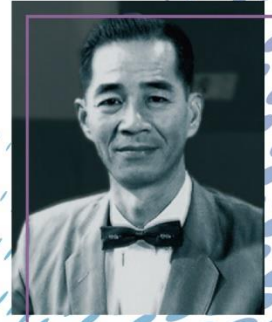


2019 KP Chen Memorial Lecture

100 years after the Spanish flu: Are we ready for the next pandemic?



Prof. Peter Piot

Director, London School of
Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Date

2019.12.13 (Friday)

Venue

Room 101, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University

Organizers

NTU College of Public Health & KP Chen Preventive Medicine Foundation

Co-Organizers

Taiwan Centers for Disease Control, NTU Master of Global Health, Taiwan Public Health Association

Welcome Message

We are honored to have Director Peter Piot from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to deliver the 2019 KP Chen Memorial Lecture. As Ambassador Mark Dybul said and we quote, “Piot is a brilliant pioneer in all aspects of what is now called ‘global health’.” The topic of Director Peter Piot’s lecture title is “100 years after the Spanish flu: Are we ready for the next pandemic?” Professor Peter Piot will discuss the ever-present risk of another global epidemic in our increasingly interconnected world. He will focus on the need for scaled-up investment in prevention and preparedness strategies, the importance of multisector partnerships, and the role of innovation in building resilient global health systems.

Welcome to this special memorial lecture! With your active participation, we are firmly convinced the event will be much more fruitful.



Chang-Chuan Chan

Chang-Chuan Chan, ScD
Dean
College of Public Health
National Taiwan University



Ching-chuan Yeh

Ching-Chuan Yeh, MD, MS
President
KP Chen Preventive Medicine
Foundation

Profile of Peter Piot



Peter Piot is the current director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and a professor at the school. He is a doctor and microbiologist by training. Professor Piot is well known and respected for his contributions to Ebola and HIV/AIDS prevention and control. He previously served as the Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, and helped establish the Joint United Nations Program for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). He then served as the first Executive Director of UNAIDS for a total of 13 years. These important accomplishments come from Professor Piot's devotion to Africa and its people and from his desire to make the world a better place.

In 1976, a research team at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium received clinical samples from a patient who died from a serious hemorrhagic fever caused by an outbreak of unknown illness in the northern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (at that time called Zaire). When the research team analyzed the clinical samples, they isolated a previously undiscovered virus. (This virus would later be named Ebola virus.) The youngest member of the research team, a 27-year-old Peter Piot, later joined an international response team that was sent to the site of the outbreak to investigate the scope and transmission pattern of the hemorrhagic fever outbreak. The team was also tasked with helping the local community with outbreak surveillance and control. The experience of responding to an Ebola outbreak made Peter Piot appreciate the power of

international collaboration in the fight against emerging infectious diseases and marked the beginning of his deep concern for Africa and the health of Africans.

In the early 1980's, Professor Piot returned to Central Africa; this time to investigate a rapidly expanding outbreak of a mysterious syndrome affecting the immune system. The illness was later determined to be caused by HIV/AIDS. At that time, most recognized HIV/AIDS cases in the west, (especially in the United States), were among gay men, and heterosexual transmission was not thought to be an important way of HIV spread. However, based on his field observations in Central Africa, Peter Piot boldly proposed that heterosexual transmission was likely a major route of transmission for HIV/AIDS. Professor Piot further warned that this pattern of heterosexual transmission represented a grave threat to humanity, and that the disease may not be limited to the gay community. In an attempt to explain to the scientific community and society the threat of HIV/AIDS represented to the world, he submitted several manuscripts to leading medical journals, but the manuscripts were all rejected by these mainstream journals. Peter Piot did not give up. To convince the world that HIV was a threat, he transitioned from the academic world of collecting scientific proof to various roles setting health policy for the intergovernmental organizations. From when he was the Associate Director of Global Program on AIDS of the World Health Organization, to when he was the first Executive Director of the newly created UNAIDS and the Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, Peter Piot systematically forced the world to pay attention to the devastating impact HIV/AIDS has on societies, economies, and human rights.

