

ACTA MÉDICA PORTUGUESA

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Editor-Chefe

III Simpósio AMP

Novembro 2014





The NEW ENGLAND
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Rank	Journal	Impact Factor	
1	NEW ENGL J MED	51.658	54,42
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3	JAMA-J AM MED ASSOC	29.978	30,00
4	BRIT MED J	17.215	13,32
5	PLOS MED	15.253	14,00
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Rank in Category: Acta Medica Portuguesa

Journal Ranking

For 2012, the journal **Acta Medica Portuguesa** has an Impact Factor of **0.151**.

This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

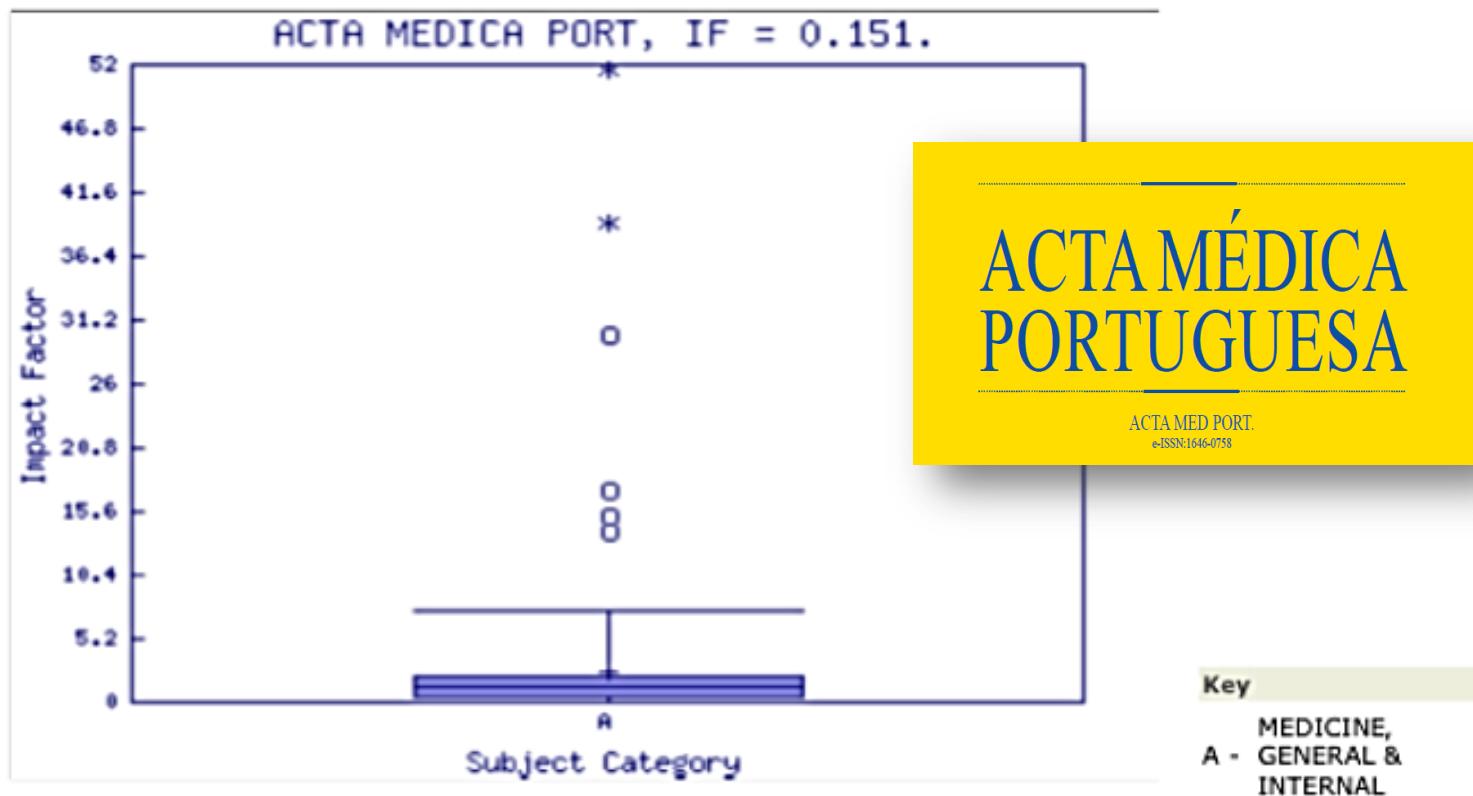
Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL	151	139	Q4

2013: 132/150

Category Box Plot

For 2012, the journal **Acta Medica Portuguesa** has an Impact Factor of **0.151**.

This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It shows median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and the extreme values of the distribution.



3 Simpósios Acta Médica

- 15 revistas médicas
- BMJ (Tiago Villanueva)
- NEJM (Daniel Muller)
- Springer Milan (Donatella Rizza)
- London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (Débora Miranda)
- 49 comunicações



II Simpósio Acta Médica Portuguesa

22 e 23 Nov 2013



Lisboa, Auditório da Ordem dos Médicos

Workshop: Criação e manipulação de imagem para publicação e apresentações

Idioma: Português

The New England Journal of Medicine

Daniel Muller

Ilustrador Médico, *The New England Journal of Medicine*

Atenção: a participação neste Workshop requer a utilização dos programas Adobe Photoshop e Adobe Illustrator, que poderá descarregar gratuitamente seguindo [estas instruções](#).

