

**Ene I. Ette,
Ph.D., F.C.P., F.C.C.P.**
Cambridge, Massachusetts

If you think you can, then you will. This is the guiding principle that has elevated Dr. Ene I. Ette to become one of the most valued opinion leaders in pharmaceutical research and expert scientist at the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

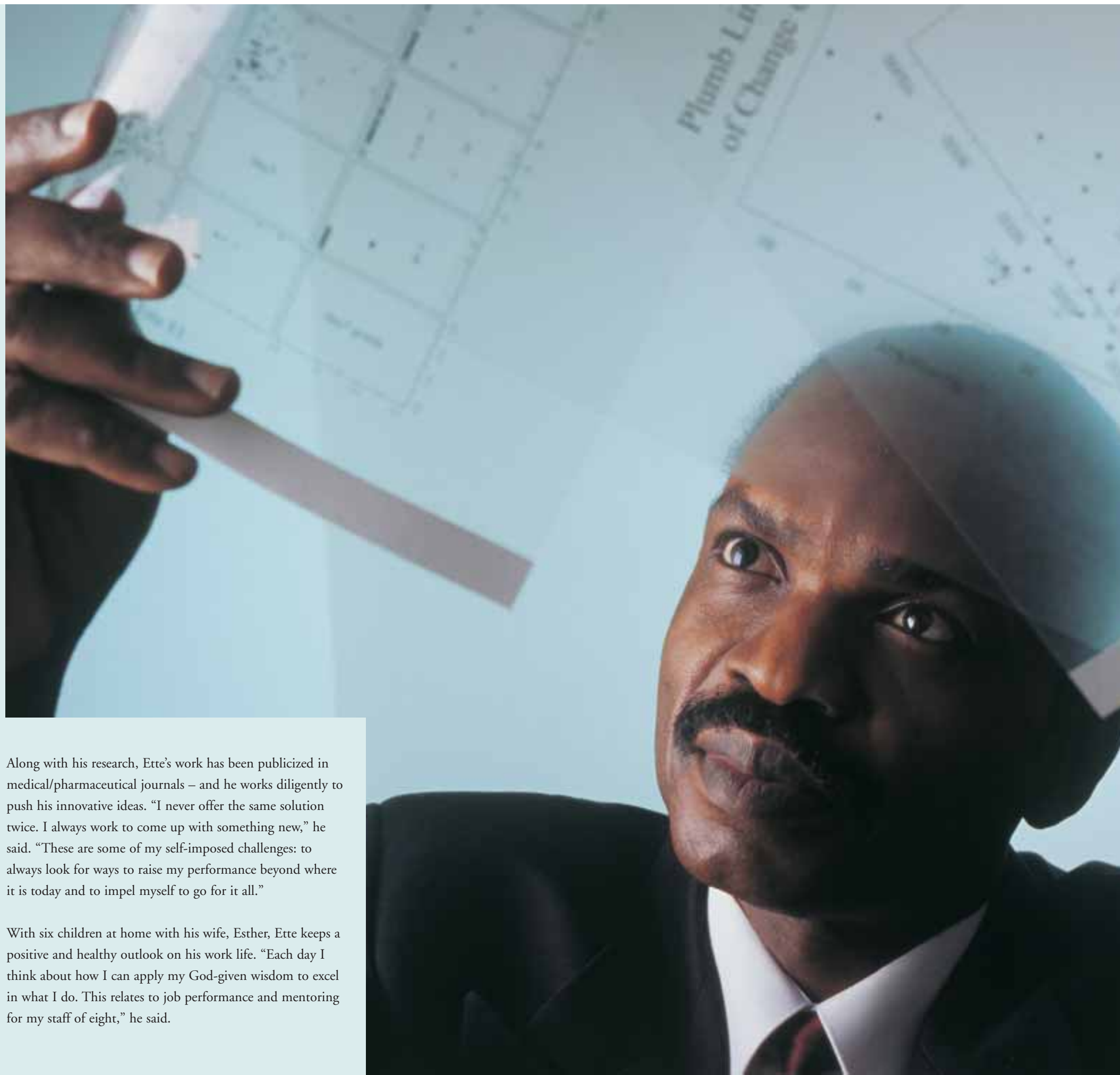
Ette's humble beginnings reach back to Nigeria, where as the youngest of 11 children, he decided his mission in life would be to alleviate human suffering. His mother, who was a nurse, taught him how Western and herbal medicines could be used to treat patients.

"I decided to pursue research so I could translate my findings into orthodox medicine. I love research, and I knew that I would be able to contribute by developing medicines," recalled Ette, whose first name, Ene, means "born to lead."

