

HOJA POR LA INNOVACIÓN EN NANOMEDICINA EN ESPAÑA



ciber-66n

INNOVACIÓN CON NANOMATERIALES: REGENERACIÓN Y MEDICINA PERSONALIZADA

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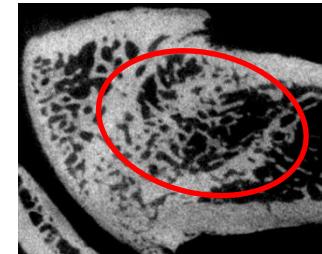
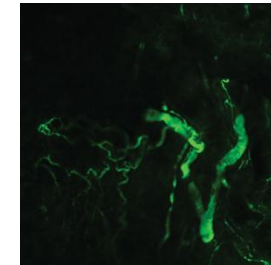
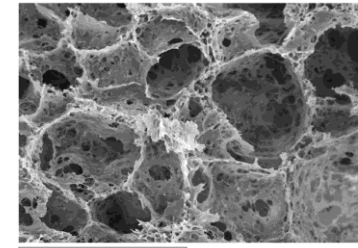
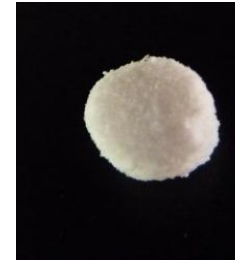
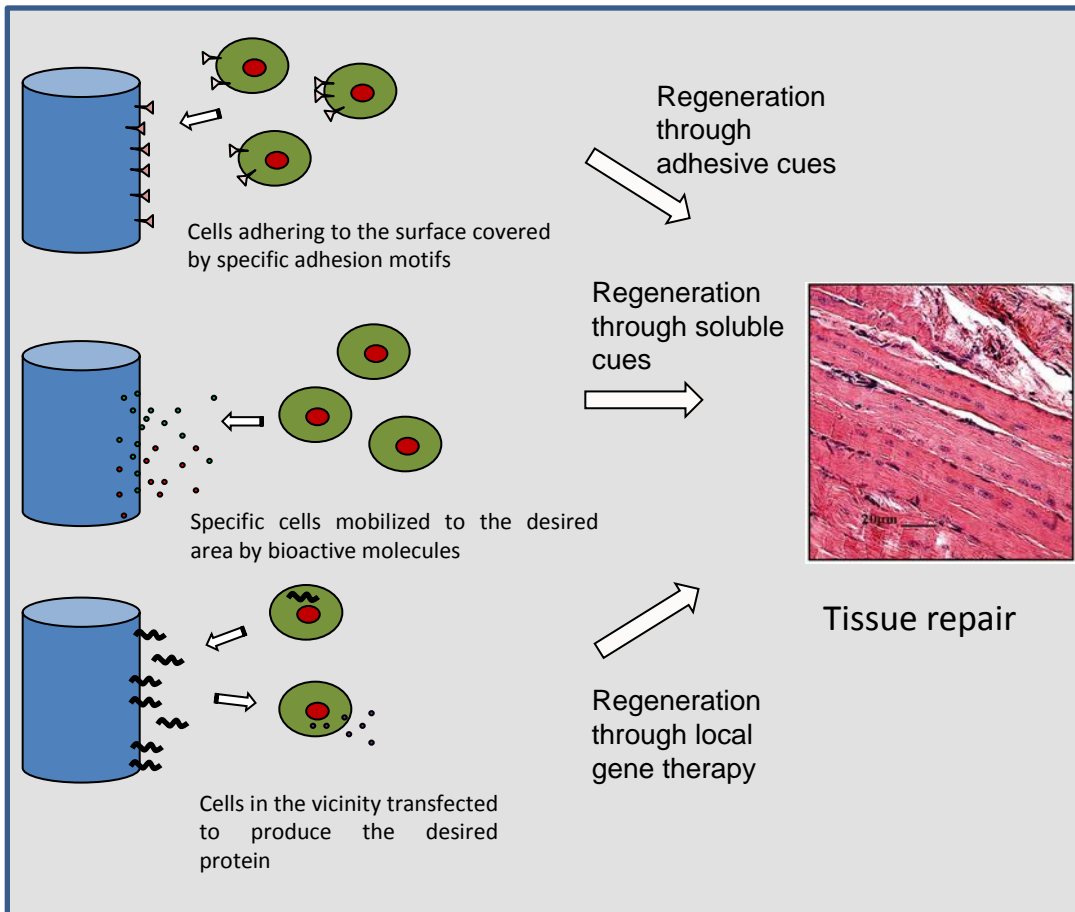


