

The FP7 and Horizon2020 funding strategy for mental disorders

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E4.Non-Communicable Diseases and the challenge of Healthy Ageing, European Commission

HODIZON 2020

The global context





- Demographic change
- Increased burden of non communicable diseases
- Raising health costs, increasing pressure on healthcare systems
- Increased costs for medicines and vaccines development
- Differences in outcomes, insufficient evidence on comparative benefits and overall value of current practices and approaches



EU R&I response to non-communicable diseases

Research policy & Research for Policies



Anticipate demographic changes and the increase of NCDs: risk factors, exposures, socio-economic context



Develop new approaches to manage diseases



Translate and validate personalised medicine



Build the European dimension in MS research activities



Challenges posed by mental disorders



The burden of mental disorders

- **Depression**: an estimated **300 million** people are affected by depression worldwide (WHO, April 2017)
- Bipolar affective disorder: 60 million people effected worldwide (WHO, April 2017)
- **Schizophrenia** and other psychoses: **21 million** people worldwide (WHO, April 2017)
- **Dementia**: **47.5 million** people have dementia worldwide (WHO, April 2017)
- Autism spectrum disorders: 1 in 160 children (WHO, April 2017)
- Complex disorders associated with stigma and high costs
- Rapid solutions for short-term implementation to relieve patients and help caregivers
- > But also long-term research to decipher complex interplay between genetic, environmental decipher style factors

FP7-Health: strong focus on translation



FP7, 2007-2013

Translational research, Systems biology

TRANSLATING RESEARCH FOR HUMAN HEALTH

- > 2007: Childhood and adolescent mental disorders
 - ➤ 2009: Synaptopathies: genesis, mechanisms and therapy Identifying genetic and environmental interactions in schizophrenia Optimising current therapeutic approaches to schizophrenia Large-scale functional genomics effort in multi-cellular organisms to elucidate the function of human genes products
 - ➤ 2013: Development of effective imaging tools for diagnosis, monitoring and management of mental disorders

BIOTECHNOLOGY, GENERIC TOOLS AND MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR HUMAN HEALTH

2011:Genome-based biomarkers for patient stratification and pharmacogenomic strategies

OPTIMISING THE DELIVERY OF HEALTHCARE TO EUROPEAN CITIZENS

> 2007: Disease networks of centres of reference

Towards better patients stratification







- > Need: Stratification of patients in more homogeneous groups for schizophrenia
- ➤ **Challenge**: <u>rare mutations</u> difficult to use to stratify patients in clinical subgroups difficult to detect rare alleles increasing the risk of common diseases
- ➤ Strategy: set of genes with higher likelihood of role in schizophrenia → 2 546 genes (10% of the exome)

Swedish Hospital Discharge Register

Exome sequencing of 5 079 individuals 2 536 cases 2 543 controls

Could demonstrate a **polygenic burden of rare mutations** that increases the risk of schizophrenia (Purcell et al, 2014, Nature) with higher rate of rare disruptive mutations in :

ARC complex genes /PSD-95 complex genes/voltage-gated ion channel genes

- → Replicated in a Wellcome Trust study ("Rare loss-of-function variants in SETD1A are associated with schizophrenia and developmental disorders", Singh et al., 2016 Nature)
- → Next step: Larger cohorts

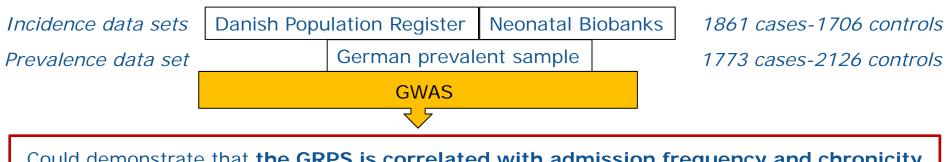


Towards better patients stratification





- ➤ **Need:** Increase <u>prediction accuracy</u> of chronicity and treatment resistance
- ➤ Challenge: Proportion of <u>variance of liability explained by genomic risk profile scores</u> (GRPSs) varies between prevalent and incident samples.
- → Potential sources of variability: stratification and recruitment strategy, with overrepresentation of increased survival, long duration of illness and frequent admissions in prevalence samples.
- > Strategy: incidence samples instead of prevalence samples



Could demonstrate that **the GRPS** is correlated with admission frequency and chronicity in schizophrenia (Meier et al., 2016, Molecular Psychiatry)



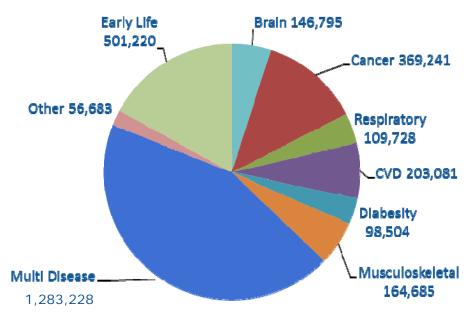
NCD cohorts to improve disease understanding

