmaceutical company. It was founded in Naples, Italy, in 1886. Its headquarters is in Florence and has three divisions: Menarini Ricerche, Menarini Biotech and Menarini Diagnostics. It is committed to the search for pharmacological solutions for such therapeutic areas as cardiovascular diseases, oncology, pain/inflammation, asthma and anti-infectives. Menarini's research activities are carried out through Menarini Ricerche, which deals with all R&D activities, from the creation of new projects up to the drug registration. Its Menarini Biotech follows the creation of a biotechnological drug from the very early stages of research, through to the pilot scale and up to industrial production.

In case of Diabetes and in particular of auto monitoring, Menarini has improved the quality of people's lives and achieve maximum customer satisfaction by providing services and products. All systems and products comply with strict rules and regulations, fully satisfying the requirements of standards and Menarini quality controls.