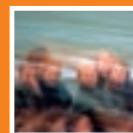


Programme of Community action in the field of Public Health

Projects funded under
Call for proposals 2007



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Public Health

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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009

ISBN 978-92-9200-002-8

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Printed in Luxembourg

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

Introduction

This report provides comprehensive information on the public health actions funded under the 2007 Call for Proposals in the framework of the Programme of Community action in the field of public health. The report is designed mainly for public health professionals, researchers and future grant takers but can also be useful for other persons interested in the European dimension of public health.

The Programme was implemented in the form of annual work plans adopted by the European Commission, which sets the priorities and allocates the resources for a given year. The total budget of the Programme for 2003-2008 was over 353 million euro, which made it possible to support over 300 projects and other actions.

The projects presented here were ongoing on at the time of publication. They fall into three strands defined by the objectives of the EU Public Health Programme:

- to improve information and knowledge for the development of public health (health information);
- to enhance the capability of responding rapidly and in a co-ordinated fashion to threats to health (health threats);
- to promote health and prevent disease through addressing health determinants across all policies and activities (health determinants).

The report gives a summary of the objectives, strategic relevance, methodology and expected results of each project, as well as information about the project's duration, Community financial contribution and the contact details of the main beneficiary. More information about projects managed by the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers (EAHC) is available on the ec.europa.eu/eahc.

The projects described in this report demonstrate the result of the last call for proposals under the Public Health Programme - on 1 January 2008 a new EU Health Programme entered into force with a number of novel ways for supporting public health actions at EU level. For details about the new programme go to the Commission's Public Health website at ec.europa.eu/eahc.

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I. Health information

Projects that improve information and knowledge for the development of public health



1.1

Developing and coordinating the health information and knowledge system

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.1.1)

Project No: **2007111**

Ob.Surve - Surveillance System: Occurrence of Urinary Incontinence in Women as a Consequence of Inefficient or Inappropriate Obstetric Care

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims at setting up a surveillance system to monitor the occurrence of urinary incontinence (UI) in women in the EU. The project will focus on incontinence as a consequence of inefficient or inappropriate obstetric care, with the ultimate view to formulate appropriate strategies, policies and actions to avoid these conditions and thus improve the quality of life of particular sections of the female population.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Urinary Incontinence is a prevalent, bothersome and costly condition affecting primarily women. Incontinence is not a lethal condition, but it deeply impacts women's quality of life. The issue of UI has been well documented and there are national and international networks focusing on the condition, but there is a lack of systematic, reliable and consistent data particularly with regard to certain sections of the female population. It is a condition that is underreported, making it difficult to provide credible data estimates in terms of numbers of people suffering from UI or the socio-economic burden of this condition. Underreporting has been attributed to cultural and socio-economic factors.

3. Methods and means

The methodology is highly participative and involves a multi-disciplinary approach. The project methods are based on broad based information collection, stimulation of international dialogue and exchange of opinion. The starting point and working hypothesis of the project will focus on the causality relationship between obstetrics and obstetric care on the one hand and on UI on the other hand. The project will not attempt to demonstrate this causality relationship as this is well-defined already in the literature. It will, however, examine the risk factors for UI and how obstetric care effects such risks factors both in terms of efficiency and appropriateness.

4. Expected outcomes

The proposed action foresees three distinct outcomes: compilation of available information; a forum for dialogue and synergies between existing networks on UI; a feasibility study for obtaining systematic, reliable and consistent data in Europe on the condition of UI in women.

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- The Hope Project - HOPE, Ireland
- Azienda ULSS 20 Verona - AUSL Ferrara, Italy
- University Medical Centre - Klinicni Center Ljubljana - UMCL, Slovenia

EC contribution

EUR 161,892

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Obstetrics
Quality of life
Risk
Urinary incontinence
Women



Project No: **2007112**

I2SARE Health inequalities indicators in the region of Europe

Main beneficiary

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- Departamento de Sanidad - Gobierno Vasco - DSGV, Spain
- North East Strategic Health Authority - NESHA, United Kingdom
- The National Board of Health and Welfare - NBHW/SoS, Sweden

EC contribution

EUR 523,811

Duration

27 months

Keywords

Data collection
Health policy
Health status
Information services
Socioeconomic factors

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

Its main objective is to assist European, national, regional and local decision makers in developing their health policy, through a better understanding of the health status of the population and of health inequalities at regional and sub regional level. The project will pursue two specific objectives: - developing health profiles for each region of all the E. U. member states and, as soon as possible, for all the regions of the candidate countries and - elaboration of a typology of geographic areas both at regional (for all the regions of all the member states and, as soon as it is possible, all the regions of the candidate countries) and infra regional level (in 10 selected countries/ regions).

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The Isare projects led by the Fnors for 8 years demonstrated the importance of health indicators at regional level. Using the lessons from the Isare projects, I2sare aims to study inequalities in the regions of Europe.

3. Methods and means

To achieve its objectives first, data will be collected, in conjunction with the EU and candidate countries and Eurostat, to have the necessary indicators for the project. The collected data will be validated and presented on the Isare website. Based on a framework developed by the project team, health profiles will be produced in each region of all the countries of Europe (27 member states and, if possible, the three candidate countries) using the updated data. Qualitative comments will be produced for each of the health profiles. Contacts with representatives of each country will be conducted in order to validate the health profile and the comments. Two other work packages will be responsible for the establishment of the typology, one at regional level covering all the regions of all the Member States and, if possible, the candidate countries, the other at infra regional level in 10 selected countries or regions. They will realise the proper statistical analysis to create the typology and interpret the results with experts from each country.

4. Expected outcomes

The health profiles will provide decision makers with an overview of the health status in each region. The establishment of the typologies will highlight similarities between regions of different countries and should encourage local decision makers to establish contact with regions with similar profiles and to work together for the improvement of health in their regions.

Project No: **2007333**

PHIS - Pharmaceutical Health Information System



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The PHIS project aims to increase the level of knowledge and exchange of information on pharmaceutical policies in the European Union. This will be achieved by surveying and monitoring pharmaceutical health system information in the inpatient and outpatient sector from a public health perspective and by developing key pharmaceutical health indicators to be included in a European Health Information System.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The PHIS project will contribute to developing a sustainable European health information and knowledge system, by providing content regarding pharmaceuticals. In order to guarantee a broad dissemination and sustainability, the PHIS project will involve a large network of collaborating partners from practically the whole European Union.

3. Methods and means

To reach the objectives, the following activities will be undertaken:

- a survey will be held on pharmaceutical pricing policies and reimbursement strategies applied in the EU Member States, resulting in country-specific reports;
- key indicators with regard to pharmaceuticals from a public health perspective will be developed and assessed, using the data collected in the country surveys;
- an in-depth investigation of the inpatient sector;
- a glossary containing key terms related to pharmaceuticals will be established, used within the PHIS project and disseminated to relevant stakeholders.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will deliver a library, an on-line documentation of country reports, which will also include the findings of the PHIS Hospital Pharma report, as well as the PHIS database containing European pharmaceutical health indicators, and the PHIS glossary.

Main beneficiary

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- SOGETI Luxembourg S.A., Bertrange, Luxembourg
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EC contribution

EUR 370,397

Duration

32 months

Keywords

Data collection
Drugs
Information services
Inpatients

Project No: **2007334****Main beneficiary**

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EC contribution

EUR 155,431

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Data collection
Diet
Diet
Food
Public policy

ANEMOS - Expansion and update of existing nutrition monitoring systems

ABSTRACT**1. General objectives**

The ANEMOS project aims to process and render comparable, according to the standard DAFNE procedures, data from two new Member States (Estonia and Lithuania) and recent data from a network participant (Portugal). The ANEMOS project builds upon an existing and successfully implemented methodology. Upon completion of the project, the DAFNE database will be expanded and updated to allow nutrition monitoring among 27 European countries.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The sources of comparable dietary data for assessing and monitoring health status and supporting the formulation of strategies in Europe are limited. A simple and cost-effective mean to monitor food patterns and their socio-demographic determinants across European countries is available through the DAFNE databank, exploiting data collected through Household Budget Surveys (HBS). Currently, the databank includes information from 25 countries (20 EU Member States, Norway, Albania, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia). The DAFNE databank holds the characteristics of a lasting nutrition monitoring system and can thus be used to develop and assess Community policies, strategies and measures with the purpose of establishing effective interventions aiming at promoting public health.

3. Methods and means

The ANEMOS project does not require previous data collection, as the primary data are available through the nationally representative and routinely undertaken HBS. Upon receiving the datasets and related file descriptions, the raw HBS data will be cleaned and managed according to standard DAFNE procedures and stored in the ANEMOS database. Grouping systems, operationally developed through the DAFNE initiative, will be applied for post-harmonising the food and socio-demographic information. The daily individual food availability will be calculated through division of household food availability by the product of the referent time period and the mean household size. Results will refer to the mean daily availability of foods and beverages for the overall population and for sub-groups defined on the basis of the degree of urbanisation of their residence area; the education and occupation of the household head and the composition of the household.

4. Expected outcomes

To better employ the ANEMOS database, the results will be integrated in the DafneSoft application tool, which will also be made available on the website of the ANEMOS Coordinating Centre. The DafneSoft allows the user to directly monitor and compare the daily food availability within and between European countries. Additionally, short concise reports on daily food availability and overtime trends, as well as on population sub-groups at risk of developing nutrition-related diseases in view of their current dietary choices, will be prepared by each data providing country in English and in the country's national language.

1.2

Operating the health information and knowledge system

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.1.2)

Project No: **2007107**

EUHASS - European Haemophilia Safety Surveillance System



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The European Haemophilia Safety Surveillance (EUHASS) project aims to establish a pharmacovigilance programme to monitor the safety of treatments for people with haemophilia. In addition it will develop and maintain a database of all the Haemophilia centres in Europe and establish a Rapid Alert System for immediate Europe-wide notification in case of unexpected or serious adverse events.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The safety of haemophilia treatments is a public health priority following the contamination of plasma- derived treatments with viruses including HIV and Hepatitis C in the past – which resulted in infections in many patients. There is also concern for the safety of treatment regards the development of antibodies (inhibitors) to treatment, which is another current issue. In order to assess risks, data need to be collected from sufficient patient numbers. Because haemophilia is a rare disease, sufficient patient numbers can only be derived by taking a European approach.

3. Methods and means

The surveillance system will be web-based and 45 of the largest haemophilia centres from 26 European countries will be prospectively contributing data. Information will be collected in a uniform manner using standardised criteria. EUHASS will provide regular surveillance reports of adverse events. EUHASS will also set up a publicly available database of all European haemophilia centres, including those in countries not represented in this project.

4. Expected outcomes

EUHASS will result in new sustainable monitoring and communication of health information and treatment safety data in haemophilia. The project will create a European network that will enable the sharing of knowledge related to occurrence, treatment, risk factors and evaluation of best practice with the ultimate aim of providing evidence that will result in improved patient safety. On completion of this project, EUHASS will be rolled out to include a greater number of haemophilia centres across Europe.

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EC contribution

EUR 593,744

Duration

36 months

Keywords

AIDS/HIV
Haemophilia a
Hepatitis c
Plasma
Safety

Project No: **2007115****Main beneficiary**

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EC contribution

EUR 1,119,743.4

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Academies and institutes
Data collection
Diabetes
Epidemiology
Research design

EUBIROD - European best information through regional outcomes in diabetes

ABSTRACT**1. General objectives**

EUBIROD targets the sustainability of complex systems of health indicators requiring continuous update and regular maintenance. The project proposes an action to implement, extend, and customize the application of the BIRO technology in at least 20 European Member States. Participants will be connected through a system that will safely collect aggregated data and produce systematic EU reports of diabetes indicators.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

EUBIROD aims to implement a sustainable European Diabetes Register through the coordination of existing national/regional frameworks and the systematic use of the BIRO technology. The system will fulfil the Conclusions of the EU Council for the systematic data collection and monitoring of diabetes complications and health outcomes across Europe.

3. Methods and means

EUBIROD will actively involve national/regional networks in the collection of diabetes data. The project includes the following activities:

- data collection: ensuring wide adoption of BIRO while taking into account privacy/security issues;
- epidemiological analysis: adding new functionalities for the delivery of EU standardized indicators.
- technological transfer: providing a toolbox to facilitate the connection process and to remove any obstacles in the use of the system;
- dissemination: training partners "on field" through the activity of a "BIRO academy";
- evaluation: reviewing major achievements through international experts that will use objective indicators measuring the degree of completeness and the information content of statistical reports.

4. Expected outcomes

EUBIROD will ensure that:

- the BIRO system is operational in at least 20 countries;
- a common framework for the use of standardized measurements is adopted and well understood through specialized training;
- annual EU BIRO Diabetes Reports are routinely produced for the European Commission.

1.3

Developing mechanisms
for reporting and analysis of
health issues and producing
public health reports

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.1.3)

Project No: 2007106

AMIEHS -Avoidable mortality in the European Union: towards better indicators for the effectiveness of health systems



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project seeks to develop an agreed definition of avoidable mortality for Europe, and to derive a set of validated avoidable mortality-based indicators of the effectiveness of health systems, which can be used in the routine surveillance of the performance of health systems in Europe.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The project is based on the concept that deaths from certain causes should not occur in the presence of timely and effective health care. There is a need for renewed research efforts in the area of avoidable mortality in several respects, to update the older work both with regard to the selection of causes of death, as well as with regard to countries included in the analysis.

3. Methods and means

The project will undertake a systematic review of the literature to assess the extent to which different causes of death can now be considered to be avoidable by preventive and curative health care interventions. It will verify whether the introduction of innovations indeed coincided with measurable declines in mortality in seven European countries, using in-depth information on the introduction of each innovation in these countries, and taking into account possible data artefacts caused by successive revisions of ICD codes. The findings will be used in a consensus conference with experts from across Europe, during which an agreed set of avoidable mortality-based indicators will be developed. Finally, the project will illustrate the use of these indicators by preparing an electronic analysis of variations in avoidable mortality between 25-30 European countries in the period 2001-2005.

4. Expected outcomes

The main outcome of the project will be an improved monitoring of the health care system performance in European countries using a validated set of avoidable mortality-based indicators. In addition, the project will provide a new electronic atlas of avoidable mortality in 25-30 European countries in 2001-2005, which can be used as a baseline for further monitoring activities.

Main beneficiary

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- University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia
- University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain
- Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

EC contribution

EUR 762,590

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Cause of death
Delivery of health care
International classification of diseases
Mortality

Project No: **2007110**

Reproductive Health Report - the State of Reproductive Health and Fertility in the European Union

Main beneficiary

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EC contribution

EUR 346,088

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Data collection
Fertility
Reproductive medicine
Sexual behavior
Socioeconomic factors

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project will elaborate a comprehensive report that describes the current state of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in men and women, including fertility, within the EU.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The report will be the first to collect sexual and reproductive health and policy data in all Member States. Consistently with the 2007 Commission's Work Plan's health information priority strand, the report will:

- identify major disparities and inequalities in SRH among the 27 MS;
- test standardised methods of data collection, information exchange and reporting on SRH within the EU;
- advocate for the importance of regular monitoring of SRH at the EU level.

3. Methods and means

The project will have a collaborating partner in each of the 27 MS and a research assistant who will analyse and combine all collected available SRH data in each MS. The main beneficiary will be assisted by a Steering Committee.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will provide evidence-based and up-to-date knowledge of the SRH situation in the EU in order to inform and develop policies at EU level that, taking local and national specificities into account, will overcome several of the existing SRH inequalities.

Project No: **2007114**

EURO-PERISTAT III - Better Statistics for Better Health for Pregnant Women and Their Babies: European Health Reports

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project seeks to produce and disseminate a European Perinatal Health Report based on data collected in 2006 in all EU countries which includes policy-relevant analyses of maternal and child health outcomes, care provision, inequalities and migrant health. The project will also develop an Action Plan for Sustainable Perinatal Health Reporting with recommendations about the mission, structure, operation and partners of an information network. Partnership with other EU funded projects will be reinforced.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Europe faces common challenges in perinatal health: to maximise safety for mothers and babies, to improve the efficacy of medical technology, to reduce health inequalities, and to use limited resources effectively. Perinatal health care differs throughout Europe. Sharing knowledge about this diversity provides an evidence base for assessing the efficacy of medical practices and improving quality of care. The EURO-PERISTAT project developed perinatal health indicators based on scientific evidence and the consensus of epidemiologists and clinicians. This project promotes the transfer of these indicators to stakeholders through a public health report.

3. Methods and means

The EURO-PERISTAT network of data providers and health professionals from 25 MS and Norway will participate in writing groups to analyse and interpret data on key themes. Members from Bulgaria and Romania will be recruited. The action plan will be developed in collaboration with our partners, after review of other successful health information networks. SCPE, EUROSTAT and EURONETSTAT will lead work on 3 report chapters and provide input to the action plan.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will deliver valuable decision-making tools that build on European investment in perinatal health information. A comprehensive dissemination strategy will ensure that these tools reach and reflect the information needs of key target groups.

Main beneficiary

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EC contribution

EUR 149,987

Duration

18 months

Keywords

Child
Information services
Pregnant women
Socioeconomic factors

1.4

Developing strategies
for information exchange
and responding to
non-communicable
health threats

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.1.4)

Project No: **2007101**

EPIDERM - European Prevention Initiative for Dermatological Malignancies

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

EPIDERM aims to acquire and disseminate knowledge on skin cancers (SC) relating to their occurrence, risk factors, treatments and costs of illness to develop prevention and risk reduction strategies and best practice recommendations. It also aims to assess health literacy on SC and to help promote it by improving knowledge and awareness on three levels: general population, health practitioners and political authorities.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Currently there are no accurate data on non-melanoma skin cancers (NMSC) at EU level and incidence rates are probably underestimated. In addition, the workload generated is also underestimated by health economists and health care managers. With the rise of SC incidence there is a need to develop effective public health strategies to combat the disease at EU level, contributing to better prevention as well as to dissemination of best treatment practices through training and the exchange of knowledge. Synergy between EPIDERM partners with complementary skills will induce a significant multiplier effect, enabling the accumulation, evaluation and dissemination of knowledge.

3. Methods and means

The project will acquire and disseminate knowledge on SC by the systematic collection and analysis of comparable data from dermatology clinics and cancer registries and will incorporate them in databases that will enable the partners to study the effects of policy interventions to reduce SC occurrence. By building an EPIDERM network infrastructure the project will assure dissemination of all the collected information and will facilitate knowledge transfer to all three target groups in focus.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will improve understanding of SC epidemiology in the EU as well as improve prevention by adapting to modern trends of behaviour and developing more effective approaches. Also, promoting skin examination training for physicians and exchanging best practices on the treatment of SC will ensure a high level of health services and prevent health impairment.