14:00 - 14:55 **Imagens Digitais**

Definição e diferenças entre imagens vectoriais e imagens bitmap/raster
Tamanhos físicos, dimensões digitais/pixels e resolução de imagens
Formatos digitais das imagens para produção e publicação

14:55 - 15:50 **Programas de software para criação e manipulação de imagens**

Introdução ao Photoshop
Regras e procedimentos em PowerPoint

COFFEE BREAK

16:10 - 17:05 **Regras básicas de design e de comunicação visual**

Teoria de cor
Layout
Tipografia
Elementos gráficos (setas, linhas e símbolos)
Gráficos estatísticos

17:05 - 18:00 **Regras básicas para posters e slides PowerPoint**

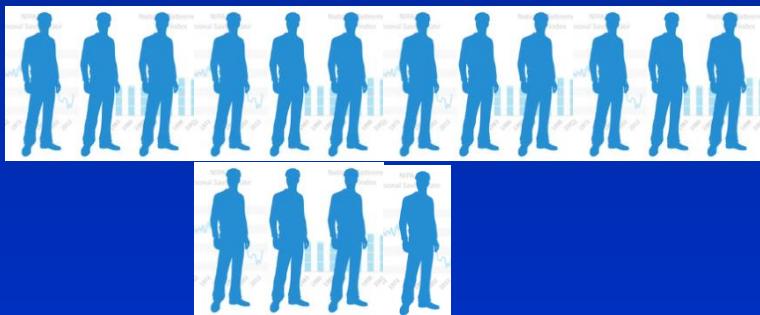


Daniel Carvalho Müller, MA

Daniel Müller licenciou-se em Biologia na Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa em 1997. Como bolsista Fulbright, tirou um mestrado nos EUA, em Ilustração Médica e Biológica no departamento de Art as Applied to Medicine na Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine em Baltimore. Em 2000, voltou para Portugal e criou, juntamente com Joanne Haderer Müller, um atelier de ilustração médica e científica. Em 2004 instalou-se em Boston após ter sido contratado como ilustrador médico pelo The New England Journal of Medicine, onde é responsável, até ao presente, pela criação de ilustrações e módulos interactivos para artigos impressos e em versão online do jornal.

Novo Paradigma Oral

- ABT-267, ABT-333, ABT-450



REVIEW ARTICLE

HCV direct-acting antiviral agents: the best interferon-free combinationsRaymond Schinazi¹, Philippe Halfon², Patrick Marcellin³ and Tarik Asselah³¹ Center for AIDS Research, Emory University School of Medicine and Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Decatur, GA, USA² Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases Department, Hôpital Européen and Laboratoire Alphabio Marseille, Marseille, France³ Hepatology Department, AP-HP, University Paris Diderot 7 and INSERM U773, CRB3, Beaujon Hospital, Clichy, France

Schinazi et al.

