# Референце партиципаната у пројекту EDHD

У овом документу су наведене референце и кратки описи свих учесника пројекта European Distributed Health Database (EDHD). Учесници овог пројекта су медицинске организације, институти, факултети и велике софтверске компаније. Координатор овог пројекта јесте Електротехнички факултет Универзитета у Београду.

1. Електротехнички факултет Универзитета у Београду

Електротехнички факултет Универзитета у Београду има вишедеценијску традицију у образовању, областима технике и технологије, укључујући и израду рачунарског софтвера и система.

Едукациони процеси на Електротехничком факултету обухватају неколико e-learning техника. Многи курсеви на факултету користе лабораторије где студенти стичу значајно искуство и на најефикаснији начин превазилазе проблеме примене теоретског и апстрактног знања на решавање практичних проблема. У ту сврху је развијен већи број визуелних интерактивних симулатора и окружења из области Архитектуре и организације рачунара (WASP, EDCOMP), Дизајна дигиталних система (VSDS), База података (ADVICE), Експертских система (aLive), Конкурентног и дистрибуираног програмирања (SLEEP), Структура података, Обрада дигиталних сигнала, Основа телекомуникација...

Студентски резултати и евалуација њиховог рада је подржана помоћу система развијаних на факултету (CASTLE, ...) или адаптацијом постојећих open source система (углавном базираних на Moodle систему). Ова решења омогућавају наставном кадру да континуирано прати прогрес стеченог знања студената. Сви наставни материјали се ефикасно дистрибуирају помоћу специјализованог софтверског система (DLETF). Овај систем омогућава професорима да аутоматски снимају, смештају и дистрибуирају мултимедијалне садржаје до крајњих корисника.

Поред свакодневне употребе у настави са студентима, наведени системи су верификовани и у научној литератури. Научни радови са описом система и применом у настави су објављени у најважнијим међународним и домаћим часописима и конференцијама чија је тема савремена едукација.

Такође, Електротехнички факултет успешно реализује савремене информационе системе. Због обима референци, овде ћемо издвојити само неколико пројеката:

* Плакета Друштва за информатику Србије за изванредне доприносе у развоју информатике
* Интегрисани информациони систем „Доситеј“ за високошколске установе
* Информациони систем за финансијско-материјално пословање високошколске установе
* Информациони систем за евиденцију студената, наставника и праћење наставних процеса
* Информациони систем за организацију заједничког пријемног испита техничких и математичких факултета Универзитета у Београду
* Апликација за библиотеку
* Систем за управљање документима у Министарству за телекомуникације и информатичко друштво
* Апликација Министарства просвете и спорта Републике Србије за обрачун и расподелу буџетских финансијских средстава високошколским установама у Србији
* Идејни пројекат Електронска седница Владе и радних тела
* Идејни пројекат јединственог информационог система у просвети Републике Србије
* Народна банка Србије – имплементација веб сервиса високе доступности
* Агенција за телекомуникације Републике Србије – Апликација за обраду TerRaSys порука
* Агробанка Пољопривредна банка АД – консултантске услуге у вези са рачунарском администрацијом и безбедношћу
* Одржавање и хостинг инфраструктурних сервера Медицинског факултета
* Инжењерска комора Србије – Веб оријентисани информациони систем ИКС
* Инжењерска комора Србије – Апликација за одређивање цене пројектантских услуга за објекте високоградње
* UNESCO – Коришћење лабораторијских ресурса путем Интернета
* EAR EDEP – EDIF – Напредни тренинг програм за предузетништво
* Матична евиденција осигураних лица Републичког завода за здравствено осигурање
* Општински информациони систем – ОпИС
* Информациони систем и мониторинг рачунарских мрежа – NetIIS
* USAID – Софтвер за евиденцију пријава бесправно подигнутих објеката
* пројекти и консултантске услуге високошколским установама и банкама
* услуге едукације и тренинга из области пословне употребе рачунара

1. Технкички факултет у Минхену (<https://www.tum.de/en/about-tum/our-university/>)

The university was founded in 1868 to provide the state of Bavaria with a center of learning dedicated to the natural sciences. The university played a vital role in Bavaria’s transition from an agricultural to an industrial state – and accelerated the pace of technological advancement across Europe.

