

Joint Programming in Neurodegenerative Disease Research (JPND)

Prof. Thomas Gasser, MD Chair, JPND Scientific Advisory Board

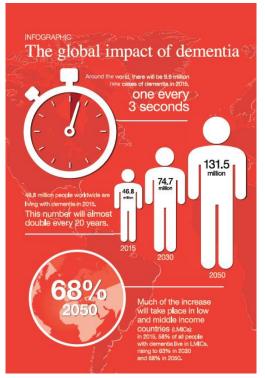
A major societal "Grand Challenges"





The global threat of neurodegeneration





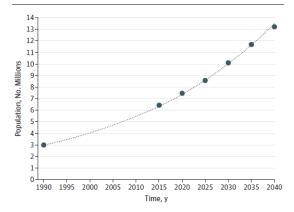
World dementia report 2015

The Parkinson Pandemic A Call to Action

JAMA Neurology

Figure. Estimated and Projected Number of Individuals With Parkinson Disease, 1990-2040

VIEWPOINT







Overcoming barriers in Europe



- Fragmented Research
- Non-concerted National Funding
- Duplication
- < 5% of total EU countries research budget shared (mainly through the European Commission)



Joint programming was originally created as a *Member States-led* initiative in Europe. It aims to address "grand challenges" to EU and global society by *coordinating* **national research programmes** to increase the impact and effectiveness of research efforts.

Source : Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and social committee and the Committee of the Regions toward Joint Programming in Research : Working together to tackle common challenges more effectively - COM(2008) 468 final, Brussels



Current JPND strategy



Immediate JPND goals:

- To add value to national investments through coordinated action
- To encourage the development of national research strategies in ND
- To engage in partnership to reach the full potential of research in JPND-affiliated countries



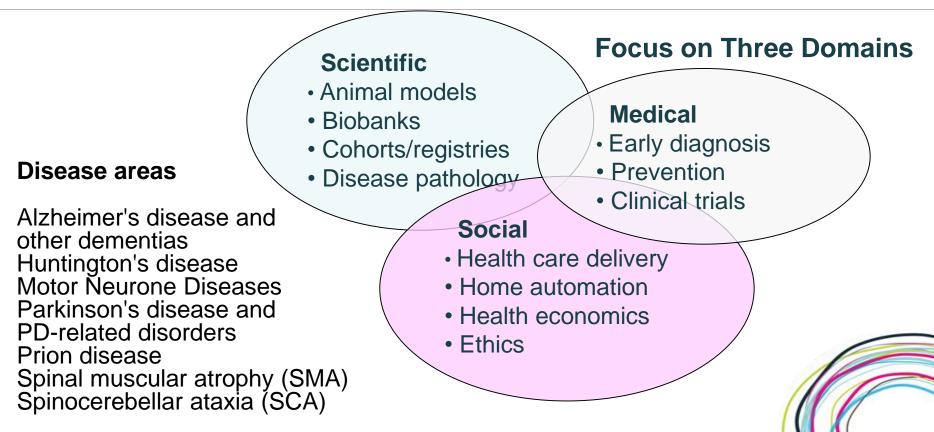
Aligning to defragment: what JPND is all about







Scope of the JPND initiative





JPND brings together

- Researchers (Basic, Clinical, Healthcare/Social)
- National Funding Bodies
- National Research Strategies and Investments
- Industry



Internationalisation: Europe and beyond

JPND is the largest global ND research initiative led by EU countries, with 30 participating 23 EU member states

5 Associated countries

2 Partner countries

Albania Australia Austria alaium Canada <u>Croatia</u> Czech Republic Denmärk Finland France Germany Greece Hungary reland srae ltalv Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia ovenid Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom

Forging new international links

- New collaboration with USA NIH in 2018
- Exploring potential for future collaboration with
 - Brazil
 - China
 - India
 - Japan
 - Singapore
 - South Korea



A common Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda



2012: The Strategic Research Agenda

DEPEND IPOND research El Joint Programme – Neurodegenerative Disease Research

- A roadmap for research agreed by all Member States + Assoc. Countries + Partners Countries
- Thematic priorities for future research:
 - The origins of neurodegenerative disease
 - Disease mechanisms and models
 - Disease definitions and diagnosis
 - Developing therapies, preventive strategies and interventions
 - Health and social care



