BRAIN MATTERS 2: Ethics in the translation of neuroscience research to psychiatric and neurological care

International neuroethics conference
May 26-27, 2011
Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal
110 avenue des Pins Ouest
www.ircm.qc.ca | www.brainmatters2.com

Pre-conference: Public event
Wednesday, May 25, 2011 | 7 p.m. – 8 p.m.
Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal
Free Event | Cocktail to follow

This media kit includes:

- Conference fact sheet
- Pre-conference fact sheet
- IRCM fact sheet
- Conference program
- Information on featured lectures
BRAIN MATTERS 2: Ethics in the translation of neuroscience research to psychiatric and neurological care

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Featured international speakers

**Neuroethics: Made in Canada?**
Joseph F. Fins (USA)
Thursday, May 26 | 8:45 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

**Anticipating possible adverse social impacts of research in addiction neurobiology**
Wayne Hall (Australia)
Thursday, May 26 | 1 p.m. – 2 p.m.

**Lost in translation: Neuroimaging in psychiatry**
Martha J. Farah (USA)
Thursday, May 26 | 4 p.m. – 5 p.m.

**A clinical trial, a suicide, and the strange recent history of antipsychotic drugs**
Carl Elliott (USA)
Friday, May 27 | 8:45 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.

**Placebos without deception**
Irving Kirsch (United Kingdom)
Friday, May 27 | 1 p.m. – 2 p.m.

**Distinctive roles for functional neuroimaging and genetic testing in the prediction, diagnosis, and prognosis of mental illness**
Judy Illes (Canada)
Friday, May 27 | 4 p.m. – 5 p.m.

About the conference

*Brain Matters 2: Ethics in the translation of neuroscience research to psychiatric and neurological care* is an international conference organized by Dr. Éric Racine, Director of the Neuroethics research unit at the Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal (IRCM). The conference features six international guest speakers, as well as oral and poster presentations from over 50 researchers and students in the fields of neuroscience, ethics, philosophy, medicine, science, history, social studies, law and policy.

More than ever, neuroscience research is shedding light on major benefits and ethical challenges for medicine and society. In addition, basic knowledge is continually generated by research on the underpinnings of neurological disorders. The rapid progress of neuroscience has translated this knowledge into novel applications for clinical care associated with strokes, Alzheimer’s disease, and Parkinson’s disease, to name a few. As promising advances surface, and as a way to serve individual and public interest, the emerging field of neuroethics addresses questions related to how new insights and interventions will find their proper place in society. *Brain Matters 2* focuses on the ethical issues that arise when neuroscience research is applied to patient care, both psychiatric and neurological.

Conference objectives

- To raise awareness of ethical issues in the transfer of neuroscience to psychiatric and neurological care.
- To serve as an arena to discuss, listen and recommend possible ways to a better future for patients, researchers and industry neuroscientists.
- To engage the general public in discussions surrounding ethical and social issues in neuroscience research, and the care and treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders.
Proven and unproven therapies: the challenge of translating neuroscience to patient care

PUBLIC EVENT
Wednesday, May 25, 2011, 7 p.m. – 8 p.m.
Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal
110 avenue des Pins Ouest
Jacques-Genest Auditorium
Free event I Cocktail to follow

Join us for an engaging discussion on ethical issues in neurosciences
The Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal presents a panel discussion on the challenges that arise when translating neuroscience to patient care.

Topics:

- Following clinical trials, when and how to decide what treatments are available to patients?
- What challenges do clinicians face when their patients seek advice for new proven and unproven therapies?
- Does follow-up care to patients differ for unproven treatments?
- What is the role of practitioners in advocating for implementation of proven and unproven therapies?

Panelists:

- Dr. Rémi Quirion | Moderator
- Dr. Eugene Bereza | Clinical Ethicist
- Dr. Richard Riopelle | Neurologist
- Dr. Jonathan Kimmelman | Research Ethicist
- Shannon MacDonald | Patient Advocate

Brain Matters 2
This event is presented as part of Brain Matters 2: Ethics in the translation of neuroscience research to psychiatric and neurological care, an international conference organized by Dr. Éric Racine, Director of the Neuroethics research unit at the Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal (IRCM). The conference features six international guest speakers, as well as oral and poster presentations from over 50 researchers and students in the fields of neuroscience, ethics, philosophy, medicine, science, history, social studies, law and policy. The conference will be held on May 26 and 27 at the IRCM (110 avenue des Pins Ouest, Montréal). For more information, visit the Institut's website or www.brainmatters2.com.
Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal (IRCM)

Founded in 1967, the IRCM (www.ircm.qc.ca) is composed of 36 research units in various fields, including immunity and viral infections, cardiovascular and metabolic diseases, cancer, neurobiology and development, systems biology and medicinal chemistry. It also house three specialized research clinics, as well as eight core facilities and two research platforms with state-of-the-art equipment. The IRCM employs 425 people and is an independent institution affiliated with the Université de Montréal. The IRCM clinic is associated to the Centre hospitalier de l’Université de Montréal (CHUM). The IRCM also maintains a long-standing association with McGill University.

About Dr. Éric Racine
Éric Racine obtained his PhD in applied human sciences (bioethics) from the Université de Montréal. He is Assistant IRCM Research Professor and Director of the institute’s Neuroethics research unit. Dr. Racine is also Assistant researcher in the Department of Medicine at the Université de Montréal, with an accreditation in social and preventive medicine. In addition, he holds appointments in several programs at McGill University (Neurology and Neurosurgery, Biomedical Ethics, and Experimental Medicine). Dr. Racine holds a New Investigator Award from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR). Find out more about Dr. Éric Racine.

About the IRCM’s Neuroethics research unit
Neuroethics is an emerging area of research where bioethics and neuroscience intersect. It focuses on ethical considerations in neuroscience research and the many ethical issues that arise from its transfer to health care. Dr. Racine’s research projects are designed to identify practical solutions and improve the quality of healthcare, as well as research practices, public information and prevention in neurology, psychiatry and neurosurgery. The research conducted in this laboratory addresses the spectrum of challenges in neurological and psychiatric care such as providing quality patient information, diminishing stigma, and promoting respectful healthcare services. Visit the Neuroethics research unit’s website.
## PROGRAM / PROGRAMME

**Thursday May 26, 2011 / Le jeudi 26 mai 2011**

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**CONCURRENT SESSION 1 10:20-12:00**

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<td>The ethics of ADHD diagnosis and stimulant drug treatment: Integrating children’s experiences into public debate and clinical practice</td>
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<td>Room 255 IB</td>
<td>Misrepresentation of neuroscience data gives rise to misleading conclusions in the media: The case of ADHD</td>
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<td>Room 255 IB</td>
<td>Evidence for treatment efficacy on advocacy websites for neurodevelopmental disorders: the good, the bad, and the irrelevant</td>
<td>Di Pietro, NC</td>
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<td>André-Barbeau 1C</td>
<td>Generating genius: A critical examination of how an Alzheimer’s drug has become a “cognitive enhancer”</td>
<td>Wade, L</td>
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<td>André-Barbeau 1C</td>
<td>Memory modification technologies and child soldiers</td>
<td>Randall, C</td>
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<td>André-Barbeau 1C</td>
<td>Legitimating or stigmatizing? Neuroimages and the brain disease model of mental illness</td>
<td>Buchman, DZ</td>
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<td>1:00-2:00</td>
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**CONCURRENT SESSION 2 2:20-4:00**

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<td>Jacques-Genest 2A</td>
<td>PANEL: Chronic disorders of consciousness: Envisioning an ethical guidance</td>
<td>Jox, R, Bernat, JL, Owen, AM, Racine, E</td>
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<td>Has cooling changed things for the asphyxiated term newborn: Ethical perspectives</td>
<td>Shevell, M</td>
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<td>The ethics of sham surgery arms in neurosurgical research: A neurosurgeon’s perspective</td>
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<td>André-Barbeau 2C</td>
<td>Personal identity: The promise and threat of deep brain stimulation</td>
<td>Baylis, F</td>
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<td>André-Barbeau 2C</td>
<td>Changing personality through brain interventions: On the elusive normative impact of being oneself</td>
<td>Clausen, J</td>
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<td>André-Barbeau 2C</td>
<td>Between laboratory and patient: Ethical issues in self-experimentation in neuroscience and the example of DBS</td>
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<td>Jacques-Genest</td>
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<td>Jacques-Genest</td>
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<td>A clinical trial, a suicide, and the strange recent history of antipsychotic drugs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jacques-Genest</td>
<td>PANEL: Neurosciences, neurodiversité et mouvements sociaux</td>
<td>Chamak, B, Moutaud, B, Troisoeufs, A, Jupille, J</td>
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<td>What types of control are epilepsy surgery patients seeking? An ethical analysis</td>
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<td>Care ethics as a guide to the process of multiple sclerosis diagnosis</td>
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<td>Beyond mere symptom relief: Patients’ values and goals in deep brain stimulation for treatment of Parkinson disease</td>
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<td>Brain injury and the continuum of care: Toward a better model of chronic care</td>
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<td>Family perspectives on life-sustaining treatment in the vegetative state: A qualitative interview study</td>
<td>Kuehlmeyer, K</td>
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<td>Jacques-Genest</td>
<td>Placebos without deception</td>
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<td>Preferences for instructional or proxy advance directives in mental health: A mixed methods study</td>
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<td>André-Barbeau</td>
<td>The clinical treatment of depression: Ethical disconnects at the mindbrain-dose interface</td>
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<td>Ethical challenges beyond placebo induction in psychogenic non-epileptic seizures</td>
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<td>The subconceptual role of intuition in clinical equipoise: Support from neuroscience</td>
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<td>Jacques-Genest</td>
<td>Distinctive roles for functional neuroimaging and genetic testing in the prediction, diagnosis, and prognosis of mental illness</td>
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110, avenue des Pins Ouest
www.ircm.qc.ca / www.brainmatters2.com
Neuroethics: Made in Canada?