TUM is clearly structured. It has 15 academic departments, and also Integrative Research Centers engaged in cutting-edge interdisciplinary research. The TUM Board of Management oversees the running of the university, the TUM Board of Trustees is the university’s central supervisory board.

The Technical University of Munich (TUM) has set up interdisciplinary research centers to bundle ex­per­tise across faculties and synergize these insights with the know-how of external cooperation partners. Working at the touch points between engineering, medicine, the natural and the social sciences re­search­ers are discovering new ways of tackling the major challenges facing society as we move forward. The opportunity to work at these interfaces is attracting scientists from around the globe to TUM.

Ideas and inventions developed at TUM are at the center of technological change and social progress. The department of technology transfer at TUM ForTe, the Office for Research and Innovation Transfer, supports the industry in its commitment to society with scientists from TUM.

From invention to innovation: As an entrepreneurial university, Technical University of Munich fosters a supportive environment for innovation with a market-oriented approach. With TUMentrepreneurship as a comprehensive plan of action, TUM and UnternehmerTUM GmbH inspire their members – from students to alumni – to awaken their entrepreneurial spirit.

To date (as of 2017), 17 scientists and alumni of the Technical University of Munich (TUM) have received the Nobel Prize.

To date (as of 2020), the prize, which carries an endowment of up to 2.5 million Euros, has been awarded to 22 members of the Technical University of Munich (TUM).

1. Институт Џорџ за глобално здравље, Универзитет Оксфорд (https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/)

The George Institute for Global Health is a health and medical research institute with a mission is to improve the health of millions of people worldwide. Our researchers in Oxford are using large-scale datasets from across the world – big data – to better understand chronic disease patterns and to determine how to improve health services and identify cost-effective treatments in priority areas like women’s and children’s health,

cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancer. The George Institute has been affiliated with the University of Oxford since 2010, and has offices in China, India and Australia, where it was established in 1999.

## Our mission is to improve the health of millions of people worldwide.

We do this by focusing on:

* [**Better treatments**](https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/better-treatments)**:** finding better treatments for the world’s biggest health problems
* [**Better care**](https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/better-care)**:** transforming primary health care to support better health for more people
* [**Healthier societies**](https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/healthier-societies)**:** harnessing the power of governments, markets and communities to improve population health

To maximise our research impact, we are driving:

* [**Advocacy and thought leadership**](https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/advocacy-and-thought-leadership): effective advocacy and thought leadership to improve health, aligned to our research goals
* [**Disruptive entrepreneurship**](https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/genovate): game-changing social entrepreneurship to improve health, aligned to our research goals

## Our values

* **Humanitarian commitment:**spurs us to tackle the health issues affecting high-risk and disadvantaged people worldwide
* **Focus on excellence:**ensures we will produce scientific evidence that is ethical and of the highest quality
* **Creativity:**encourages us to challenge traditional thinking and provide an impetus for new and innovative solutions to the world's leading health problems
* **Integrity:**underpins all our work and interactions, including our collaborations with partner organisations worldwide
* **'Can do' approach:**helps produce timely, effective action, even in the face of adversity or other barriers to implementation
* **Emphasis on impact:**we ensure our work has real consequences for those who are most vulnerable to disease and injury

# **Archived projects**

### [ASEAN Costs In Oncology “Cancer and its economic impact on households in the ASEAN countries” (ACTION) study](https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/projects/asean-costs-in-oncology-cancer-and-its-economic-impact-on-households-in-the-asean)

### [Chronic co-morbid conditions and the risk of cardiovascular disease](https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/projects/chronic-co-morbid-conditions-and-the-risk-of-cardiovascular-disease)

### [Smart phone project in rural Andhra Pradesh (Pilot phase study)](https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/projects/smart-phone-project-in-rural-andhra-pradesh-pilot-phase-study)

### [Understanding national variation and effects of interventions at different levels of care for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (UNVEIL-PCI)](https://www.georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk/projects/understanding-national-variation-and-effects-of-interventions-at-different-levels-of-care)

1. Компанија Оракл (Oracle) (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Oracle-Corporation>)