In 2014, during the West African Ebola outbreak, Professor Piot used his previous experience with Ebola to respond quickly to the emerging public health crisis, including by arranging for the organization he leads, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, to provide on the ground

public health expertise and support to the affected countries. In 2014, Time Magazine awarded their Person of the Year award to the Ebola fighters who responded to the West African outbreak. For his contributions to the outbreak response, Professor Piot was recognized by the magazine as one of the Ebola fighters.

“I don’t only want to study the world, I want to change the world.”, said Professor Piot during a BBC interview.

Over the last 40 years, Peter Piot has made major contributions to the field of public health. During his first trip to Zaire he demonstrated his commitment to public health and hasn’t stopped showing that dedication since. His contributions to the control and research of the two large epidemics of HIV/AIDS and Ebola will have a long-lasting impact on the collective health of people living in poor and marginalized countries. At the same time his drive to translate research discoveries into policies has expanded his influence to the whole world. Professor Piot isn’t done yet though. His project of improving global health continues, and we look forward to seeing what he does next.

Peter Piot 簡歷:

Peter Piot 為倫敦大學衛生與熱帶醫學院(London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)的現任院長及教授，擁有醫學與微生物學的背景。他因為對伊波拉病毒與愛滋病防疫的貢獻，而為世人所認識與尊崇。他曾擔任聯合國的副秘書長、設立聯合國愛滋病規劃署(UNAIDS)並且擔任 UNAIDS 第一任的執行長長達 13 年。這些偉大的成就，來自於 Piot 教授對非洲土地與人民的熱愛，與想要改變世界的決心。

在 1976 年，位在比利時熱帶醫學研究所(Institute of Tropical Medicine)的研究團隊，分析了在剛果民主共和國(當時名為薩伊)北部所爆發的不明嚴重出血熱疫情的相關檢體，並分離出一個未知的病毒(後來被命名為伊波拉病毒)。當時研究團隊中最年輕的成員，27 歲的 Peter Piot，隨後加入緊急成立的跨國工作小組，前往疫情所在地，試圖了解這個新興出血熱的規模與傳播方式，並且協助當地進行疫情的監控與防治。伊波拉疫情的防治經驗，讓 Peter Piot 領悟到防疫無國界與跨國協力合作對新興傳染病防治的重要性。

到了 80 年代早期，Piot 教授再度回到中非，去調查當時正在快速擴展的不明原因後天免疫症候群疫情(後來發現是愛滋病)。由於早期的愛滋病在西方國家(尤其是美國)多發生於同性戀者身上，沒有人認為那是會在異性間傳播的疾病。Piot 教授根據他在中非的觀察，發現這個疾病很可能也會透過異性間性行為傳播，而且這種異性戀傳播模式可能會對人類帶來毀滅性的影響。為了向科學界與社會說明愛滋病對社會可能帶來的危機(不只是在同性戀族群中)，他多次投稿主流醫學期刊，但是都遭到拒絕。然而這並沒有使他放棄。為了說服世界，他從單純收集科學證據的學界，轉往了制定政策的政府部門。從世界衛生組織的全球愛滋病部門，到 UNAIDS 成立的第一任執行長與聯合國副秘書長，他一步一步讓世人認知到 AIDS 在社會、經濟、人類安全的重要性。同時，在 2014 年爆發的伊波拉疫情中，他憑著過去經驗在短時間內做出回應，並組織自己所帶領的倫敦公衛學院到當地支援，也因此獲選為 2014 年時代雜誌的年度人物之一。

“I don't only want to study the world, I want to change the world.” Piot 在一次 BBC 的訪問中如此說。

在這 40 年間，Peter Piot 從非洲的一趟經驗中找到自己想做的事情開始，便沒有再停下他的腳步。他所致力於的伊波拉與愛滋病兩大疫情控制的研究，對於改善資源缺乏國家的群體健康，有著深遠的影響。同時，也因為他實踐了將研究證據轉譯成政策的這種精神，而將影響拓展到了全世界。而他想要改變全球健康的計畫，還在繼續當中。

Peter Piot CV

|Education|

Professor Peter Piot earned a medical degree from the University of Ghent (1974) and a Ph.D. in Microbiology from the University of Antwerp, Belgium (1980).

