

Challenges and opportunities in Bridging the Grand Challenges: The Malaysian Experience

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Political will



- There is a need for political will to bridge the Grand challenge
 - Political will provides the funding in order for researchers to find the solutions, develop the solutions, evaluate the solution and when feasible, implement the solutions, study the impact and outcomes of the solutions
 - Ensures the necessary policies are in place
 - Identifies the government agencies responsible to implement the solution and determine the success of the deliverables



Political will



- In Malaysia, overcoming poverty and ensuring sustainability is the national agenda
- The government introduced the New Economic Model (NEM) to transform Malaysia into an advanced high income nation.
- The NEM is people-focused and addresses sustainability and inclusiveness (reducing the inequity divide)
- Providing solutions to the Grand challenges are an important component of the NEM since it is integral to national success.



Grants to bridge the Grand challenges



R

Phase 1: Consolidating Research

PHASE 1
Making
scientific discoveries

Research discoveries, acquisition of technologies

Phase 2: Consolidating Development

Design, engineering and technology integration

PHASE 2
Develop and evaluate the solutions





Phase 3: Consolidating Commercialization

Patent, Marketing, Entrepreneurship and licensing

PHASE 3
PreCommercialize

Conducive innovation ecosystem to ensure a smooth and continuous flow of R-D-C-E



Phase 4: Consolidating Knowledgebased enterprise (Research Park)

•Spin off companies/ JV companies

PHASE 4
K-enterprise



Being realistic



- Despite the political will and the grants provided, its not easy to bridge the grand challenge successfully.
- There is a need to provide solutions that can create a sustainable change in society.
- The solution must also be commercially viable so that it can be accessible to the world market to touch base with the people who need it most
- To be commercially viable would require researchers to be innovative, creative with entrepreneurial and pioneering mindset
- Bottom line, there is a need to get the buy-in from the scientists and researchers and the stakeholders (NGO, industry, other ministries/agencies, community) to work in a multidisciplinary manner to move the agenda.



R&I challenge:

Stop playing catching up and turn around the way we do research

- Address the needs of the 5 billion people on the planet living below poverty line including those below poverty line in Malaysia
- Concentrate on research outcomes and technology development that will reduce stainability that

Nurture action-oriented research leaders who are able to provide sustainable solutions for humanity to use.

Blue Ocean Strategy

Providing Local Solutions to Answer Global Problems

Balance Impact with Impact factor

Bottom Billions
5 billion

Grants to evaluate feasibility

• Brains to business to humanity

uality





Showcase: Bridging the grand challenge with diagnostics for low resource settings







Unavailability of diagnostics





- Despite decades of epidemics that we have experienced, we still do not have adequate diagnostics
- Annually 48 million die of cholera, 2.9 million from enteric infections, 5 million die of AIDS and tuberculosis
- WHY?
- Simply because diagnostics are UNAVAILABLE or INACCESSIBLE to those who need it most from the underdeveloped or developing countries.



Global Warming and climate change





Millions more will die due to infectious diseases especially among the poor and the vulnerable

Polar ice caps are melting faster than ever... More and more land is being devastated by drought... Rising waters are drowning low-lying communities... By any measure, Earth is at ...

the TIPPING POINT



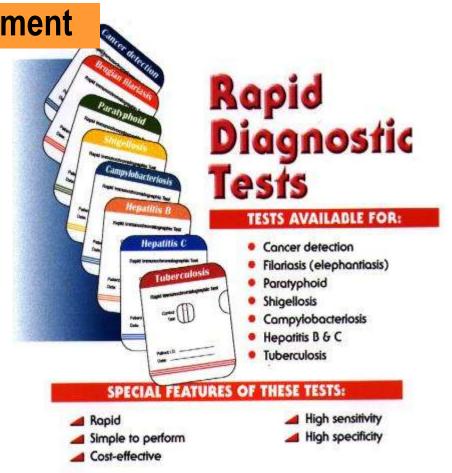


Challenge with Low resource settings



Criteria for design and development

- Specific
- Sensitive
- Easy to perform
- Built-in-controls
- Cost effective
- No refrigeration
- No culture facilities
- Minimal lab infrastructure
- Lack of electricity
- Lack trained personnel
- Transported without cold chain





Implications of Low resource settings



- Companies are Not interested to develop diagnostics for a market that could not afford to pay
- There is a need to reduce the inequity divide.
- Bridging the Grand challenge with molecular Diagnostics to be made available and accessible to those who need it most
 - Creation of thermostable low cost PCR based tests
 - Creation of low cost point-of-care dipsticks for both protein and DNA based tests
 - Future: creating non-PCR DNA based tests that can be used directly in the field.



What kind of diagnostics should we create?



Advise from a Nobel Laureate

"If we work on research topics that the West is not interested in, we will always be 20 years ahead. If we work on topics that the West is interested in, we will always be 20 years behind".