Research programmes:

Cellular Biotechnology
Biomaterials, Implants and Tissue
Engineering
Biomechanics and Cellular Biophysics
Nanobioengineering
Robotics and Images
Signals and Instrumentation

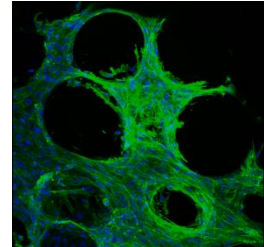
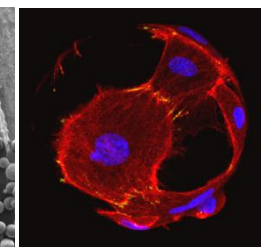
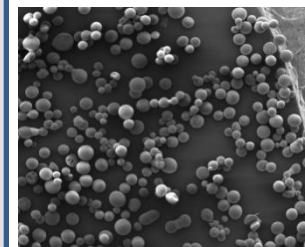


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PLA/G5 60d

Olaia F. Vila, et al., JBMR-A, DOI: 10.1002/jbm.a.34391



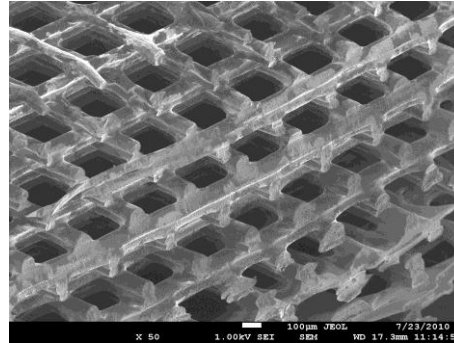
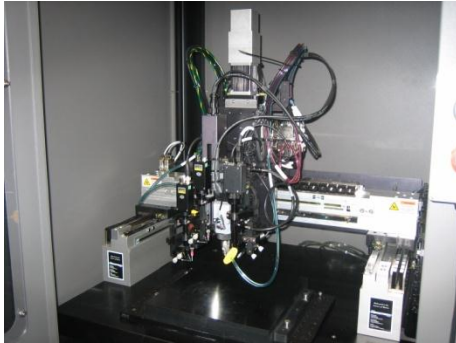
R.Levato et al., Macromol. Biosci., 2012

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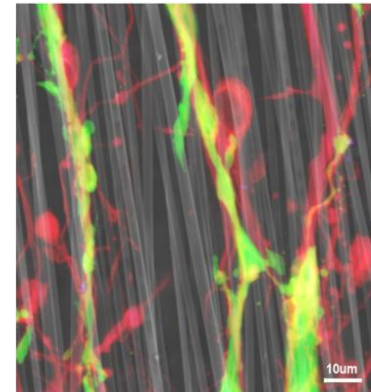
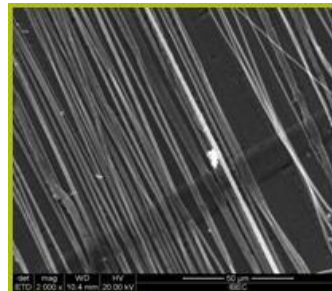
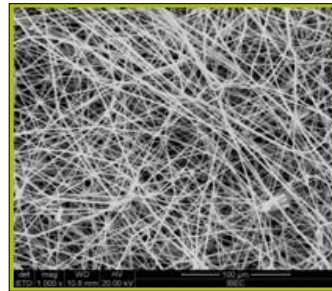
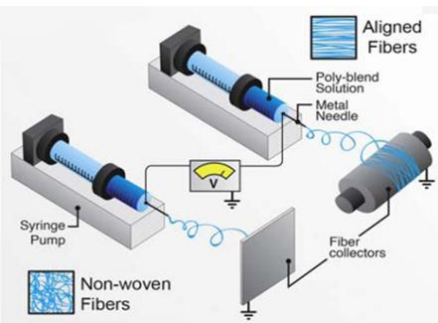


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Serra, T et al., Acta Biomater, in press



