

Dr. Jack S. Mandel is the principal investigator for the Farm Family Exposure Study. Dr. Mandel is currently the Rollins Professor of Epidemiology and Chair of the Department of Epidemiology at the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University. He holds a B.Sc. in Mathematics from the University of Manitoba and an M.P.H. and a Ph.D. in Epidemiology from the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Mandel was a member of the University of Minnesota faculty from 1975 to 1999. From 1995 to 1999, he was the Head of the Division of Environmental and Occupational Health in the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota. In 1996, he received the distinguished honor of being named to the endowed Mayo Chair in Public Health. In 1997, he was the recipient of the Leonard M. Schuman Award for Excellence in Teaching. During his tenure at the University of Minnesota, Dr. Mandel served on many international, national, state, and local committees. He has also served as a consultant to industry, professional associations, and governmental agencies. In 1999, he joined Exponent, Inc. as a Group Vice President, Principal and Practice Director of the Health Group. He was responsible for the practices related to health, epidemiology, health risk assessment, environmental sciences and food and chemicals. He joined Emory University in 2002 where he currently chairs the Department of Epidemiology.

Dr. Mandel has conducted many case-control, cohort (both prospective and retrospective), cross-sectional, experimental, and methodological studies and has published more than 150 articles related to epidemiology, including studies of prostate, colorectal, kidney, pancreatic, breast, lung, stomach, skin and lymphatic and hematopoietic cancers. These studies have evaluated a variety of potential risk factors including occupations, radiation, pesticides and other chemicals, hormones, medications, diet, alcohol, and tobacco, as well as other lifestyle factors. He published the first randomized trial to demonstrate the benefit from colorectal cancer screening and contributed to studies showing the benefits of calcium and aspirin in reducing the risk of colorectal cancer.

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