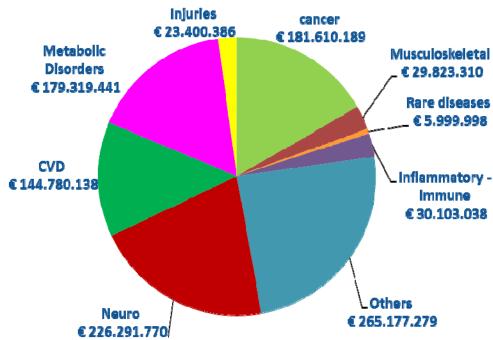


NCD clinical trials to develop treatments

266 projects, > € 1 billion 55 collaborative projects ~ 3 million subjects

> 340,000 patients recruited 165 Projects, 286 CTs, € 1.1 billion





FP7: Health Programme Number of subjects in 55 projects

CTs per Medical Areas



FP7 efforts on brain imaging



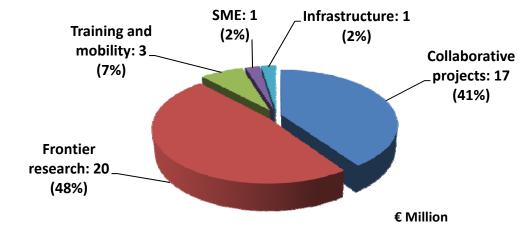
FP7 Medical imaging - Neuroscience

Projects supported in different FP7 calls

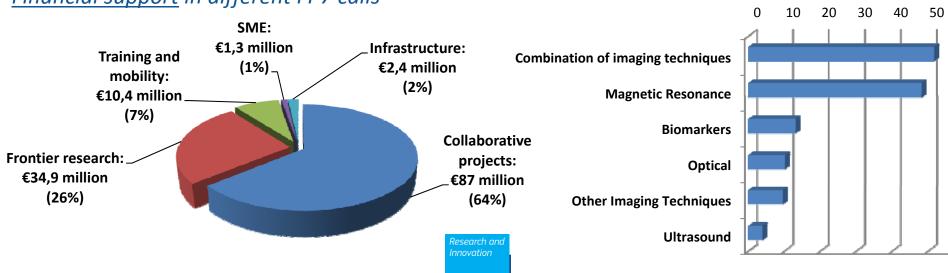
Key figures

€136 million invested

42 projects >€0,5 million



<u>Financial support</u> in different FP7 calls



Horizon 2020: further knowledge-base and its integration for personalised medicine

Horizon 2020, 2014-2020

Personalised medicine

- Understanding health, ageing and disease
- ➤ 2014: Understanding health, ageing and disease: determinants, risk factors and pathways
 - > 2015: Understanding diseases: systems medicine
 - > 2015: Understanding common mechanisms of diseases and their relevance in co-morbidities
 - 2016: Networking and optimising the use of population and patient cohorts at EU level
- Preventing disease
 - 2017: Promoting mental health and well-being in the young
- > Treating and managing diseases
 - > 2016: New therapies for chronic diseases





Horizon 2020 efforts on brain imaging



H2020 Medical imaging - Neuroscience (2014-16)

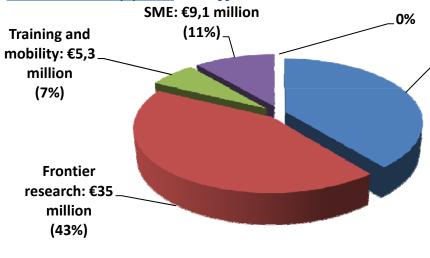
<u>Projects</u> supported in different H2020 calls

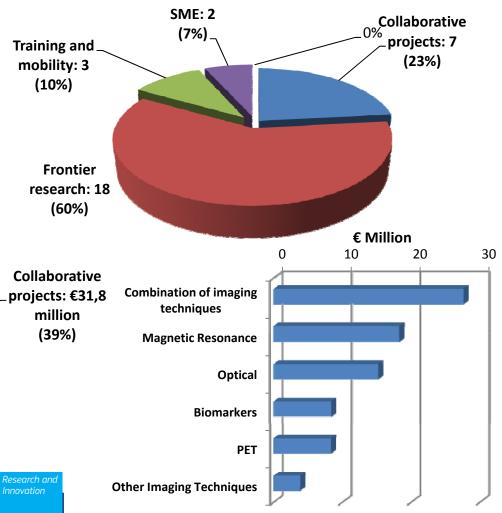
Key figures

€81 million invested

30 projects >€0,5 million

<u>Financial support</u> in different H2020 calls





A flavour of coming trends (2018-20)



- Comorbidities
- Systems approaches
- Microbiome
- New therapies
 (Advanced therapies,
 Regenerative Medicine)
- Maternal & child health
- Cohorts

- E-health
- Boosting the translation of health research results
- Innovative procurements for health care
- HTA research