Questions	Australia	Belgium	France	Germany
1. Any national membership organization for Pharmaceutical Medicine (PM)? Is it dedicated to physicians?	APPA (Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians of Australia) http://www.appa.net.au/, dedicated to physicians ARCS Australia Ltd (previously Association of Regulatory and Clinical Scientists) - http://www.arcs.com.au , not dedicated	BCPM - Belgian College of Pharmaceutical Medicine. To be considered for membership, you are required to be MD from a recognized university.	Association des Médecins de l'Industrie Pharmaceutique (AMIPS). Members are not exclusively physicians.	The German Society for Pharmaceutical Medicine (**http://www.dgpharmed.de/01_public/allgemeines/wir.htm**) has about 1300 members, who are physicians or other scientists.
2. Approximate number of physicians working in industry nationally; % who are Faculty members.	Approx 120 members of APPA, Relatively few (5-10% members of FPM)	Approx. 350-400 physicians working in or for industry. Approx. 1% Faculty members?	About 1500 physicians are working for pharmaceutical industry. So far, there are only 26 active members of the Faculty based in France (13 Fellows, 11 Members, 1 Affiliate and 1 Associate).	610 of the members of the German Society for Pharmaceutical Medicine are physicians. Physicians working in industry are also members of other professional organizations (e.g. 225 physician members in the German Association for Applied Human Pharmacology, AGAH). 58 members are also members of the FPM.
3. Do physicians working in industry see PM as a "specialty"; do others in country recognize it e.g. Regulatory Agency, other physicians? **Have any efforts been made to recognize PM as a specialty? If so, what?**	Pharmaceutical Medicine is not generally viewed as a formal specialty by neither the majority of physicians, or the wider community. Several years ago there were discussions exploring the possibility of recognizing PM as a specialty, be it under the umbrella of another faculty under the auspices of the RACP or RACM, but the Royal Australian College of Physicians (RACP) rejected links to APPA.	The College is recognized by the two Belgian Royal Academies of Medicine. This means that all specialists whose names appear on the Register are recognized as Physicians Specialists in Pharmaceutical Medicine. Efforts to have PM recognized by the Higher Council of Specialists are ongoing: The latest developments suggest that the recognition could take the form of a "Certificate of Competence".	Physicians who are working in the industry are from very diverse backgrounds. Pharmaceutical medicine, on the contrary to clinical pharmacology, is not perceived as a specialty, either by academy or Health Authorities. There is a real sustained interest for promoting clinical research in different domains, especially under the shield of regional CIC (Centres d'Investigation Clinique / clinical research centers), but no real effort for recognition of Pharmaceutical Medicine as a specialty.	Physicians working in Pharmaceutical Medicine in Germany generally do not see this as a formal specialty. The German Society for Pharmaceutical Medicine has tried hard to get recognition of PM as specialty. This has not been successful so far, due to the perceived lack of differentiation in comparison to Clinical Pharmacology and the fact that the intention of the responsible federal physicians organization (Bundesaerztekammer) is to keep the number of specialties as low as possible.
4. Any training courses relevant to PM. **If a course exists, is it recognized by the International Federation of Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians (IFAPP) / FPM or aligned with any other course?**	There is a Graduate Diploma course in Pharmaceutical Medicine (run through the University of New South Wales). The course is IFAPP was not accredited because of the very small numbers completing the course. ARCS offers modular courses in Business & People Skills, Clinical Research, Drug Development, Health Economics, Pharmacovigilance, Project Management, Regulatory Affairs, Statistics	PHARMED: Post-graduate programme in Pharmaceutical Medicine and Drug Development Sciences. Since 2003, the PHARMED course is accredited by the Council of Education in Pharmaceutical Medicine (CEPM) of the IFAPP. In Belgium, PHARMED is one of the training programmes recognized by BioWin. The PHARMED programme follows closely the syllabus of pharmaceutical medicine issued by the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Medicine of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of UK (FPM). PHARMED successfully passed a detailed assessment of full compliance with the PharmaTrain quality standards, and as a result received the PharmaTrain Centre of Excellence award, November 24, 2011. www.ulb.ac.be/medecine/pharmed	For several years four training courses (DIU / Diplômes Inter-Universitaires) are co-organized by different French Faculties of Medicine: • The DIU-FIEC targets physicians who are involved as investigators in clinical trials • The DIU-FARC aims training of Clinical Research Assistants • The DIU-PEPS is focused on pharmaco-epidemiology and pharmaco-economy • The DIU-CESAM deals exclusively with statistical matters Besides these DIUs, numerous masters are organized locally by different Faculties of Medicine or Pharmacy. Also, Paris V University together with Lyon Claude Bernard university do organize a European course on 'Evaluation of Medicinal Products in Children'. The latter is part of the IMI while the formers are not aligned with other courses in Europe.	Various training courses in PM or some special related topics are available in the country, including those offered by the German Society for Pharmaceutical Medicine (certificate, diploma) and several Universities (such as the MSc in Pharmaceutical Medicine, University Duisburg-Essen, Masters of Regulatory Affairs, University Bonn, and the MSc in Clinical Development, University Tuebingen). Only the PM course offered by the University Duisburg-Essen is formally recognized by IFAPP.
