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Coffee consumption: A genetic approach

Toffee is among the most widely consumed beverages in the World. Coffee consumption has been receiving a lot of attention ✓in regards to its potential health benefits and risks as well. Caffeine, polycyclic phenols such as chlorogenic acids are some of the most studied constituents from coffee. It has been attributed to various properties to those compounds such as central nervous system stimulant and antioxidants respectively. Coffee is in fact a very complex mixture that varies according with the origin of the beans and roasting process. A new approach to look into possible effects of drugs is through genetic and genomic studies. Actually, it was recently created The Coffee and Caffeine Genetics Consortium with the purpose to identify DNA loci associated with habitual coffee consumption. The technique utilized is called genome-wide meta-analysis (GWMA). This seminar intends to briefly review the results obtained so far. Following the presentation of this seminar, we will open a workshop that will focus in 3 main areas of interest:

- Pharmacogenomics of coffee consumption
- What's inside a cup of coffee?
- Epidemiology of coffee consumption

Biography

Roseane Maria Maia Santos is BS in Pharmacy and Biochemistry, MS in Hospital Pharmacy, both from Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She completed her PhD in Pharmaceutical Sciences at SUNY at Buffalo. New York, Later, she was appointed as Assistant Professor at Nova Southeastern University College of Pharmacy, Fort Lauderdale, FL. At present, she is an Associate Professor at South University School of Pharmacy, Savannah, GA, lecturing on various topics in pharmacology, biochemistry and molecular biology. Her research laboratory is focused on bioactive compounds present in coffee and coffee and health effects.

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