# **Krembil Research Institute**

2016 Research Fact Sheet



Krembil is the research arm of the Toronto Western Hospital. In 2013, the Institute expanded with the opening of the Krembil Discovery Tower—a nine-storey, state-of-the-art research and clinical centre with an award-winning design. Krembil is located just north of the intersection of Bathurst and Dundas, in downtown Toronto.



#### Research Areas



Research at Krembil is focused on developing new insights into innovative treatments for chronic debilitating conditions that include neurological diseases, vision disorders and arthritis.

#### **Foundations**



Funds from the Toronto General & Western Hospital Foundation and the Arthritis Research Foundation contribute to research, education and patient care programs at Krembil and the Toronto Western Hospital.

## Selected Research Advancements



**Arthritis and Heart Health** Dr. Nigil Haroon found that people—especially men—with a form of arthritis called ankylosing spondylitis are at increased risk of death from vascular disease. *Haroon NN*, et al. Ann Intern Med. 2015.



**Seeing Pain in the Brain** Drs. Mojgan Hodaie and Karen Davis used advanced imaging techniques to map the areas of the brain affected by trigeminal neuralgia, which causes intense facial pain. *DeSouza DD, et al. Pain.* 2015.

#### Researchers



36 Senior Scientists10 Scientists21 Affiliate Scientists2 Emeritus208 Clinical Researchers277 Total Researchers

#### Trainees



59 Fellows 90 Graduate Students 149 Total Trainees

## Support



275 Support Staff

## Research Space



161,396 sq. ft.

## Research Funding



\$44,528,119

### Peer-Reviewed Publications



855



**Visual Connections** Dr. Philippe Monnier identified a group of proteins that help guide developing eye cells to connect with the brain. Targeting these proteins may represent a new therapeutic approach for vision loss. *Banerjee P, et al. Cell Death Differ.* 2015.



**White Matter Matters** For the first time, Dr. Daniel Mandell showed that tracking the accumulation of small-sized strokes can predict the loss of brain white matter—a feature linked to dementia. Conklin J, et al. Ann Neurol. 2014.