5. Are there any national qualifications, or exams for PM? Are they valued by employers, others? **Is the exam recognized or accredited by any body or standardized with any other exam?**	The Graduate Diploma in PM (as mentioned above). The course itself is IFAPP was not accredited (see above). Local employers have knowledge of and high regard for the DipPharmMed various courses, including the DipPharmMed, run under the umbrella programme of courses towards a Masters in Drug Development available for all involved in drug development and registration.	A "Diploma in Pharmaceutical Medicine" (DPM, for physicians) or a degree of "Diploma of University Professional in Pharmaceutical Medicine" (for non physicians). The PHARMED Diploma in Pharmaceutical Medicine is recognised as equivalent to the UK Diploma awarded by the FPM.	All the training courses described above are sanctioned with an examination and considered by most of employers as added value, when not a must.	Examinations take place at the end of each of the postgraduate courses.
6. Any stakeholders actively requesting PM input e.g. Agency, government, Press, medical establishment.	Not that we are aware of. The Therapeutic Goods Agency in Australia does seek input from time to time on issues relating to pharmaceutical medicine and this is sent direct to pharma companies and to the industry body, Medicines Australia, which tend to coordinate responses through its committees.	The Belgian Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians (BeAPP) participates in collaborative initiatives with the Federal Agency for Medicines and Health Products (FAGG/AFMPS) and professional associations (e.g. Pharma.be). As an example, a common platform initiative has recently been created to promote clinical trials in Belgium.	All different stakeholders do request more a specialized background in other medical specialties than in pharmaceutical medicine (e.g.: when dealing with evaluation of cancer therapies, they will first request a qualification in oncology but not in PM).	Formally, input by specific PM experts is not requested by the stakeholders. However, advice is provided by the German Society for Pharmaceutical Medicine and other experts in the field on relevant topics (e.g. amendments to German drug law, University curricula, etc.).

Questions	India	Ireland	Italy	Japan
1. Any national membership organization for Pharmaceutical Medicine (PM)? Is it dedicated to physicians?	Indian Pharmaceutical Society - No Indian Society of Clinical Research - No	APPI (Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians in Ireland) Physicians Only	SSFA (Society for Applied Pharmacological Sciences) is the National association dealing with PM matters: its membership is about 800 professionals, but it is not limited to physicians. CRAs, QA, statisticians and regulators are also members.	JAPhMed, the Japanese Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians, is now open to non-physician (starting in 2011). At present, JAPhMed have only a few non-MD out of 250+ membership.