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Productos de interés

Tecnologías/técnicas priorizadas

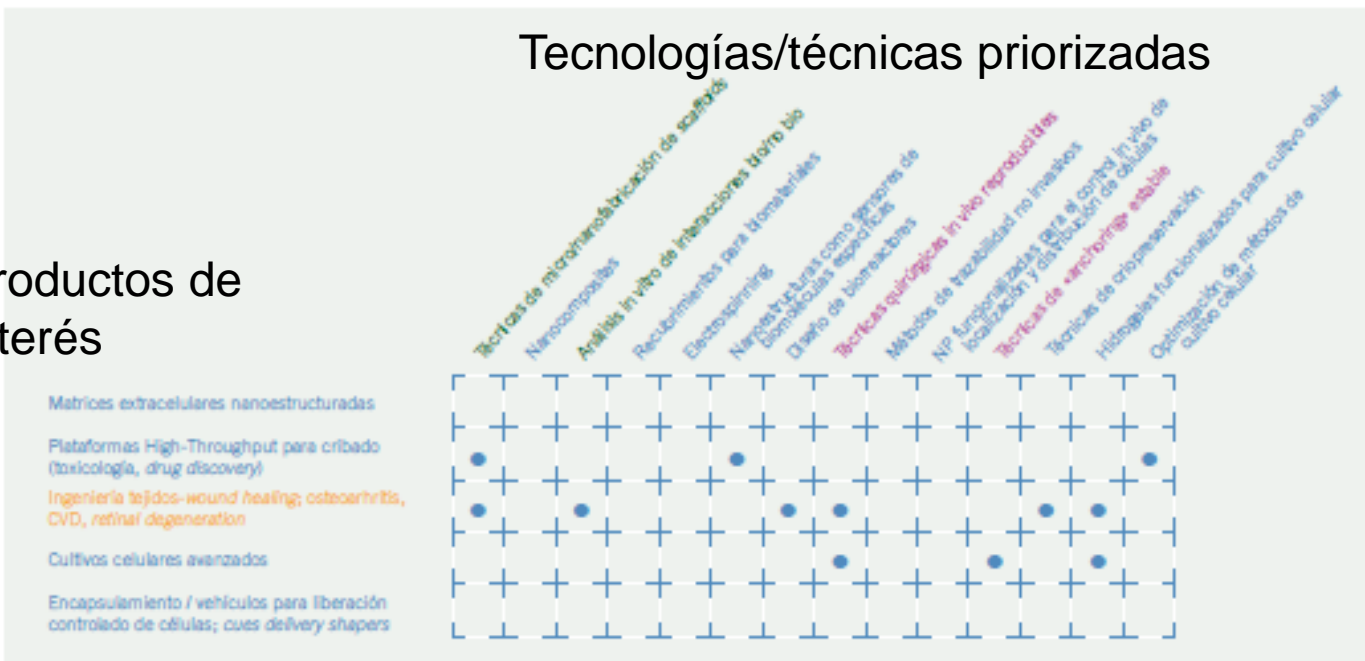


Figura 3.6 -e Matriz de relación productos y técnicas en nanomedicina: Productos con interés para la industria vs técnicas I+D priorizadas, en las áreas de medicina regenerativa

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Se puede hablar de **INNOVACIÓN** cuando un producto o un servicio tiene éxito en el mercado o se acaba implantado (práctica clínica)

$$i = R \times P \times CR \times CP \times E \times \dots \quad (\text{Según Dr. A. Mas-Colell})$$

i : innovación

R : investigación

P : patentes o protección de IP

CR : capital riesgo

CP : política de compra pública

E : emprendeduría

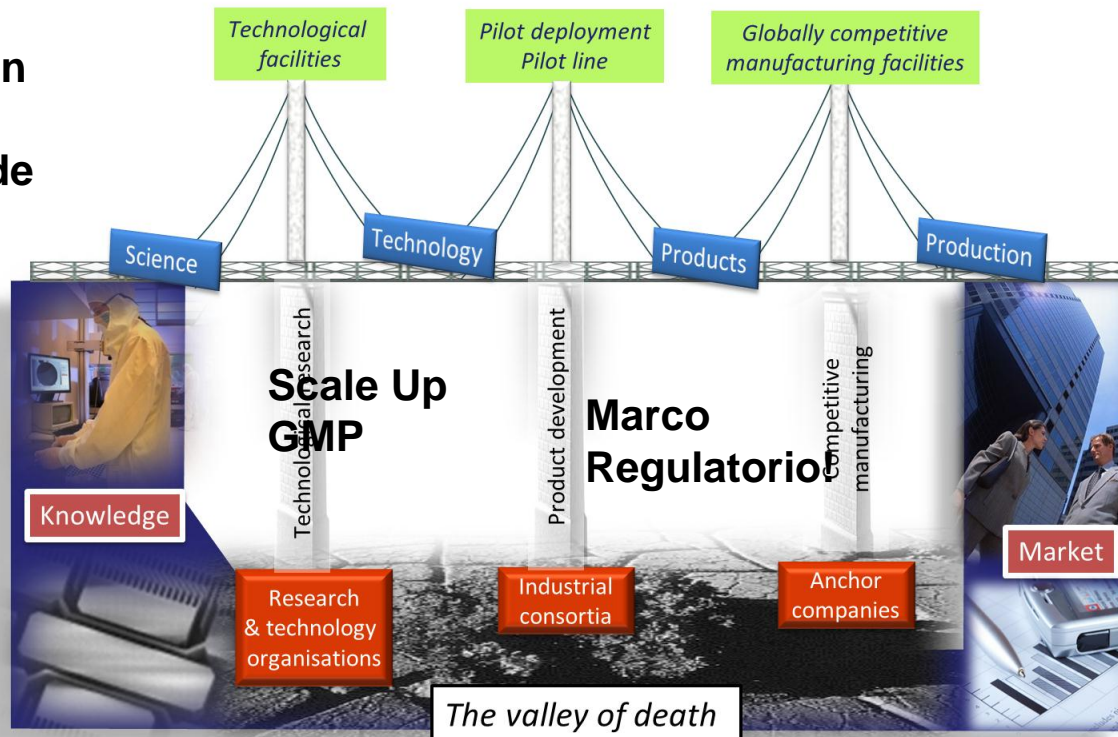
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MEDICINA REGENERATIVA : RETOS y BARRERAS observadas = “The valley of death”

