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The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

HORIZON 2020

Research on alcohol related harm

Ann Uustalu
DG RTD
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Research on alcohol related harm

- ***Sixth framework programme (2002-06)***

Alcohol prevention, neurobiology, addiction, road safety (EUR 30 million)

- ***Seventh framework programme (2007-13)***

Neurobiology, addiction behaviour, public health measures to reduce alcohol related harm

(EUR 59 Million)

- ***H2020 (2014-20) challenge based approach***

Provides opportunity to address the effect of alcohol consumption; dementia, chronic disease, mental health, public health, health care

Examples of FP7 and H2020 projects

- **AAA-PREVENT (FP7)** - *Alcohol use Among Adolescents in Europe, Environmental Research and Preventive Actions. Studied push and pull effects of a variety of risk and protective factors. Extensive comparison of the influence of the various domains and risk factors on youth substance use, between European regions and countries, taking into consideration the diversity of national alcohol policies and cultural and socioeconomic indicators.*
- **ADDICTION (FP7)** *Focus on interplay between genetic and environmental causes of individual variation in substance use and the risk for abuse. Twin studies demonstrated that both heritable and environmental factors play a role. Key objectives: 1) To unravel the complex contribution of genetic and environmental factors to substance use by using extended twin family designs; 2) To identify and confirm genes and gene networks involved in substance use*
- **ALICE-RAP (FP7)** *better understand the determinants of addiction and dependence including a specific focus on youth. It studies the impacts of new technologies on use, the interrelations of culture and biology, and features that promote resilience and reduce problematic use.*
- **AMPHORA (FP7)** *impact of public health measures and interventions, thereby providing better guidance for integrated policy-making aimed at reducing the harm done by alcohol.*

H2020 projects ctd.

- **BEAMED (H2020)**

Drug and alcohol addiction cause a significant social and economic burden globally. Adequate diagnosis and treatment by general practitioners fails, in part due to a lack of knowledge and accredited training in addiction medicine.... the goal of this project is to establish the feasibility and acceptability of training primary care practitioners in addiction medicine

- **GALAXY** *Alcohol is the main cause of liver cirrhosis, which is considered irreversible but its precursor, liver fibrosis, is reversible when detected before disease progression. GALAXY proposes that crosstalk between the gut microbiome and the liver influences the development and progression of alcoholic liver fibrosis. Therefore, interventions aiming to restore a healthy gut microbiome will reduce disease development, to identify at-risk individuals in time and to develop personalised healthcare strategies for alcohol over-users (20% of the EU population >15 years old).*

- **SYBIL-AA** *Rational strategies for design and development of novel, evidence based therapies for alcohol addiction are still missing. Within this project, we will utilize a translational approach based on clinical studies and animal experiments to fill this gap. We will provide a novel discovery strategy based on systems biology concepts that uses mathematical and network theoretical models to identify brain sites and functional networks that can be targeted specifically by therapeutic interventions. unmet clinical needs, and thus help to address a serious and widespread health problem in our societies.*

Timetable for H2020 WP 2018-20

Year	Next Work Programme
2016	Advisory group report Stakeholder consultation summer 2016 Consultation Member States in Programme Committee
2017	Work Programme drafts spring 2017 Adoption autumn 2017 (should incorporate the results of the Horizon 2020 interim evaluation)