2. Approximate number of physicians working in industry nationally; % who are Faculty members.	5% in Industry 0.5% are Faculty Members	Approximately 50 in Pharmaceutical Medicine (Covers industry, regulators, CRO, academia etc) Best guess 8%	An estimate of about 300 MDs are working in the pharmaceutical / CRO industry. About half of them are SSFA members. Only a very small number (approximately 20, and declining) are Faculty members. For more info, please see: "D.Criscuolo, Pharmaceutical Medicine in Italy, Pharm.Med.2010;24(1):15-19".	**General meeting in 2009** **JAPhMed: Membership** Year 2000 2001 2002 2004 2006 2008 2009 Companies (Domestic) 32 26 23 26 28 30 38 Companies (Foreign) 46 69 79 103 128 140 157 CRO 13 12 11 13 13 7 10 Academic 3 2 1 9 10 14 23 Governmental 1 1 1 1 0 1 3 Consultants 4 5 6 8 2 6 4 Hospital, others 0 2 2 5 4 9 5 Total 99 117 130 165 185 207 240 2008: Data taken in January 2009: Data taken in December Copyright© Japanese Association of Pharmaceutical Medicine. All rights reserved. **CONFIDENTIAL**
3. Do physicians working in industry see PM as a "specialty"; do others in country recognize it e.g. Regulatory Agency, other physicians? **Have any efforts been made to recognize PM as a specialty? If so, what?**	Yes No	All physicians working in the industry see it as a specialty. There is a spectrum of external perceptions. PM is recognized by the Medical Council as a Recognised Specialty (however to date we have not agreed a criteria for attaining qualification). Formal recognition of specialist in Pharmaceutical Medicine for the first time has been granted in 2011 to a number of physicians.	PM is not perceived as a medical specialty: and no efforts are in place. It should also be noted that nowhere in Italian laws is written that Pharmaceutical industries need a physician. In fact some small pharma do not have a Medical Director but a Medical Affairs Director who can be a pharmacist or a biologist. By law, each pharma company must have a drug safety officer, who can be a physician, but also a pharmacist, a biologist, a chemist.	Unknown
4. Any training courses relevant to PM. **If a course exists, is it recognized by the International Federation of Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians (IFAPP) / FPM or aligned with any other course?**	MD - Pharmacology DM - Clinical Pharmacology PhD - Pharm Med [Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi] No	Currently there are 2 IFAPP recognized training courses for PM in Ireland.	Several University master courses are in place in Italian Universities (Novara, 2 in Milano, Florence, Pisa, 2 in Rome, Catania): SSFA is involved in only two of them (Catholic University in Rome and University of Milano Bicocca), and they follow the revised Pharmatrain syllabus. Both of them are part of the PharmaTrain program, and evaluation visits will take place in January 2012 in Milano, and in Febrary 2012 in Rome. Students attending the master courses are graduated in scientific subjects (mainly biology and biotechnology),but only a very small minority are graduated in Medicine.	JAPhMed is promoting PM as a specialty and its members consider it such, but others in the Pharma industry don't. Dr Kondo (Head of PMDA=Japanese "FDA") is now a member and many PMDA officers started to join JAPhMed following him, which carries hope of better recognition.
5. Are there any national qualifications, or exams for PM? Are they valued by employers, others? **Is the exam recognized or accredited by any body or standardized with any other exam?**	MD - Pharmacology DM - Clinical Pharmacology **By: Medical Council of India** Ph.D – Pharmaceutical Medicine [Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi] **By: Jamia Hamdard, NAAC Accredited Deemed University.**	There are 2 Diploma courses/qualifications. They would be viewed favourably by employers and will be an integral part of the PM training programme	NO	Out of JAPhMed course, Tokyo University program, and I-Hope initiative no exam exists.
6. Any stakeholders actively requesting PM input e.g. Agency, government, Press, medical establishment?	No Some private institutes are offering courses (mainly MSc in clinical research etc).	No	NO	As described above, PMDA now recognize PM thanks to Dr Kondo's strong leadership. Media also recognize PM and JAPhMed as they frequently provide opportunity to discuss PM issues.

Questions	Netherlands	Singapore	South-Africa	Spain
1. Any national membership organization for Pharmaceutical Medicine (PM)? Is it dedicated to physicians?	Nederlandse Vereniging voor Farmaceutische Geneeskunde (www.nvfg.nl), or, Dutch Association of Pharmaceutical Medicine. Membership is open for all professionals working in research & development of new medicines, pharmacovigilance, regulatory affairs, medical affairs, clinical quality assurance, and clinical operations.	Yes, there is an Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians, Singapore (APPS), which was formed since 2007. It is also a member of IFAPP.	Yes, this is the South African Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians (http://www.saapp.org.za/about/)	AMIFE (Association of Spanish Pharmaceutical Industry Physicians) is the Spanish National Association which represent Pharmaceutical Physicians. Its membership is about 750, of which probably 400 are medics and 350 non-medics (e.g. CRAs, PV technicians, QA technicians, etc)
2. Approximate number of physicians working in industry nationally; % who are Faculty members.	Approximately 300-400 physicians working in industry. Faculty membership unknown.	They are approximately over 100 local and overseas pharmaceutical physicians in Singapore and about 10% are Faculty members	83 physicians (registered with SAAPP, status 2005), approx. 1% Faculty members	Probably a good guess is about 400 physicians working in the Pharmaceutical and related industries. About two thirds are AMIFE members and only 6-7 are Faculty members.
