

Supervising Tutor's opinion

Supervisor's Opinion for Defense of the PhD Thesis "Comparison of smoking patterns of different population groups – implications for interventions" for obtaining PhD scientific qualification

Biljana Kilibarda, DMD

Biljana Kilibarda, Head of Department for Monitoring and Prevention of Addiction and Risky Behavior at the National Institute of Public Health of Serbia, is a graduate of the Faculty of Dental Medicine in Belgrade, where in 1999 she obtained qualification of Doctor of Dental Medicine. After graduation, she graduated at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade where acquired title of Specialist in social medicine in 2005. Since 2000, she has been working at the Institute of Public Health where she gained experience in various aspects of public health with focus on health promotion. Since 2008, she has been involved in licit and illicit substance use prevention and monitoring. She participated in numerous nationally representative surveys in the capacity of principal investigator and/or researcher. She also has rich experience in projects conducted with various international partners aimed at building capacities of various stakeholders at national level for drug demand reduction and monitoring.

In 2015 she obtained graduate certificate in Global Tobacco Control from the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, US which contributed to her further professional development. After graduation, she worked on several international projects related to tobacco control.

She has passed all prescribed professional and language courses and exams and proved her ability to prepare and publish scientific manuscripts. The dissertation thesis and previous experience in publishing of manuscripts and reports show that she meet the requirements to work in the field of addictology.

I highly appreciate the fact that she worked on her doctoral thesis independently through her remarkable professional engagement.

Therefore, I strongly recommend her for defending her thesis:

Comparison of smoking patterns of different population groups – implications for interventions.