..... Ahmad Zewail



1999 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

Blue ocean strategy



Focusing on diseases relevant to S.E Asia

Rapid protein or DNA - based diagnostics for the following diseases

- Typhoid
- Cholera
- Campylobacteriosis
- Filariasis
- Tuberculosis
- Dysentery
- Paratyphoid
- Nosocomial infections
- Drug response to TB







Commercialization Track record: Antibody-Based Biotech kits

6 kits commercialised

ORIGINAL DISCOVERIES

1994 TyphiDot

1996 TyphiDot M

2002 TYPHIrapid







1994 BrugiaRapid



2005
Bancroftian
Filariasis



2006 Pan Filariasis





From idea to market: Affordable diagnostics







Pakistan
India
Philippines
South Africa
Guam
Papua New Guinea
Thailand

Vietnam

Egypt Turkey

United Arab Republic

Indonesia

Bangladesh

China

Sudan

Cameroon

Nigeria

USA



Outputs

- >20 Publications/kit
- 12 Patents attained
- 38 patents pending
- Created spin-off

biotech company

- Creation of 500 jobs
- Supported local industries
- Generated income to country, university,

Inventors

- Won >100 awards
- •USD4,750,000

million grants obtained

R&D is necessary to make the product technologically competitive

Global Distribution of the Kits

☐ Low (<10 per 100 000 per year)</p>



A DISEASE TWAS Newsletter NEGLECTED NO MORE

TWAS HAS JOINED FORCES WITH THE MALAYSIA-BASED INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (ISTIC) IN AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY RESEARCH FINDINGS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD THAT HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CONVERTED INTO NEW PRODUCTS,

PROCESSES AND SERVICES. THE WINNER OF THE FIRST 'ISTIC-TWAS AWARD FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP' WAS RAHMAH NOORDIN OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN MOLECULAR MEDICINE (INFORMM), UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA.

NOORDIN WAS HONOURED FOR HER WORK ON DIAGNOSTIC KITS FOR LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS, A NEGLECTED DISEASE OF POVERTY.





ISTIC-TWAS
Entrepreneurship
Awards

Community engagement

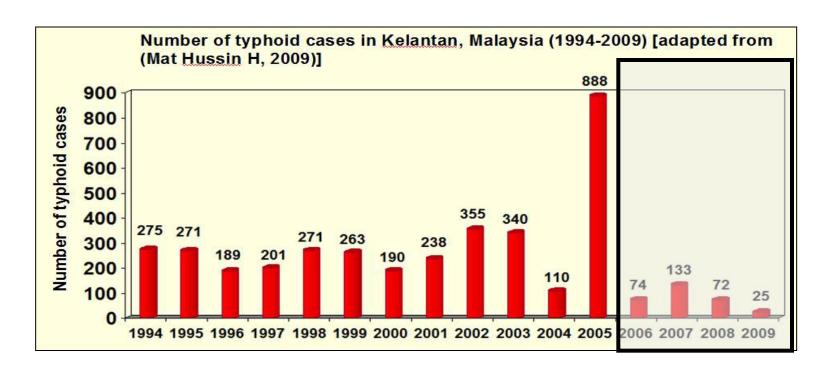




Success Story – impact of Typhoid carrier diagnostics to the Kelantan community, Malaysia

SAINS

- Based on investigative study results of suspected typhoid carriers via Typhidot C, improved culture method and EZ Typhi PCR, Kelantan State Health Department took several actions as follows:
 - Provided treatment to those individuals who have shown stool culture and PCR positives
 - Provided treatment to those individuals whom their sera have shown IgA and IgG positives;
 only IgA positives and only IgG positives.
- As a result of the actions taken by the Kelantan State Health Department led by Dr. Lila P. Mohd Meeran and Dr. Hani Mat Hussin, the number of typhoid cases are decreasing tremendously from 2006- July 2009.





FUTURE Diagnostics



Creation of Point of care tests

- Protein based
- DNA based

Creation of molecular diagnostics at room temperature

Creation of solar powered devices

Development of our own membranes and nanoparticles as gold conjugates







 The University of The South Pacific, Fiji Island



CAMBODIA

 Royal University of Law and Economics, Cambodia



PHILIPPINES

- Ateneo De manila University, Philippines
- · San Pedro College, Philippines



THAILAND

- Thammasat University, Thailand
- Suratthani Rajabhat University, Thailand
- Walailak University, Thailand
- · Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand
- Chiang Mai University, Thailand
- · Mahidol University, Thailand



INDIA

- St. Ann's College of Education(Autonomous), Mangalore South India
- Salesian College Sonada/Siliguri, Bengal India

Partnerships

ASM organised sharing of experiences with OIC etc





MALAYSIA

- · Universiti Sains Malaysia
- Universiti Putra Malaysia
- Universiti Malaysia Pahang
- · Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin
- Universiti Malaysia Kelantan
- Universiti Pendidian Sultan Idris
- · Universiti Malaysia Terengganu
- Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
- · Universiti Malaysia Perlis
- · Universiti Utara Malaysia
- · Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia
- · Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia
- · Universiti Malaysia Sabah
- Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
- Universiti Teknologi MARA
- · Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka
- Universiti Tenaga Nasional
- · Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia



- Australian College of AppliedPsychology, Australia
- The University of Queensland, Australia



CHINA

 HongKong Institute of Education, China



PAKISTAN

- Abdus Salam School of Mathematical Sciences, Lahore- Pakistan
- · University of The Punjab, Pakistan



INDONESIA

- · Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia
- · Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
- State University of Malang, Indonesia
- Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia
- Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia
- Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia (UNESA)
- Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Indonesia
- Universitas Islam Negeri Riau, Indonesia

APUCEN was launched on 13th July, 2011.



Bridging the Grand challenge





The future is not about where we are going but what we are creating

Thank you asma.ismail@usim.edu.my