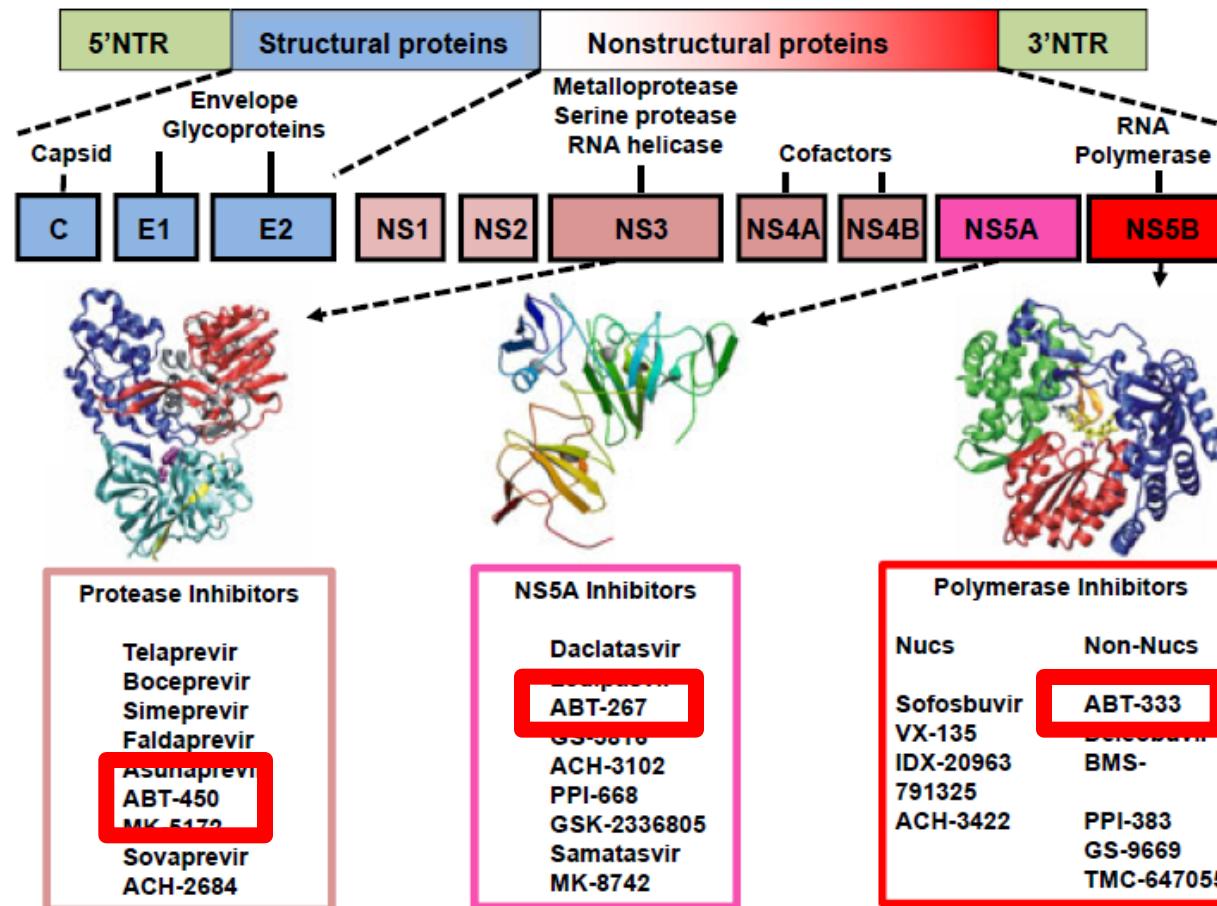


Fig. 1. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) genome and potential drug discovery targets. The HCV RNA genome serves as a template for viral replication and as a viral messenger RNA for viral production. It is translated into a polyprotein that is cleaved by proteases. All the HCV enzymes – NS2-3 and NS3-4A proteases, NS3 helicase and NS5B RdRp – are essential for HCV replication and are therefore potential drug discovery targets.

Cura da Hepatite C com Terapêutica Oral, 12 semanas

SAPPHIRE II

Gen1, null, partial,
relapsers,
sem cirrose
5 doentes

PEARL III

Gen1b, naives,
sem cirrose
8 doentes

PEARL II

Gen1b,
experimentados,
sem cirrose
3 doentes

A nossa experiência...



ABT 450/rit

ABT 267

ABT 333

+- Ribavirina





Retreatment of HCV with ABT-450/r–Ombitasvir and Dasabuvir with Ribavirin

Stefan Zeuzem, M.D., Ira M. Jacobson, M.D., Tolga Baykal, M.D., Rui T. Marinho, M.D., Ph.D., Fred Poordad, M.D., Marc Bourlière, M.D., Mark S. Sulkowski, M.D., Heiner Wedemeyer, M.D., Edward Tam, M.D., Paul Desmond, M.D., Donald M. Jensen, M.D., Adrian M. Di Bisceglie,¹

Peter Varunok, M.D., Tarek Hassanein, M.D., Junyuan Xiong, M.D.,² Tami Pilot-Matias, Ph.D., Barbara DaSilva-Tillmann, M.D., Lois Larsen,³ Thomas Podesadecki, M.D., and Barry Bernstein, M.D.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

In this phase 3 trial we evaluated the efficacy and safety of the integrated combination of ABT-450 with ritonavir (ABT-450/r), ombitasvir (also known as ABT-267), dasabuvir (also known as ABT-333), and ribavirin for the retreatment of hepatitis C virus (HCV) in patients who were previously treated with peginterferon–ribavirin.

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DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1401561

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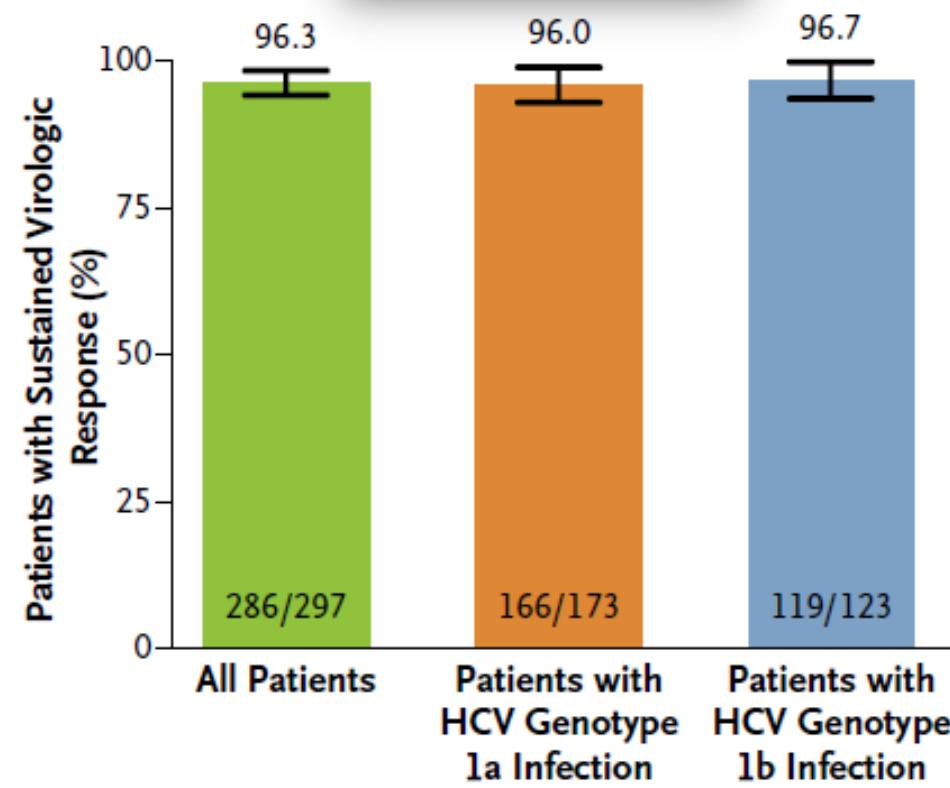