The “ three pillars bridge” to pass across the “ valley of death ”

Dificultades en
protección/
Valorización de
tecnologías

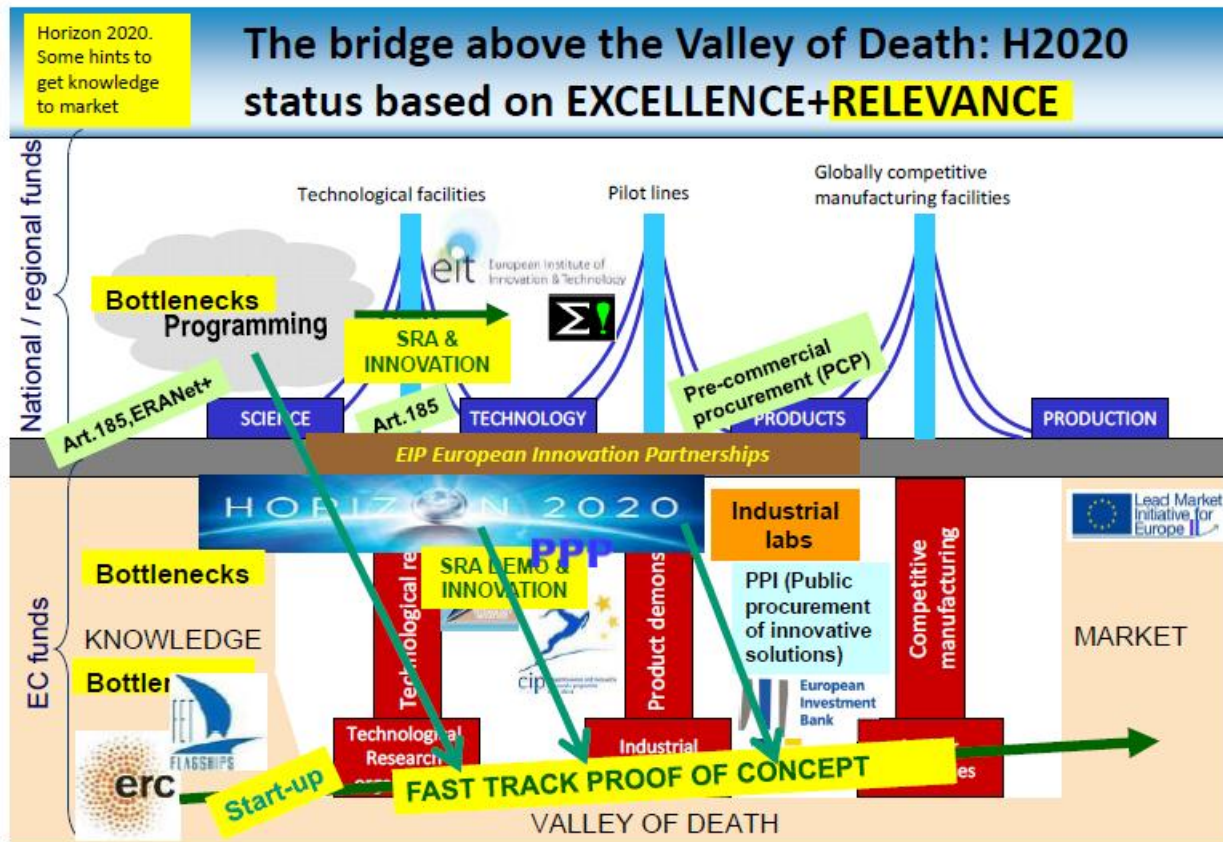


Empresas:
muy
jóvenes,
casi todas
“start ups”