While working at the FDA, he served as the major author of a standards guide still used by the industry and the FDA called *Population Pharmacokinetics Guidance for Industry*. It's a study of how medicines affect the body. He was appointed an FDA consultant upon leaving the organization.

Ette currently is head of clinical pharmacology at Vertex Pharmaceuticals in Cambridge, Mass. "Our role is to design and execute clinical trials, collect data, analyze data, create models, transform what we have learned into medical knowledge and develop guidelines for dosing drugs. After a drug is introduced to market, we also monitor it to determine if adverse effects, hitherto unknown, can be explained by dosage and patient factors or the dosage may need modification," he said.

Now working in industry, Ette has a keen understanding of the meaning behind faster and cheaper. "It is my goal to keep coming up with new and innovative ideas for designing and analyzing drug trials, which will enable us to develop drugs faster and at a reduced cost," he said. In the long run, he believes this will make medications more affordable and accessible for those who need them the most.



Along with his research, Ette's work has been publicized in medical/pharmaceutical journals – and he works diligently to push his innovative ideas. "I never offer the same solution twice. I always work to come up with something new," he said. "These are some of my self-imposed challenges: to always look for ways to raise my performance beyond where it is today and to impel myself to go for it all."

With six children at home with his wife, Esther, Ette keeps a positive and healthy outlook on his work life. "Each day I think about how I can apply my God-given wisdom to excel in what I do. This relates to job performance and mentoring for my staff of eight," he said.



ONE GOAL: *To Discover*

"It is my goal to keep coming up with new and innovative ideas for designing and analyzing drug trials, which will enable us to develop drugs faster and at a reduced cost."

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 1993: Condoleezza Rice named provost at Stanford University, becoming the youngest person and first black to hold this position.	2 1958: Frederick M. Jones patents control device for internal combustion engine.	3 1979: Robert Maynard, first African American to head a major daily newspaper, <i>Oakland Tribune</i> in California.
4 1957: Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus calls out the National Guard to bar black students from entering a Little Rock high school.	5 Labor Day 1960: Leopold Sedar Senghor, poet and politician, elected president of Senegal.	6 1848: Frederick Douglass elected president of National Black Political Convention in Cleveland, Ohio.	7 1954: Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, Maryland, public schools integrated.	8 1981: Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, dies.	9 1968: Arthur Ashe Jr. wins men's singles tennis championship at U.S. Open. 2000: Venus Williams wins women's singles tennis championship at U.S. Open.	10 1855: John Mercer Langston elected township clerk of Brownhelm, Ohio, becoming first black to hold elective office in the U.S.
11 1959: Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington wins Spingarn Medal for his achievements in music. 1999: Serena Williams wins women's singles tennis championship at U.S. Open.	12 1913: Track and field star Jesse Owens born. 1992: Dr. Mae C. Jemison becomes first African American woman to travel in space.	13 1886: Literary critic Alain Locke, first black Rhodes scholar, born.	14 1921: Constance Baker Motley, first black woman appointed federal judge, born.	15 1963: Four black girls killed in Birmingham, Alabama, church bombing.	16 1923: First Catholic seminary for black priests dedicated in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.	17 1983: Vanessa Williams crowned Miss America.
18 1895: Booker T. Washington delivers famous Atlanta Exposition speech.	19 1893: Albert R. Robinson patents electric railway trolley.	20 1830: First National Convention of Free Men agrees to boycott slave-produced goods.	21 1815: Gen. Andrew Jackson honors courage of black troops who fought in Battle of New Orleans. 1998: Florence Griffith Joyner, Olympic track star, dies.	22 1862: Emancipation Proclamation announced. 1989: Gen. Colin Powell is confirmed as Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, first African American to hold the post.	23 1863: Civil and women's rights advocate Mary Church Terrell born.	24 1957: Federal troops enforce court-ordered integrations as nine children integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.
25 1974: Barbara W. Hancock becomes first African American woman named a White House fellow.	26 1962: Sonny Liston knocks out Floyd Patterson to win heavyweight boxing championship.	27 2000: Venus Williams wins an Olympic gold medal in women's singles tennis.	28 1991: National Civil Rights Museum opens in Memphis, Tennessee. 2000: Venus and Serena Williams win Olympic gold medals in women's pairs tennis. 2003: Althea Gibson, first African American tennis player to win Wimbledon, dies.	29 1910: National Urban League founded in New York City.	30 1962: James Meredith enrolls as first black student at University of Mississippi.	

September 2005