3. Do physicians working in industry see PM as a "specialty"; do others in country recognize it e.g. Regulatory Agency, other physicians? **Have any efforts been made to recognize PM as a specialty? If so, what?**	Pharmaceutical physicians do not represent an offically recognized specialty. Attempts are being made to come to a national registry of both medical and non-medical experts including clearly defined entry criteria and educational requirements.	In Singapore, this is not recognized as a formal specialty in Clinical Medicine, although the pharmaceutical physicians will like to view it as one. There are current ongoing efforts to speak with the Academy of Medicine in Singapore to determine how to move forward in accrediting Pharmaceutical Medicine as a medical specialty in the coming future. The preliminary response has been positive thus far.	Generally, physicians in industry in this country do not see the field as a formal specialty; however, there is a perceived need for more dedicated training in this area. No efforts have been made to recognize PM as specialty. In fact, Clinical Pharmacology has been recognized as a specialty in South Africa in 2009 and now is one of the Colleges of Medicine in South Africa (CMSA). This has been a lengthy, cumbersome process.	Pharmaceutical Medicine is also not perceived strongly in Spain as a medical specialty but rather as a scientific one. However, the presence of medics, either Pharmaceutical Physicians or other specialists, in the Industry is perceived favourably by the Authorities and the practicing physicians. Yes, few years ago, a large effort to recognize the specialty was performed by AMIFE but without success.
4. Any training courses relevant to PM. **If a course exists, is it recognized by the International Federation of Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians (IFAPP) / FPM or aligned with any other course?**	There is no official national course but various educational programmes do exist, e.g. the Curriculum Medical Advisors, and other courses covering parts of PM (e.g. pharmacovigilance).	Currently, there are NO dedicated training for pharmaceutical physicians in Singapore – the training are done through conferences, workshops etc. That is why we are exploring a diploma and certification course with the FPM, which will greatly support the application to our Academy of Medicine to make pharmaceutical industry a medical specialty. The only training structure we have is in NUSAGE (NUS Academy of GxP Excellence), which aims to offer a world-class academic programme by partnering with renowned academic institutions and pharmaceutical training organizations to shape human capital for the challenges in the pharmaceutical and healthcare industries, by offering Postgraduate Certification and Professional development courses suitable for Professionals, Managers, and Executives who are working in or aspiring to enter the pharmaceutical and healthcare industries. Participants should preferably have obtained first degrees in science or engineering and have accrued some relevant work experience.	A fully accredited Postgraduate Diploma (PGDip Pharm Med) course has been initiated at the Division of Pharmacology, University of Stellenbosch, in 2010. The 4 modules are also offered in the form of individual Short Courses. The course syllabus has been developed in line with IFAPP / FPM and PharmaTrain recommendations.	University Masters in Madrid and Barcelona have been running for more than 15 years. Also, some commercial Masters available in Madrid and Barcelona. All are officially recognized by IFAPP.
5. Are there any national qualifications, or exams for PM? Are they valued by employers, others? **Is the exam recognized or accredited by any body or standardized with any other exam?**	A formal registry for PM is open since 2010. No formal exam is in place, but qualifications are reviewed by a Board of Experts.	None at the moment.	Fully accredited Postgraduate Diploma (PGDip Pharm Med) (University of Stellenbosch). The UK DPM examination has been exported to South Africa (managed by the University of Stellenbosch) in 2011.	No, not a national exam, but the courses exams leading to the mentioned Masters. Not very much valued by employers but is a nice addition. Not accredited or recognised professionally but rather by the corresponding Universities
6. Any stakeholders actively requesting PM input e.g. Agency, government, Press, medical establishment?	Yes. Furthermore, members are often part of national advisory boards and organizing committees of PM conferences	None at the moment. Most ask for input from the Singapore Association of Pharmaceutical Industry (SAPI).	None so far.	Yes, since the Ministry of Health tries its best to gather comments from all stakeholders (including AMIFE) on all draft laws and decrees on clinical research, GCP, PV, etc before finalisation

Questions	Sweden	United Kingdom	USA	Country
1. Any national membership organization for Pharmaceutical Medicine (PM)? Is it dedicated to physicians?	Swedish Society for Pharmaceutical Medicine www.sspm.se Yes	Faculty of Pharmaceutical Medicine of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of the UK (FPM). FPM is dedicated to the specialty of PM, standards and professionalism. FPM Members & Fellows are physicians. Some non-physicians are Honorary Fellows. British Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians (BrAPP). BrAPP is a professional association and dedicated to physicians. BrAPP is the national Member Association of IFAPP.	Academy of Pharmaceutical Physicians and Investigators (APPI), an affiliate of the Association of Clinical Research Professionals (ACRP) (1993-2005 was American Academy of Pharmaceutical Physicians (AAPP)).	