Main beneficiary

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- Hospital Universitari Germans Trias I Pujol, Barcelona, Spain
- Medical University of Warsaw, Poland
- Sir Paul Boffa Hospital, Floriana, Malta
- Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy

EC contribution

EUR 699,900

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Neoplasms
Physical examination
Registries
Risk

Paediatric Hodgkin Network – European network of paediatric Hodgkin’s lymphoma – European-wide organisation of quality controlled treatment

Main beneficiary

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- Fakultní nemocnice v Motole, Prague, Czech Republic
- Fundacion Vasca de Innovacion e Investigacion Sanitarias, Sondita, Spain
- Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid, Spain
- Jagiellonian University Medical College of Krakow, Krakow, Poland
- Karolinska Universitetssjukhuset, Stockholm, Sweden
- Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria
- Onkologický ústav sv. Alžbety, Bratislava, Slovakia
- Our Lady’s Children’s Hospital, Dublin, Ireland
- Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Rikshospitalet-Radiumhospitalet, Oslo, Norway
- Royal hospital for sick children. Lothian university Hospitals Trust, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France
- University Children’s Hospital of Krakow, Krakow, Poland

EC contribution

EUR 1,068,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Hodgkin disease
Neoplasms
Pediatrics
Rare diseases
Telecommunications

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

Building on the experience from national trials for paediatric Hodgkin’s lymphoma (PHL) experts from 12 EU countries decided on a common protocol to individualise PHL treatment. The aims are high cure rates and the significant reduction of late effects (e.g. secondary cancer). Treatment decisions depend on exact staging and early response assessment using CT, MRI and PET. Due to limited experience with this rare disease in local hospitals, participating countries decided either to join a central reference system (10 countries), successfully working in Germany since 1990, or to build up their own systems (France and Poland).

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The project facilitates the establishment of a central reference system including clinical, CT, MRI and PET data from all patients. An interdisciplinary board of experts in the fields of oncology, radiology, nuclear medicine and radiotherapy assesses the tumour stage and treatment response of every patient and remits the results to the local oncologist within 5 working days. The project allows near to home treatment using the experience of the best specialists thus applying best practice in each patient independent of socioeconomic status and geographical origin.

3. Methods and means

The central reference process is time-critical. Therefore, it requires modern communication techniques. In the project a European image data network will be installed to facilitate a rapid transfer of original MRI, CT and PET data between more than 100 local hospitals and the reference centres. Partners of the project will buy national licences for the network thus allowing all centres to be connected. Knowledge transfer will be organised e.g. via video-assisted teleconferences and a helpdesk. Reference experts from France and Poland will be especially trained.

4. Expected outcomes

The affiliated central European database of PHL will collect high-quality data from about 1300 newly diagnosed patients within the lifetime of the project, the largest worldwide database in this rare disease, thus providing the basis for future guidelines.

Project No: **2007119**

EUROPLAN - European Project for Rare Diseases National Plans Development



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The general aim of EUROPLAN is to contribute to the improvement in the access to prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for patients with rare diseases through the production and dissemination of data and recommendations for developing strategic plans for rare diseases.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Rare diseases are diseases of low prevalence—not more than 5 per 10.000 persons in the EU. It is estimated that between 5.000 and 8.000 rare diseases are presently recognised, affecting more than 30 million people in the EU. Rare diseases are of such low prevalence that special combined efforts are needed to address them. It is impossible to develop a public health policy specific to each rare disease, thus a global rather than an individual approach should be a logical choice. Despite the progress made over the last years in the field of rare diseases, a comprehensive and evidence based approach is still missing in many EU Member States leading to an incomplete and often inadequate framework to address rare diseases. In this context, the project aims at developing recommendations on how to define a strategic plan for rare diseases. Such recommendations will include best practices to address rare diseases and information on the different steps needed to develop a strategic plan.

3. Methods and means

The project is built on the commitment of experienced partners who came together to assess the effectiveness of their own national programmes. On this basis, the project will define the state of the art with regard to RD in each MS participating to the project. Information on all available initiatives related to institutional framework, surveillance system, provision of care and support to patients' groups will be collected. Indicators to assess these initiatives will be identified through a comprehensive literature review and discussion with experts. Partners will collect data on the achievements of their initiatives through an ad hoc survey, interviews and analysis of available reports or official regulations. On the basis of the data collected, key stakeholders will identify best practices in an open workshop considering relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the initiatives presented. On the basis of the best practices thus identified, recommendations will be developed by an editorial group and fifteen national consultations will be held to assess the transferability of these recommendations to different settings. The final version will be launched in an EU workshop.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will develop recommendations on how to establish a strategic plan for rare diseases ensuring an inclusive and broad engagement of stakeholders (ministries, regional and local authorities, health care planners, programme managers, health care professionals, researchers and patients) and a dissemination of the recommendations in all EU Member States.

Main beneficiary

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- London Strategic Health Authority, London, United Kingdom
- The Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development, The Hague, Netherlands
- University of Tartu, Estonia

EC contribution

EUR 642,150

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Delivery of health care
Health planning guidelines
Patients
Public policy
Rare diseases

Project No: 2007120



EURO-HISTIO-NET 2008 - A reference network for Langerhans cell histiocytosis and associated syndrome in the EU

Main beneficiary

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Project leader

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- Instituto G. Gaslini, Genova, Italy
- St. Anna Children's Cancer Research Institute, Vienna, Austria
- The Histiocytosis Research Trust, Sutton Coldfield, United Kingdom

EC contribution

EUR 209,314

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Child
Guidelines
Histiocytosis, langerhans-cell
Risk
Therapeutics

ABSTRACT**1. General objectives**

The EURO HISTIO NET 2008 project aims to set up a network for reference centres organising care and clinical research for Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) and associated syndromes in EU Member States.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) and the associated syndromes are rare multi-systemic diseases with a low annual incidence (1 out of 200 000 children under 15 years old). Consequently, it is necessary to coordinate the different national networks and databases to improve the overall effectiveness and quality of the care in the EU.

3. Methods and means

The EURO HISTIO NET 2008 will develop communication from reference centres organising care and clinical research. It will share and disseminate knowledge and experience by setting up a web portal to improve the quantity and quality of information exchange between the LCH professionals, between professionals and patients or parents and among patients and parents. It will also produce guidelines about diagnosis work-up, follow up and therapy of LCH patients. Guidelines for tissue banking will also be developed in order to enhance basic research in this field. A data base with data collected in a standardised way will be organised. This will help referent centres to determine better therapeutic measures.

4. Expected outcomes

There will be four major outcomes of this project:

- a web access to all physicians in the EU for information about the diseases - diagnostic procedure and work up – therapeutic recommendations and follow up of the patients;
- an accessible expertise of difficult cases by a panel of experts from reference centres in the EU;
- an EU database gathering individual information from all reference centres in the EU in a similar format, to allow large scale epidemiological studies – including the analysis of risk factors of complications;
- Patients-parents community forums and information in their native languages.

Project No: **2007121**

EUROCHIP-III

“Common Actions”

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

EUROCHIP3 is a multidisciplinary 3-year common-action project involving all EU Member States (MS) to remedy major inequalities in cancer and to form the pillars of an EU cancer control strategy. The cancer inequalities addressed were identified by EUROCHIP2. EUROCHIP3 will work offering economies of scale and solidarity-based initiatives.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

In spite of impressive progress in our understanding of cancer control remains inadequate: 1. Women die for avoidable causes of death: excess of cervical cancer mortality because of lack of screening in Eastern European countries. 2. The European cancer information system is quite complete in some Member States and poor in others. 3. The rehabilitation needs of people with a past diagnosis of cancer are often inadequately met. 4. Cancer management costs are increasing faster than resources: a global discussion has to be promoted.

3. Methods and means

EUROCHIP3 is organized into work packages (WP): WP4 to promote actions aimed to reduce avoidable cervical cancer deaths in 5 MS (focus on cancer in women); WP5 to promote collection of cancer registration indicators; WP6 to develop indicators for the rehabilitation of cancer survivors; WP7 to discuss and investigate methods to reduce costs of cancer control (priority: childhood cancers and female breast cancer). The work is carried out by the existing EUROCHIP network, operating on a consensus conference method and based on solidarity principles. The Network is composed of the EUROCHIP Panel of Experts (i.e. one delegate from each one of the 27 EU MS), several EU health authorities, all the most relevant cancer networks, agencies and organizations, over 100 cancer researchers and cancer stakeholders in the EU.

4. Expected outcomes

EUROCHIP3 will promote specific actions to reduce cancer inequalities, disseminate best practices drafted by experts, and suggest new strategies to reduce costs, thereby helping to improve access to cancer care for EU citizens.

Main beneficiary

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- National Institute for Health Development, Tallinn, Estonia
- National Oncological Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Institute of Public Health, Brussels, Belgium

EC contribution

EUR 603,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Breast neoplasms
Mass screening
Mortality
Neoplasms
Uterine cervical neoplasms

Project No: **2007122**

nEUroped - European Network of Reference for Rare Paediatric Neurological Diseases

Main beneficiary

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- Universita Karlova v Praze, Prague, Czech Republic;
- Università di Bologna, Dipartimento di Scienze Neurologiche, Bologna, Italy;
- European Organisation for Rare Diseases, France;
- Good Clinical Practice Alliance, Belgium;
- Associazione Italiana per la Sindrome di Emiplegia Alternante Onlus, Italy
- IRRCS E.MEDEA – Associazione la Nostra Famiglia, Italy;
- Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Netherlands;
- Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Spain;
- University Medical Centre, Ljubljana, Slovenia

EC contribution

EUR 748,550

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Child
Nervous system diseases
Pediatrics
Rare diseases
Registries

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

nEUroped will focus on a number of such conditions, among which Alternating Hemiplegia of Childhood (AHC), Narcolepsy and Rare Surgically Treatable Epileptic Syndromes (RSTES) to include Tuberous Sclerosis; Sturge-Weber; Hypothalamic hamartoma, Landau- Kleffner syndrome and Rasmussen's encephalitis.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The European Reference Network for Rare Pediatric Neurological Diseases will aim at developing strategies for the exchange of information for responding to non-communicable health threats. It specifically addresses the needs of patients and health professionals for validated information on these diseases; of early and correct diagnosis; of gaining new knowledge into these diseases as well as for developing and timely access to new therapeutic interventions.

3. Methods and means

An international team of 13 partners from 9 European countries, experienced in working together, will attempt to systematically network, collaborate and involve a large number of partners to achieve the project objectives:

- Establish a European Reference Network on Rare Nervous System Disorders in Children;
- Integrate Patients in the European Network; Identify the main research, health care and social needs per each of selected diseases;
- Develop audited guidelines on diseases of rare nervous system in children with paroxysmal attacks;
- Build European-wide patient Registries for prospective studies on AHC, Narcolepsy and RSTES;
- Identify specific ethical issues and Best Practice related to the field, the Network and the use of Patient registries;
- Spread the Network expertise throughout Europe.

4. Expected outcomes

nEUroped will run for three years and will aim to contribute to reshaping this field by gathering and involving all stakeholders. It expects to have a positive impact for the lives of people affected by these conditions.

Project No: **2007330**

POLKA -Patients' Consensus on Preferred Policy Scenarios for Rare Diseases

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims at developing strategies and mechanisms for the exchange of information among people affected by rare diseases (RD), as well as at supporting European Networks of Reference for RD in an effort to establish guidelines for best practice on the treatment and to share knowledge on RD, together with evaluation of performance. This objective will be pursued through the collection, analysis and presentation through EU conferences of relevant experiences and informed opinions on health policy themes from RD patients, with the support of health care professionals, at both national and EU levels.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The European Union, as well as the Member States (MS), are in the process of defining strategies and plans for rare diseases. The proposed project addresses the issue of how to involve in the most constructive way patients and their representatives in this process. The project is timely as it links the efforts of the European institutions to the MS initiatives and to the interest of patients. Patients will be the main beneficiaries of this policy and it is necessary for patients and their representatives to be ready to participate in its development.

3. Methods and means

- patients debates inspired using methods developed by DG Research, Scientific Advice and Governance, or Delphi-like methods;
- an early evaluation of the patients' satisfaction regarding the implementation of European Reference Networks;
- information and capacity-building meetings with local project officers, health care professionals and policy makers;
- two European Conferences on Rare Diseases: 2009 in Poland, and 2011 in the Netherlands.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will allow an optimal patients' input in both EU policy and the development of specific plans on RD at national level.

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Project leader

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EC contribution

EUR 1,373,087

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Health policy
Patients
Personal satisfaction
Rare diseases
Therapeutics

Project No: **2007332**

EuroFever - The PRES Network for autoinflammatory diseases in childhood

Main beneficiary

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- University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands
- University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

EC contribution

EUR 341,733.46

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Child
Data collection
Rare diseases
Registries
Rheumatology

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The general aim of this project is to build a network on autoinflammatory diseases in childhood. In particular the project would like to complete and integrate already existing initiatives in this field with the following actions:

- sensitize paediatricians and paediatric rheumatologists to the prompt recognition of these diseases,
- give proper information to families affected by these conditions,
- increase the knowledge on the clinical presentation, response to treatment and complications of these rare disorders.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The project will be devoted to the development of strategies and mechanisms for the exchange of information among people affected by rare diseases as well as the promotion of better epidemiological studies, codification, classification and definition. Moreover this project is aimed at supporting European networks of references for rare diseases in order to establish guidelines for best practice on treatment and to share knowledge on these diseases.

3. Methods and means

The following instruments will be used:

- a web-based survey on the prevalence of diagnosed or suspected autoinflammatory diseases among all European Paediatric Rheumatology Centres,
- international registers for all those diseases lacking a web-based method for data collection,
- survey on the efficacy of treatment in these disorders and the elaboration of outcome measures for possible future therapeutic trials,
- informative webpages on each disorder for patients and physicians.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will contribute to a better exchange of information on autoinflammatory diseases among the paediatric rheumatology centres dealing with these disorders and other already existing initiatives on rare diseases. It will improve the early diagnosis and the global management of autoinflammatory syndromes and will disseminate proper information to paediatricians and affected families.

Project No: **2007335**

TAG -Improving Health Care and Social Support for Patients and Family affected by Severe Genodermatoses - TogetherAgainstGenodermatoses

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims at improving the delivery of health care and social support for patients and family affected by severe genodermatoses by getting together the stakeholders involved in the health care and the social support from the EU Member States and the candidate countries. The project will involve countries of South Mediterranean and Middle East that have greatly contributed to genetic research and have an extensive experience in the management of genodermatoses.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The project will contribute and add value to the public health programme by supporting the disease knowledge, by development of strategies and mechanisms for the exchange of information among people affected by rare diseases, and through the promotion of better epidemiological studies and establishment of the European networks of reference for rare diseases.

3. Methods and means

The project will identify and participate in three conferences of the main stakeholders, it will build multidisciplinary and European task forces for six groups of diseases, and it will exchange information on epidemiology, prevention, diagnosis and health care. The project will structure national registries for epidemiology, define guidelines, list available resources and expertise and assess costs. TAG will also enter into discussion with the pharmaceutical companies; it will support development of community networks, a network of centres of expertise, and a network of patients' associations.

4. Expected outcomes

The project is expected to have a positive effect on the health of the European citizens who will directly benefit from a better information and training of their caregivers in the epidemiology, prevention, diagnosis and health care fields, the structuring of community networks, a better access to drugs and medical devices, the strengthening of their patients' associations, and the increase of awareness of public officials.

Main beneficiary

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- Provincia Italiana della Congregazione dei Figli dell'Immacolata Concezione – Istituto Dermopatico dell'Immacolata – (IDI-IRCCS) – established in Italy;
- Hôpital Saint Louis, Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris, France
- Istituto di Scienze Dermatologiche, Università di Milano – (ISD)– established in Italy;
- University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Iuliu Hatieganu" Cluj-Napoca – (UMF) – established in Romania;
- The Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics – (CING) – established in Cyprus;
- Ankara University School of Medicine – (AUTF) – established in Turkey;
- Hôpital Henri Mondor– (HMN) – established in France;
- Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù - (OPBG) – established in Italy;
- University Medical Centre Ljubljana – (UMCL) – established in Slovenia

EC contribution

EUR 479,790

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Dermatology
Health resources
Patients
Quality of life
Rare diseases

1.5 eHealth

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.1.5)

Project No: **2007116**

eDESDE-LTC Electronic standard coding and mapping of services for long-term care



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

eDESDE-LTC aims at developing an operational system for coding, mapping and comparing services for long-term care (LTC) across the EU. The system will include

- standard classification of the main types of care for persons with LTC needs,
- an instrument for mapping & standard description of services,
- a webpage,
- a training package.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The existing national listings of long term care services do not provide an adequate framework for patient mobility. The project seeks to improve EU listing and access to relevant sources of healthcare information via the development of semantic inter-operability in e-health (coding and listing of services for LTC); to enhance effective networking of LTC services in the EU; to increase access to relevant sources of information on LTC services, and to improve linkages between national and regional websites; to foster cooperation with international organizations (OECD). The added value is related to the right of "having access to high-quality healthcare when and where it is needed" by EU citizens.

3. Methods and means

The group will develop eDESDE-LTC based on previous experience in related systems for mental health in the EU (ESMS), and in ES for disabilities (DESDE) and ageing (DESDAE). A Delphi panel made by 7 partners will develop a DESDE-LTC beta version. This version will be translated into 6 languages and feasibility will be tested in 6 countries using focus groups. A final version will be developed by the Delphi panel with this information. Then a webpage, a training material and a course will be developed. eDESDE-LTC will be piloted in three EU countries. National health and social agencies, NGOs as well as international organizations (OECD) will also participate. Usability will be analysed and an impact analysis will be made.

4. Expected outcomes

The project's outcome will be an operational system of long-term care coding and description, which will be useful for EU comparisons and for improving access on long-term care information.

