



## UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PAVIA

Dipartimento di Sanità pubblica,  
Medicina sperimentale e forense

Direttore

*Prof. Marcello Imbriani*

Unità di Biostatistica ed  
Epidemiologia Clinica  
Master in Biostatistica  
e Metodologia Epidemiologica

Responsabile

*Prof.ssa Cristina Montomoli*

Il seminario è aperto a studenti,  
laureandi, specializzandi, dottorandi,  
masteristi e agli interessati ad  
approfondire il tema in oggetto.

### Docente

**Paolo Boffetta** is Associate  
Director for Population Sciences of  
The Tisch Cancer Institute and Chief  
of the Division of Cancer Prevention  
and Control of the Department of  
Oncological Sciences at the Mount  
Sinai Hospital, New York.  
He is also the Bluhdorn Professor of  
International Community Medicine.  
His main field of interest concerns  
epidemiology and prevention of  
cancer and other chronic diseases.  
He has edited 13 books and  
authored over 1,100 peer-reviewed  
publications.

Il seminario è gratuito ma  
l'iscrizione è obbligatoria. Inviare  
una mail al Sig. Paolo Pogliani entro  
il 1 aprile 2016.  
[paolo.pogliani@unipv.it](mailto:paolo.pogliani@unipv.it)

Tel. 0382 987543

## Seminario

# Il ruolo dell'epidemiologia nella prevenzione dei tumori

**Prof. Paolo Boffetta**

Division of Cancer Prevention and Control of the Department of  
Oncological Sciences at the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York

**Martedì 5 aprile 2016**

**h. 11.00-12.00**

**Aula Checcacci**

**Via Forlanini 2 Pavia**

Cancer mortality has been declining in many countries; this pattern is only partially explained by planned interventions in cancer prevention, early diagnosis and treatment. The review of specific cancers whose mortality has declined in recent years highlights the contribution of epidemiology. In order to address the remaining challenges, the methodology of epidemiology research should improve, and the contribution of environmental factors on different stages of carcinogenic process should be better appreciated. While it is unlikely that complete prevention of cancer mortality can be achieved, it is important to understand the limits of the current knowledge on the epidemiologic determinants of cancer mortality.