Guest speaker: Joseph J. Fins, USA
Thursday, May 26, 2011
8:45 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.
Jacques-Genest Auditorium, IRCM

Neuroethics: an emerging field and an important Canadian legacy
Neuroethics is a recently coined term that is shaping our cultural understanding of advances in neuroscience. Cautionary in tone, neuroethics has taken hold in the bioethics community, in large part, because of the increasingly visible and fast pace of technological innovation. In this talk, Dr. Fins will consider what the rise of neuroethics means for our ethical deliberations about advances in neurology and neuroscience and ask whether or not neuroethics is novel and distinct from more conventional sorts of ethical inquiry in medicine and research. To do this, he will turn to the history of medicine, and in particular, the historical legacy of Sir William Osler and his student Wilder Penfield. The former, a Canadian by birth, the latter one by choice, makes the origins of neuroethics a local story for Brain Matters 2 and an important Canadian legacy.

Biography
Joseph J. Fins, MD, FACP
E. William Davis, MD, Jr. Professor of Medical Ethics, Chief of the Division of Medical Ethics, Professor of Medicine, Professor of Public Health, Professor of Medicine in Psychiatry, Weill Cornell Medical College; Attending Physician, Director of Medical Ethics, New York-Presbyterian Weill Cornell Medical Center; Senior Attending Physician, The Rockefeller University Hospital, New York, USA

Dr. Joseph J. Fins is the E. William Davis, MD, Jr. Professor of Medical Ethics and Chief of the Division of Medical Ethics at Weill Cornell Medical College where he also serves as Professor of Medicine (with Tenure), Professor of Public Health and Professor of Medicine in Psychiatry. He is also a member of the Adjunct Faculty of Rockefeller University where he is a Senior Attending Physician at The Rockefeller University Hospital. Dr. Fins is an elected Member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. He was appointed by President Clinton to The White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy and currently serves on The New York State Task Force on Life and the Law by gubernatorial appointment. His most recent book is A Palliative Ethic of Care: Clinical Wisdom at Life’s End (Jones and Bartlett, 2006). His current scholarly interests include ethical and policy issues in brain injury and disorders of consciousness, palliative care, research ethics in neurology and psychiatry, medical education and methods of ethics case consultation. He is a co-author of the 2007 Nature paper describing the first use of deep brain stimulation in the minimally conscious state.

About the conference
Brain Matters 2: Ethics in the translation of neuroscience research to psychiatric and neurological care is an international conference organized by Dr. Éric Racine, Director of the Neuroethics research unit at the Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal (IRCM). The conference features six international guest speakers, as well as oral and poster presentations from over 50 researchers and students in the fields of neuroscience, ethics, philosophy, medicine, science, history, social studies, law and policy. The conference will be held on May 26 and 27 at the IRCM (110 avenue des Pins Ouest, Montréal). In addition, a public event is planned as a pre-conference on May 25 at 7 p.m. For more information, visit the Institut’s website or www.brainmatters2.com.
Anticipating possible adverse social impacts of research in addiction neurobiology

Guest speaker: Wayne Hall, Australia
Thursday, May 26, 2011
1 p.m. – 2 p.m.
Jacques-Genest Auditorium, IRCM

Research suggests that addiction has a genetic and neurobiological basis. Is it then ethical to use neurosurgery or drug vaccines to cure addiction?