Main beneficiary

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- The London School of Economics and Political Science, London, United Kingdom
- University of Vienna, Faculty of Psychology, Vienna, Austria
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EC contribution

EUR 269,055

Duration

27 months

Keywords

Delivery of health care
Education
Electronics
Long-term care
Mental health

1.6

Information on the environment and health

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.1.6)

Project No: **2007105**

Aphekom - Improving Knowledge and Communication for Decision Making on Air Pollution and Health in Europe



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The Aphekom seeks ultimately to help reduce the respiratory and cardiovascular morbidity and mortality caused by the exposure of urban populations to urban air pollution (AP) in Europe. By developing and delivering new, reliable and actionable information and tools tailored to their needs, Aphekom will enable decision makers to set more effective local and European policies; health professionals to advise vulnerable groups better; and individuals to change their behaviour.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Much has been done to reduce air pollution (AP) and its negative impact on the health of Europeans. Yet pressing gaps remain in stakeholders' knowledge and understanding, impeding further progress in European policies to protect public health. By contributing to the development and evolution of EU policies, our project can help significantly reduce AP and its impact on respiratory and cardiovascular morbidity and mortality across Europe.

3. Methods and means

Aphekom will act in the following three ways:

- For policy makers: Help make findings more comparable across Europe; provide a more accurate view of the total impact of AP on health; and help them plan effective action by developing new traffic and aggregated health and monetary indicators, including susceptibility factors, reducing uncertainties in research findings, and developing new tools to evaluate European strategies for reducing AP.
- For health professionals and individuals: Provide information they can use to advise on and improve health. For all parties contributing to AP or concerned by its health impacts: Foster better understanding and decision making by providing an interactive framework for discussing the relevance and uncertainties of methodologies, indicators, health impacts and costs. Aphekom, which comprises a solid, established network of work-package leaders and 22 European cities, will be coordinated by InVS and a steering committee and will be advised by a scientific committee, whose members all have long experience in managing international projects.

Main beneficiary

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- National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece
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- Institutul de Sanatate Publica Bucuresti (Institute of Public Health Bucharest), Romania
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EC contribution

EUR 800,000

Duration

30 months

Keywords

Air pollution
Chronic disease
Cities
Costs and cost analysis
Urban population

4. Expected outcomes

The Aphekom project will expand the current knowledge of air-pollutant indicators used to set standards for emissions and for ambient air quality scheduled to take effect in all EU member countries in 2010.

Aphekom will propose standardised methods and indicators for health and health-related costs associated with air pollution and will improve comparability of health-impact and - cost findings over time and space across Europe.

Aphekom will improve the HIA process in Europe by addressing new priorities such as traffic exposure, chronic diseases, population susceptibility and new disease markers.

This innovation may significantly change the current view of the total impact of air pollution on Europeans' health.

Aphekom will also improve public health by fostering better interaction, understanding, evaluation and decision making by all parties concerned by air pollution and its impact on health. It will do so by providing an interactive framework they can use to discuss the relevance of methodologies, indicators, uncertainties, health impacts and costs and thus agree on information needs for making public and personal decisions at EU, national and local levels.

1.7

Supporting the exchange of information and experience on good practice

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.1.7)

Project No: **2007102**

EUREQUO - European Registry of Quality Outcomes for Cataract and Refractive Surgery

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project will support improved treatment and standards of care for patients who undergo cataract and refractive surgeries in Europe. This will be achieved through the development of a Europe-wide network (EUREQUO) of national registries reporting clinical outcomes in the field of cataract and refractive surgeries. The project aims to make a significant impact on the exchange of good practice between practitioners in relation to patient safety in this field.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

There is a lack of knowledge, today, on the number of surgeries being performed, the optimal time to operate and the visual results of these surgeries. The project supports the "open method of coordination" since it helps establish common indicators as a means of comparing best practice and measures progress as well as it promotes policy cooperation and the trans-national exchange of learning and good practice.

3. Methods and means

The methods adopted take account of the existing information systems and organisational structures already established in Europe in the field of ophthalmology. The project involves 12 countries; each country will set up a national registry that will submit data to the EUREQUO. Once a data entry is made it will be processed and disseminated. All participants will be able to source, through the Internet, reports comparing their outcomes with those of colleagues in their own country and region as well as the entire database.

4. Expected outcomes

The robust number of surgical outcomes collected will provide an evidence base for cataract and refractive surgeries quality guidelines across Europe. High standards will be set in terms of minimising risk and improving treatments and utilising existing technologies.

Main beneficiary

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EC contribution

EUR 923,403

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Cataract
Information services
Ophthalmology
Refractive surgical procedures
Registries

Project No: 2007104



SWEET - Better control in paediatric and adolescent diabetes in the EU: working to create Centres of Reference

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- International Diabetes Federation Europe, Brussels, Belgium
- Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
- Panagioti and Aglalia Kyriakou Children's Hospital, Athens, Greece
- Stichting Diabeter, Rotterdam, Netherlands
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EC contribution

EUR 358,003

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Adolescent
Child
Diabetes
Education
Health planning guidelines

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

SWEET's main objective is to improve secondary prevention, diagnosis and control of Type 1 and 2 diabetes in children and adolescents, by supporting the development of centres of reference (CORs) for paediatric and adolescent diabetes services across the EU.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Diabetes has a major impact on the health, social and economic domains of individual lives and society. Addressing diabetes in children and adolescents, SWEET contributes to public health policy and outcomes, reducing inequalities (access and quality) and preventing complications through a lifelong, holistic management approach. This enables people to stay healthy and active, which will impact positively on health budgets, employment and the economy as a whole.

3. Methods and means

SWEET is based on a partnership of established European and national diabetes organisations. It involves key diabetes stakeholders from various Member States: patients, carers, specialists, GPs, educators, nurses, dieticians, psychologists and policymakers. This partnership, combined with a strong dissemination strategy, allows knowledge transfer and implementation. The cooperation, together with the CORs, ensures continuation and monitoring of activities and progress beyond the 3-year project-term. Desk research, surveys, exchange of information and consensus building are the main tools for reaching objectives and realising outcomes.

4. Expected outcomes

The project is expected to improve knowledge of diabetes in children and adolescents; provide recommendations for minimum treatment and care standards, for patient education programmes and for paediatric training programmes for health professionals; give a definition and criteria of CORs for paediatric and adolescent diabetes, plus a toolbox supporting their creation. An additional outcome for SWEET serves as a model for setting up CORs for other conditions. In addition, the project is expected to improve the control of diabetes early in life, which will prevent other diseases such cardiovascular disease, stroke and renal failure.

Project No: **2007109**

EUNetPaS - European Union Network for Patient Safety



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

EUNetPaS seeks to establish an umbrella network to improve cooperation among Member States in the field of patient safety, particularly with respect to culture, reporting and learning systems, and education, and thus avoid overlap and duplication of efforts.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Safety of health care services is valued highly by European citizens. According to the Eurobarometer survey published in January 2006, almost four in five European Union citizens (78%) consider medical errors as an important problem in their country. Every tenth patient in EU hospitals suffers from an adverse event. A substantial number of these adverse events are preventable, and effective interventions can reduce their impact on morbidity and mortality.

3. Methods and means

EUNetPaS will provide a platform for collaboration and networking between Member States, international organisations and stakeholders so that they can identify and exchange good practices. Different levels of involvement will be proposed:

- Supervisory involvement in horizontal Work Packages to facilitate active participation of MS in the project and promote its achievements at both EU and national levels:
 - a. Coordination of a national network and participation in Steering Committee meetings;
 - b. Collection of information to complete the mapping exercise via interviews of national stakeholders;
 - c. Dissemination via conferences or integration of EUNetPaS materials in national campaigns;
 - d. Impact assessment using EUNetPaS indicators.
- Involvement in the medication safety pilot scheme (coordination in the field at MS level).
- Proactive involvement: experts sharing experience in a mapping exercise, address barriers (e.g. legal) to dissemination of concepts and prepare/propose a catalogue of intervention strategies.

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- European Hospital and Health Care Federation, Brussels, Belgium
- Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Helsinki, Finland
- Comité Permanent des Médecins Européens, Brussels, Belgium
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- Department of Health, London, United Kingdom
- European Patients' Forum, Luxembourg, Luxembourg
- Research Centre for Biomaterials, Athens, Greece

EC contribution

EUR 1,468,869

Duration

30 months

Keywords

Delivery of health care
Hospitals
Medical errors
Patients
Safety

4. Expected outcomes

- Integration of Member States (MS) knowledge, experience and expertise in order to develop patient safety programmes at MS level and establish a communality of shared principles.
- More efficient use of resources and support to countries less advanced in the field of patient safety
- A European rapid response mechanism for sharing high priority patient safety issues or solutions among MS
- Development of an EU community of healthcare organisations and national institutions involved in patient safety through a pilot scheme for medication error prevention
- Production of guides for healthcare professionals on core competencies and the development of curricula for medical doctors and nurses to acquire competency
- Support for raising awareness and developing a patient safety culture in MS.
- Establishment, beyond the contract duration of a sustainable network of patient safety involving all MS

Project No: **2007113**

The European Health Literacy Survey

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

Health Literacy Survey EU (HLS EU) helps to establish the issue of health literacy (HL) in Europe. This is achieved in two main ways.

- The project contributes to further develop and differentiate the concept of HL, looking at its manifestation in various European regions and cultures, and to demonstrate its overall social and political impact.
- The project shows ways of putting HL into operation in various national contexts, implementing working structures and formulating policy impulses and strategies.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

There exist few instruments, little population-level data on HL, and no data on many competencies for health in many countries. HLS EU fills several of these gaps, with the added value of comparability and knowledge transfer at both national and European levels. Valorisation aims at awareness for the issue of HL and its policy implications. HLS EU facilitates the measurement of HL. This is essential for analysing the impact of community policies on health. HLS EU responds directly to “supporting the exchange of information and experience on good practice” by founding a new initiative and partnership “to assess and improve HL” in Europe.

3. Methods and means

The Swiss HL Survey (HLS CH) serves as a basis for adaptation. Improvements and incorporation of work in adult literacy leads to a new state-of-the-art instrument for HLS EU. HLS EU is carried out as a face-to face interview in 9 European countries. Use of Eurobarometer methodology facilitates the adoption of HLS EU or parts thereof in the new European health monitoring and social survey system. Survey results are taken up by National Advisory Boards (NAB) for valorisation activities.

4. Expected outcomes

HLS EU constitutes a European network as the first multi-national expert group on HL in Europe. It provides datasets for European and national valorisation and insight into European HL diversity. NABs are constituted for the long-term political implementation of HL.

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EC contribution

EUR 711,034

Duration

32 months

Keywords

Culture
Data collection
Educational status
Public policy

Project No: 2007117



VALUE+ Promoting Patients' Involvement in EU supported health-related Projects

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EC contribution

EUR 300,000

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Delivery of health care
Health planning guidelines
Health policy
Patient rights
Patients

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The ultimate objective of the project is to improve information and knowledge for the development of better public health and patient-centred healthcare systems across Europe, by supporting exchanges of information, experiences and good practice among patients' organisations and other key stakeholders to encourage the meaningful involvement of patients' organisations in EU supported health projects at EU level and at national level.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

It is universally recognized that patients' organisations' involvement in health policy processes is crucial and should be given a high priority. Several projects and initiatives supported by the Programme have tried to involve patients' organisations and included, to varying degrees of success, their diverse experiences and knowledge. However, this remains fragmented, arbitrary and underrepresented, and there is no clear overall picture to date on patient's involvement and input in these projects. There is a need at EU level to analyse the current situation and identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the involvement of patients' organisations in EU health related projects.

3. Methods and means

During its lifetime the project will map, analyse and monitor patients organisations' involvement in EU supported projects and will propose a set of policy recommendations on effective strategies to involve patients' organisations in such initiatives. It will also provide specific information for project leaders on how to involve patients' organizations and where to find the most suitable partners. Likewise, patients' organizations themselves will benefit from a resource kit that will provide them with information on how they can be involved as equal partners, on principles around consultation and how to use and disseminate the outcome of projects in the most efficient way. Coordinated by EPF, the project will be implemented in partnership with seven associate partners with expertise in patients' advocacy, and health related awareness-raising, research and policy.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will provide a comprehensive evidence-based overview of current practice and trends regarding patient involvement in EU health projects and an expansive database of organisations and institutions involved as well as an extensive analysis and reflection regarding critical success factors, challenges and hurdles regarding patient involvement. It will identify showcase examples of patient involvement to inspire and motivate key players at policy, programme and policy level.

The project will develop specific targeted resources including:

- VALUE + Policy Recommendations for policy makers
- VALUE + Handbook for project leaders and promoters
- VALUE + Resource Kit for patient organisations themselves to facilitate patient involvement in future projects.

The project will organise a conference under the Swedish EU Presidency in 2009, to re-affirm the political commitment on patients' involvement and to present the key deliverables

The project is expected to increase awareness about patients' rights, social cohesion, participatory democracy, freedom of choice and to contribute to a new culture where patients are respected partners at all levels of healthcare and health policy.

Project No: **2007331**

PROSAFE - Promoting patient safety and quality improvement in critical care

Main beneficiary

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EC contribution

EUR 463,203

Duration

30 months

Keywords

Critical care
Delivery of health care
Intensive care units
Medical errors
Safety

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The aim is to promote patient safety and quality improvement in critical care towards a significant reduction of observed mortality rates and economic costs.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Intensive care is one of the largest, most expensive, most complex components of European healthcare; each year about one million patients are admitted to intensive care units across Europe. The project will contribute to European society in the long-term by promoting cooperation between Member States in the critical care domain, with a view to improving the safety of patients admitted to ICUs and to continuously assessing performance through the international comparison of outcomes and procedures. It will also contribute to the exchange of good practice, reduce medical errors and promote high quality services in public health.

3. Methods and means

It is proposed to build an ICU network across EU to collect standardized data on admitted patients, to perform statistical analyses based on national and inter-country comparisons and to appropriately identify and manage strengths and weaknesses in performance. The EU network will benefit from Italy's long consolidated experience in the field of critical care.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will:

- build a collaboration network of ICUs for collecting and comparing clinical data for improving patient safety and quality of services
- develop a web-based multilingual system for gathering data from ICU networks
- permit the analysis and comparison of clinical data through multivariable methods and provide ICUs with tools for identifying and eliminating weaknesses and for fostering and sharing strengths with other network members
- enhance patient safety in terms of quality of delivered healthcare
- improve outcome in ICUs by reducing mortality and avoiding medical errors through continuous monitoring of activity
- introduce effective strategies of good practice exchange between different EU countries in the critical care domain

1.8

Health impact and health technology assessment

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.1.8)

Project No: **2007118**

EUREGIO II - Solutions for improving health care cooperation in border regions

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project is to stimulate and promote cross-border cooperation in health care in border regions by fostering the usability of various existing instruments and methods.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Cross-border care in border regions has a great impact on citizens and healthcare providers and always adds value to national measures. The project will support the exchange of information and experiences on good practice, promote the health impact and technology assessment (HTA), and will develop strategies for the exchange of information and the response to non-communicable health threats.

3. Methods and means

A written survey and interviews among potential users of structural funds will be carried out. It is also planned to test the application of HTA in small-size settings with multiple health care systems. The researches and analyses are based on the principles of the best available data. This includes systematic literature researches and analysis of primary data surveys. International standards will provide the basis for HTA. The "common core HTA" methodology out of EUnetHTA and the general principles of HTA and evidence based medicine will be taken into account.

4. Expected outcomes

In the course of EUREGIO II, a number of deliverables will be developed: a handbook for the effective use of structural funds (especially Interreg), a guideline for HTA applications in cross-border regions as well as a legal report. For this purpose, expert surveys and workshops as well as literature, internet and database researches will be conducted. A website, participation in EU conferences, scientific articles, project reports and other deliverables and activities will ensure the transferability of results. The above-mentioned products shall support and ease the realisation of an efficient and qualitative health care cooperation between border regions. The stimulation of cross-border health care cooperation and the constitution of a permanent network is a second important task. Healthcare stakeholders, in particular less experienced ones, will be enabled to learn from best practices in other Member States.

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EC contribution

EUR 472,601

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Data collection
Delivery of health care
Guidelines
Technology assessment

1.9

Actions to improve
health information and
knowledge for the
development of public health

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.1.9)

Project No: **2007123**

ABUEL - Elder Abuse: A multinational prevalence survey



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The aim of the project is to collect empirical, reliable and representative data on the magnitude, characteristics and determinants of the abuse of elders and its health and well-being outcomes. The project will also contribute to the development of evidence-based policies, research and practice strategies aimed at the early detection and prevention of abuse, but also to the intervention of support/care of the abused elder individuals.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Abuse of the elder and his/her health and well-being outcomes are increasingly a source of great concern worldwide, but there is relatively little concrete information about these subjects. Europe is growing older and the population trends show that the share of people over 65 years old will increase from 15.7% in 2000 to over 24.7% in 2030. As older age is often associated with chronic, largely incurable and disabling diseases (e.g. dementia) it makes the elderly vulnerable to a range of problems, including abuse or neglect and financial as well as psychosocial difficulties. Project ABUEL, by collecting reliable data about abuse or neglect, its predictors and effects on health and wellbeing, will contribute among others to the development of evidence-based policies, and research and practice strategies aimed at the early detection and prevention of abuse or neglect of the elderly.

3. Methods and means

The project will survey a representative sample of women and men aged 60-84 years living in urban centres. They will be assessed with scales applied by interviewers on various areas such as violence and mental health. The instruments will be translated into local languages and translated back into the original language for validation. The project will emphasize validity, reliability and culture significance. The design will be cross-sectional and the data will be collected during six consecutive months. Strong emphasis will be put on the voluntary character and confidentiality of participation.

4. Expected outcomes

Project ABUEL will provide (a) cross-national data on the prevalence of elder abuse or neglect, on mental or physical health factors and quality of life and social support reported by abused vs. non-abused older people; (b) factors independently associated with abuse, mental and physical health, and quality of life; (c) a cross-culturally validated, sensitive methodology and tool to assess elder abuse and neglect as well as its determinants and consequences on health and well-being; (d) the possible identification of further research gaps in this field, of both a conceptual and methodological nature, to be tackled by future, more in-depth and sophisticated studies (e.g. particularly vulnerable sub-groups or specific typologies of abuse); (e) an internationally comparable quantitative database offering Europe-wide knowledge both on risk and protective factors relating to elder abuse or neglect, increasing awareness both in terms of policy and practice.