**Oracle Corporation**, formerly **Software Development Laboratories (1977–79), Relational Software Inc. (1979–82),**and **Oracle Systems Corporation (1982–95)**, global corporation that develops and markets computer [software](https://www.britannica.com/technology/software) applications for business. The company is best known for its Oracle [database](https://www.britannica.com/technology/database) software, a relational [database management system](https://www.britannica.com/technology/database-management-system), and for computer systems and software, such as Solaris and [Java](https://www.britannica.com/technology/Java-computer-programming-language), acquired in its purchase of [Sun Microsystems](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Sun-Microsystems-Inc) in 2010. Oracle is based in Redwood Shores, [California](https://www.britannica.com/place/California-state).

The company, initially called Software Development Laboratories, was founded in 1977 by [Larry Ellison](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Larry-Ellison) and Bob Miner, computer programmers at the American electronics company Ampex Corporation, and by Ed Oates, Ellison’s supervisor at Ampex. Inspired by a research paper written by British-born computer scientist [Edgar F. Codd](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Edgar-Frank-Codd) that outlined a [relational database](https://www.britannica.com/technology/relational-database) model, Ellison and his colleagues saw commercial potential in the approach, which organized large amounts of data in a way that allowed for efficient storage and quick retrieval. The trio set to work developing and marketing a program based on Codd’s data management theory. In 1979 the company released Oracle, the earliest commercial relational database program to use Structured Query Language ([SQL](https://www.britannica.com/technology/computer-programming-language/SQL#ref248115)), and it quickly became popular. Its first customer was the [U.S. Air Force](https://www.britannica.com/topic/The-United-States-Air-Force), which used the program at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, near [Dayton](https://www.britannica.com/place/Dayton-Ohio), Ohio.

Known for [innovation](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/innovation) and aggressive marketing, the company, renamed Oracle in 1982 after its flagship product, grew rapidly throughout the 1980s, going public in 1986. In 1987 Oracle became the largest [database management](https://www.britannica.com/technology/database-management-system) company in the world. Although Oracle’s [eponymous](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/eponymous) database has steadily increased in popularity, much of the company’s growth has come through its aggressive acquisitions of software companies with products for a range of business and technology applications. In its history Oracle lays claim to buying scores of companies, including high-profile multibillion-dollar purchases of PeopleSoft (2005), Siebel (2006), BEA (2008), Sun Microsystems (2010), and NetSuite (2016).

Disappointing earnings in the early 1990s led to a period of restructuring, and the company faced increasing competition in the database technology market. The company also stumbled in the mid-1990s with its investment in and vocal support for the [Network Computer](https://www.britannica.com/technology/Network-Computer) (NC). The NC was not as fully equipped as a standard [personal computer](https://www.britannica.com/technology/personal-computer) and relied on computer servers for its data and software. Ellison, now Oracle’s chief executive officer (CEO), and partners such as Sun Microsystems’ Scott McNealy bet that business users of computers would adopt NCs, which would slow the growth and influence of archcompetitor [Microsoft Corporation](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Microsoft-Corporation). That ploy failed, and [personal computers](https://www.britannica.com/technology/personal-computer) running the Microsoft [Windows](https://www.britannica.com/technology/Windows-OS) [operating system](https://www.britannica.com/technology/operating-system) continued to dominate business users’ desktops.

Ellison met with more success with his early embrace of the [Internet](https://www.britannica.com/technology/Internet). Oracle developed products that were compatible with [World Wide Web](https://www.britannica.com/topic/World-Wide-Web) technologies, which helped the company to grow along with its acquisitions.