According to advocates, evidence that addiction has a genetic and neurobiological basis will transform the ways we respond to it. This conference examines the ethical and social policy issues raised by some possibly unwelcome uses of this research, such as, policies that aim to identify and treat people who are genetically and biologically vulnerable to addiction; justifying biological interventions in brain function and structure (e.g. neurosurgery) to cure addiction; being used as a warrant for the coercive use of pharmacotherapies and drug vaccines to treat and prevent addiction; and the use of drugs to enhance normal human functioning.

Biography
Wayne Hall, NHMRC Australia Fellow
Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Australia

Wayne Hall is a Professorial Fellow and an NHMRC Australia Fellow in addiction neuroethics at the University of Queensland Centre for Clinical Research. He was formerly: Professor of Public Health Policy, School of Population Health (2005-2010); Director of the Office of Public Policy and Ethics, Institute for Molecular Bioscience (2001-2005) at the University of Queensland; and Director of the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre at UNSW (1994-2001). He has advised the World Health Organization on: the health effects of cannabis use; the effectiveness of drug substitution treatment; the scientific quality of the Swiss heroin trials; the contribution of illicit drug use to the global burden of disease; and the ethical implications of genetic and neuroscience research on addiction. In 2001, he was identified by the Institute for Scientific Analysis as among the world’s most highly-cited social scientists in the past 20 years. He was awarded an NHMRC Australia Fellowship in 2009 to research the public health, social policy and ethical implications of genetic and neuroscience research on drug use and addiction.

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Lost in translation: Neuroimaging in psychiatry

Guest speaker: Martha J. Farah, USA
Thursday, May 26, 2011
4 p.m. – 5 p.m.
Jacques-Genest Auditorium, IRCM

Psychiatry views mental illness as a biological brain disorder.
Why is diagnosis based on behavioural criteria? And what impact has neuroimaging had?
Modern psychiatry views mental illnesses as brain disorders, and many of its most successful treatments are biological. It is therefore remarkable that diagnoses in psychiatry are based entirely on behavioural, not biological, criteria. Why is psychiatry so stubbornly low-tech where diagnosis is concerned? In what ways has neuroimaging contributed to psychiatry, if not diagnosis? To answer these questions, Dr. Farah will review relevant aspects of neuroimaging methods and findings and the nature of diagnostic categories in psychiatry. She will conclude with a review of recent attempts to translate neuroimaging research findings into diagnostic tests and the ethical, legal and social issues raised by these attempts.

Biography
Martha J. Farah, Walter H. Annenberg Professor of Natural Sciences
Director, Center for Neuroscience & Society, University of Pennsylvania, USA

Martha J. Farah was educated at MIT and Harvard, and has taught at Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pennsylvania. She is currently the Walter H. Annenberg Professor of Natural Sciences and Director of the Center for Neuroscience & Society at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Farah’s work spans many topics within cognitive neuroscience, including visual perception and prefrontal function. Her current work is focused on the effects of childhood poverty on brain development and neuroethics.

About the conference
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A clinical trial, a suicide, and the strange recent history of antipsychotic drugs

Guest speaker: Carl Elliott, USA
Friday, May 27, 2011
8:45 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.
Jacques-Genest Auditorium, IRCM

Pharmaceutical companies are designing clinical trials to outrival their competition. When is it justifiable to enrol human subjects in marketing studies?

When a young man committed suicide in an industry-sponsored clinical trial of atypical antipsychotic drugs at the University of Minnesota in 2004, critics charged that he had been coerced into the study. They may be right, but the ethical problem is even larger. Today, pharmaceutical companies are designing and analyzing clinical trials not to produce reliable scientific data, but to ensure that their own drugs look superior to the competition. These trials are published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and distributed by drug reps as a way of marketing the drugs. Which raises the question: when is it ethically justified to enrol human subjects in marketing studies?

Biography
Carl Elliott, MD, PhD
Professor, Center for Bioethics,
University of Minnesota, USA

Carl Elliott is a professor in the Center for Bioethics at the University of Minnesota. A native South Carolinian, Elliott originally trained as a doctor before earning a PhD in philosophy. He has taught at universities in Scotland, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada. His articles have appeared in publications such as The New Yorker, The Atlantic Monthly, Mother Jones, and The New England Journal of Medicine. He is the author or editor of seven books, including Better than Well: American Medicine Meets the American Dream and White Coat, Black Hat: Adventures on the Dark Side of Medicine.