The Strategic Research Agenda – Enablers



Enabling activities

- Research funding capability (fully engaging JPND MOs)
- Supportive infrastructure / platforms (cohorts, models, imaging)
- Industry partnership
- Regulation
- Global partnership
- Building capacity in research (people)
- Education and practitioner training
- Connection to policy makers
- > Communication and outreach to patients and public





- 1. JPND member countries decide on a topic
- 2. Countries that want to participate earmark a dedicated budget
- 3. Once enough funding has been collected, an MoU is signed
- 4. A joint program call is launched



Implementing transnational and additional joint calls



Total investment €200 M

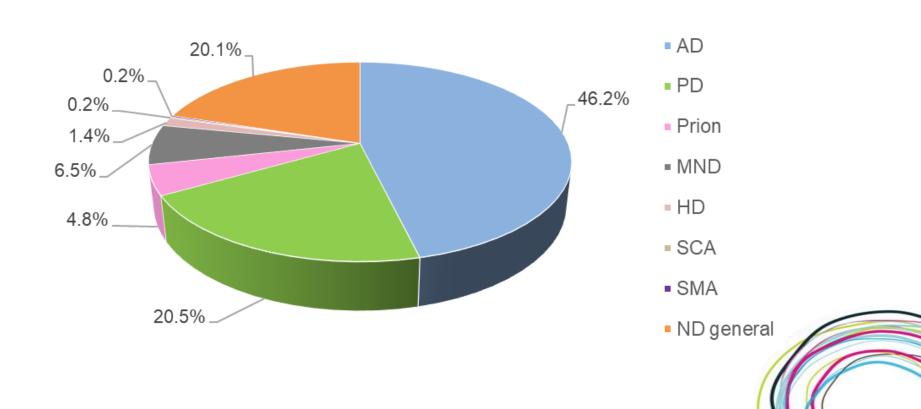
Joint Transnational Calls:

- Between 20 and 189 proposals per call
- 125 projects supported including 24 projects in the Center of Excellence Network program

| Year | Total fund | Research Area | No. of Projects |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2011 (pilot) | €16M | Optimization of biomarkers + harmonization of their use | 4 |
| 2012 | €18M | Risk and Protective Factors | 5 |
| 2012 | €11M | Evaluation of Healthcare | 6 |
| 2013 | €12M | Cross-Disease Analysis | 10 |
| 2013 | €11M | Preventive Strategies | 5 |
| 2014 | €0.5M | Working Groups Cohort Studies | 10 |
| 2015 | €36M | Longitudinal Cohort Approaches; Advanced Experimental Models; Risk and Protective Factors. | 21 |
| 2016 | €0.6M | Working Groups on Harmonisation and Alignment in Brain Imaging Methods | 10 |
| 2017 | €14.4M | Cross-Disease pathways | 10 |
| 2018 | €18-19M | Health and Social Care | 9/10 |
| 2019 | #30M | Personalised medicine | In progress |
| 2011 | €6M | CoEN common resources and meth. approaches | 8 |
| 2013 | €8M | CoEN Phase II : "Pathfinder" projects | 5 |
| 2016 | €4,9M | CoEN Phase II : "Pathfinder" projects | 11 |



Research Funding: By disease



JPND Alignment Actions, working together





Mapping Database

http://www.neurodegenerationresearch.eu/search-our-database-new/ research









Why cohorts? Linking and comparing longitudinal cohort studies could lead to important insights and statistically more powerful conclusions about ND. But researchers face hurdles:

- Information on cohort studies is often difficult to find
- Identifying and connecting with the right contacts from each cohort can be challenging

Main objective: to facilitate information exchange, greater use of cohorts and new collaborations to help promote:

- A larger volume of ND research
- Increased efficiency
- Greater scientific impact

More info: cohorts@jpnd.eu



resear

EU Joint Programme - Neurodegenerative Disease Rese



How does the JPND Global Cohort Portal work?