Oracle remained a leader in database technology, with versions available for many different operating systems and for a variety of computers ranging from large [mainframes](https://www.britannica.com/technology/mainframe) to [microcomputers](https://www.britannica.com/technology/microcomputer). With the purchase of [Sun Microsystems](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Sun-Microsystems-Inc), Oracle acquired not only the [computer programming language](https://www.britannica.com/technology/computer-programming-language) [Java](https://www.britannica.com/technology/Java-computer-programming-language) and the operating system Solaris but also the popular [open-source](https://www.britannica.com/topic/open-source) database MySQL, which Sun had acquired in 2008 for $1 billion. The [European Union](https://www.britannica.com/topic/European-Union), before it approved the purchase in January 2010, required [assurances](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/assurances) from Oracle that it would continue to develop and support MySQL. Later that year, Oracle filed a multibillion-dollar lawsuit against [Google, Inc.](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Google-Inc), alleging that Google had illegally used elements of Java in its development of the [Android](https://www.britannica.com/technology/Android-operating-system) operating system for [mobile phones](https://www.britannica.com/technology/mobile-telephone). After years of litigation and a remanded trial, a jury found in 2016 that Google had not violated Oracle’s copyrights.

1. Компанија Итранситион (Itransition) (<https://www.itransition.com/>)

## **Our mission**

We believe that the future is digital. We also believe that the denial to embrace new technology, whether personal or corporate, postpones progress.

## **Focus areas**

### Digital enterprise

From business process inquiry and modelling, to systems engineering, we provide tailored services to enable integrated digital enterprise, where all systems work as a whole. You receive ECM, EDM, ERP, CRM and custom apps, that solve enterprise integrity, communication and collaboration problems and increase personnel productivity.

We developed and continuously support a web solution automating housing insurance operations of 800+ PHAs’, empowering them to cut down on administrative costs.

Itransition reviewed the source code of Lisi Aerospace ERP system, generating refactoring scenarios to decrease maintenance effort and cut the TCO in the long run.

We re-engineered a dealership management system, automating workflows, reducing TCO and providing for centralized communication across distributed car centers.

We help to anticipate users’ expectations across every interaction, be it a tiny website or a BI-geared web portal. Our team implements scalable backends with user segmentation, content personalization and social features on top, to provide for seamless device-agnostic experience, while giving customer engagement analytics for decision-making.

1. Европска опсерваторија на пољу здравствених система и полиса (ЕОHSP)

# **About us**

The European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies supports and promotes evidence-based health policy-making through comprehensive and rigorous analysis of the dynamics of health-care systems in Europe. It engages directly with policy-makers and experts, and works in partnership with research centres, governments and international organizations to analyse health systems and policy trends.

The Observatory is a partnership, hosted by WHO/Europe, which includes other international organizations (the European Commission, the World Bank); national and regional governments (Austria, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the Veneto Region of Italy); other health system organizations (the French National Union of Health Insurance Funds (UNCAM), the Health Foundation); and academia (the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)).

The Observatory is composed of a Steering Committee, a core management team and staff. Its Secretariat is based in Brussels, Belgium. Its research hubs in London, United Kingdom, are hosted by the LSE Department of Health Policy and the LSHTM Centre for Global Chronic Conditions, and its research hub in Berlin, Germany, is hosted by the Department of Health Care Management of the Berlin University of Technology.

# **Mission statement**

The fundamental purpose of the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies is to support and promote evidence-based policy-making through:

* the comprehensive and rigorous analysis of European health systems;
* the production of timely and reliable evidence in response to real policy needs; and
* the communication of evidence in ways that are useful to, and usable by, policy-makers.

By delivering on this mission, the Observatory hopes to contribute to the wider goal of helping European health systems to improve the health and well-being of the people they serve, and to better fulfil health system policy goals of solidarity, equity, efficiency, quality and responsiveness.

The work of the Observatory is underpinned by the following important principles.

* **Relevance:** The Observatory is committed to producing evidence to support real policy needs. This includes an ongoing commitment to addressing gaps in the evidence base and to remaining responsive to emerging health policy issues.
* **Impartiality:** The Observatory’s work is founded on principles of integrity and objectivity. It does not advocate particular policy positions but, rather, pledges to produce unbiased analyses of available evidence to support policy-makers in their work.
* **Quality:** The Observatory is committed to the pursuit of excellence, with all research based on robust methodologies and adhering to the highest quality standards.
* **Flexibility:** The Observatory embraces continual innovation with a view to sharing evidence in a timely and effective manner, so that the right evidence is available to the right people at the right time.
* **Public benefit:** The Observatory carries out research for public benefit. It is committed to the public good and to the provision of evidence to all via open-access sources.