About the conference
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Placebos without deception

Guest speaker: Irving Kirsch, United Kingdom
Friday, May 27, 2011
1 p.m. – 2 p.m.
Jacques-Genest Auditorium, IRCM

Placebos can produce substantial clinical benefits. Is deception required for them to work?
Placebos produce substantial clinical benefits in a number of conditions, in some cases rivaling the effects of active medications, and they do so without the side effect risks associated with active drugs. The ethical problem is the presumption that for placebos to work in clinical practice, deception is required. After all, would there be a placebo effect if patients knew they were getting placebo? In this presentation, Irving Kirsch presents new data indicating that the commonly held presumption is wrong. These data show how placebo pills, given to patients openly and without either explicit or implicit deception, can produce substantial clinical benefits.

Biography
Irving Kirsch, Professor emeritus
University of Hull, United Kingdom
University of Connecticut, USA

Irving Kirsch is professor emeritus at the University of Hull and the University of Connecticut. He has published 10 books and more than 200 scientific journal articles and book chapters on placebo effects, antidepressant medication, hypnosis, and suggestion. His meta-analyses on the efficacy of antidepressants were covered extensively in the international media and influenced official guidelines for the treatment of depression in the United Kingdom. His book, The Emperor’s New Drugs: Exploding the Antidepressant Myth, was published in the UK by The Bodley Head, a division of Random House, and by Basic Books in the USA. It has also been published in Japanese and French, and a Polish edition is currently in press.

About the conference
Brain Matters 2: Ethics in the translation of neuroscience research to psychiatric and neurological care is an international conference organized by Dr. Éric Racine, Director of the Neuroethics research unit at the Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal (IRCM). The conference features six international guest speakers, as well as oral and poster presentations from over 50 researchers and students in the fields of neuroscience, ethics, philosophy, medicine, science, history, social studies, law and policy. The conference will be held on May 26 and 27 at the IRCM (110 avenue des Pins Ouest, Montréal). In addition, a public event is planned as a pre-conference on May 25 at 7 p.m. For more information, visit the Institut’s website or www.brainmatters2.com.
Distinctive roles for functional neuroimaging and genetic testing in the prediction, diagnosis, and prognosis of mental illness

Guest speaker: Judy Illes, Canada
Friday, May 27, 2011
4 p.m. – 5 p.m.
Jacques-Genest Auditorium, IRCM

Science and medicine bring about rapid changes.
What are the implications of new advances on society?
Few disciplines bring about fundamental changes as rapidly as science and medicine. This lecture will focus on the ever-increasing possibilities of acquiring signatures of the self from brain imaging and genetic testing. What are the implications of new advances for understanding people as biological beings, for brain and mental well-being, and for society? The answers to such questions lie in the delicate balance between knowledge, autonomy and values in the past and future, and the here and now.

Biography
Judy Illes, Director of the National Core for Neuroethics, Professor of Neurology, Canada Research Chair in Neuroethics, University of British Columbia, Canada

Dr. Judy Illes is Professor of Neurology and Canada Research Chair in Neuroethics at the University of British Columbia. She is Director of the National Core for Neuroethics at UBC, and faculty in the Brain Research Centre at UBC and at the Vancouver Coastal Health Research Institute. She also holds affiliate appointments in the School of Population and Public Health and the School of Journalism at UBC, and in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at the University of Washington in Seattle, WA, USA. Dr. Illes’ research focuses on ethical, legal, social and policy challenges specifically at the intersection of the neurosciences and biomedical ethics. This includes studies of functional neuroimaging in basic and clinical research, stem cells and regenerative medicine, dementia, addiction, neurodevelopmental disorders, and the commercialization of cognitive neuroscience. She also leads a robust program of research and outreach devoted to improving the literacy of neuroscience and engaging stakeholders on a global scale. Dr. Illes is an internationally recognized author, lecturer, and mentor. She is a co-founder and Executive Committee Member of the Neuroethics Society, a member of the Dana Alliance for Brain Initiatives, and a former member of the Internal Advisory Board for the Institute of Neurosciences, Mental Health and Addiction (CIHR) and of the Forum on Neuroscience and Neurological Disorders of the Institute of Medicine (IoM). Her most recent book Oxford Handbook of Neuroethics (Oxford University Press) is forthcoming in 2011. Dr. Illes is also the immediate past Chair of the Committee on Women in World Neuroscience (WWN) for the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO), and a Canadian representative to the National Academy of Sciences/IBRO US-Canada Committee.

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