Main beneficiary

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EC contribution

EUR 599,997

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Aging
Dementia
Elder abuse
Mental health
Violence

II. Health threats

Projects that enhance the capability of responding rapidly and in a coordinated fashion to threats to health



2.1

Capacity to deal with an influenza pandemic and tackle particular health threats

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.2.1)

Project No: **2007201**

EURO-MOMO - European monitoring of excess mortality for public health action



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

To develop and operate a routine public health mortality monitoring system aimed at detecting and measuring, on a real-time basis, excess number of deaths related to influenza and other possible public health threats across European countries.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Mortality is a basic indicator of health and an understanding of its epidemiology is fundamental for effective public health planning and action. In most instances, however, vital statistics are not readily available in a timely manner during health crises or for imminent health threats. However, decision-makers will request such data in case of the threat of epidemics or the emergence of new diseases (e.g. pandemic influenza, AIDS, SARS). The project will develop and coordinate a system that can provide relevant mortality data during a pandemic or other serious public health threat. It will create a wide European network to suit member states with different demographic structure, geography, climate and health care structure. It will thus provide a model for a real-time mortality monitoring system that is reproducible and sustainable in all EU member states.

3. Methods and means

The main actions of the project will include: (a) an inventory of existing mortality monitoring systems (b) definition of minimal requirements for a mortality monitoring system (c) retrospective analysis of mortality data (d) identification of a uniform analytical approach, and (e) piloting of a consensus system for real-time mortality modelling in several European countries. The methods include a questionnaire survey to EU member states; creation of working groups; a literature review; analysis of national mortality datasets using state-of-the-art statistical models and operation of the pilot consensus system built upon these activities. Dissemination encompasses the publication of reports, a website, participation in scientific conferences, publication of peer reviewed papers and the organisation of a European workshop.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will increase the European capacity to assess and manage risks associated with major health threats, including pandemic influenza and other infectious or non-infectious public health events with a severe impact. This will, in particular, increase the European capacity to monitor the spread of a future pandemic of influenza, measure its impact on mortality, determine whether changes in mortality are limited to specific countries/areas or occur in more than one Member State and thus enhance the evidence base for risk managers to target interventions and to prioritise resources.

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EC contribution

EUR 1,183,195

Keywords

AIDS/HIV
Forecasting
Influenza
Models, statistical
Mortality



Project No: 2007203



ORCHIDS - Evaluation, optimisation, trialling and modelling procedures for mass casualty decontamination

Main beneficiary

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EC contribution

EUR 1,550,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Decontamination
Emergencies
Laboratories
Mass casualty incidents
Minority groups

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project will deliver quantitative evidence to support the development of optimal procedures for dealing with a range of contaminants in mass casualty decontamination scenarios, for pan-European implementation. This will generate evidence-based guidelines on the optimum techniques for effective mass casualty decontamination.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The ORCHIDS project addresses fundamental aspects of mass casualty decontamination that have not been subject to prior scientific scrutiny. In this way, the project brings significant added value to existing public health knowledge. The project will help to inform policy on decontamination provision across all EU Member States and to contribute to the protection of all EU citizens from deliberate or accidental health threats requiring emergency decontamination. A strong programme of communication and dissemination activities will ensure the reproducibility and transferability of the evidence-base generated by the ORCHIDS project.

3. Methods and means

The ORCHIDS project will set out novel methodological approaches for conducting quantitative evaluations of mass decontamination procedures. The focus of the ORCHIDS project is on the optimisation of existing decontamination protocols, and therefore EU Member States will not have to make large investments to adopt the best practice guidelines that will be generated by the project. Initially, the project partners will review existing decontamination provision and practices in the EU and a database of stakeholders will be created and maintained throughout the project. The laboratory trials will identify optimum formulations and procedures for conducting mass casualty decontamination, through a series of in vitro and in vivo studies. These optimised decontamination methods will be evaluated in field-based operational research trials. A large scale mass casualty decontamination exercise will employ the optimised techniques identified in the laboratory and field trials. A further assessment of decontamination provision for minority and vulnerable groups will be conducted and guidelines for best practice with these groups will be provided.

4. Expected outcomes

The ORCHIDS project will evaluate the efficacy of emergency decontamination procedures, and evidence-based recommendations will be made for best practice within existing EU Member State's mass casualty decontamination provision. Guidelines for best practice with minority and vulnerable groups in mass casualty decontamination will also be produced. Additionally, public information materials will be delivered that will focus on pre-incident preparedness and knowledge, as well as incident-specific guidelines on mass casualty decontamination response. Recommendations for the procurement of second generation mass decontamination response programmes will also be generated.

2.2

Generic preparedness and response

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.2.2)

Project No: 2007205

The Public Health Response to Chemical Incident Emergencies - CIE TOOLKIT



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The overarching aim of the CIE Toolkit project is to facilitate the rapid and effective response to acute chemical incidents by providing a source of relevant material, in the form of a toolkit, along with a training manual enabling participating Member States to address specific training needs. The objective of the project is to reduce the burden of disease related to chemical emergencies through improved public health response.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The CIE Toolkit project should contribute to the strengthening of national and international public health responses to chemical incidents, both accidental and deliberate and thus result in an overall improvement of public health emergency response. The expected impact of coordinating the work at a European level is going to be greater than the sum of the impacts of national activities. Problems associated with standardisation and harmonisation will be addressed within specific work packages resulting in a fully transferable and easily understandable toolkit and training manual with the potential to be used by all Member States.

3. Methods and means

The project will produce a source of relevant material, in the form of a toolkit along with a training manual, enabling participating Member States to address specific training needs. This involves preparing and publishing a body of material that provides specific guidance and training to public health professionals on how to respond to a chemical incident and deal with the subsequent public health consequences. The proposal will expand the scope of the GSCT and ETHREAT projects by including additional topics related to chemical incidents and emergencies.

4. Expected outcomes

On completion of the project it is expected that a fully comprehensive toolkit, containing a variety of material and information, will be made available to public health professionals and other key players responsible for delivering training on responding to acute chemical incidents in Member States. Relevant information will also be available on the web to raise awareness of the outputs of the project. In addition, a network of experts will be established and managed within a Centre of Excellence. The network will consist of a variety of experts in areas relating to emergency planning, preparedness and response and recovery with respect to chemical incidents and emergencies (to include deliberate releases) and public health.

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EC contribution

EUR 697,431

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Education
Emergencies
Health services needs and demand
Manuals
Public policy

Project No: **2007209**

MASH - Mass-casualties and health-care following the release of toxic chemicals or radioactive materials

Main beneficiary

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- Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
- SAMU de Paris, Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France
- Swedish Defence Research Agency, Umeå, Sweden

EC contribution

EUR 799,967

Duration

30 months

Keywords

Delivery of health care
Emergencies
Forecasting
Health planning guidelines
Mass casualty incidents

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The objective of MASH is to improve the competence and capability to deal with patients exposed to toxic chemicals or to radioactive materials.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Exposures to toxic chemicals or to radioactive materials following mass emergencies may develop at a rate and reach a magnitude sufficient to create a major crisis on society. MASH adheres to the idea expressed by the Commission that generic preparedness planning and interoperability are key elements in mitigating the impact of mass emergencies.

3. Methods and means

The methods of choice will be scenario-derived discussions, surveys, interviews, reviews, systems analysis, forecasting and critical seminars. Specifically MASH will:

- define the level of knowledge about preparedness and treatment in the Member States;
- in a foresight study suggest tomorrow's improvements to the primary medical care process;
- organize four seminars where a reference group representing EU 27 will analyze, discuss and participate in formulating recommendations on the best generic preparedness.

The final report and its recommendation will reflect the opinion of a majority of the Member States. The reference group will be an integral part of the dissemination and internal evaluation processes.

An appropriate choice of methods and the application of sound scientific standards will be ensured as well as an internal system for evaluation.

4. Expected outcomes

MASH will introduce technical tools and suggest organizational measures that increase the competence and capability of the health care system resulting in a better protection of the EU citizens. Such measures are well in line with and should be of strategic value to the Commission's ambitions in making our society more resilient and therefore more secure.

Project No: 2007210

ASHT Phase II - Alerting System and Development of a Health Surveillance System for the Deliberate Release of Chemicals by Terrorists



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The ASHT project aims to further develop an operationally sustainable health monitoring system, improve current data transfer systems, sharing information and health effects data. The project will involve developing mechanisms for analysis and reporting information, consultation with EU Member States and stakeholders on health issues within community, national and international levels.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The project has strategic relevance as it will bring added value to existing public health knowledge, benefiting all EU Member States by providing a rapid alert early warning system in the event of a chemical incident.

3. Methods and means

The EUPC Forum and RAS-CHEM will share a harmonised toxic agent and chemical coding classification system. There will be further harmonisation of symptoms and terminology associated with patient poisoning. The ASHT phase II project expects to deliver an information exchange platform between EU Poison Centres (EUPC Forum) and to establish policies, strategies and a mechanism to alert public health authorities to report events to the rapid alert system for chemicals (RAS-CHEM).

4. Expected outcomes

The project is expected to improve a coordinated response of public health officials' and health services', to alert EU Member States in the event of a terrorist attack.

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EC contribution

EUR 600,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Classification
Diagnosis
Forms and records control
Poisoning
Referral and consultation



ROBERT KOCH INSTITUT



REACT - Response to Emerging infectious disease: Assessment and development of Core capacities and Tools

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EC contribution

EUR 800,000

Duration

30 months

Keywords

Communicable diseases
Contact tracing
Delivery of health care
Ships
Travel

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project will generate new and assess existing evidence to establish tools and best practices and to define core capacities for the specified areas which are likely to be applicable and acceptable throughout the EU.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

In the past the EU coordinated response to communicable diseases has experienced major challenges. Differences in public health preparedness and response have repeatedly been seen within the EU, which are difficult to explain to EU citizens and result in delayed public health interventions. The project will focus on four areas of generic response that are crucial for the international cooperation on prevention of the international spread of infectious diseases and where the necessity of a European effort to develop a common basis for action has been identified: 1. Enhanced surveillance during international mass gathering events; 2. Surveillance of infectious diseases in health care workers; 3. Implementation of International Health Regulations: Reporting from local to intermediate/national level; 4. International contact tracing after exposure to infectious diseases. The project complements and supports existing efforts within the EU to address these public health challenges.

3. Methods and means

For each work package a systematic review of existing evidence (systematic literature review, grey literature, results of ECDC initiated scientific analysis and concept development) will be the basis for an extensive information exchange and discussions between experts. Concepts, best practices and tools developed by this process will be elaborated and refined.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will provide instruments and tools to detect and respond to public health threats in the following areas: a tool box of core capacities essential to cover surveillance needs in mass gathering situations and a training module; a frame work model and an indicator list to detect unusual or clusters of communicable illness in previously healthy health care workers; a tool for reporting events from the local to the national level relevant for the International Health Regulations (2005); a criteria list for the necessity and extent of contact tracing after exposure to infectious diseases (ground travel and ship travel) and definition of a minimum set of variables for international contact tracing (all conveyances).

Project No: **2007208**

SIDARTHa - European Emergency Data-based System for Information on, Detection and Analysis of Risks and Threats to Health



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project will contribute to and enhance the generic preparedness of the health sector for communicable as well as non-communicable health threats by conceptualising, developing, implementing, testing and evaluating a European Emergency Data-based System for Information on Detection and Analysis of Risks and Threats to Health (SIDARTHa).

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The approach taken in the project will provide a solution for innovative surveillance, early warning and risk communication using indicators systematically derived from routinely collected Emergency Medical Service (EMS) and Emergency Department (ED) data. At the same time, by combining that with automatic Web-GIS-based spatial-temporal analysis applications, the project will suggest a new European standard for surveillance in health-related emergency preparedness. With its cost effective, comprehensive and innovative approach the project provides a considerable contribution to the improvement of existing surveillance systems and puts specific emphasis on strengthening the collaboration of regional health authorities and health professionals in an important field of European health protection.

3. Methods and means

The project is divided into two phases. During the conceptualization phase, information on international state-of-the-art health surveillance and health surveillance practice in Europe will be brought together with the possibilities of emergency data for the detection of health threats and the specific public health needs in Europe. On this basis, the web-based geographic information system surveillance SIDARTHa will be set up, tested and evaluated during the implementation phase. A sequence of carefully selected and well focused methods comprising i.a. expert discussions, Delphi-type study, Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats analysis of existing procedures, statistical analyses and geo-processing methods will be applied. During the project time, especially, the future user group of health authorities at national and European level will be informed about the project and invited to actively participate in the development and evaluation of SIDARTHa to increase the system's acceptance and maintenance after the project time.

4. Expected outcomes

The expected outcome of the project is the improvement of timeliness and cost-effectiveness of European health surveillance by automatically transferring, processing and analysing near-real-time emergency data, and automatically providing real-time surveillance reports and alerts, enabling a rapid and coordinated response.

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EC contribution

EUR 500,000

Duration

30 months

Keywords

Civil defense
Costs and cost analysis
Emergencies
Emergency medical services
Geographic information systems

2.3

Health security and strategies relevant to communicable diseases control

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.2.3)

Project No: 2007204

EQADeBa - Establishment of Quality Assurances for Detection of Highly Pathogenic Bacteria of Potential Bioterrorism Risk



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

This project was initiated in response to results of a tender by DG SANCO on an External Quality Assurance Exercise (EQAE) in 2006 revealing the need for further improvement of the diagnostic reliability of bacteria of potential bioterrorism risk. The objective is to provide the infrastructure, design, organize, and manage practical EQAEs for bacteria of potential bioterrorist risk causing anthrax, tularemia, plague, glanders, melioidosis, brucellosis, and Q-fever.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The proposal contributes to EU programmes to minimise the health threats to its citizens by potential bioterrorist threats. The project will directly support the early warning and rapid response capacity to ensure an effective reaction to a bioterrorist attack. It fits into the Work Plan 2007 on activities countering the threat of the deliberate release of biological agents.

3. Methods and means

The project will establish a supportive European high threat pathogen laboratory network capable of identifying and characterising potential bioterrorist agents. 23 laboratories from 20 European countries will work together. The samples from a common repository of reference materials will be authenticated by all available microbiological, molecular and immunological approaches. Two rounds of EQAEs using samples of different complexity will be applied to estimate the current laboratories capabilities. The efficacy of improvements and training of personnel at network partners will be validated by a third round of EQAE.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will substantially facilitate the preparedness of individual appointed laboratories in EU Member States to respond to any potential bioterrorist threat or event. A repository of relevant reference samples will be established. The network between European laboratories will highly facilitate the infrastructure to create capabilities, critical mass and skills necessary for the detection of high threat bacterial pathogens.

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Project leader

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- National Center of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Sofia, Bulgaria

EC contribution

EUR 1,199,849

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Bacteria
Bioterrorism
Education
Laboratories
Quality assurance, health care

Project No: 2007206



SHIPSAN TRAINET - EU Ship Sanitation Training Network

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- Technological Institute of Athens,
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EC contribution

EUR 799,984.23

Duration

30 months

Keywords

Communicable diseases
Education
Reference standards
Sanitation
Ships

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims at developing and establishing an EU integrated strategy for safeguarding the health of the travellers and crews of passenger ships and for preventing the international and trans-national spread of diseases through ships.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

In recent years, numerous outbreaks of communicable diseases have been reported on board ships. Reported outbreaks represent only a small proportion of the total disease burden. Ships move rapidly from one country to another where different standards of sanitation are required, while disease surveillance practices vary. This causes administrative difficulties for both authorities and ship operators when trying to deal with the prevention and control of disease aboard ships. Since ship itineraries often include many different ports of the European countries, there is a need for EU standards regulating health related issues. The International Health Regulations require the issue of Sanitation Control Certificates by the designated port health authorities. Deficiencies identified during inspections and control measures as well as re-inspection dates should be included in the Certificate. Since re-inspections for the same deficiencies should be conducted by the authorities of different countries, there is a need for a European standardized system of inspections that includes the same requirements. The project aims to enhance the capability of responding rapidly and in a coordinated fashion to health threats of travellers' and crew members on ships sailing through European jurisdictions and also to prevent the introduction, transmission or spread of communicable diseases through cruise ships and ferries in the EU.

3. Methods and means

To achieve the project objectives, a manual will be developed defining communicable diseases surveillance requirements, sanitation standards for passenger ships and outbreak investigation and management guidelines. The manual will be based on the assessment findings of the SHIPSAN project, EU legislation and International Health Regulations 2005 (IHR) requirements and will be validated by the European Commission (EU) DG SANCO. The strategy implementation will be supported by the establishment of a training network using the existing international expertise. Training material will be developed and pilot training modules will be provided to port health professionals and crew members. A pilot communication network among port health authorities will be established to exchange surveillance and inspection data. Experience from other successfully implemented networks will be used to establish both the port health authorities' communication and training network.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will help to address the existing gap for sharing public health information and for responding in a coordinated manner to ship-related health threats within the EU. Sanitation inspections will be conducted in a uniform manner promoting the practical implementation of IHR. The training network will improve public health knowledge of port health professionals and will assist the passenger shipping industry to deal with public health threats.

2.4

Safety of blood,
tissues and cells,
organs

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.2.4)

Project No: **2007202**

DOMAINE - Creating a safe and sufficient donor population in Europe: comparing and recommending good donor management practice



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims to achieve a safe and sufficient blood supply for all European citizens by establishing Good Donor Management practice in all Member States.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Human blood is the basis for many, often life saving, therapeutic treatments for such ailments as trauma, cancer and cardiac disease. Due to Europe's ageing population, the number of potential blood donors is falling, so that shortages are forecast. The most efficient and secure way of managing this problem is the development and adoption of European good practice and cooperation between blood establishment professionals at the European level. The project has a clear link to the priorities in the Public Health Work Programme 2007 on availability of substances of human origin.

3. Methods and means

The project will encourage safe and sufficient blood management (collection, processing, distribution and use) by:

1. performing a Survey on current practice in European blood establishments, including practices geared to promoting voluntary unpaid donations.
2. developing a Donor Management Manual in several European languages, identifying and recommending good European practice for donor management, also with respect to patients requiring long-term transfusion therapy.
3. developing a Training Programme which will assist blood establishments to develop Good Donor Management within each Member State. The project will be carried out by 14 blood establishments from 14 Member States and the patient driven organisation Thalassaemia International Federation.

4. Expected outcomes

- A Survey report on current practice in European blood establishments, including practices geared to promoting voluntary unpaid donations
- A Donor Management Manual in several European languages, identifying and recommending good European practice for donor management, also with respect to patients requiring long-term transfusion therapy
- A Training Programme which will assist blood establishments to develop good donor management within each member state.