Figure 1. Sustained Virologic Response in the Entire Active-Regimen Group and According to Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Genotype.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

ABT-450/r–Ombitasvir and Dasabuvir with or without Ribavirin for HCV

Peter Ferenci, M.D., David Bernstein, M.D., Jacob Lalezari, M.D.,
 Daniel Cohen, M.D., Yan Luo, M.D., Ph.D., Curtis Cooper, M.D., Edward Tam, M.D.,
 Rui T. Marinho, M.D., Ph.D., Naoky Tsai, M.D., Anders Nyberg, M.D.,

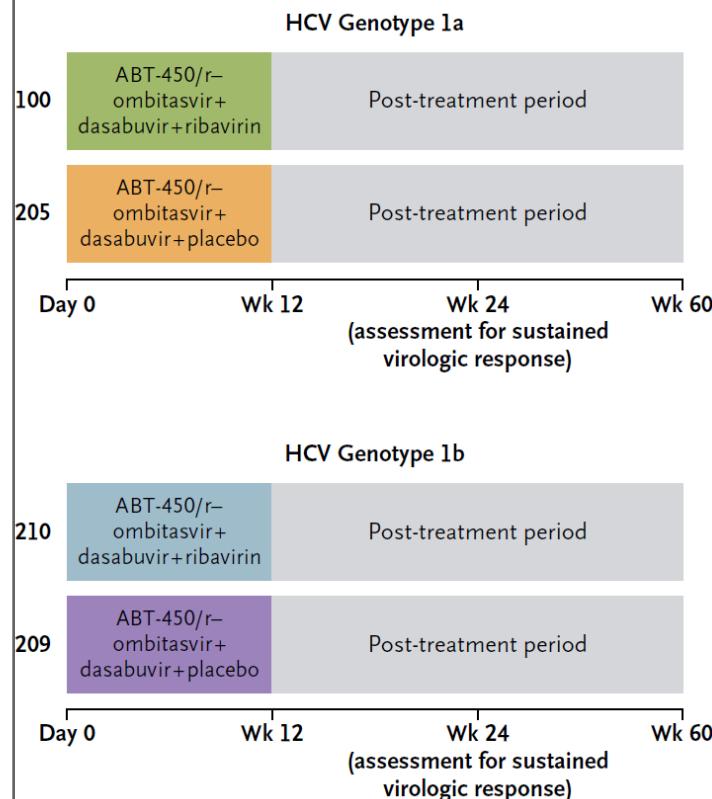
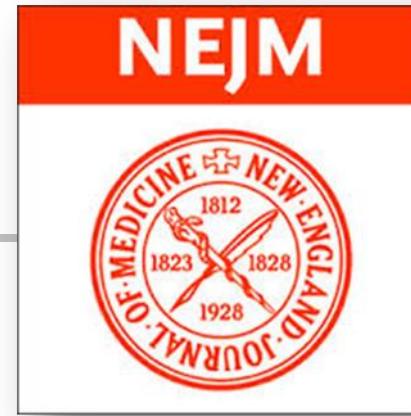
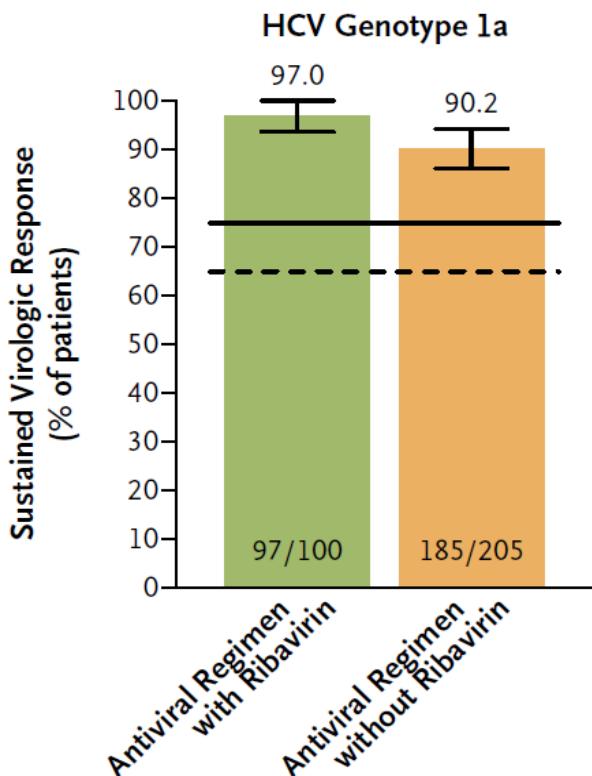


Figure 2. Sustained Virologic Response at 12 Weeks after the End of Treatment.