|Career|

From 1991 to 1994, Piot was President of the International AIDS Society. In 1992, he was the Assistant Director of the World Health Organization's Global Programme on HIV/AIDS. He was the founding Executive Director of UNAIDS and an Under Secretary-General of the United Nations and served in these roles from 1995 until 2008. He subsequently was the Director of the Institute for Global Health and a Professor of Global Health at London's Imperial College for Science, Technology, and Medicine from 2009 to 2010. In September 2010, he moved to his current role as the Director of the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.

|Research|

His main research areas are the clinical, microbiological, epidemiological, and public health aspects of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and women's health in Africa, and, more recently, the politics of HIV/AIDS and global health, including chronic diseases.

|Notable Accomplishments and Recent Awards|

Notable accomplishments

1. Professor Peter Piot co-discovered the Ebola virus in Zaire in 1976 while working at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium, and led research on HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and women's health, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa.
2. In addition, he launched a series of collaborative projects in Africa including in Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Tanzania and Zaire. One of his projects, *Project SIDA in Kinshasa, Zaire*, was the first international project

-
- on HIV/AIDS in Africa and is widely acknowledged as having provided the foundations of our understanding of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa.
3. Under his leadership, UNAIDS became the chief advocate for worldwide action against HIV/AIDS and a model for UN reform by bringing together 10 previously separated UN system organizations.

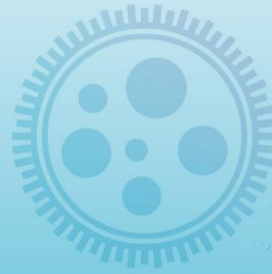
Recent Awards

He sits on numerous boards and has received myriad scientific and civic awards:

- ✧ Prince Mahidol Award for Public Health (2013)
- ✧ Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize for Medical Research (2013)
- ✧ TIME Person of the Year -The Ebola Fighters (2014)
- ✧ Prix International de l'INSERM (2015)
- ✧ John Dirks Canada Gairdner Global Health Award (2015)
- ✧ Manson Medal (2016)
- ✧ Bloomberg Hopkins 100 Award (2016)
- ✧ KP Chen Memorial Lecture (2019)

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Room 101, College of Public Health,
National Taiwan University

Time	Theme	Speaker	Moderator
13:20-14:20	100 years after the Spanish flu: Are we ready for the next pandemic?	Prof. Peter Piot (Director, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine)	Dean Chang-Chuan Chan
14:20-15:00	Panel Discussion	Director Peter Piot Dean Chang-Chuan Chan (NTU) Director Pei-Jer Chen (NTU) Deputy Director-General Jen-Hsiang Chuang (Taiwan CDC) Prof. Mei-Shang Ho (Academia Sinica)	
15:00-15:30	Group Photo + Tea Break		

**100 years after the Spanish flu:
Are we ready for the next pandemic?
西班牙流感百年省思：準備好應對下一次大流行了嗎？**

On the centenary of the 1918 Spanish Flu, which claimed the lives of more than 50 million people, Professor Peter Piot will discuss the ever-present risk of another global epidemic in our increasingly interconnected world. Professor Piot will describe the complex challenges facing the health sector—from climate change to the recent wave of anti-science and anti-vaccine movements to the growing burden of chronic conditions—and what needs to be done to ensure that no one is left behind when the next big epidemic strikes. He will focus on the need for scaled up investment in prevention and preparedness strategies, the importance of multisector partnerships, and the role of innovation in building resilient global health systems.

1918 年西班牙大流感奪走超過五千萬人的性命，而在這一百周年之際，Peter Piot 教授將討論當前全球流行病風險。Peter Piot 教授將描述衛生部門所面臨的複雜挑戰，從氣候變遷至近期的反科學和反疫苗浪潮，再到日益沉重的慢性病疾病負擔以及確保下一次大流行之際，全世界已做好萬全準備。此次演講的重點是提高預防和準備策略的投資規模、多部門合作的重要性、以及創新在建立具有韌性的全球衛生系統中所扮演的角色。