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Project leader

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- Thalassaemia International Federation, Cyprus
- Medical & Public Health Services, Cyprus
- DRK Blutspendedienst Baden-Württemberg Hessen gGmbH, Germany
- North Estonian Regional Hospital - Estonian Bloodbankers, Estonia
- Etablissement Francais du Sang, France
- NHS Blood and Transplant, United Kingdom
- Scottish National Transfusion Service, United Kingdom
- Országos Vérellátó Szolgálat / Hungarian National Blood Transfusion Service -, Hungary
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- Ministry of Health, Elderly and Community care, Malta
- Instituto Portugues do Sangue, Portugal
- Blood Transfusion centre of Slovenia, Slovenia

EC contribution

EUR 500,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Aging
Blood donors
Data collection
Education
Organization and administration

Euro-GTPs - European Good Tissue Practices

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EC contribution

EUR 491,824

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Education
Safety
Tissue banks
Transplantation
Transplants

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims to develop Good Tissue Practices (Euro-GTPs Guide) and Personnel Training Guidelines for Tissue Establishments (TE) regarding the recovery, processing and preservation of tissues, in order to ensure that all TEs guarantee the highest level of quality and safety of tissues for transplant.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The development and application of good tissue practices on a European-wide scale will increase the level of performance of TE personnel, contributing to an increase in the health and safety of recipients. The project partners hope to contribute to the harmonisation of techniques among European TEs, so that all provide tissues for transplant of high quality and safety, reducing the risk of disease transmission to recipients and hence incrementing public health and safety. Tissue-related activities as identified in the 2007 Work Plan aim to promote quality, safety and sufficiency to prevent disease transmission and give backing to therapeutic use for the benefit of patients, which is the aim of the project.

3. Methods and means

The project will analyse the current situation in TEs and collect information on regulations and tissue banking activities and procedures in order to develop the Euro-GTPs. It will validate the GTPs by producing specific procedures with SOP format for certain processes and assessing effectiveness by applying them in a TE. It will elaborate training guidelines and perform a training course; evaluate the knowledge/expertise of trainees before and after the training course to assess the course's effectiveness and improve training guideline.

4. Expected outcomes

The outputs of this project will enable to put into practice at a European level the acquired knowledge on how to procure, process, and preserve different types of tissues. The project partners expect these documents to bring added value to the current tissue and cells legislation in Europe.

III. Health determinants

Projects that promote health and prevent disease by addressing health determinants across all policies and activities



3.1

Supporting key Community strategies on addictive substances:

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.3.1)

- Tobacco control activities;
- Activities to reduce alcohol-related harm;
- Drug-related activities

Project No: 2007302

Kinship carers and prevention - sharing good practice in supporting kinship carers to prevent substance related harm to young people



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims to improve the quality of prevention programmes targeting children and young people living with kinship carers, thus preventing vulnerable children and young people from experiencing harm as a consequence of alcohol or drug use.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Children and young people who are brought up by carers other than their parents can be particularly vulnerable to drug and alcohol related harm. This project proposes to reduce the potential for drug and alcohol related harm to these children and young people by supporting those caring for them.

3. Methods and means

The main methods and means used to achieve the objectives will be - to undertake a comprehensive literature review - to undertake research by listening to the needs and experiences of kinship carers and children in their care across the EU - to pilot responses to help kinship carers protect children from harm - to develop a resource pack for kinship carers - to develop a training pack for professionals - to launch a Europe wide kinship carers network.

4. Expected outcomes

The project expects to improve young people's access to prevention programmes that work and that are based on strong evidence and good practice. It will also contribute to better knowledge of kinship carers on how to help prevent harm to children and young people and to better information available to professionals to work effectively to deliver prevention programmes to families that include a kinship carer.

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- University of Navarra, Pamplona, Spain
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EC contribution

EUR 699,995

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Alcohol
Child
Education
Family
Substance-related disorders

Project No: 2007303



CHI-CY-TOBACCO - Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco

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EC contribution

EUR 388,914

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Child
Life style
Peer group
Smoking
Tobacco

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The primary objective of the project is to develop effective methods of engaging local communities and "peer groups" to bring about lifestyle changes that generate positive health outcomes and reduce health inequalities. Focusing on tobacco control priorities, this project aims to develop the tools to reduce:

- high smoking prevalence rates amongst young people, and
- exposure of children and young people to second-hand smoke.

The project targets children and young people from socially excluded and disadvantaged communities that have poor health indicators.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The damage to public health caused by tobacco consumption is considerable. Over 650,000 Europeans die every year because they smoke. Thirteen million more smokers suffer from serious, chronic diseases. Reducing smoking prevalence amongst young people is a priority of the tobacco control agenda, not least because over 80 per cent of all smokers began smoking by the age of 18 years. There is also evidence that smoking prevalence remains high amongst young people at a time when smoking rates overall are falling. It is firmly established that children exposed to tobacco smoke are more susceptible than adults to many respiratory and other diseases, but relatively little is being done to protect children from exposure to second-hand smoke. The project will contribute to the Public health programme's tobacco control priorities to develop innovative strategies and best practices relating to smoking prevalence amongst young people.

3. Methods and means

The project involves an informal but established network of the main partner, and ten associated and collaborative partners from 15 Member States. The project builds on the activities of the "Working with Communities Network" - supported by SmokeFree Liverpool and the European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP). Partners will work together to deliver a series of integrated activities and objectives. Specifically, the project will pilot innovative and comparable tobacco control interventions that engage local communities and peer groups in five Member States.

4. Expected outcomes

This project has the potential to benefit children and young people from across the European Union; however, it is children and young people from within the pilot intervention areas that, initially, will directly benefit from it. The project is expected to increase awareness and change attitudes about the dangers of smoking and of exposure to second-hand smoke. The project will increase the number of attempts to quit smoking and the number of homes and private vehicles where children and young people are not exposed to second-hand smoke. In addition, 100 policymakers and practitioners in the partner regions will be trained to deliver effective tobacco control agendas and to engage communities and peer-groups in public health interventions. Finally, the project will assess the effectiveness of these interventions and will culminate in the development and launch of a cross-cultural community engagement “tool-kit” and policy recommendations for European, national, regional and local policy-makers.

Project No: **2007304**

Prevention Standards - European standards in evidence for drug prevention

Main beneficiary

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Project leader

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- National Anti-Drug Agency, Bucharest, Romania
- National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Warsaw, Poland

EC contribution

EUR 284,507

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Drugs
Efficiency
Public policy
Sex characteristics
Substance-related disorders

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

This project will provide commonly agreed evidence standards, generated from robust methodologies, to support policy makers and professionals in the selection, promotion or development of best practice in all relevant areas of prevention. This will allow users to bridge the gaps between science, policy, and practice, and allow them to demonstrate success in reaching specific objectives of National, and EU Drugs Action Plans.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Recent EU documents such as the EU Drugs Action Plan, have expressed an intention to develop and implement best practice in drug prevention, without being able to provide a reference framework on how to do this. The proposal feeds into two main actions outlined in the Public health programme and annual work plan—the development of innovative strategies and best practices concerning prevention and cessation methods focusing on young people and working populations and the development and improvement of prevention programmes, taking into account gender differences and targeting specific settings.

3. Methods and means

The project methodology will proceed in three dependent stages. Firstly, criteria for assessing standards of evidence will be selected. Secondly, existing EU and international standards will be reviewed and a long list generated. Finally a short list of standards will be selected and disseminated based on consultation with drugs professionals and policy makers in partner states.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will produce a set of evidence based drug prevention standards for use in the EU. Adoption of these will improve drug prevention practice and efficiency of funding and reduce the likelihood of the implementation of ineffective and iatrogenic interventions. Developing a common methodology and locally relevant guidance will provide an impetus for partners to review and update standards as necessary.

Project No: **2007306**

DC&D II - Democracy, Cities & Drugs II



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The EU Drugs Strategy aims to create a balanced approach to supply, demand and harm reduction strategies. The project's aim is to help support EU cities develop local, partnership based drug policies involving the relevant stakeholders – local authorities, health services criminal justice services, communities, including visible minority ones, and drug service users – so that a coordinated, participative, targeted, and thus resource effective approach can be developed towards drug-related problems.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

In terms of supporting key community strategies on drugs and alcohol, the project supports good practice sharing; promotes integrative approaches across health determinants (alcohol and lifestyle) and urban safety; contributes to the reduction of health inequalities; addresses a gender perspective; targets specific settings such as nightlife; develops best practices to improve access to services for drug users; develops training for professionals.

3. Methods and means

The DC&D II project is based on 3 pillars: 1 EU wide experimental network of more than 16 partner cities; 4 national networks (France, Italy, Portugal, Romania) involving 56 cities; 5 thematic work packages based on the findings of the 1st DC&D project. To support the development of an integrated drug policy among the partner cities and countries 5 European thematic exchange platforms open to the EU experimental network of cities and the 4 national networks of cities will be organised. The exchange platforms will tackle: policies addressing the specific needs of women with drug misuse; - activities for health promotion in nightlife settings; integrated responses related to wandering young drug users; outreach activities as regards drugs use and sexual infectious diseases; local policies improving access to treatment.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will support an EU experimental network among the partner cities and four national networks of partner countries covering five themes: policies addressing specific needs of women with drug misuse; activities for health promotion in nightlife settings; integrated responses to wandering young drug users; outreach activities on drug use and sexual infectious diseases; and local policies improving access to treatment.

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Project leader

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- Association Nationale des Intervenants en Toxicomanie, Paris, France
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- Forum Français pour la Sécurité Urbaine, Paris, France
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EC contribution

EUR 900,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Alcohol
Cities
Harm reduction
Health policy
Substance-related disorders

Project No: **2007308**

SMART - Standardizing Measurement of Alcohol Related Troubles

Main beneficiary

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- Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom
- National Institute of Public Health, Prague, Czech Republic
- National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health STAKES, Helsinki, Finland
- Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia

EC contribution

EUR 261,714.19

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Alcohol
Costs and cost analysis
Data collection
Public policy

ABSTRACT**1. General objectives**

The project aims to develop standardized comparative survey methodology on heavy drinking, binge drinking (episodic heavy drinking), drunkenness, context of drinking, alcohol dependence and unrecorded consumption, as well as public support for alcohol policy measures, and to develop standardized methodology of cost-benefit analyses of alcohol policies to evaluate the economic impact of existing alcohol policies in the EU.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Alcohol is a major health determinant in the EU. It is estimated that 53 million EU adults do not drink alcohol at all, and some 58 million are heavy drinkers, of whom some 23 million are dependent on alcohol. Currently, there are no standardised methodologies of patterns of drinking and of cost-benefit analyses of alcohol policies across the EU and EU Member States.

3. Methods and means

Standardization will be based on systematic reviews and the views of expert panels, taking into account the differences in alcohol use, patterns of drinking and alcohol policy responses in the different cultures and countries of Europe, and appropriate for different age, gender and socioeconomic groups.

4. Expected outcomes

A dissemination and communication strategy will be developed to promote the use of the standardized methodologies by scientists, survey personnel, economists and public health specialists, to improve the use of standardized approaches across Europe that will lead to more informed and evidence-based policy making to reduce the health and economic burden of alcohol to Europe.

EMTOC - Electronic Model Tobacco Control



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The overall objective is to promote the control and reduce the adverse health risk of tobacco products marketed in the EU and to reduce the prevalence of smoking in the EU. Once having an overview of all chemical compounds used in Europe, available as tobacco ingredient, legislative measures can be taken to ban the most harmful tobacco ingredients from the market. Finally, due to the sales of less toxic, less addictive and less attractive tobacco products, the prevalence of smoking will decrease and pertinacious smokers will consume less hazardous tobacco products.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Tobacco smoking is "killer number one" in the world. The Commission acknowledged this and has made the first steps to regulate tobacco products in the Community. In 2001, it issued Directive 37/2001 and in 2007 it finalized the harmonised reporting system (template) for data submission by the tobacco industry. Much of the data submitted by the tobacco industries is in hard copy which does not allow a proper and efficient assessment by the regulators, or an integral assessment at EU-level. In addition hard copy submissions give a high burden both for industry and regulators. Finally, it delays the dissemination of the non-confidential data to the public via electronic websites. The EMTOC system resolves these problems by providing a technical tool for data reporting.

3. Methods and means

EMTOC will organise a workshop to get commitment, input and consensus about the design of the model from the 13 EMTOC-partners and other interested MS. The project will then build a web-based system enabling data submission by the tobacco industry and control of these data by national authorities (both according to Directive 37/2001). EMTOC will obtain the commitment of the industrial stakeholders to submit and store their ingredient data in a secure way and to create a platform to assist Member States in creating their national websites for public information. In addition to dissemination to and implementation in the associated partner's Member States, the system will be made available to regulators of other interested Member States.

4. Expected outcomes

EMTOC will create an electronic web-based data submission facility (data submission system) for tobacco ingredients based on a harmonised reporting system. All EMTOC partners will implement the system (which is intended to be used by all MS). Following the realisation of the EMTOC system, the databank of the system will be used to analyse data at national and EU-level. In a subsequent step the non-confidential data for tobacco ingredients will be disseminated to the public and NGOs.

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- National Institute of Public Health, Österlund, Sweden
- National Product Control Agency for Welfare and Health, Helsinki, Finland
- Smoking or Health Hungarian Foundation, Budapest, Hungary
- Norwegian Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, St Olavs Plass, Norway
- Tobacco and Tobacco Products Institute, Plovdiv, Bulgaria
- University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland

EC contribution

EUR 199,988

Duration

18 months

Keywords

Electronics
Risk
Smoking
Tobacco

Project No: **2007313**

IMPASHS - Evaluation of the impact of smoke-free policies in Member States on exposure to second-hand smoke and tobacco consumption

Main beneficiary

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- Research Institute for a Tobacco Free Society, Dublin, Ireland
- Stop smoking NGO, Bratislava, Slovakia
- Universidade do Minho, Braga, Portugal

EC contribution

EUR 355,033

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Child
Costs and cost analysis
Nicotine
Tobacco
Tobacco smoke pollution

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims at analyzing the existing policies on second-hand smoke (SHS) control in European countries and their impact on SHS exposure and tobacco consumption, and to develop a system of indicators to evaluate and monitor them.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Despite great progress having been made in the reduction of involuntary exposure to SHS in Europe, variation between countries is still large and exposure to SHS remains high in most countries. Furthermore, the observance of policies seems to vary between countries, although no systematic and comparable evaluation measurements have been made or proposed. This project will focus on passive smoking, evaluating the impact of smoke-free policies in Member States on exposure to second hand smoke and tobacco consumption.

3. Methods and means

A review of the process of implementation of smoke-free policies in Member States will be carried out. An evaluation frame will be defined to analyze the evaluation process, taking into account the markers and methods used, the settings studied and other relevant variables. The project will carry out the analysis of validity, appropriateness, cost and feasibility of different indicators including airborne indicators (mainly nicotine and RSP), where most of the participants have long experience and leadership at national and international level. Finally, the project will deal with the impact of smoke-free policies on tobacco consumption and the exposure of particularly vulnerable groups, like children and the hospitality sector workforce.

4. Expected outcomes

This project will provide technical reports and guidelines to evaluate smoke-free policies, which will be of particular interest to those many countries that are currently developing or considering the implementation of these policies.

Project No: **2007314**

FASE - Focus on Alcohol Safe Environment

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The FASE project aims at reducing the impact of harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption on the economy (e.g. reduce absenteeism, drinking during working hours, working with a hangover and unemployment) through building capacity at the country and European levels, by collecting best practices in work-place strategies, by networking, evaluating and collecting best practices on well-resourced community mobilization and intervention projects, involving different sectors and partners to create safer drinking environments; and by supporting the development of best practice in advertising, self regulation and monitoring.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

These three topics are of strategic relevance and contribute to the public health programme by supporting the achievement of three of the main objectives of the Commission's Communication on alcohol: to protect young people, children and the unborn child; to reduce injuries and death from alcohol-related road accidents; and to prevent alcohol-related harm among adults and reduce the negative impact on the workplace.

3. Methods and means

Best practices and experiences will be obtained through systematic literature searches of published scientific literature and the input of European networks in 30 countries to identify best practices and relevant laws and infrastructures according to templates derived from previous European Commission co-financed projects. Building capacity will be achieved by sharing knowledge and expertise on best practice with all relevant networks of professionals involved in each of the three topic areas at European, country, regional and municipal levels, which should lead to an upward harmonization across Europe in best policies and programmes to reduce alcohol-related harm.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will publish reports on the evidence and guidance for action and a database and inventory of examples of good practice, infrastructure, and relevant laws.

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Project leader

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EC contribution

EUR 216,154

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Absenteeism
Accidents
Alcohol
Economics
Workplace

Project No: 2007319



ETASC - Expert Toxicological Assessment of Smoke Constituents

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EC contribution

EUR 79,210

Duration

12 months

Keywords

Poisons
 Reference standards
 Smoking
 Tobacco

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims at contributing to the reduction of smoking-related morbidity and mortality by supporting tobacco product regulation. It will develop an up-to-date and prioritised list of hazardous smoke components, together with the criteria on which the list is based. This list will be a revision of the so-called Hoffmann list, which is now outdated and has a biased focus on carcinogens. In this project, more attention will be paid to cardiovascular and respiratory effects. A European expert panel of toxicologists and pharmacologists active in tobacco product control will be established for the task.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Cigarettes are probably the single most significant source of toxic chemical exposure and chemically mediated illness in humans. Cigarette smoke - a mixture of some five thousand chemicals - kills yearly almost five million individuals around the world, a number that is expected to be doubled by 2020. The development of a list of hazardous smoke components will enable the progressive reduction of the level of toxic chemicals in tobacco product ingredients and emissions through periodic setting of standards. The list can be considered as expert advice to the EU and its Member States on which components to measure and what to do with the measurement results.

3. Methods and means

The objectives will be reached by the following activities: 1. pre-selection of smoke constituents, based on the integration of existing data sets and literature searches on the constituents of tobacco smoke, their amounts and assessment of their toxic hazards; 2. definition of prioritisation criteria by an expert panel; 3. prioritised list to be formulated using these criteria on the pre-selected list; 4. the final report to include the prioritised list and give an outline to incorporate it in tobacco product regulation.

4. Expected outcomes

After the project is finished, an up-to-date and prioritised list of hazardous smoke components, together with the criteria on which the list is based, will be available. This updated list provides a scientific basis for the progressive reduction of the level of toxic chemicals in tobacco product ingredients and emissions, through the periodic setting of standards. The Commission and other parties in the field of tobacco control, e.g. TobLabNet, WHO TFI/IARC and Health Canada, will be provided with state-of-the-art information on the relative toxicity and addictiveness of tobacco smoke components. Scientists will be informed via an article in a peer-reviewed journal and at relevant meetings, and the general public will be informed via a website.