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All Patients

STUDY DESIGN AND CONDUCT

The SAPPHIRE-II study was performed at 76 sites in Australia, North America, and Europe. Patients

any antiviral treatment for HCV. Patients with genotype 1a infection were screened at 53 sites in Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom (PEARL-IV study). Patients with genotype 1b infection were screened at 50 sites in Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, and the United States (PEARL-III study). For both studies,

APPENDIX

The authors' affiliations are as follows: the Medical University of Vienna, Internal Medicine III, Vienna (P.F.); Hofstra North Shore–LIJ School of Medicine, Manhasset, NY (D.B.); Quest Clinical Research, San Francisco (J.L.), Kaiser Permanente, San Diego (A.N.), California Liver Institute, Los Angeles (P.E.), eStudySite, La Mesa (S.G.), and Southern California Liver Centers and Southern California Research Center, Coronado (T.H.) — all in California; AbbVie, North Chicago, IL (D.C., Y.L., W.X., M.K., T.P.); University of Ottawa, Ottawa (C.C.), and Liver and Intestinal Research Centre, Vancouver, BC (E.T.) — both in Canada; Centro Hospitalar Lisboa Norte, Medical School of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal (R.T.M.); the Queen's Medical Center–Liver Center, Honolulu (N.T.); Clinical Research Centers of America, Murray, UT (T.D.B.); Gastro One, Germantown, TN (Z.Y.); Rambam Health Care Campus, Haifa, Israel (Y.B.); Delta Research Partners, Bastrop, LA (B.R.B.); Matei Bals National Institute for Infectious Diseases, Bucharest, Romania (F.A.C.); University Gastroenterology, Providence, RI (T.S.); Central Research Institute of Epidemiology, Moscow (V.C.); ID Clinic, Mysłowice, Poland (E.J.); Ospedale Luigi Sacco, Milan (G.R.); Szent György Hospital, Székesfehérvár, Hungary (J.G.); Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Enfermedades Hepáticas y Digestivas, Badalona, Spain (R.P.); Cliniques Universitaires de Bruxelles Hôpital Erasme, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels (C.M.); and University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (K.R.R.).

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Stefan Zeuzem

SAPPHIRE II: PHASE 3 PLACEBO-
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FREE, 12-WEEK REGIMEN OF ABT-450/R/...

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13:30 - GENERAL SESSION 1 AND OPENING
15:30

Chairs: Markus Peck, Giorgina Vergani

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Retreatment of HCV with ABT-450/r–
Ombitasvir and Dasabuvir with Ribavirin

Stefan Zeuzem, M.D., Ira M. Jacobson, M.D., Tolga Baykal, M.D.,
Rui T. Matinho, M.D., Ph.D., Fred Poordad, M.D., Marc Bourlière, M.D.,
Mark S. Sulkowski, M.D., Heiner Wedemeyer, M.D., Edward Tam, M.D.,
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Thomas Podsiadecki, M.D., and Barry Bernstein, M.D.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

In this phase 3 trial we evaluated the efficacy and safety of the interferon-free combination of ABT-450 with ritonavir (ABT-450/r), ombitasvir (also known as ABT-267), dasabuvir (also known as ABT-333), and ribavirin for the retreatment of HCV in patients who were previously treated with peginterferon–ribavirin.

METHODS

We enrolled patients with HCV genotype 1 infection and no cirrhosis who had previously been treated with peginterferon–ribavirin and had a response, a partial response, or a null response. Patients were randomly assigned in a 3:1 ratio to receive coformulated ABT-450/r–ombitasvir (at a once-daily dose of 150 mg of ABT-450, 100 mg of ritonavir, and 25 mg of ombitasvir) and dasabuvir (250 mg twice daily) with ribavirin (1000 or 1200 mg daily) or matching placebos during the 12-week double-blind period. The primary end point was the rate of sustained virologic response 12 weeks after the end of study treatment. The primary efficacy analysis compared this rate between the active regimen with a historical response rate (65%)

From Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main (S.Z.); and Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, Hannover (H.W.) — both in Germany; Weill Cornell Medical College, New York (I.M.J.); and Premier Medical Group of the Hudson Valley, Poughkeepsie (P.V.) — both in New York; Abbott, North Chicago (T.B., J.X., T.P.-M., B.D.T.L.L., T.P., B.B.), and Center for Liver Diseases, University of Chicago (T.P.-M., Center, Chicago (D.M.J.) — both in Illinois; Centro Hospitalar de Lisboa Norte and Medical School of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal (R.T.M.); Texas Liver Institute, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio (F.R.); and Hôpital Saint Joseph, Marseille, France (M.); and Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, Paris, France (T.P.-M.).

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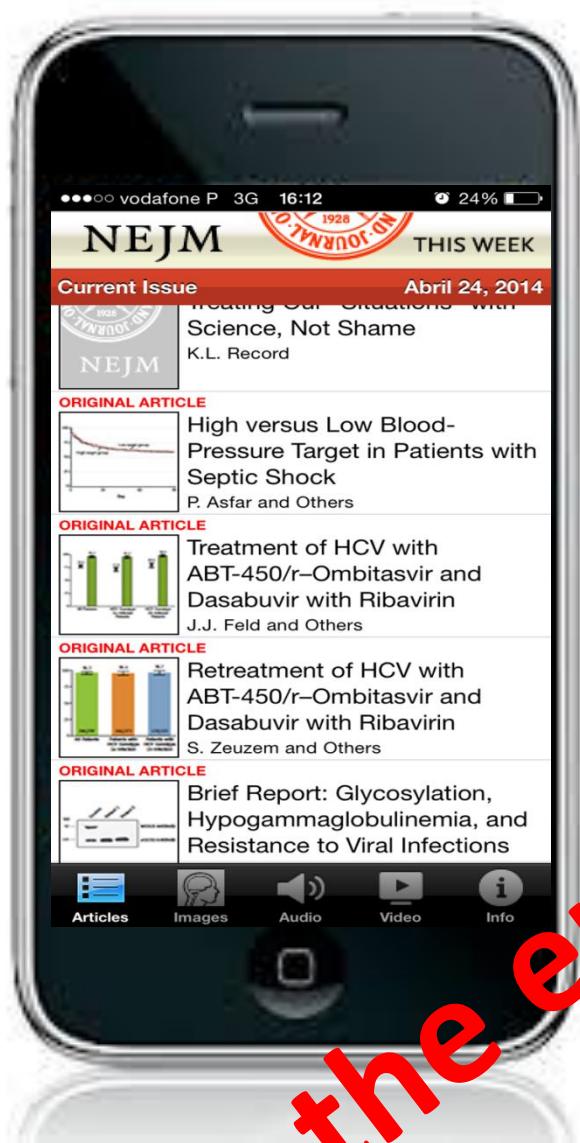
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Retreatment of HCV with ABT-450/r-Ombitasvir and Dasabuvir with Ribavirin

