

AVVISO PUBBLICO, PER TITOLI E COLLOQUIO, PER L'ASSUNZIONE A TEMPO DETERMINATO DI N. 1 RISORSA NEL PROFILO DI COLLABORATORE PROFESSIONALE DI RICERCA, CATEGORIA D0, DA ASSEGNARE ALLA UOC ACQUISIZIONE BENI E SERVIZI NELL'AMBITO DEL PROG. DAL TITOLO "ECOSISTEMA INNOVATIVO DELLA SALUTE" – INVESTIMENTO E.3, COD. PNC-E3-2022-23683268 PNC-TT NETWORK, CUP H83C22000920001 - RESP. PROF. GENNARO CILIBERTO

Prova Colloquio

29 luglio 2024 alle ore 11:00

Prova tecnica

- 1) Illustrare le novità in tema di Trasferimento Tecnologico (TT) all'interno della disciplina di riordino degli IRCCS
- 2) Modifiche al codice della Proprietà Industriale – indicare le novità in relazione alle “Invenzioni dei ricercatori delle università, degli enti pubblici di ricerca e degli Istituti di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico – IRCCS”
- 3) Indicare quali sono i principali strumenti di valorizzazione dei Titoli di Proprietà Intellettuale
- 4) Indicare la differenza tra licenza e cessione di un titolo di privativa/brevetto
- 5) Illustrare la definizione di Spin-Off e le possibili problematiche di costituzione e/o partecipazione all'interno di un IRCCS pubblico
- 6) Illustrare la differenza tra pseudonimizzazione e anonimizzazione e le varie tipologie di Dati Personali.
- 7) Ruoli e compiti all'interno di un Trattamento di Dati



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Domande estratte n. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6

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Prova Colloquio

29 luglio 2024 alle ore 11:00

Prova di informatica

1. A cosa serve Word?
2. Cos'è un database?
3. Che cos'è il cloud?
4. A cosa serve Power Point?
5. A cosa serve Excel?
6. Definizione di motore di ricerca
7. Cosa è la PEC?



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Prova Colloquio

29 luglio 2024 alle ore 11:00

ENGLISH TEST

The unhealthiest places in the world

1

According to a study by Clinic Compare, the unhealthiest country in the world is the Czech Republic. The study, which compared data on alcohol, tobacco consumption and obesity in 179 countries, found that Czech Republic residents are among the world's heaviest drinkers. Indeed, nine of the ten unhealthiest countries are located in Eastern Europe, where smoking is more common than in the rest of the world and is increasing among teenagers. The only one outside this region was the USA, where 36 per cent of the population are obese. Obesity levels are lower in the Czech Republic but are the highest in Europe.

The study must be taken with a pinch of salt, however. According to the rankings, the healthiest country in the world is Afghanistan due to its low obesity and alcohol consumption. In second and third place are Guinea and Niger. But that doesn't make them healthy places to live. Indeed, four countries listed among Clinic Compare's top ten healthiest countries, Guinea, DR Congo, Malawi and Mozambique, were among the least healthy nations in another study, the Global Competitiveness Index.

2

High consumption of alcohol, tobacco and food are diseases of affluence; that is, they are common in wealthy countries. However, many countries, especially in Africa, are still struggling with diseases of poverty. For example, the average life expectancy in DR Congo is just 53 years old. Here, many people die from diseases which could be treated in other countries. In Malawi, tuberculosis and HIV are common. These countries lack basic medical facilities and trained doctors. In Mozambique, where 30% of people cannot access health services, lack of nutrients in the diet is a far more common medical problem than overeating.

3

Moreover, Nepal, listed by Clinic Compare as the fourth healthiest country, is the tenth most polluted country and Afghanistan the fourteenth. Air pollution is a killer, with 7 million people dying worldwide each year from diseases associated with it. It is not just vehicle fumes and industries which are the problem. Around 2.4 billion people worldwide are exposed to dangerous levels of household air pollution while cooking on fires or stoves fuelled by kerosene, wood, dung and coal.

4

-According to a different study, which measured factors such as the cost of staying healthy, life expectancy, air pollution, obesity, sunlight hours and crime rate, the healthiest country is Spain. This is most likely due to its traditionally healthy diet, clean air, the number of people walking to work (37%), and free healthcare. Interestingly, another study, the Global Health Security Index, ranks the USA as the healthiest nation. This was because its high standards in research, safety and communication allow it to detect and respond to pandemics the most effectively. This

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Too ~~slow~~ fast

contrasts with the Clinic Compare survey, which ranked it the tenth unhealthiest country, primarily because of its high obesity rate.

The countries with the highest levels of obesity, however, are in the Pacific islands. In countries such as Nauru, Tuvalu and Palau, over half the population is obese. This is a relatively new trend, as, before the 1950s, locals consumed a traditional diet that included bananas, coconuts, yams and seafood. Since then, incomes have increased, making imported convenience foods more affordable. This new scenario causes people to make poor food choices despite the availability of healthier, locally-grown options. In many regions of the USA, healthy choices just aren't available, or they are too expensive. In addition, this country's driving culture means that many people don't get enough exercise.

A long and healthy life?

A message from Life co-author, Helen Stephenson

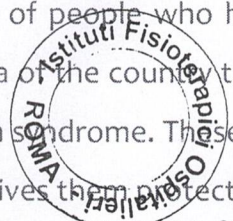
Tortoises are famous for living for a long time. They can often live for two hundred years. I don't think I want to live that long, but, these days, we are all living longer. This article about long life made me think a lot. Do I want to live to be one hundred? Do you?

How long will a baby born today live? A hundred years? A hundred and twenty years?

Scientists are studying genes that could mean long life for us all. There are already many, many people who live to more than a hundred. In fact, there are now so many healthy elderly people that there's a name for them: the wellderly. These are people over the age of eighty who have no major illnesses, such as high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes.

There are many scientific studies of communities where a healthy old age is typical. These include places like Calabria in southern Italy and the island of Okinawa in Japan. In Calabria, the small village of Molochio has a population of about 2,000. And of these 2,000 people, there are at least eight people over a hundred years old. Researchers ask people like this the secret of their long life. The answer is almost always about food and is almost always the same: 'I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables'; 'I eat a little bit of everything'; 'I never smoke, I don't drink'.

So, in the past, scientists looked at things such as diet and lifestyle for an explanation of long life. But these days they are also looking at genetic factors. Researcher Eric Topol says that there are probably genes that protect people from the effects of the ageing process. The new research into long life investigates groups of people who have a genetic connection. One interesting group lives in Ecuador. In one area of the country there are a number of people with the same genetic condition. It's called Laron syndrome. These people don't grow very tall – just over one metre. But Laron syndrome also gives them protection against cancer and diabetes. As a result,



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they live longer than other people in their families. On the other side of the world, on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, there's another group of long-lived men. They are Japanese-Americans but they have a similar gene to the Laron syndrome group.

In Calabria, researchers constructed the family trees of the 100-year-old people. They looked at family information from the 19th century to today. They think that there are genetic factors that give health benefits to the men. This is interesting because generally, in Europe, women live longer than men.



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