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MEDICINA REGENERATIVA: Recomendaciones

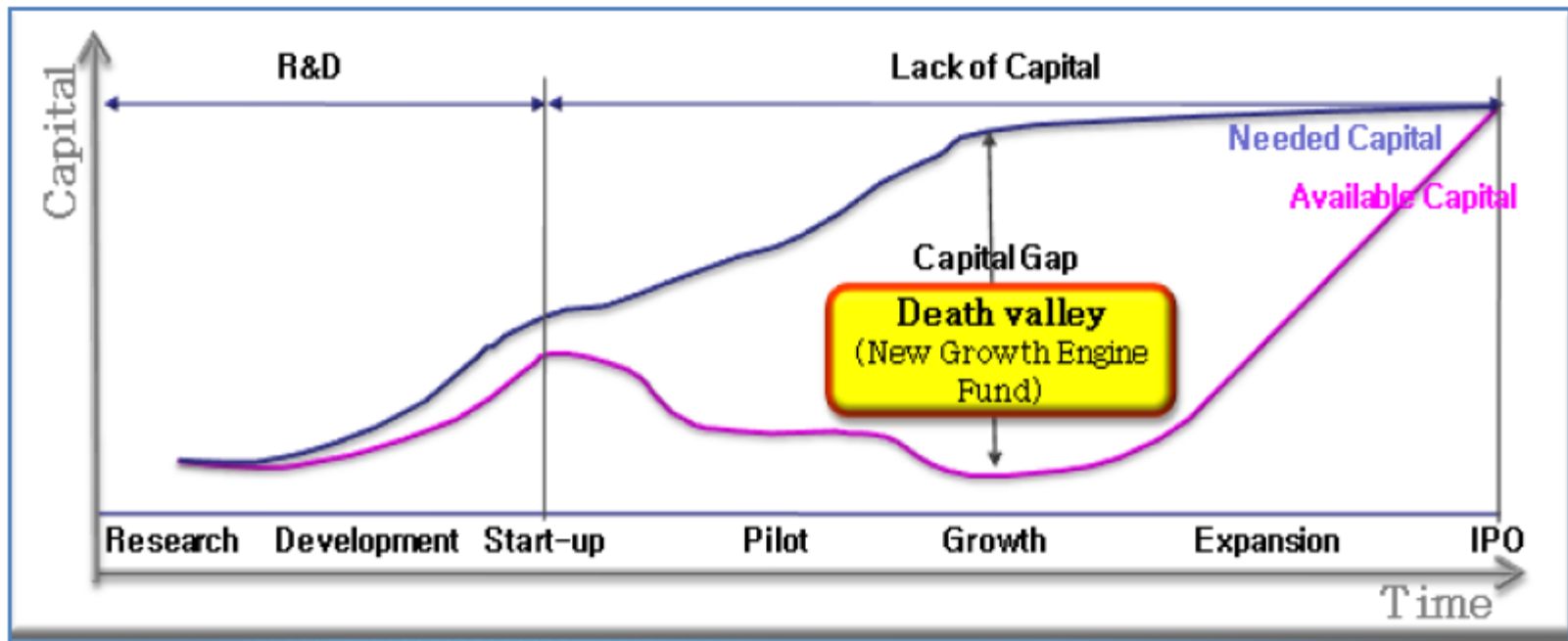


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MEDICINA REGENERATIVA: Recomendaciones // Fomento de la emprendeduría.