2. Approximate number of physicians working in industry nationally; % who are Faculty members.	Around 150 60 %	Approx. 1500 pharmaceutical physicians nationally. Approx. 50% are FPM members. FPM contact: Web-site: www.fpm.org.uk Email fpm@fpm.org.uk	Several thousand industry physicians. Faculty represented by 63 Fellows,39 Members, 8 Affiliates and 1 Associate (training)	
3. Do physicians working in industry see PM as a "specialty"; do others in country recognize it e.g. Regulatory Agency, other physicians? **Have any efforts been made to recognize PM as a specialty? If so, what?**	No, not really No Several years ago and item revisited in 2010. Conclusion is no chance of success in the present climate. Strong push to reduce # of specialty areas in Medicine so even Clinical Pharmacology endangered	Pharmaceutical physicians view PM as a medical specialty. PM is a legally listed medical specialty since 2002; PM is one of the (28) medical specialties of the Royal Colleges of Physicians UK. PM is recognised as a medical specialty by the medical research community, by the UK Regulatory Authority (MHRA), by the medical regulatory & representative bodies (e.g. GMC), by the medical Royal Colleges, and by those in the wider healthcare market who are involved with medicines and medicines management.	No to all 3 questions	
4. Any training courses relevant to PM. **If a course exists, is it recognized by the International Federation of Association of Pharmaceutical Physicians (IFAPP) / FPM or aligned with any other course?**	The continuation of the Course led by Pierre Lafolie under review. Many physicians attend International Courses.	PMST: Postgraduate education & training in PM leading to a Certificate of Completion of Training (CCT), a European recognised specialist accreditation, is provided by P armaceu ical Medicine pecial rainin (PM) offered through the FPM and the National PM Deanery. PMST is a workplace-centred competency-based E&T programme; it is regulated by the GMC. Post- radua e courses in PM leadin o e FPM s DPM (see below) are offered by Universities (Univ. Cardiff, Kings College London, University of Surrey) and private organisations. Universities offer Masters programme in Pharmaceutical Medicine, Clinical Pharmacology (Kings College London, Univ. Surrey) and Translational Medicine (Kings College London). FPM offers training programmes in Human Pharmacology leading to Diploma or Certificate (DHP/CHP).	There are many not-for-profit (NFP) and commercial training organizations and also one-off training courses run by academic or other NFPs that are relevant to PM. These courses/meetings are usually aimed at a wide audience. There is some training specifically for physicians but this is based on clinical specialty. An Irish college Hibernia has a e-Masters course for pharmaceutical physicians that has a number of US based attendees. Physician education, focused mostly on clinical research, is provided by ACRP.	
5. Are there any national qualifications, or exams for PM? Are they valued by employers, others? **Is the exam recognized or accredited by any body or standardized with any other exam?**	No	The Diploma in Pharmaceutical Medicine (DPM) by examination is offered by FPM (RCPs) after 2 years working in PM. The DPM is a stand-alone diploma, or e DPM is e nowled e-based assessmen of PM (see under 4. Above). The DPM is valued by employers as achievement of a standard in work-relevant discipline and profession. FPM offers an examination in Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and Certificate.	No	
6. Any stakeholders actively requesting PM input e.g. Agency, government, Press, medical establishment?	No	FPM is consulted for Pharmaceutical Medicine input by a large number of medical governmental, regulatory and professional bodies and agencies e.g. Dept of Health, General Medical Council (GMC), Academy of Medical Royal Colleges, MHRA, European Medicines Agency (EMA), British Medical Associa ion (MA)	No; input usually provided by Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), the Biotechnology Industry Association (BIO) or, for medical device companies, the Advanced Medical Technology Association (AdvaMed).	