

ECNP Supports European Research Projects

THE CHALLENGE

Most mental health disorders, such as schizophrenia, Alzheimer's and major depressive disorder, are still classified and diagnosed by their observed symptoms, as little is known about their biological causes and there are few objective measurable biomarkers. This lack of understanding poses significant challenges to the development of new drugs to treat these diseases.



Term: Website:

Project co-ordinator: Martien Kas, University of Groningen, The Netherlands Industry project leader: Hugh Marston, Eli Lilly & Company Ltd. 1 April 2016 - 30 September 2019 https://prism-project.eu

Psychiatric Ratings using Intermediate Stratified Markers

Precision medicine comes to neurosymptomatics

THE GOAL

To develop a quantitative biological approach to the understanding and classification of neuropsychiatric diseases.

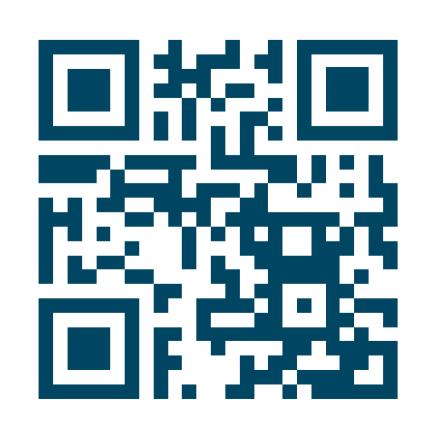


The PRISM consortium at the General Assembly Meeting in Basel, February 2019

The PRISM consortium:

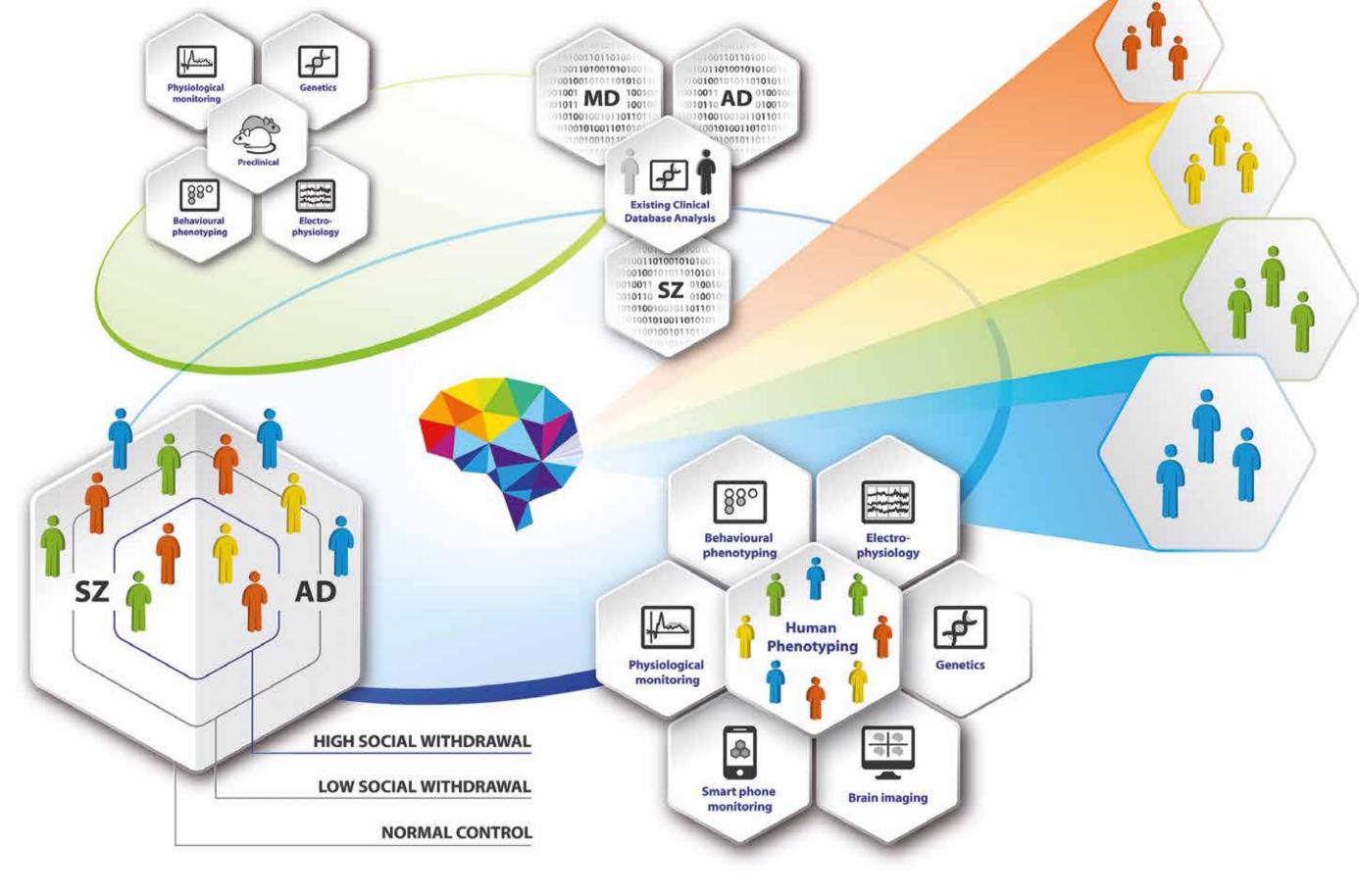
- University of Groningen
- P1vital[®] Ltd
- Radboud University Medical Centre
- Spanish Mental Health Network
- University of Bologna
- VU University Medical Center
- Biotrial
- Drug Target ID
- University of Exeter
- SBGneuro Ltd
- concentris research management GmbH
- Leiden University Medical Center

- Erasmus University Medical Center
- European College of Neuropsychopharmacology
- European Federation of Associations of Families of People with Mental Illness
- Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG
- Novartis Pharma AG
- F.Hoffmann-La Roche
- Takeda Development Centre Europe Ltd
- Eli Lilly and Company Limited
- Janssen Research and Development
- University Medical Center Utrecht



THE PLAN

Using an innovative approach starting from the analysis of a symptom that these diseases have in common – social withdrawal – the project employs a wide range of state-ofthe-art quantitative technologies to probe the biological brain systems of traditionally diagnosed schizophrenic and dementia patients. This data will then be analysed blind as to the original diagnosis, to see if the patients can be clustered and differentiated based on the underlying quantitative biological measures.



Kas et al., Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews, 2019

innovative medicines initiative

The project leading to this application has received funding from the Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking under grant agreement No 115916. This Joint Undertaking receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and EFPIA. This infographic reflects only the author's views and neither the IMI 2 JU nor EFPIA nor the European Commission are liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

тне імраст

To facilitate improved clinical diagnosis and trial design and help accelerate the development of treatments for neuropsychiatry conditions such as schizophrenia, Alzheimer's, and major depression.