Project No: **2007326**

TEN D by Night (Dark, Dance, Disco, Dose, Drugs, Drive, Danger, Damage, Disability, Death)



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project proposes a prevention programme aimed at increasing young people's awareness of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The strategic aim of TEN D is to define a European approach for reducing the number and seriousness of road accidents, in particular the ones in which young people are involved, that occur during weekends and can be correlated with the consumption of alcohol and psychoactive substances.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The impact of road accidents on the population's health represents a top priority problem for EU Member States, given the extent of this phenomenon, as well as its human and social aspects and costs. The project is strongly linked with PHP objectives such as promoting and improving health in order to reduce mortality, early mortality and crippling disability, by affecting those behaviours related to alcohol or psychoactive substance consumption, which can lead to early mortality or significant disability.

3. Methods and means

The project will seek to achieve its aims through: dissemination of awareness-raising material, installation of information points in young people's recreational meeting places, administration of a questionnaire, performance of anonymous alcohol/substances tests, measurement reaction times in driving and comparison between the results of such measurement and data from both the questionnaire and alcohol/substances tests. Available information will then be used to define intervention policies at both a national and a community level.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will provide a tested, innovative European approach in an alcohol and psychoactive substances prevention programme targeted to young people. It will also deliver reliable scientific data on consumption among the young who attend recreational places and its relationship with road accidents.

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- Open Youth Association, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Responsible Young Drivers, Brussels, Belgium
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EC contribution

EUR 500,000

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Accidents
Alcohol
Driving
Mortality
Substance-related disorders



3.2

Integrative approaches on lifestyles

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.3.2)

Project No: 2007301

ASPEN Anti Stigma Programme: European Network



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The Anti Stigma Programme: European Network (ASPEN) will contribute to reduce stigma and discrimination against people with depression in the 27 EU member states.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Approximately one tenth of the adult population in Europe suffer from mental disorders. Such disorders now account for about 12.3% of the global impact of disease, and this figure will rise to 15% by the year 2020. In Europe 20 million people experience depression and associated personal distress. The total cost of this is estimated at 105,666 million Euros a year. This project focuses on the impact of stigma and discrimination on the everyday life of people with depression, and it will identify strategies to reverse such forms of social exclusion.

3. Methods and means

To achieve its objectives the project will:

- produce scales to assess stigma and discrimination in people with depression;
- interview 500 persons with depression in 19 sites across the EU;
- collect and compile best-practices to reduce stigma and discrimination;
- assess if anti-discrimination policies are applied in practice;
- provide recommendations on how to include people with mental illness in policymaking and in generic disability discrimination laws.

4. Expected outcomes

The key outcomes of the project will be:

- information sharing through best practice toolkit, ASPEN webpage and summary reports;
- improved knowledge for policymakers on practical measures to improve social inclusion of people with depression;
- a high-quality assessment tool for stigma/discrimination scale development;
- dissemination of knowledge on the nature and severity of discrimination experienced across Europe by people with depression;
- transfer of practical and useable information to policy makers on how to increase work opportunities for people with depression by legal measures.

Main beneficiary

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EC contribution

EUR 875,318

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Depressive disorder
Discrimination
Employment
Legislation
Mental health

Project No: **2007307**

LIFECYCLE - Promotion of healthy mobility behaviour throughout the entire life time using a life long approach on cycling

Main beneficiary

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- Câmara Municipal de Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal
- Charitable Trust CTC, Guildford, Surrey, United Kingdom
- European Cyclists' Federation asbl, Brussels, Belgium
- Fietsersbond Brussels vzw, Belgium
- Magyar Kerékpárosklub, Budapest, Hungary
- Municipality of Krakow, Krakow, Poland
- Community Health Centre Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

EC contribution

EUR 676,690.99

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Child
Education
Life style
Physical activity
Transportation

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

LIFECYCLE's general objective is to change increasingly sedentary lifestyles by adding physical activity to the daily routines of people. LIFECYCLE aims to integrate cycling as the main mean of transportation as a daily physical activity routine.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

According to the World Health Report app. 650.000 people in the WHO Europe Region died due to physical inactivity in 2000. LIFECYCLE aims to integrate cycling as the main means of transportation as a daily physical activity routine by creating a life long approach on cycling for all people, thus tackling the current increase of sedentary life styles. The approach takes up problems and potentials from the fields of public health and mobility and creates a simple and efficient mean to foster physical activity: By changing people's mobility behaviour and perception of cycling, physical activity by cycling is integrated into daily routines without the need of additional time.

3. Methods and means

The method chosen is based on a two level approach: Level 1 change and correction of perception towards cycling: the creation of a positive image as early as possible but also the maintenance of this image throughout life is the main part of this task. Level 2 motivation of users: A successful behaviour change is dependent on the first experimental testing at a certain stage according to the TAPESTRY approach. Motivating users to test cycling is therefore elementary. LIFECYCLE is based on a motivational approach dealing in all implementations with the users themselves.

4. Expected outcomes

LIFECYCLE transfers internal know-how of partners covering different cultural and geographical backgrounds. This ensures a successful input of cycling measures to all LIFECYCLE partners overcoming national barriers. LIFECYCLE's two main products are a transferable intervention manual for the main target groups of children, pupils and families, adults and senior citizens to establish a life long approach to cycling and a broad knowledge of the approach. Moreover, it will produce a handbook on good practice examples and a European-wide training with respective training material for further training and self studying.

Project No: 2007305

SUNFLOWER – The Young and HIV: European Network to Arrange an Innovative Prevention Campaign and to Exchange Good Practices and Experiences in Europe



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The SUNFLOWER project will generate, collect and disseminate good practices, information and data on HIV/AIDS prevention methods among young people that will be used by national administrations, professionals and other parties from New EU Member states that work in the field of HIV prevention.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The SUNFLOWER project is aligned to the objectives expressed in the Public Health Programme - it will be focused on ways to exchange and disseminate both national and international experiences in raising awareness on HIV/AIDS and sexual health; it will identify good practice and guidance on counselling and the prevention of the spread of HIV; and it will identify and disseminate good practice related to harm reduction activities.

3. Methods and means

The SUNFLOWER project will be structured in four macro-tasks. Firstly, each partner will carry on the analysis of the local contexts and the scientific aspects of the spread of HIV in Europe studying the literature and defining the common parameters to analyse local contexts. Secondly, the project partners will define and exchange good practices using questionnaires and interviews with opinion leaders, sector operators and social, health and educational operators working with young people. Then, the partners will organize a European prevention campaign. The campaign will be organised by young people, selected through a competition concerning HIV/AIDS issues, coordinated by a Communication Expert of ANLAIDS. The SUNFLOWER prevention campaign will support three intervention models: advocacy, behaviour change communication and education. Finally, local partners will work to implement local activities made up by young people, particularly the experimentation of new prevention methods among young people.

4. Expected outcomes

The best practices identified by the project will help the NGOs and PAs of the New Member states participating in the project to address the future prevention campaigns in the best way and with the purpose of optimising their results in the mid-term. The innovative European prevention campaign will raise the awareness of the young people most at risk of infection living in the New Member states and participating in the project. The experimentation of new prevention models will encourage a continuous improvement of prevention campaigns for young people most at risk of infection.

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Project leader

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EC contribution

EUR 250,000

Duration

30 months

Keywords

AIDS/HIV
Awareness
Harm reduction
Sexual behavior

Project No: 2007309

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EC contribution

EUR 397,353

Duration

24 months

Keywords

AIDS/HIV
Counseling
Laboratories
Sexual behavior
Syphilis

SIALON - Capacity Building in HIV/ Syphilis Prevalence Estimation Using Non-Invasive Methods among MSM in Southern and Eastern Europe

ABSTRACT**1. General objectives**

The project objective is to obtain reliable and valid information on HIV and Syphilis prevalence, risk behaviour and cultural factors among men having sex with men (MSM), using a non-invasive outreach testing method (oral fluid) in countries of Southern and Eastern Europe. The project also aims to create a network of institutions working to implement new tools for STI surveillance, in collaboration with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and with the Commission's DG Health and Consumer Protection (DG SANCO), in support of comprehensive, integrated HIV/STI prevention strategies.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The project is consistent with many E.U. Declarations (Vilnius, Dublin and Bremen) and with the E.C. Public Health Work Plan for 2007 addressing the need for public health actions on HIV prevention among MSM. The strategic relevance of the project lies in the possibility of exchanging and disseminating innovative experiences in the field of disease surveillance, developing sustainable monitoring systems and linking for a future targeted campaign among MSM.

3. Methods and means

The project combines quantitative and qualitative methods. HIV and Syphilis oral fluid test results linked to behavioural data are an integrated epidemiological tool for quantifying baseline and/or cross-sectional data. The project is based on three core work packages (WP): WP1—multi-centre serological and behavioural survey among MSM in gay settings, WP2—training on lab methods for oral fluid testing on HIV and syphilis to disseminate standardised procedures, WP3—qualitative research to obtain in-depth understanding of risky sexual behaviour, determinants of and barriers to Voluntary Counselling Testing (VCT) access. The use of effective and valid research methods for gathering epidemiological information based on outreach strategies is of crucial importance for the implementation of evidence-based preventive actions. The project is directly linked to the practical use of research results because it brings relevant data on serological status and behavioural patterns. It also maximizes the validity and effectiveness of preventive actions and their evaluation in Southern and Eastern European Countries.

4. Expected outcomes

The main outcomes are: estimation of HIV and syphilis prevalence using a non-invasive outreach method among MSM; information on socio-behavioural factors associated with risk behaviour, access to VCT and treatment seeking; training and dissemination of lab technicians on new lab methods for HIV and syphilis tests on oral fluid; recommendations for policy makers and health-care professionals; networking with the ECDC to implement new tools for STI surveillance and with the DG SANCO, in support of comprehensive, integrated HIV/STI prevention strategies.

Project No: 2007310

HEPS schoolkit - Development and implementation of a national policy for promoting healthy eating and physical activity for schools in Europe



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project will develop, implement and evaluate an effective national policy and sustainable practices on healthy eating and physical activity in schools in all EU Member States. It aims at supporting the development and implementation of comprehensive, sustainable and evidence-based school programmes in the Member States to combat and prevent overweight school-aged children in the most efficient way by developing and implementing guiding principles and tools to promote healthy eating and physical activity in schools.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Close to one in four European school children is overweight - and this number is rapidly increasing. An integrated approach is required to stop this trend. Schools can contribute to improving children's health by promoting healthy eating and physical activity and by encouraging their participation and training their skills. There is consensus in Europe, as expressed at the WHO Ministerial Conference on Obesity (Turkey, November 2006), that the rising trend in obesity can be reversed through international actions that support national policies.

3. Methods and means

The project builds on the knowledge accumulated since 1991 in the Schools for Health (SHE) network in Europe, the former European Network of Health Promoting Schools (ENHPS). It will create active links with the SHE network for communicating and disseminating the project outcomes. The health promoting school approach involves students in the process, empowers them and encourages their participation. The approach ensures links between the school, school staff, parents and the community, using a broad and positive concept of health.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will develop an evidence-based school policy on promoting healthy eating and physical activity in each Member State. In particular, the project will provide guidelines, an inventory tool, an advocacy guide, a teacher training manual and a tool for the implementation of a comprehensive school policy on healthy eating and physical activity.

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EC contribution

EUR 650,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Diet
Parents
Physical activity
Schools
Students

Project No: 2007315



Everywhere - model of HIV prevention in men who have sex with men

Main beneficiary

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- Società Ricerca e Formazione, Turin, Italy
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EC contribution

EUR 490,806

Duration

24 months

Keywords

AIDS/HIV
Certification
Homosexuality
Private sector
Sexual behavior

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

To generate and validate a European model of HIV prevention targeting men having sex with men (MSM) in different European homosexual tourist destinations, sustained within an international network of 13 organizations representing three different sectors of society: public health organisations from the statutory sector, NGOs active in HIV issues and/or advocating for the rights of gay people and owners of gay businesses from the private sector.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The focus of the project lies within the priority objectives of the European Community's Public Health Programme as it concentrates on HIV prevention in MSM from an international perspective, linking countries with ample, average and scarce resources and experiences in outreach to settings where sex between men is practiced, such as, France, Spain and Poland, respectively. Its aim is to create and validate a model to be used by different stakeholders around Europe. It will adopt an innovative inter-sector approach linking the public sector, private sector and civil society working in partnership.

3. Methods and means

The model will create and test—by means of a pilot action lasting five months—a series of activities designed to articulate an effective, pertinent and appropriate methodology for reaching venues, settings and activities linked to sex (anonymous or not) between men. To this end, a network of 32 European outreach workers (mediators) shall be established. These mediators will identify and operate within business venues associated with sex between men: saunas, discos, hotels, travel agencies, dating websites, etc. The goal is to reach those who are responsible for running the businesses so as to involve them in HIV prevention work, creating an “action protocol” according to the type of business. The companies that join this effort shall obtain a quality seal recognising their commitment and joint-responsibility (RS-HIV Seal).

4. Expected outcomes

Forty European businesses are expected to be certified with the quality seal, in the first instance. The intervention model shall be evaluated and finalised (4,500 copies in different languages) so as to be adequately disseminated throughout Europe and to focus its transferability to many European cities, including those considered as “gay destinations” such as Mykonos, Ibiza, Brighton, or Sitges.

Project No: 2007317

MentHealthWork - Promoting Good Practice for Mental Health in the Workplace



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project will contribute towards integrating mental health promotion and mental disorder prevention in corporate policies of enterprises in Europe. The main objective is to account for the implementation of the strategic orientations set out in the EU mental health strategy framework outlined in the Green Paper "Promoting the mental health of the population: Towards a strategy on mental health for the European Union".

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The project derives from the opportunity to establish "public health-private sector" partnerships and to strengthen the general case for investing in workplace health. This process allows for the development of exemplary approaches to improving mental health at work and to encourage other sectors to improve their respective practices.

3. Methods and means

The project will implement a campaign of action at national/regional level which will develop and maintain a community of interested stakeholders, both end-user enterprises and supra-enterprise level stakeholders. This action would be complemented by dissemination activities at European level. The methods involved for the implementation of the proposed actions include a set of PR-related communication instruments in combination with standard project management instruments and general networking tools. The methods used are founded on the good experiences, results and effectiveness the European Network for Workplace Health Promotion (ENWHP) gained so far. Since 1996 the Network, with the support of the European Commission, has concluded seven joint initiatives and is currently carrying out one additional project by using a specific combination of methodologies on networking, good practice, social marketing, public relations and workplace health promotion.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will deliver a mechanism for continuous networking at regional, national and European level by establishing communities of interested enterprises who commit themselves to the principles of good workplace health practices and policies. By using a "model of good practice" approach, the project will contribute to strengthen the role of mental health at work as a core part of good workplace health practice.

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- National Institute of security and occupational hygiene, Barcelona, Spain
- PREVENT, Brussels, Belgium
- Scottish Centre for Healthy Working Lives, Hamilton, United Kingdom
- The Romtens Foundation, Bucharest, Romania
- TNO, As Hoofddorp, Netherlands
- University Medical Centre, Ljubljana, Slovenia
- Upper Austrian Sickness Fund, Linz, Austria
- Work Research Centre, Kimmage, Dublin, Ireland

EC contribution

EUR 993,116

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Health policy
Mental health
Mental health
Social marketing
Workplace

Project No: 2007324

PRO GREENS- Promotion of vegetable and fruit consumption of school children

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- University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece
- University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland
- University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
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EC contribution

EUR 700,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Data collection
Food
Fruits
Parents
Vegetables

ABSTRACT**1. General objectives**

The project is to assess the level of consumption of fruit and vegetables in school children and their parents and to develop effective strategies to promote adequate consumption levels among school children.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

It is nowadays well known that a high intake of fruit and vegetables (F&V) promotes health and contributes to the prevention of chronic diseases. We also know that the level of consumption of F&V in Europe is highly variable and that the level of consumption by no means reaches the recommended level. This project focuses on F&V intake of children and their parents in ten European countries, what affects the consumption and how to increase consumption. The project especially contributes to an exchange of best practice in fruit and vegetable promotion. It will furthermore investigate the determinants of F&V intake from gender, cultural, educational and socio-economical perspectives and investigate effective communication and promotion strategies.

3. Methods and means

The project will build on recent experience from the Pro Children project, which was funded by the Commission's DG Research and finalized in 2006. Pro Greens will perform two surveys and an intervention in ten countries, using the Pro Children methodology. This project effectively twins five former Pro Children participant countries with five non-pro-children Member States: Norway/Finland; Sweden/Bulgaria; Portugal/Slovenia; Iceland/Greece; Netherlands/ Germany. CINDI Slovenia, is a partner in a well developed health promotion network, especially important in eastern Europe. One country partner is a governmental body (Bulgaria), another is a retail chain (ICA AB) and a European network of producers (Freshfel).

4. Expected outcomes

The strategic mix of partners will provide sustainability, an understanding of collaboration with retail and producers, data on consumption of F&V and best practice for intervening. Pro Greens will also provide a platform for the design of school health policies & recommendations.

Project No: 2007327

EEN - Epode European Network



PROTEINES

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The first objective of the EEN project is to raise political, institutional, and scientific awareness of the relevancy of local, long-term and multi-stakeholder approaches to healthier lifestyles, in particular the prevention of childhood obesity. The second objective is to enrich existing methodologies and produce concrete guidelines transferable to countries willing to deploy an Epode-like programme (<http://www.epode.fr/>). EEN will focus on an Epode approach and its four pillars: political awareness, willingness and involvement; good practice of scientific evaluation of community-based interventions (CBI) and its dissemination; network expertise and social marketing approach; legal and ethical framework of public-private partnerships.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The EEN will contribute to the EU vision of a multi-stakeholder partnership built to promote healthier life-styles, improve diet and physical activity habits and to prevent obesity and other chronic diseases.

3. Methods and means

The EEN network, created and coordinated by the EEN Coordination team will be structured around a board and four committees including working groups: a committee for the "involvement of political representatives", a "scientific evaluation and dissemination" committee, a "methods and social marketing" committee and a "public / private partnership" committee. An independent International Advisory Board will give a critical view on Epode and EEN development, evaluation and publications and will contribute to the development of advocacy activities. A continuous long-term communication and dissemination strategy will be defined for all working groups through an interactive website, newsletters and a European annual EEN congress.

4. Expected outcomes

By facilitating the implementation of CBI programmes that use Epode methodology in other EU Member States, the EEN project expects to mobilise political, social and material resources to promote healthier lifestyles.

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EC contribution

EUR 700,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Child
Diet
Life style
Obesity
Physical activity

Project No: **2007328**

InForm - Campaign against obesity in children and adolescents

Main beneficiary

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EC contribution

EUR 697,656

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Adolescent
Certification
Child
Education
Obesity

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The general objective of the InForm project is to develop integrated overweight / obesity prevention and treatment strategies for children and adolescents. Implemented beyond project time in the participating countries, these will contribute to combating the childhood obesity epidemic in Europe.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Over the last decades obesity has become a great problem in Europe and prevention and treatment of obese children and adolescents not only benefits the affected individuals but also the health care systems in the Member States. Besides creating awareness a preventive and therapeutic approach has to take the addictive aspect of overeating into account, as well as comorbidity with ADHD. Ways of interdisciplinary cooperation have to be found to create synergies in treatment and prevention.

3. Methods and means

A European, interdisciplinary manual on the prevention and treatment of childhood obesity, including standards and guidelines will be developed. A European interdisciplinary training course will be implemented for health professionals who are accredited with the respective, competent national authorities in each partner country, to become certified “obesity trainers”. A social marketing campaign creating awareness at local levels in all participating countries will target children and adolescents, their families and immediate environment. A network of competence centres will be established, which, beyond the project time, will implement the manual and the training course, including the spread to other European countries.

4. Expected outcomes

There are two main outcomes from the InForm project: a measurable change in awareness about the importance of a healthy lifestyle for the prevention of obesity of the children, adolescents and their families targeted with the social marketing campaign as well as a sustainable network of competence centres in the area of childhood obesity prevention and treatment in the participating countries. This network will implement the manual and the training course beyond project time.

3.3

Public health actions to address wider determinants of health

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.3.3)

Project No: 2007311

AVERROES Network - Improving access to health care for asylum seekers and undocumented migrants in the EU



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project contributes to enhancing the European Union population's health, by improving asylum seekers' and undocumented migrants' access to health care. Médecins du Monde (Mdm) aims at documenting asylum seekers' and undocumented migrants' access to health care in the EU. Mdm also seeks to promote these populations' right to access health care on equal terms with nationals and a right to protection against deportation for seriously ill foreigners.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The project is strategically relevant in the EU context since it matches the joint programme of the German, Portuguese and Slovenian presidencies (2007-2008), which has planned to examine the disadvantaged situation of migrants in terms of access to health care. Furthermore, the Portuguese National Institute of Health selected the Mdm European Observatory on Access to Health Care and Mdm mobilisation work as a best practice for its "Health and Migration" Conference project, funded by Community Action in the Field of Public Health in 2006.

3. Methods and means

To achieve its objectives, the project proposes to create an NGO network covering 19 EU Member States, which will carry out research, field surveys and awareness raising activities at national and EU levels. By doing this, the network intends to improve knowledge on the issue of migrants' access to healthcare, as well as to convince policy-makers of the necessity of a policy change in the EU, aimed at improving asylum seekers' and undocumented migrants' access to healthcare.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will set up a European NGOs network (covering 19 EU member states) aimed at improving the knowledge and sensitisation of foreigners' access to health care and seriously ill foreigners' protection against deportation in the EU. It will produce a comparative study on the EU's and Member State's political trends and legislations on migrants' access to health care. Furthermore the project will perform and publish a survey on asylum seekers' and undocumented migrants' effective access to health care in the European Union. The project will create an awareness about the project's message amongst concerned European and national policy-makers and public health professionals.

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EC contribution

EUR 749,988

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Awareness
Data collection
Delivery of health care
Emigrants and immigrants
Health services accessibility

HESEINT - Interventions on Health Effects of Health Environment

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EC contribution

EUR 600,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Air pollution
Asthma
Child
Schools
Ventilation

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The aim of the project is to contribute to the improvement of healthy growth of European children by improving the quality of the school environment and increasing the awareness and preparedness of schools in Europe to cope with indoor air quality and with the special care required by children with asthma.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

In Europe, more than 71 million students and almost 4.5 million teachers spend many hours of their days inside primary and secondary schools. Children are known to be particularly vulnerable to the effects of an indoor environment and even more so children with asthma, whose prevalence has increased in the last decades. Previous studies have identified a variety of environmental problems in European schools, particularly due to poor ventilation, but studies on the effectiveness of possible interventions are lacking.

3. Methods and means

The project seeks to perform an extensive survey of environmental and questionnaire data on schools in five European centres, known to have a variety of environmental problems from a previous survey, before and after two interventions consisting of providing - one classroom with a simple "CO₂ traffic light" device, which warns when excessive levels of CO₂ are reached, prompting to open the windows and - performing a health promotion intervention to increase knowledge about indoor air quality and children's asthma and to promote the adoption of an "asthma friendly" environment. The effectiveness of the intervention will be evaluated on changes of indoor environmental pollution, symptoms, a variety of clinical parameters and non-invasive biomarkers, school performance and satisfaction.

4. Expected outcomes

The data from the study could serve as the basis for promoting more widespread evidence-based interventions and for developing best practices, guidelines and remedial measures at national and local level.

Project No: **2007318**

TCJP - Training Criminal Justice Professionals in Harm Reduction Services for Vulnerable Groups



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The general objective of the project is to develop and improve the training for professionals working in the criminal justice system on the front line with problematic drug users, specifically aiming at the subsequent implementation and sustainability of harm reduction programmes for vulnerable groups to prevent the transmission of infectious diseases.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The project, by developing and improving training for personnel in the criminal justice system (CJS) working with problematic drug users and specifically aiming at the implementation and sustainability of harm reduction programmes for vulnerable groups, helps to prevent transmission of infectious diseases. Problematic drug use clearly has a detrimental impact on public health and is also associated with other problems, i.e. crime, social exclusion and deprivation. Currently there is little consideration of the impact of the criminal justice response, specifically in relation to the healthcare needs of users, and the wider public health issues associated with drug use.

3. Methods and means

Instead of the communication of existing concepts, the project will develop and provide new approaches: it will present a synthesis of existing expertise by seminars and document analysis and conduct qualitative and quantitative research in the field to investigate existing practice and to identify gaps in training from the perspective of a range of participants in order to develop new materials based on the findings. The training materials will be tested in three countries, further developed and disseminated to a wide audience of professionals and organisations working with problematic drug users by research reports, training manuals, journal articles and web-site. In line with EU drug policy, the project will address harm reduction issues concerning problematic drug users in the CJS, in particular the spread of infectious diseases.

4. Expected outcomes

By presenting gaps in current training programmes and examples of good practice, the project offers an opportunity for EU members to inform the development of their training in harm reduction and related issues for CJS staff, to develop actions for providing and exchanging good practice, to promote cross-cutting and integrated approaches across several health determinants and to promote and stimulate countries' efforts. Finally, it addresses wider determinants of health such as social determinants.

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EC contribution

EUR 300,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Communicable diseases
 Criminal law
 Education
 Harm reduction
 Substance-related disorders

Project No: **2007321**

Healthy Inclusion- Development of Recommendations for Integrating Socio-Cultural Standards in Health Promoting Offers and Services

Main beneficiary

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EC contribution

EUR 378,460.28

Duration

24 months

Keywords

Emigrants and immigrants
Ethnic groups
Health planning guidelines
Health policy
Language

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The project aims at developing useful practical recommendations and implementation strategies on how health promotion offers and health services can be adapted to be increasingly accessible to immigrants. The project pursues a municipal approach.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Immigrants belong to the most vulnerable group of people. Being an immigrant has specific implications for the health status and in general immigrants are overexposed to risks. Immigrants also have less access to health promotion offers and health services. This is on one hand due to individual-related factors like lack of information, barriers of language, orientation-troubles or bad experiences with institutions. On the other hand there are barriers like institutional closing-processes for immigrants which keep them from getting access to health promotion. Also, different socialisation and cultural contexts affect our pictures of health and illness and influence our behaviour. Consequently, health policies need to consider and to include the needs of immigrants to avoid a lack of access to health promoting offers and health services in this group.

3. Methods and means

Qualitative interviews will be carried out in all of the project's participating countries with providers of municipal health promoting offers, and interviews with immigrants will be performed in their mother tongue. The project explores immigrants' as well as providers' experiences, needs and attitudes and also their images of health/illness/taking support. The collected data will provide a deep insight and differentiated information which will be helpful for the conception and planning of health promoting offers at community, national and international levels. An Advisory Board with immigrants, providers and policy makers will be established, and focus groups will be set up. Recommendations will be developed by all participating countries and will be disseminated to target providers and policy makers.

4. Expected outcomes

The project will increase our knowledge of the particular circumstances that have the potential to increase or decrease access to health promotion offers, including: - health promotion offers that are additionally needed; - which images of health/illness/taking support that are hidden behind offers, and how this can be changed; - a common understanding about structural barriers. Based on this knowledge, guidelines with recommendations for integrating socio-cultural standards in health promoting offers and services will be developed. Establishment of networking structures is an additional as well as essential outcome.

Project No: **2007322**

HEROES - HEalth & ROad safety : volunteering heroes



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

HEROES will bring various organisations active in preventive health care, health promotion or road safety together in order to exchange working methods and share good practices on awareness-raising about road traffic risks for adolescents and young adults.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

HEROES will contribute to improving health by reducing death and disabilities. Road traffic injuries are one of the leading causes for Disability Adjusted Life-Years. Alcohol and drug consumption are leading risk factors.

3. Methods and means

Synergies with other activities co-funded by the European Commission and other institutions will be taken into account, conveying both risk and protective factors with an impact on lifestyle and behaviour. As half of the associated partners have mainly a preventive health care and health promotion background and the other half of the associated partners have mainly a road safety prevention background, HEROES will allow each project partner to create adapted integrated best practice campaign material linking preventive health care and health promotion with road safety. This will be done with integrative approaches across several health determinants.

4. Expected outcomes

- HEROES will inform the volunteers, students and peer educators about campaigns organized in other countries and in other domains of health.
- it will train the volunteers, students and peer educators about preventive health care and health promotion (HIV/AIDS prevention, alcohol abuse prevention and/or drug prevention) and road safety.
- volunteers, students and peer educators will use their know-how and consider themselves as HEROES when they will use during their activities cross-sector top quality activities.
- HEROES material will be used during the activities of the volunteers, students and peer educators, giving this project a very high visibility and making it very cost efficient as the volunteers will work for free.

Main partner name

Fondation Tanguy Moreau de Melen
Responsible Young Drivers - Secura Forum
Place des Barricades 9
Brussels, Belgium
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Fax: + 32 2 502 43 50
E-mail: johan@ryd.be
Website: www.ryd.be

Project leader

Johan Chiers

Associated partners

- Open Youth Association, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Asociación SIDA STUDI, Barcelona, Spain
- Association Avenir Santé France, Lyon, France
- Fundacja KRZYS, Ostroda, Poland
- GARE - Associação para a Promoção, Evora, Portugal
- Intercollege de uma Cultura de Segurança Rodoviária, Nicosia, Cyprus
- L'Action de Sécurité Routière en Europe, Saint Michel, France
- MISTEL / Sozialpädagogisches Institut Berlin Forschung gGmbH, Berlin, Germany
- Responsible Young Drivers asbl, Dudelange, Luxembourg
- Hellenic Research and Educational Institute "Panos Mylonas", Athens, Greece
- Stichting Responsible Young Drivers Nederland, Rotterdam, Netherlands
- Vereniging voor Alcohol- en andere Drugproblemen vzw, Brussels, Belgium

EC contribution

EUR 650,000

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Adolescent
AIDS/HIV
Alcohol
Injuries
Voluntary workers



Project No: 2007325

POL-MARK Assessment of POLicy options for MARKeting food and beverages to children

Main beneficiary

International Association for the Study of Obesity
231 North Gower Street
London, United Kingdom
Tel.: + 44 (0)20 7 691 1900
Fax: + 44 (0)20 7 387 6033
E-mail: tlobstein@iaso.org

Project leader

Tim Lobstein

Associated partners

- Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Paris, France
- Research and Education Institute of Child Health, Strovolos, Cyprus
- Suhr's University College, Copenhagen, Denmark
- University of Alicante, Spain
- National Institute of Public Health, Ljubljana, Slovenia
- Irish Heart Foundation, Dublin, Ireland
- Stockholm County Council, Stockholm, Sweden
- Masarykova University, Brno, Czech Republic
- European Consumers Bureau, Brussels, Belgium
- Association of Polish Consumers, Warsaw, Poland

EC contribution

EUR 390,700

Duration

18 months

Keywords

Child
Diet
Marketing
Obesity

ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The general objective of the project is to improve understanding of the influences on children's dietary choices, to contribute to improving the nutritional status of children in Europe and to counteract the challenge of obesity and non-communicable disease.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

The 2006 European Regional Ministerial meeting on the challenge of obesity identified the marketing of foods and beverages to children as a public health issue that needed regulation. The European Commission's White Paper 'Strategy on Overweight and Obesity' also recognised this issue and urged industry to take voluntary action, which would be reviewed in 2010. The Polmark project is designed to provide specific intelligence resources for policy-makers to assist in these strategic objectives.

3. Methods and means

The project consists of three work packages contributing to the objectives. The first is to update the 'state of the art' review of current controls and regulations on marketing to children in all EU Member States, which was last undertaken by the World Health Organization in 2005-6. The second work package will identify over 100 key stakeholders concerned with children's health and with food and beverage production and promotion (at least 10 stakeholders in each of 11 Member States) and undertake interviews to assess the stakeholders' views and the likely opportunities and barriers that exist in developing policies in this area. The third work package will utilise the interview material to undertake further assessment of the health impact of food promotion according to the stakeholders' judgements, and to map the quantified health impact data in relation to the stakeholders' positions. This will support the use of health impact assessment techniques as one of the tools available to policy-makers.

4. Expected outcomes

The project's outcomes will advance understanding of current policies and policy options on marketing controls in relation to children's foods and beverages and extend the methodology available for Health Impact Assessment.

3.4

Disease and injuries prevention

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.3.4)

Project No: 2007320

FaSe-2008 “For a Safer Europe”: EU Conference on Implementing the Council Recommendation on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The objective of the FaSE-2008 project is to organise a 2nd European Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion to be held in 2008 under the French Presidency with a view to strongly engage national public health authorities and related networks of safety and health promotion experts and practitioners in implementing injury related PH policies and actions. The conference aims to increase awareness among stakeholders as regards the importance and societal impact of the injury issue as well as cost-effective measures to reduce the burden of injury in the EU.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

Every year, about 235,000 citizens of the European Community die as a result of an accident or violence. Injuries are, after cardiovascular diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases, the fourth most common cause of death in the Member States. The conference will build on the Communication on Injury Prevention, adopted by the Commission in 2006, and the Recommendation, adopted by the Council in May 2007, that invites Member States and the EC to increase their efforts in injury prevention and safety promotion. There are clear indications that the Public Health approach can offer new perspectives to existing safety initiatives within transportation, consumer and work condition policies and within existing social welfare and criminal justice approaches.

3. Methods and means

The conference will have strong educative and network building objectives. Invited speakers from government, private sector, NGOs and research institutes will present the state of art, their visions and expectations and latest updates on successful interventions and their outcomes.

4. Expected outcomes

The FaSE-2008 project provides to the Commission as well as to the Member States support and political incentives to make a difference in injury prevention and safety promotion and to initiate focused actions for safety promotion in response to the Commission's Communication to the Council and the Council Recommendation for injury prevention.

Main partner name

European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion
Rijswijkstraat 2
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Tel.: + 31 20 5114513
Fax: + 31 20 5114510
E-mail: <mailto:secretariat@eurosafe.eu.com>
Website: www.eurosafe.eu.com

Project leader

Wim Rogmans

EC contribution

EUR 94,850

Duration

16 months

Keywords

Health planning guidelines
Health policy
Injuries
Safety

Project No: 2007329

Safety in Sports - Safety Management for High Risk Sports in Collaboration with European Sports Associations

Main beneficiary

Kuratorium für Verkehrssicherheit
(Austrian Road Safety Board)
Schleirgasse 18
1100 Vienna, Austria
Tel.: + 43 5 77 077 - 1300
Fax: + 43 5 77 077 - 1399
Email: rupert.kisser@kfv.at
Website: www.safetyinsports.eu/

Associated partners

- Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany
- Consumer Safety Institute, Netherlands
- European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion, EuroSafe, Netherlands

EC contribution

EUR 249,979.32

Duration

36 months

Keywords

Football
Injuries
Injuries, athletic
Safety

ABSTRACT**1. General objectives**

the main objectives of the project are to inform the stakeholders in sports about the burden of injuries, to promote and to provide good practices in sports injury prevention in high risk sports. As sports injury prevention must be sport-specific and not restricted to certain countries, prevention measures will be implemented and dissemination strategies will be elaborated in collaboration with European sports associations.

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

About 20% of all injuries due to accidents result from sporting activities. Particularly with regard to popular or non-competitive sports there is an increasing benefit for health by reducing the frequency of sports injuries. And even in competitive sports the athlete will not succeed and will never tap the full potential if he or she is hindered by injuries. Also sports teams will not reach the top level if important players are injured repeatedly during a season. In sports there is a lack of understanding and awareness of sports injury prevention.

3. Methods and means

Problem analysis will be done by means of existing studies, literature, harvesting of statistical data, searches through databases and obtaining opinions from experts and European sports associations. Network development will be done by personal contacts with well known experts in the field of sports injury prevention and the implementation of the respective website www.safetyinsports.eu. Best practises in sports injury prevention will be identified with the help of expert consultation meetings aiming at agreement and consensus building. With the results of the problem analysis and with best practises, the development of prevention strategies in handball and football (pilots) will be elaborated with Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) and European Handball Federation (EHF). Recommendations for sustainable implementation (policy recommendations, also for politics) and guidelines can be formulated with the information and results provided by the evaluation surveys of pilots as well as the analyses of pilots. Evaluation of the pilot project will help to enhance safety management schemes. Dissemination will be done via webpage, conferences, leaflets and correspondence to stakeholders.

4. Expected outcomes

Development and implementation of effective preventive measures in collaboration with UEFA and EHF will be tested in two two sports as pilots. The project will produce general guidelines and recommendations on how to develop and implement safety management schemes in other sports. European network for sports injury prevention will be an European added value of the project and will be used for the dissemination of the results - newsletters, network support, press conferences, congresses, direct mails to stakeholders, workshops for European and national sports associations, www.safetyinsports.eu.

3.5

Capacity building

(Work Plan priority area 2.1.3.5)

Project No: **2007323**

A & M 2007-2010 - Aids and Mobility Europe 2007 - 2010

**Ethno-
Medizinisches
Zentrum e.V.**



ABSTRACT

1. General objectives

The main aim of AIDS & Mobility Europe (A&M) is to reduce the HIV vulnerability of migrants and mobile populations in Europe, through the development, implementation and promotion of appropriate policies and measures. The proposal for Aids & Mobility 2007-2010 is brought forward by a migrant-based organisation and a network of more than 20 partners across the EU and in Turkey. It is based on 15 years of successful co-operation of the expanding network of AIDS & Mobility Europe and on the trans-cultural mediator system established by the Ethno-Medical Centre (EMZ).

2. Strategic relevance and contribution to the public health programme

HIV/Aids prevention in migrant populations has been singled out as a key component in reducing the spread of HIV in Europe. Furthermore, activities aiming to build sustainable capacity are being prioritized and young people have been identified as a particularly vulnerable group. The project will contribute new data and at the same time provide an intervention based on extensive experience. It will supplement epidemiological efforts in migrant communities with feedback mechanisms.

3. Methods and means

The project aims to explore the potential for reporting on health determinants and knowledge through capacity building and outreach in a trans-cultural mediator system approach. It will be - consolidating the existing network structures and extending the network into new EU Member States / candidates, - reviewing previous experience, adapting one key concept, guidelines and toolkits for the establishment of sites for training community based mediators in an innovative health education system for migrants and ethnic minorities, - establishing structured trans-cultural mediator training, - conducting educational group sessions on HIV/AIDS held by mediators within their specific communities and evaluating feedback in order to expand the evidence base on the mediator system approach for migrant groups, - disseminating results on the capacity building campaign through the existing wide range of A&M communication channels (ensuring the sustainability of the capacity building campaigns), - designing adequate strategies by expert working groups in response to the results of the capacity building work, and - Influencing European and national policy making by promoting the adequate strategy (ensuring the sustainability of the capacity building campaign).

Main partner name

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Fax: + 49 511 457215
E-mail: ethno@onlinehome.de

Project leader

Ramazan Salman and Matthias Wienold

Associated partners

- AIDS-Fondet, Copenhagen, Denmark
- AIDS-I Tugekeskus, Tallinn, Estonia
- Health and Education Society - Yeniden, Turkey
- National Institute for the Promotion of Migrants' Health, Italy
- Terrence Higgins Trust, London, United Kingdom

EC contribution

EUR 499,767

Duration

36 months

Keywords

AIDS/HIV
Emigrants and immigrants
Health education
Health policy

4. Expected outcomes

As a result the project will expand on the work of previous years and enrol new partners and networks. In at least five countries more than 100 migrants will be recruited and trained and a total of more than 2,000 young migrants (up to 20,000) will be reached through community based group sessions. (Self-) Evaluation will strengthen the approach and form a basis for the professional development of health education in migrant communities. In the end a new standard approach to HIV-prevention could be established across Europe and further promoted as a key technology in HIV prevention, care and antidiscrimination. It is expected that some mediators will start their own social enterprise in health promotion and prevention for migrant communities - contributing to a sustained response in containing the HIV epidemic. The trans-cultural mediator system approach could be further expanded through this proposal into other fields of education and integration.

Main beneficiaries by country of establishment

Austria

Gesundheit Oesterreich GmbH
Project: PHIS - Pharmaceutical Health Information System
Page 12

Forschungsgesellschaft Mobilität -
Austrian Mobility Research gGmbH
Project: LIFECYCLE - Promotion of healthy mobility
behaviour throughout the entire life time using a life
long approach on cycling
Page 89

Forschungsinstitut des Wiener Roten Kreuzes
Project: Healthy Inclusion- Development of
Recommendations for Integrating Socio-Cultural
Standards in Health Promoting Offers and Services
Page 103

Internationale Fortbildungsakademie
für Gesundheitsberufe
Project: InForm - Campaign against obesity in children
and adolescents
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Kuratorium für Verkehrssicherheit
(Austrian Road Safety Board)
Project: Safety in Sports - Safety Management
for High Risk Sports in Collaboration with
European Sports Associations
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Belgium

Fondation Tanguy Moreau de Melen-Responsible
Young Drivers-Secura Forum
Project: HEROES - HEalth & ROad safety :
volunteering heroes
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Denmark

Statens Serum Institut
Project: EURO-MOMO - European monitoring
of excess mortality for public health action
Page 56

France

Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris
Project: EURO-PERISTAT III - Better Statistics for
Better Health for Pregnant Women and Their Babies:
European Health Reports
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Project: EURO-HISTIO-NET 2008 -
A reference network for Langerhans cell histiocytosis
and associated syndrome in the EU
Page 27

European Forum for Urban Safety
Project: DC&D II - Democracy, Cities & Drugs II
Page 80

European Organisation for Rare Diseases
Project: POLKA -Patients' Consensus on
Preferred Policy Scenarios for Rare Diseases
Page 30

Fédération Nationale des
Observatoires régionaux de la santé
Project: I2SARE Health inequalities indicators
in the region of Europe
Page 11

Fondation René Touraine
Project: TAG -Improving Health Care and Social
Support for Patients and Family affected by Severe
Genodermatoses - TogetherAgainstGenodermatoses
Page 32

Haute Autorité de Santé
Project: EUNetPaS - European Union Network
for Patient Safety
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Hospices Civils de Lyon
Project: nEUroped - European Network
of Reference for Rare Paediatric Neurological Diseases
Page 29

Institut de Veille Sanitaire
Project: Aphekom - Improving Knowledge and
Communication for Decision Making on Air Pollution
and Health in Europe.
Page 36

Medecins du Monde, International Secretariat Migration
Project: AVERROES Network -
Improving access to health care for asylum seekers
and undocumented migrants in the EU
Page 100

Proteines SAS
Project: EEN - Epode European Network
Page 96

Germany

BKK Federal Association of Health Insurance Funds
Project: MentHealthWork - Promoting Good Practice for
Mental Health in the Workplace
Page 94

Charité - University Hospital Berlin
Project: EPIDERM - European Prevention Initiative for
Dermatological Malignancies
Page 24

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit GmbH / Robert Koch-Institut
Project: REACT - Response to Emerging infectious
disease: Assessment and development of Core
capacities and Tools
Page 63

Project: EQADeBa - Establishment of
Quality Assurances for Detection of Highly Pathogenic
Bacter66

Ethno-Medizinisches Zentrum Verein
Project: A&M 2007-2010 -
Aids and Mobility Europe 2007 - 2010
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Foundation Hannoversche Kinderheilanstalt
Project: SWEET - Better control in paediatric and
adolescent diabetes in the EU:
working to create Centres of Reference
Page 41

University of Leipzig
Project: Paediatric Hodgkin Network - European network
of paediatric Hodgkin's lymphoma – European-wide
organisation of quality controlled treatment
Page 25

Wissenschaftliches Institut der Ärzte
Deutschlands gem.e.V.
Project: TCJP - Training Criminal Justice Professionals in
Harm Reduction Services for Vulnerable Groups
Page 102

Greece

Hellenic Health Foundation
Project: ANEMOS - Expansion and update of existing
nutrition monitoring systems
Page 13

University of Thessaly
Project: SHIPSAN TRAINET -
EU Ship Sanitation Training Network
Page 67

Ireland

European Society of Cataract & Refractive Surgeons
Project: EUREQUO - European Registry of Quality
Outcomes for Cataract and Refractive Surgery
Page 40

Italy

Associazione Nazionale Per la Lotta Contro l'Aids -
Sez.Lombarda
Project: SUNFLOWER – The Young and HIV:
European Network to Arrange an Innovative
Prevention Campaign and to Exchange Good Practices
and Experiences in Europe
Page 90

Azienda ULSS 20 Verona
Project: Ob.Surve - Surveillance System: Occurrence of
Urinary Incontinence in Women as a Consequence of
Inefficient or Inappropriate Obstetric Care
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Consepi S.p.a
Project: TEN D by Night (Dark, Dance, Disco, Dose, Drugs,
Drive, Danger, Damage, Disability, Death)
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Fondazione IRCCS "Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori"
Project: EUROCHIP-III "Common Actions"
Page 28

Istituto Giannina Gaslini IRCCS
Project: EuroFever - The PRES Network for
autoinflammatory diseases in childhood
Page 31

Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri"
Project: PROSAFE - Promoting patient safety and
quality improvement in critical care
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Istituto Superiore di Sanita
Project: EUROPLAN - European Project for Rare Diseases
National Plans Development
Page 26

Regione del Veneto
Project: SIALON - Capacity Building in HIV/Syphilis Prevalence Estimation Using Non-Invasive Methods among MSM in Southern and Eastern Europe
Page 91

Università degli Studi di Perugia
Project: EUBIROD - European best information through regional outcomes in diabetes
Page 17

Università degli Studi di Siena
Project: HESEINT - Interventions on Health Effects of Health Environment
Page 101

Luxembourg

European Patients' Forum
Project: VALUE+ Promoting Patients' Involvement in EU supported health-related Projects
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The Netherlands

European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion - EUROSAFE
FaSe-2008 "For a Safer Europe": EU Conference on Implementing the Council Recommendation on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion
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Erasmus Universitair Medisch Centrum
Project: AMIEHS -Avoidable mortality in the European Union: towards better indicators for the effectiveness of health systems
Page 20

Nationaal Instituut voor Gezondheidsbevordering en Ziektepreventie
Project: HEPS schoolkit - Development and implementation of a national policy for promoting healthy eating and physical activity for schools in Europe.
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National Foundation for Alcohol Prevention - Stichting Alcohol Preventie
Project: FASE - Focus on Alcohol Safe Environment
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Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu
Project: ETASC - Expert Toxicological Assessment of Smoke Constituents
Page 85

Project: EMTOC - Electronic Model Tobacco Control
Page 82

Stichting Sanquin Boedvoorziening
Project: DOMAINE - Creating a safe and sufficient donor population in Europe: comparing and recommending good donor management practice
Page 70

Universiteit Maastricht [UM]
Project: The European Health Literacy Survey
Page 44

Project: EUREGIO II - Solutions for improving health care cooperation in border regions
Page 50

Poland

Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology
Project: SMART - Standardizing Measurement of Alcohol Related Troubles
Page 81

Portugal

Associação para Investigação e Desenvolvimento da Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa
Project: Reproductive Health Report - the State of Reproductive Health and Fertility in the European Union
Page 21

Spain

Agència de Salut Pública de Barcelona
Project: IMPASHS - Evaluation of the impact of smoke-free policies in Member States on exposure to second-hand smoke and tobacco consumption
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Asociacion Cientifica Psicost
Project: eDESDE-LTC Electronic standard coding and mapping of services for long-term care
Page 34

Instituto de Publica, Madrid
Project: Everywhere - model of HIV prevention in men who have sex with men
Page 93

Transplant Services Foundation
Project: Euro-GTPs - European Good Tissue Practices
Page 71

Universidad de Cantabria - Facultad de Medicina
Project: SIDARTHa - European Emergency Data-based System for Information on, Detection and Analysis of Risks and Threats to Health
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Sweden

European Centre for CBRNE, Umeå University
Project: MASH - Mass-casualties and health-care following the release of toxic chemicals or radioactive materials
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Karolinska Institutet
Project: ABUEL - Elder Abuse:
A multinational prevalence survey
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Project: PRO GREENS- Promotion of vegetable and fruit consumption of school children
Page 95

United Kingdom

Health Protection Agency
Project: ORCHIDS - Evaluation, optimisation, trialling and modelling procedures for mass casualty decontamination
Page 57

Project: The Public Health Response to Chemical Incident Emergencies - CIE TOOLKIT
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Project: ASHT Phase II - Alerting System and Development of a Health Surveillance System for the Deliberate Release of Chemicals by Terrorists
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International Association for the Study of Obesity
Project: POL-MARK Assessment of POLicy options for MARKeting food and beverages to children
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King's College London
Project: ASPEN Anti Stigma Programme:
European Network
Page 88

Liverpool John Moores University
Project: Prevention Standards - European standards in evidence for drug prevention
Page 79

Mentor Foundation UK Limited
Project: Kinship carers and prevention - sharing good practice in supporting kinship carers to prevent substance related harm to young people
Page 76

Primary Care Trust Liverpool
Project: CHI-CY-TOBACCO - Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco
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The University of Sheffield
Project: EUHASS - European Haemophilia Safety Surveillance System
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Project titles and acronyms

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ABUEL	Elder Abuse: A multinational Prevalence Survey	52
AMIEHS	Avoidable mortality in the European Union: towards Better Indicators for the Effectiveness of Health Systems	20
ANEMOS	Expansion and Update of Existing Nutrition Monitoring Systems	13
APHEKOM	Improving Knowledge and Communication for Decision Making on Air Pollution and Health in Europe	36
ASHT Phase II	Alerting System and Development of a Health Surveillance System for the Deliberate Release of Chemicals by Terrorists	62
ASPEN	Anti-Stigma Programme: European Network	88
AVERROES	AVERROES Network - Improving Access to Health Care for Asylum Seekers and Undocumented Migrants in the EU	100
CHI - CY- TOBACCO	Working with Communities to Reduce Health Inequalities: Protecting Children and Young People from Tobacco	77
CIE TOOLKIT	The Public Health Response to Chemical Incident Emergencies	60
DC&D II	Democracy, Cities & Drugs II	80
DOMAINE	Creating a Safe and Sufficient Donor Population in Europe: Comparing and Recommending Good Donor Management Practice	70
eDESDE-LTC	Electronic Standard Coding and Mapping of Services for Long-term Care	34
EEN	Epode European Network	96
EMTOC	Electronic Model Tobacco Control	82
EPIDERM	European Prevention Initiative for Dermatological Malignancies	24
EQADeBa	Establishment of Quality Assurances for Detection of Highly Pathogenic Bacteria of Potential Bioterrorism Risk	66
ETASC	Expert Toxicological Assessment of Smoke Constituents	85
EUBIROD	European Best Information through Regional Outcomes in Diabetes	17
EUHASS	European Haemophilia Safety Surveillance System	16
EUNetPaS	European Union Network for Patient Safety	42
EUREGIO II	Solutions for Improving Health Care Cooperation in Border Regions	50
EUREQUO	European Registry of Quality Outcomes for Cataract and Refractive Surgery	40
EUROCHIP3	Eurochip-iii "Common Actions"	28
EuroFever	The PRES Network for Autoinflammatory Diseases in childhood.	31
Euro-GTPs	European Good Tissue Practices	71
EURO-HISTIO-NET 2008	A reference Network for Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis and Associated Syndrome in the EU	27
EURO-MOMO	European Monitoring of Excess Mortality for Public Health Action	56
EURO-PERISTAT III	Better Statistics for Better Health for Pregnant Women and Their Babies: European Health Reports	22
EUROPLAN	European Project for Rare Diseases National Plans Development	26
Everywhere	Modelo metodológico de prevención del VIH en hombres que tienen sexo con hombres: En todas partes	93
FASE	Focus on Alcohol Safe Environment	84
FaSe-2008 project	"For a Safer Europe": EU Conference on Implementing the Council Recommendations on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion	108
Healthy Inclusion	Development of Recommendations for Integrating Socio-Cultural Standards in Health Promoting Offers and Services	103

Acronym	Project title	Page
HEPS schoolkit	Development and Implementation of a National Policy for Promoting Healthy Eating and Physical Activity for Schools in Europe	92
HEROES	Health & Road Safety : Volunteering Heroes	104
HESEINT	Interventions on Health Effects of Health Environment	101
HLS-EU	The european health literacy survey	44
IMPASHS	Evaluation of the Impact of Smoke-free Policies in Member States on Exposure to Second-hand Smoke and Tobacco Consumption.	83
InForm	In Form - Campaign against Obesity in Children and Adolescents	97
I2SARE	Indicateurs d'inégalités de santé dans les régions d'Europe; Health Inequalities Indicators in the Regions of Europe	11
Kinship carers and prevention	Sharing Good Practice in Supporting Kinship Carers to Prevent Substance-related Harm to Young People	76
LifeCycle	Promotion of Healthy Mobility Behaviour throughout the Entire Life Time Using a Life Long Approach on Cycling	89
MASH	Mass-casualties and Health-care Following the Release of Toxic Chemicals or Radioactive Materials	61
MentHealthWork	Promoting Good Practice for Mental Health at the Workplace	94
nEUroped	European Network of Reference for Rare Pediatric Neurological Diseases	29
Ob.Surve	Surveillance System: Occurrence of Urinary Incontinence in Women as a Consequence of Inefficient or Inappropriate Obstetric Care	10
ORCHIDS	Evaluation, Optimisation, Trialling and Modelling Procedures for Mass Casualty Decontamination	57
Paediatric Hodgkin Network	European Network of Paediatric Hodgkin's Lymphoma – European-wide Organisation of Quality Controlled Treatment	25
PHIS	Pharmaceutical Health Information System	12
POLKA	Patients' Consensus on Preferred Policy Scenarios for Rare Diseases	30
POL-MARK	Assessment of policy options for marketing food and beverages to children	105
Prevention Standards	European Standards in Evidence for Drug Prevention	79
PRO GREENS	Promotion of Vegetable and Fruit Consumption of School Children	95
PROSAFE	Promoting Patient Safety and Quality Improvement in Critical Care	47
REACT	Response to Emerging Infectious Disease: Assessment and Development of Core Capacities and Tools	63
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH REPORT	The State of Reproductive Health and Fertility in the European Union	21
Safety in Sports	Safety Management for High Risk Sports in Collaboration with European Sports Associations	109
SHIPSAN TRAINET	EU Ship Sanitation Training Network	67
SIALON	Capacity Building in HIV/Syphilis Prevalence Estimation Using Non-Invasive Methods among MSM in Southern and Eastern Europe	91
SIDARTHa	European Emergency Data-based System for Information on, Detection and Analysis of Risks and Threats to Health	64
SMART	Standardizing Measurement of Alcohol Related Troubles	81
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European Commission

**Programme of Community action in the field of Public Health
Projects funded under Call for proposals 2007**

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2006 — 122 pp. — 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN 978-92-9200-002-8