Stefan Zeuzem , M.D. , Ira M. Jacobson , M.D. , Tolga Baykal , M.D. , Rui T. Marinho , M.D., Ph.D. ,

Articles Images Audio Video Info

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Name	Impact Factor	Acceptance Rate	Frequency	Rapid Publication Vehicle	Sub-Acc	Acc-Pub	Online Avail
The New England Journal of Medicine	51.658	4.50%	Weekly	Yes	4-5 Months	2-3 Months	Yes
The Lancet	39.06	5.8%	Weekly	Yes	3 Months	6-9 Months	Yes
JAMA-Journal of the American Medical Association	29.978	9%	48 Issues Per Year	Yes	1-2 Month	1 Month	Yes
The Lancet Infectious Diseases	19.966	7%	Monthly	Yes	2-3 Months	1 Month	Yes
Gastroenterology	12.821	12-16%	13 Issues Per Year	Yes	1-2 Months	3 Months	Yes
Hepatology	12.003	20%	Monthly	Yes	1-3 Months	2-6 Months	Yes



Christine Ratajczak

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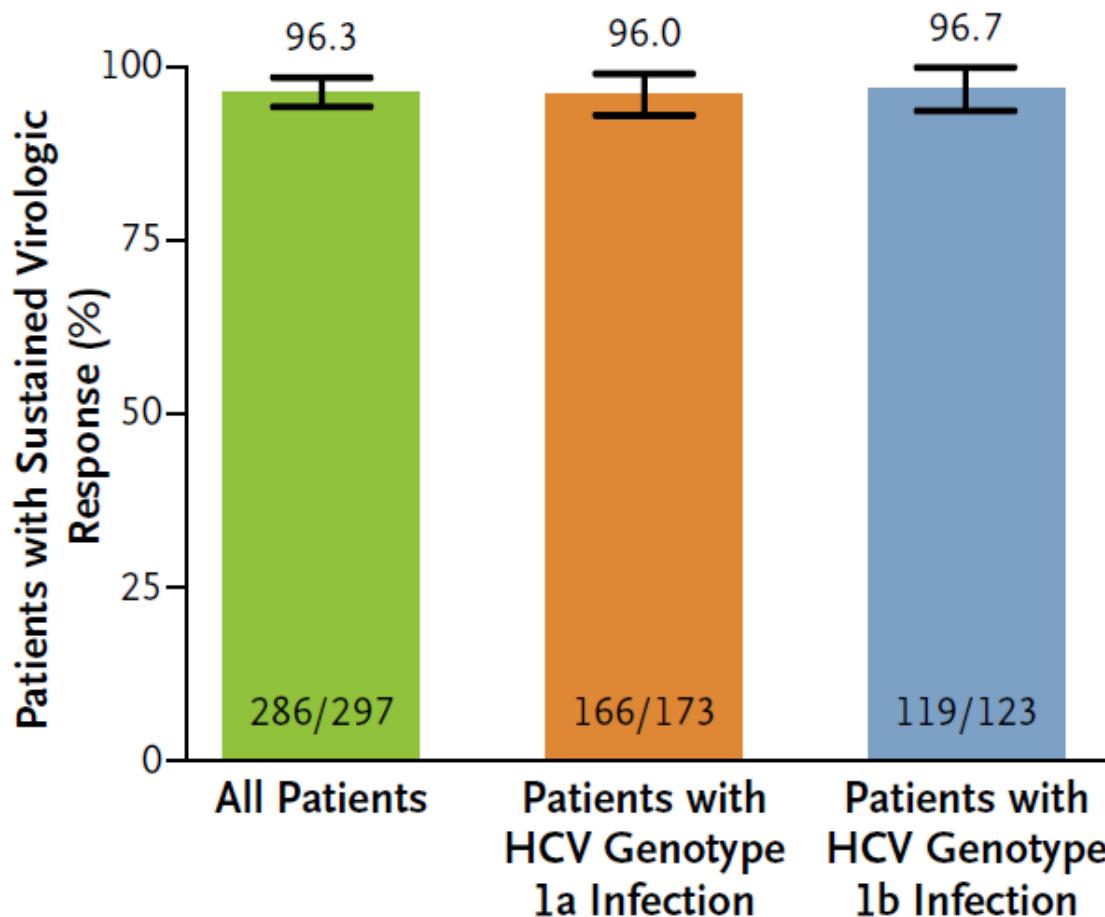


Figure 1. Sustained Virologic Response in the Entire Active-Regimen Group and According to Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Genotype.

