(Theme: Advance Approaches in Discussion of Current Issues & Future Possibilities in Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Studies)

About the Conference:

BABEL-2015 welcomes attendees, presenters, and exhibitors from all over the world to Chicago, USA. We are delighted to invite you all to attend and register for the "6th World Congress on Bioavailability & Bioequivalence: BA/BE Studies Summit (BABEL-2015)" which is going to be held during August 17-19, 2015 Chicago, USA.

The organizing committee is gearing up for an exciting and informative conference program including plenary lectures, symposia, workshops on a variety of topics, poster presentations and various programs for participants from all over the world. We invite you to join us at the BABEL-2015, where you will be sure to have a meaningful experience with scholars from around the world. All members of the BABEL-2015 organizing committee look forward to meeting you in Chicago, USA.

For more details please visit http://bioavailabilitybioequivalence.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

Importance & Scope:

The Bioavailability Bioequivalence Research Center aims to become a regional center of excellence for assuring the safety and efficacy of generic pharmaceutical products for human use. Bioavailability refers to the extent to which a drug is absorbed into the body and is thus available to act upon the drug's intended target, also known as the "site of action. Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Studies Submitted in New Drug Applications or Investigational New Drug Applications-also known as the NDA BA and BE.

Play a key role in the drug development period for both new drug products and their generic equivalents. These studies are also important in the post approval period in the presence of certain manufacturing changes. Information in the overall set of data that ensure the availability of safe and effective medicines to patients and practitioners. BA/BE studies has been determined to have practical and public health value for pharmaceutical sponsors, for regulatory agencies, and for patients and practitioners.

BABEL-2015 aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results about all aspects of Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Studies. It also provides the chance for researchers, practitioners and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns, practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted in the fields of Bioavailability and Bioequivalence. BABEL-2015 is an international platform for presenting research about Bioavailability and Bioequivalence studies, exchanging ideas about it and thus, contributes to the dissemination of knowledge for the benefit of both the academia and business. BABEL-2015 is where the future of Bioavailability and Bioequivalence intersects.

Why Chicago?

Chicago is the county seat of Cook County, though a small portion of the city limits also extends into DuPage County.

Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837, near a portage between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River watershed. Today, Chicago is listed as an alpha+ global city by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network, and ranks seventh in the world in the 2012 Global Cities Index. The city is an international hub for finance, commerce, industry, telecommunications, and transportation, with O'Hare International Airport being the second-busiest airport in the world in terms of traffic movements.

In 2012, Chicago hosted 46.2 million international and domestic visitors. Among metropolitan areas, Chicago has the fourth-largest gross domestic product (GDP) in the world, just behind Tokyo, New York City, and Los Angeles, and ranking ahead of London and Paris. Chicago is one of the most important Worldwide Centers of Commerce and trade.

Chicago's notability has found expression in numerous forms of popular culture, including novels, plays, films, and songs. The city has many nicknames, which reflect the impressions and opinions about historical and contemporary Chicago. The best-known include "Windy City" and "Second City.

Conference Highlights:

- Emerging Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Studies
- Bioanalytical Methodology
- Contemporary Challenges of Drug Design, Discovery and Development
- Bioavailability, Bioequivalence and drug product selection
- Metabolic pathways and changes in Nutrient Bioavailability
- Clinical pharmacology and Therapeutics
- Translational Cancer Research and Anticancer Drug Discovery.
- Chronopharmaceutics: Germane Approach to Drug Delivery
- Neutraceuticals Bioequivalence Study

Why to attend???

With members from around the world focused on learning about Bioavailability and Bioequivalence studies. OMICS Group Conferences deliver new ideas, convictions, strategies, and tactics that directly affect how you do business. No other event will offer a more impressive roster of keynote speakers, quality attendees and compelling content. This Conference will provide a forum for exchange of ideas and authoritative views by leading scientists as well as business leaders and investors in this exciting field. Outstanding keynote speakers and well known leading scientists and experts from around the globe will be expected to share their knowledge.

BABE-2015 stands for advertising of the products/services of the companies in the Medical and Healthcare sectors shall be placed in the exhibition area throughout the Conference.

A Unique Opportunity for Advertisers and Sponsors at this International event:

http://bioavailability-bioequivalence.pharmaceuticalconferences.com/Sponsorship.pdf
Major related Associations around the Globe

- Association of Clinical Research Organization (ACRO)
- APHETA Institute of Clinical Research
- European CRO Federation – EUCROF
- Novotech
- The Canadian Generic Pharmaceutical Association (CGPA)
- Canadian Drug Manufacturers Association
- Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Association of Canada
- Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada
- Industrial Biotechnology Association of Canada
- Medicines Control Council (MCC)
- Canadian Homeopathic Pharmaceutical Association
- National Association of Pharmacy Regulatory Authorities
- Nuclear Medicine Alliance
- The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association
- Central Drugs Standard Control Organization

Major related Associations in USA

- Food and Drug Administration (FDA or USFDA)
- Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
- The International Generic Pharmaceutical Alliance
- US Generic Pharmaceutical Association (GPhA-USA)
- Consumer Healthcare Products Association (CHPA)
- Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association (SOCMA)
- Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)
- International Pharmaceutical Expedition Council

Statistical Analysis of Associations

Target Audience:

Companies Associated with Generic Drugs & CROs

Worldwide total generic prescription drug revenue from 2006 to 2020 (in billion U.S. dollars)

This statistic depicts the total generic prescription drug revenue worldwide from 2006 to 2020. In 2018, the industry is expected to generate 96 billion U.S. dollars in generic prescription drug revenue worldwide. This statistic includes the leading 500 pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies.
Glance at Market Generic Drugs:

The global market for generic drugs was worth $81 billion in 2008, $84 billion in 2009, estimated to be $168.7 billion in 2014. Sales of U.S. generic drugs currently dominate the market with $54 billion for the 2014. Japan's generic drugs market is expected to have the highest rate of growth among major markets at 12.2%, increasing from $5.4 billion in 2009 to $9.6 billion in 2014.

By 2016, it is expected that the value of the total global generics sector will have risen to $358 billion. The North American market is estimated to reach nearly $107 billion in 2016 with an increase of 7.9% compound annual growth rate annual growth rate and Emerging market to reach nearly $115 billion.

Reference 4

Savings through generic drug usage in the United States from 2002 to 2011 (in billion U.S. dollars)

This statistic depicts savings through generic drug usage in the United States from 2002 to 2011. In 2002, the healthcare system in the United States saved some 60 billion U.S. dollars via the usage of generic drugs.
Figure 5: Generic drug usage

References: