9:00-10:00	**JAPhMed General Assembly (Tetsumon Memorial Hall)**
10:00-10:30	**Break**
10:30-12:30	**Symposium 1: Medical affairs** **Session Title:** Medical affairs: A function connecting pharmaceutical industries and healthcare professionals -The current situation and goals of MSL activities in Japan **Chair**： **Michiko Tomiyasu** (Sanofi Japan) **With Panel discussion** **Objectives:** ● Clarify the roles of MSLs in pharmaceutical companies through profound understanding of the work of MSLs and the responsibilities of MA. Understand what kind of expertise and skills are required for MSLs to perform properly. **Learning outcome:** ● Clearly understand how MSLs in medical affairs in Japanese companies perform with what kind of KPI. ● Based on case examples, understand how MSLs interact with HCPs, receive information form HCPs and devise insights or unmet medical needs by means of integrating the discussion with HCPs, and feedback them to relevant stakeholders in the company. ● Fully understand qualification of MSLs through the comments on what kind of expertise and skills are required for MSLs to work properly based on the real examples and can do the planning of appropriate educational curriculum.
12:30-14:00	**Lunch Break**
14:00-16:00	**Symposium 2: Medical safety and use of Data Bases** **Session Title:** Characteristics of domestic and international databases and how to utilize them for drug safety monitoring - Understanding of diverse databases with different perspectives - **Chair:** Rei Maeda (Eli Lilly Japan) **Objectives**： ● Understand the characteristics of various domestic and international databases and understand what aspects and how to use in the overall drug safety monitoring. ● Understand how to properly utilize various databases in the flow from late medicine development stage to post-marketing stage. ● Understand how to utilize databases according to each purpose such as signal management, risk minimization activity and the type of drug adverse effects. **Learning outcomes**： ● Understand the characteristics and limitations of various kinds of domestic and international databases and correctly recognize the aspects suitable for utilization in the entire pharmacovigilance, resulting in minimizing the lead-time from the beginning of signal management to the identification of drug adverse effects. ● Regulators and pharmaceutical companies can understand each other in the same point of view according to their respective positions regarding the use of domestic and international databases in safety monitoring activities and risk minimization activities.