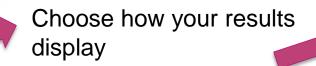
Longitudinal Ageing Study in India



| | RECRUITH ENT PERIOD | SEX | SAMPLE SITE | DISEASE SPECIFIC | A51 | COONTINE | FUNCTION AL RATING SCALES | ANTHROP OHETRIC | PHYSICAL | EIOLOOKA LISAMPLES | CENOTYPI NG | ERAN HACHE |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|-------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| AGEING IN WOMEN AND MENCA LONGTUDINAL STUDY OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH BEHAVIOUR AND HEALTH AMONG ELDERLY | 1994 | MF | 0 to 4,999 | ÷ | 69-03 | ÷ | - | - | - | - | - | • |
| BRAINS FOR DEMENTIA RESEARCH | Unlimited | M | 0 to 4,999 | • | 65 | • | | • | • | | • | |
| THE BUSSELTON HEALTHY AGEING STUDY | Phase 1: 2010-15 Phase 2: 2016-21 | MF | 5,000 to 9,999 | • | 45-59 | | - | - | • | • | • | * |
| THE CAMBRIDGE CITY OVER-755 COHORT STUDY | 1985-87 | MP | 0 to 4,999 | - | +75 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND AGEING STUDIES WALES | 2011 | MF | 0 to 4,999 | - | +65 | | - | | | | | * |
| COLAUS PSYCOLAUS | 2003-06 | MF | 5,000 to 9,999 | • | 35-75 | 2 | | • | • | | • | - |

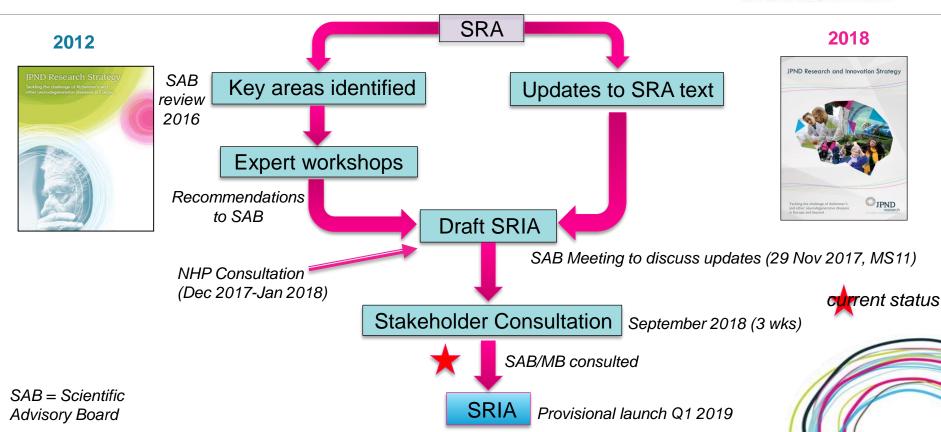
| EXPORT AS PDF | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cohort type | |
| General population-based cohort | |
| If disease-specific | |
| Alzheimers disease, Parkinsons disease | |
| Participant type | |
| No diagnosis | |
| Profile | |
| Start Date | 2016-2017 |
| Sample size at start or planned sample size if still recruiting | 50,000 to 99,999 |
| Estimated Current Sample Size | |
| Age at Recruitment | 40 to 59 |
| Gender | Male and Female |
| Abstract | The main objective of LASI is to provide comprehensive longitudinal evidence base on health, social and economic wellbeing of elderly population in India. 60,259 participants will be recruited between 2016-2017 from Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennal. |
| Country | India |
| Contact details | |
| Institution name | University of Southern California (USC) Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health (HSPH) International Institute of Population of Sciences (IIPS) |
| Website | http://iipsindia.org/research_lasi.htm |
| Principal Investiator (PI) | Professor Jinkook Lee Professor David Bloom Professor Perianayagam Arokiasamy |
| Contact email | jinkookl@usc.edu |

Search the database



Obtain high-level overview and cohort contacts

2018: From SRA to Scientific Research and **Innovation** agenda (SRIA) EU Joint Programme - Neurodegenerative Disease Research