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Short Title or description of Contribution: **ABT-450/r/ABT-267 and ABT-333 With or Without Ribavirin for Hepatitis C Genotype 1**

Corresponding Author: **Peter Ferenci MD**

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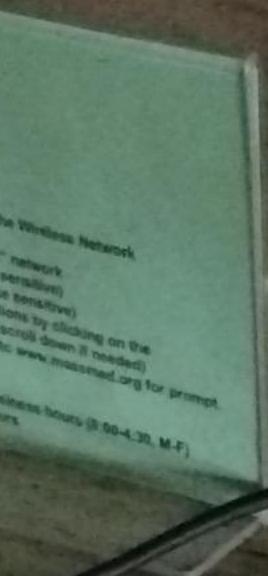




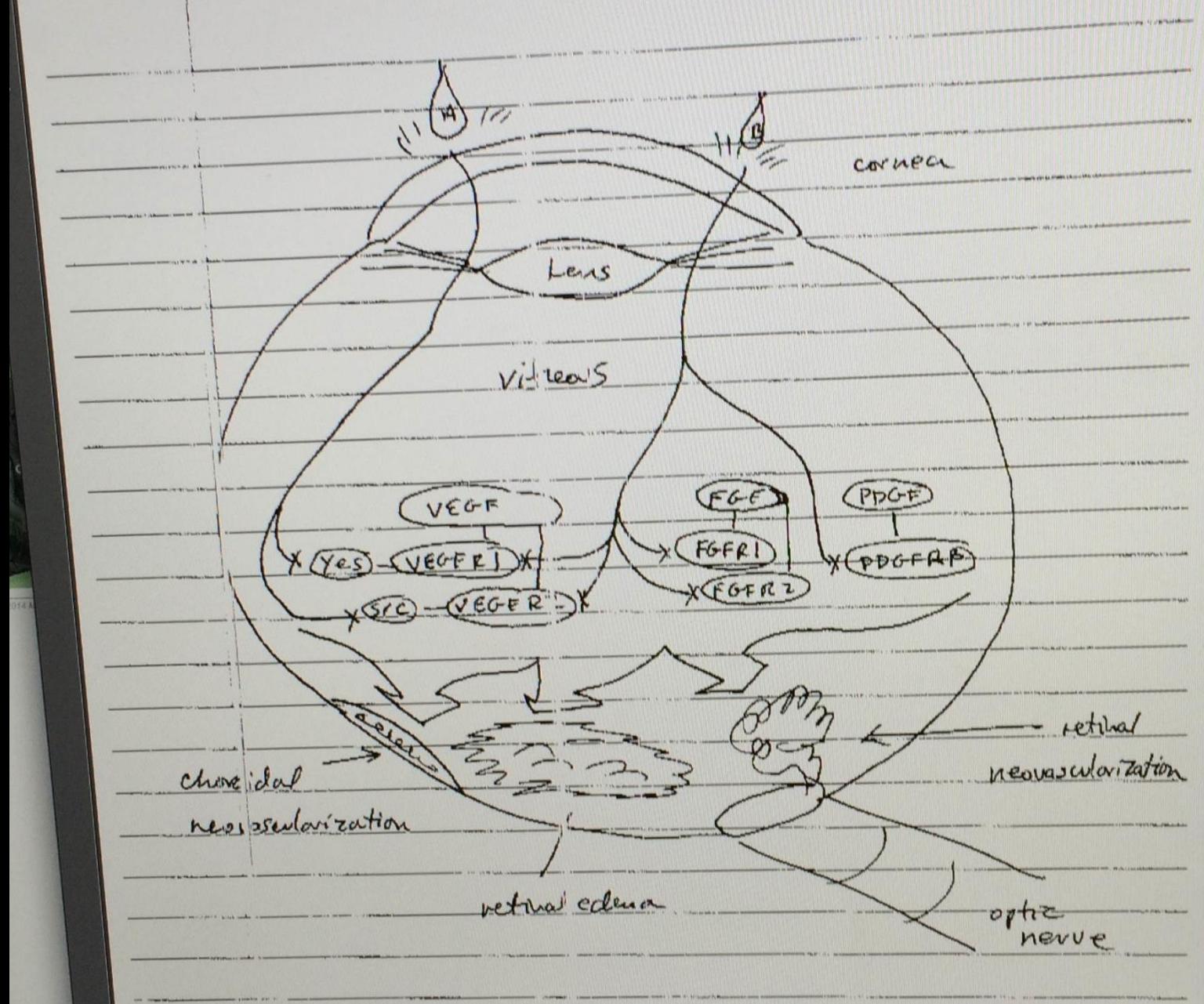




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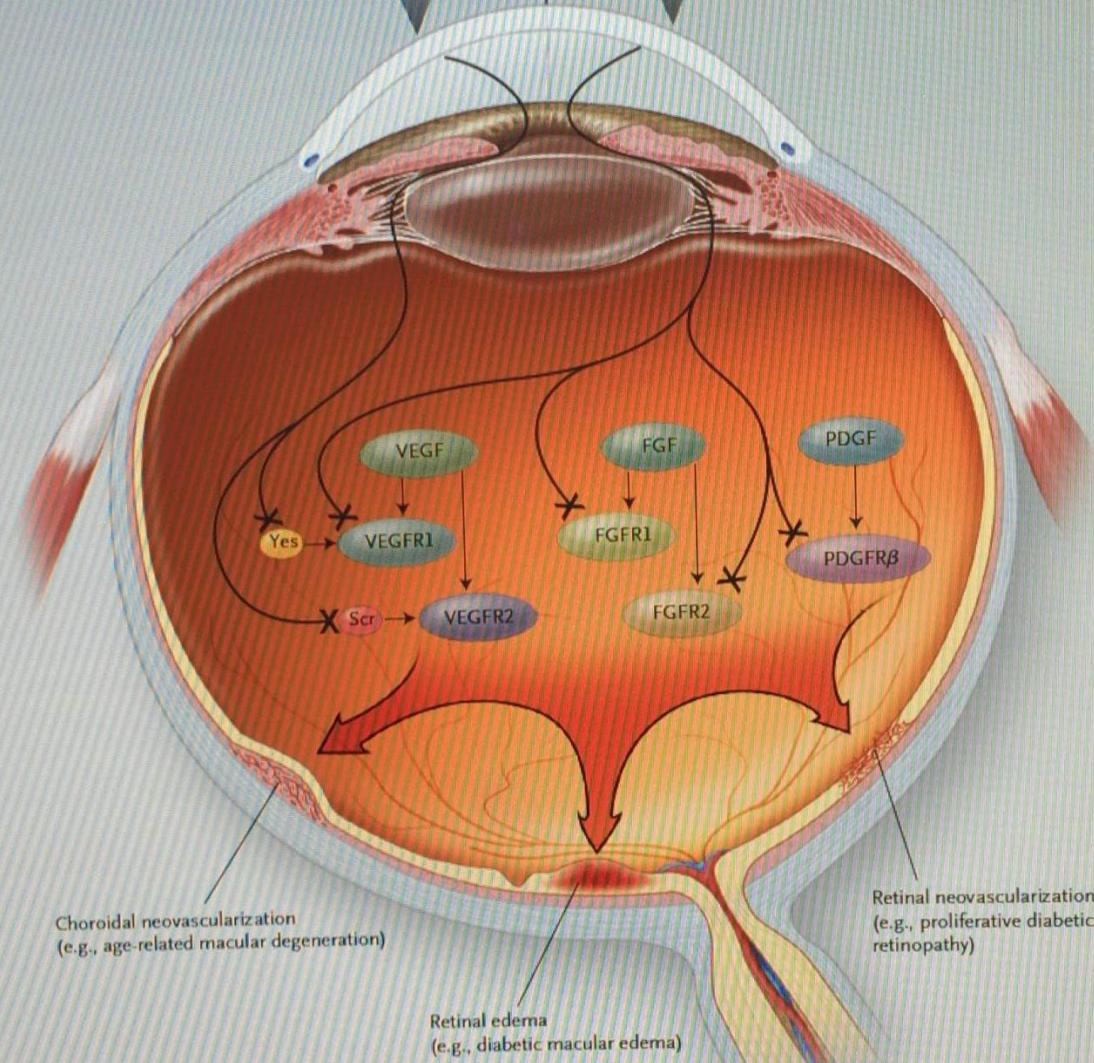
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NUMBER 22

DECEMBER 1, 1977

VOLUME 297

LEGIONNAIRES' DISEASE

Description of an Epidemic of Pneumonia

DAVID W. FRASER, M.D., THEODORE R. TSAI, M.D., WALTER ORENSTEIN, M.D.,
WILLIAM E. PARKIN, D.V.M., DR. P.H., H. JAMES BEECHAM, M.D., ROBERT G. SHARRAR, M.D.,
JOHN HARRIS, M.D., GEORGE F. MALLISON, M.P.H., STANLEY M. MARTIN, M.S.,
JOSEPH E. McDADE, Ph.D., CHARLES C. SHEPARD, M.D., PHILIP S. BRACHMAN, M.D.,
AND THE FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM*

Abstract An explosive, common-source outbreak of pneumonia caused by a previously unrecognized bacterium affected primarily persons attending an American Legion convention in Philadelphia in July, 1976. Twenty-nine of 182 cases were fatal. Spread of the bacterium appeared to be air borne. The source of the bacterium was not found, but epidemiologic analysis suggested that exposure

may have occurred in the lobby of the headquarters hotel or in the area immediately surrounding the hotel. Person-to-person spread seemed not to have occurred. Many hotel employees appeared to be immune, suggesting that the agent may have been present in the vicinity, perhaps intermittently, for two or more years. (*N Engl J Med* 297:1189-1197, 1977)

NEW infectious diseases continue to be found with the aid of increasingly sophisticated laboratory methods for identifying microbial agents. Often, it is through investigation of an epidemic — as recently with Lassa fever¹ and Ebola-virus disease² — that new organisms and new diseases are identified. The occurrence of an epidemic signals the need for an investigation of a previously unrecognized problem and presents a cluster of cases in which, by means of appropriate comparisons with controls, a common epidemiologic, clinical, and microbiologic thread can be sought. On the centennial of Koch's discovery that bacteria caused anthrax, an explosive outbreak of pneumonia occurred in Pennsylvania, mostly in persons who had attended an American Legion convention. We describe the epidemic, the clinical illness and, in a companion paper,³ the evidence that it is caused by a bacterium not previously recognized as a



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