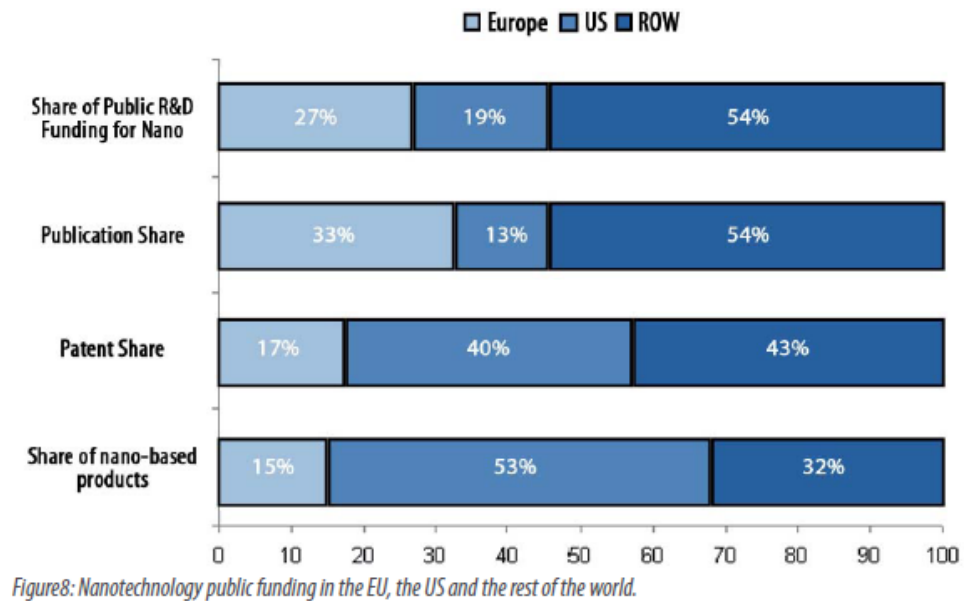
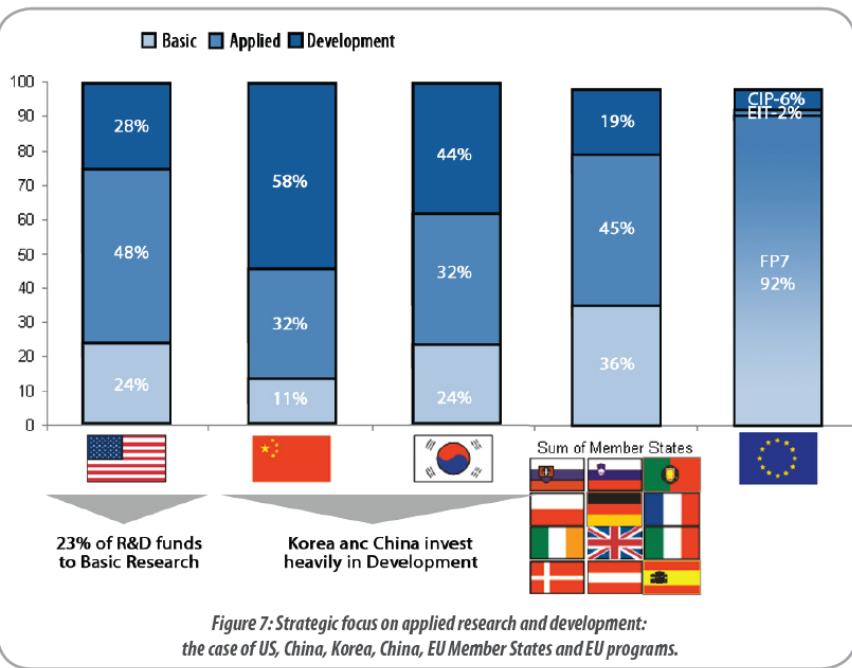
Technology Transfer Promotion Act-Corea del Sur (2000) – Apoyo a patentes de calidad.
Korean Invention Patent Association (KIPA) revisa las ofertas tecnológicas, evalúa el potencial y viabilidad del mercado, identifica socios/clientes interesados y ofrece apoyo para aspectos legales en tech transfer.