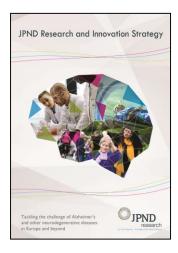


research





- Included techniques or developments in scientific understanding that have become important:
 - New gene editing technologies
 - Organoids
 - Neuroinflammation and metabolism across diseases
 - Single cell analysis and systems analysis of brain tissue
 - Digital technologies / wearable devices
 - Computational modelling and analysis (ML / AI)
- Modified some of the language to make it more lay friendly and bring out PPI aspects





2018: Example updates



- Advance knowledge on the relationship between ND with vascular and metabolic systems and the role of infection and inflammation in the context of early and late-life comorbidity (SP1)
- Cohorts studies in susceptible groups including underrepresented populations (SP1)
- Examine ND mechanisms involving microglial and astroglial responses (SP2, also links to biomarkers in SP3 and imaging in SP4).
- Identify mechanism(s) that account for the effect of lifestyle factors on either promotion of resilience or neurodegeneration (SP2)
- Conduct studies to determine how to improve access to care and to reduce the unmet needs of individuals outside the formal care system and their carers.(SP5)



"Multinational research projects on Personalised Medicine for Neurodegenerative Diseases" (~ 30 Mio €)

Joint call (JPND and EC) will focus on Precision Medicine in the following research areas:

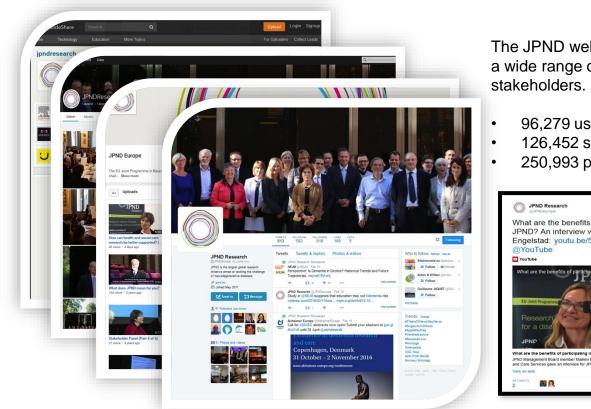
- Diagnosis e.g. biomarkers, imaging data, omics approaches, big data analyses
- Prevention e.g. biomarkers for studying novel treatments and interventions, co-morbidities, digital technologies, stratification within cohort studies and clinical trials
- Care e.g. improvement of social and health care systems, molecular profiling, imaging, lifestyle data

How to improve collaboration with academia Oppin JPND and industry

- **Organizing events,** such as the workshop, in other venues and bigger partnership meetings (e.g. BioEurope and others).
- Organizing **focused meeting** on specific results of JPND scientists;
- Support science exchange programs and sharing of infrastructures (such as the Global Cohort and Experimental models portals)
- Involve scientists working in companies in the **board of reviewers** of Joint calls
- Reserve a JPND call for scientists who had developed promising products suitable for further development to enable them to interact with SMEs specialized in validations.

Active Social Media Conversation





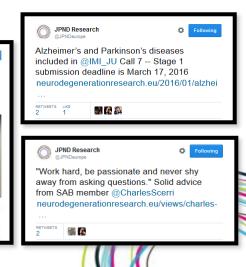
The JPND website reaches a wide range of stakeholders. In 2017:

- 96,279 users
- 126,452 sessions
- 250,993 pageviews



What are the benefits of participating in JPND? An interview with... JPND Management Board member Maiken Engelstad of the Norwegian Ministry of Health and Care Services gave an interview for JPND in 2015 on the main benefits o...

- Twitter
- YouTube
- Flickr .
- SlideShare .





Keep up to date

- Visit the JPND **website**:
 - http://www.jpnd.eu
- Sign up to the JPND **News Feeds**
- E-mail us: secretariat@jpnd.eu





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JPND Progress

Click here for the latest progress and updates from ongoing JPND activities.



JPND Newsletter

The JPND Newsletter is a bi-annual "look back" at JPND activities and highlights.



Creating a Global ERA for Neurodegenerative disease research



If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together. African proverb Commuted by Olivier H. Beaucheene and SCImano Lab. data by Elsevier S/

Map of scientific collaboration, Olivier H Beauchesne, 2014