Figure 1: New Growth Engine Fund, Korea



Source: KIAT, 2011

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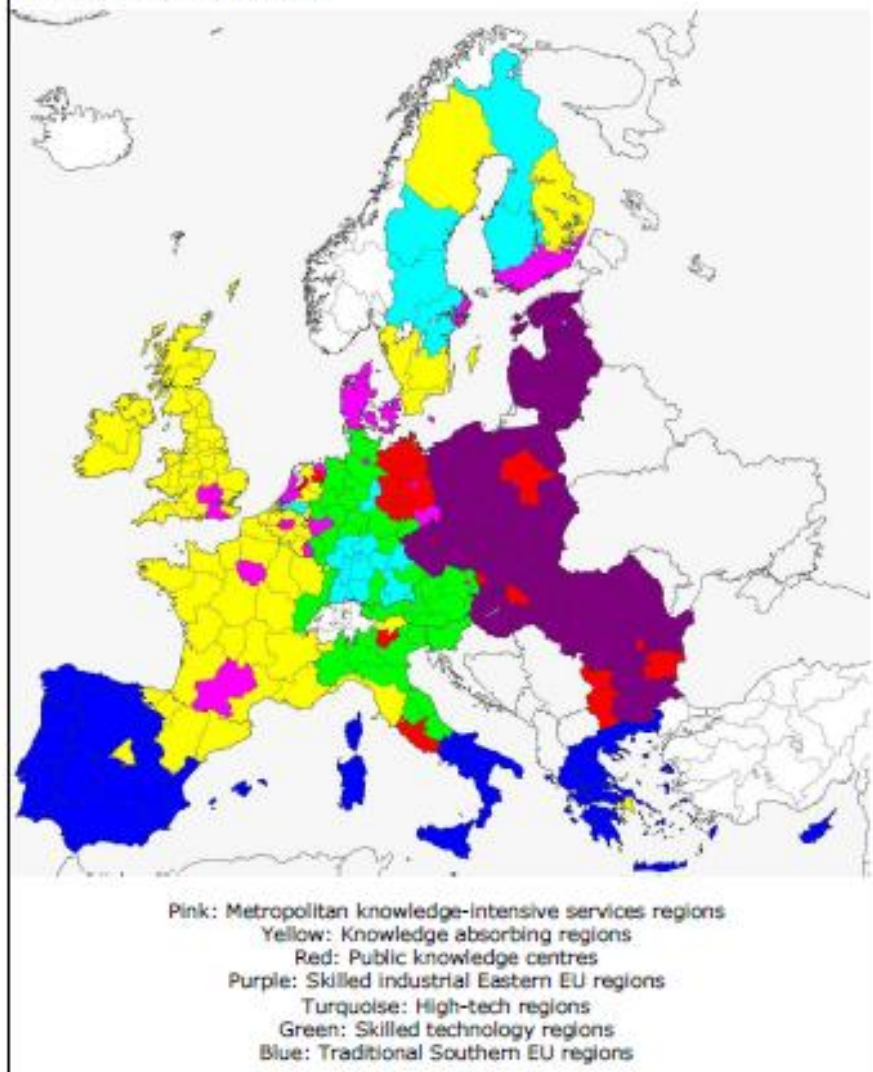


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The network for European Techno-Economic Policy Support



Figure 3.2 Regional typology

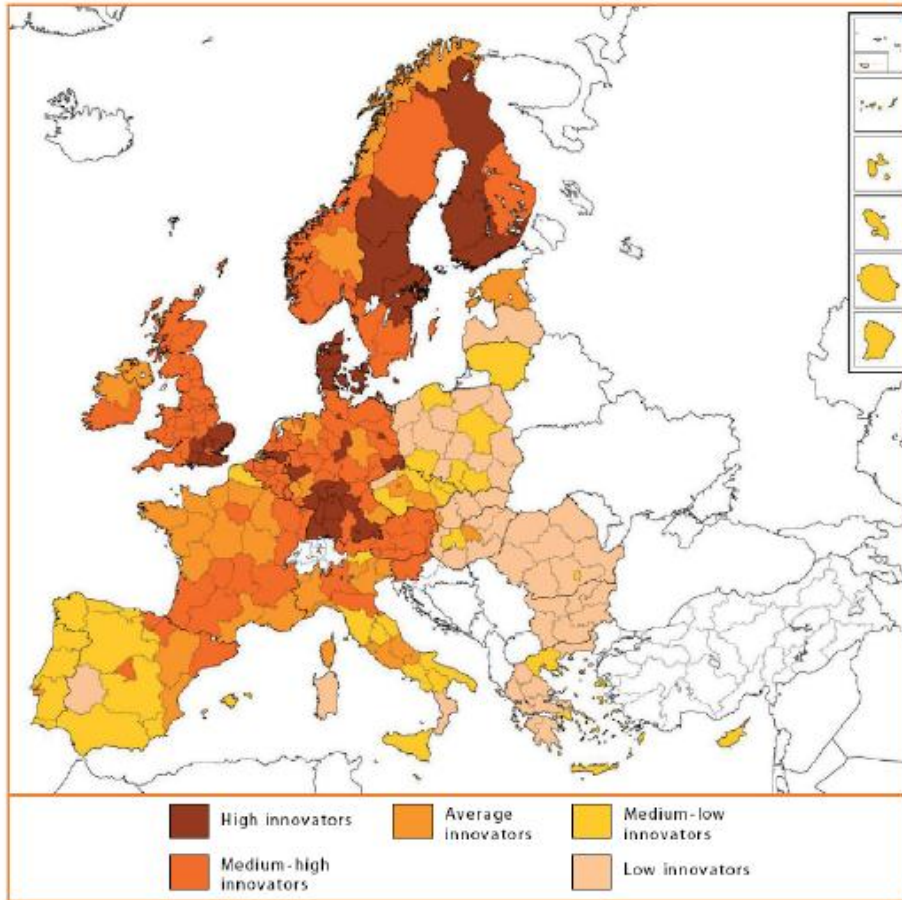


The regional impact of technological change in 2020

- **Metropolitan knowledge-intensive services (KIS) regions, including 23 regions** in densely populated metropolitan areas in Western Europe. These regions perform above average on absorption capability and average on both diffusion capacity and accessibility to knowledge. These regions show high rates of urbanisation and their level of economic performance is highest of all regions. Many regions serve as their country's capital region,
- **Knowledge absorbing regions including 76 regions mostly in France, British Isles, Benelux and Northern Spain.** These regions perform average on absorption capability, diffusion capacity and accessibility to knowledge. Their level of economic performance is just above average.
- **Public knowledge centres including 16 regions, mostly in Eastern Germany and metropolitan areas in Eastern Europe.** These regions perform average on both absorption capability and diffusion capacity and above average on accessibility to knowledge. Their level of economic performance is close to average and economic growth has been strong.
- **Skilled industrial Eastern EU regions including 44 regions in Eastern Europe.** These regions perform below average on both absorption capability and diffusion capacity and average on accessibility to knowledge. They are rapidly catching-up from low levels of economic performance.
- **High-tech regions including 17 R&D-intensive regions in Germany, Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands.** These regions perform above average on absorption capability, diffusion capacity and accessibility to knowledge. Their level of economic performance is above average.
- **Skilled technology regions including 38 regions in Germany, Northern Italy and Austria.** These regions perform average on absorption capability, diffusion capacity and accessibility to knowledge. Their level of economic performance is above average but their growth record has been below average.
- **Traditional Southern regions including 39 regions in Southern Europe (Portugal, Italy, Greece and Spain).** These regions perform below average on absorption capability, diffusion capacity and accessibility to knowledge. Their level of economic development is below average and many regions rely on agricultural and tourism activities.

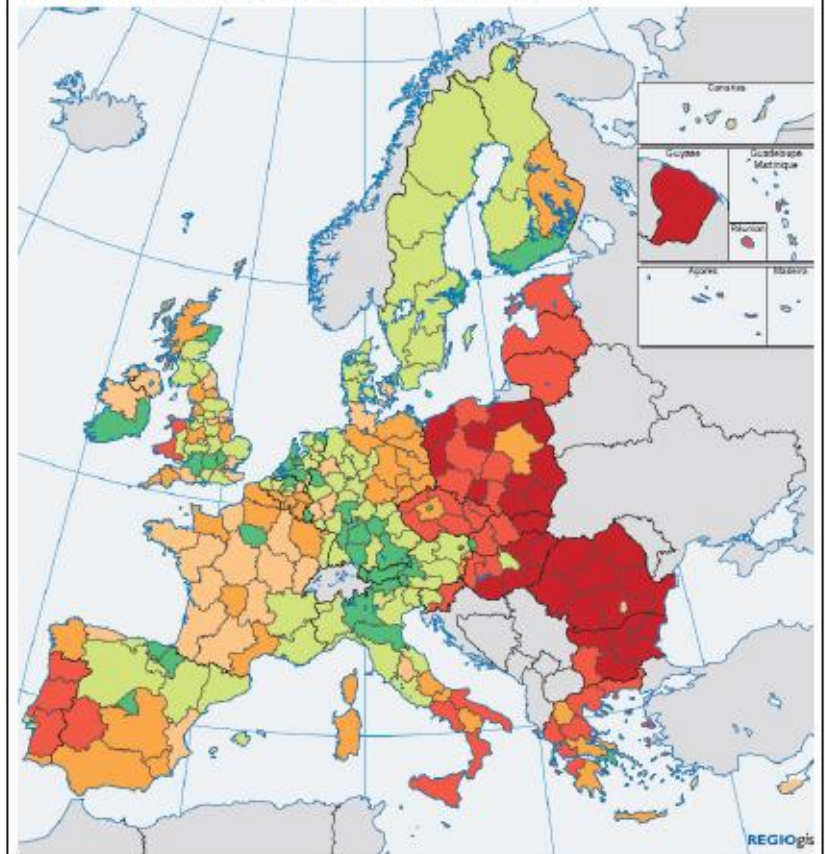
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Figure 3.3 Regional innovation performance



Source: 2009 Regional Innovation Scoreboard (Hollanders et al., 2009).

Figure 3.5 GDP per capita at regional level in Europe, 2007



GDP/head (PPS), 2007

Index, EU-27 = 100

Source: Eurostat



0 500 Km

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