How to reinforce the interactions between scientists, clinicians and the society in the field of brain research?

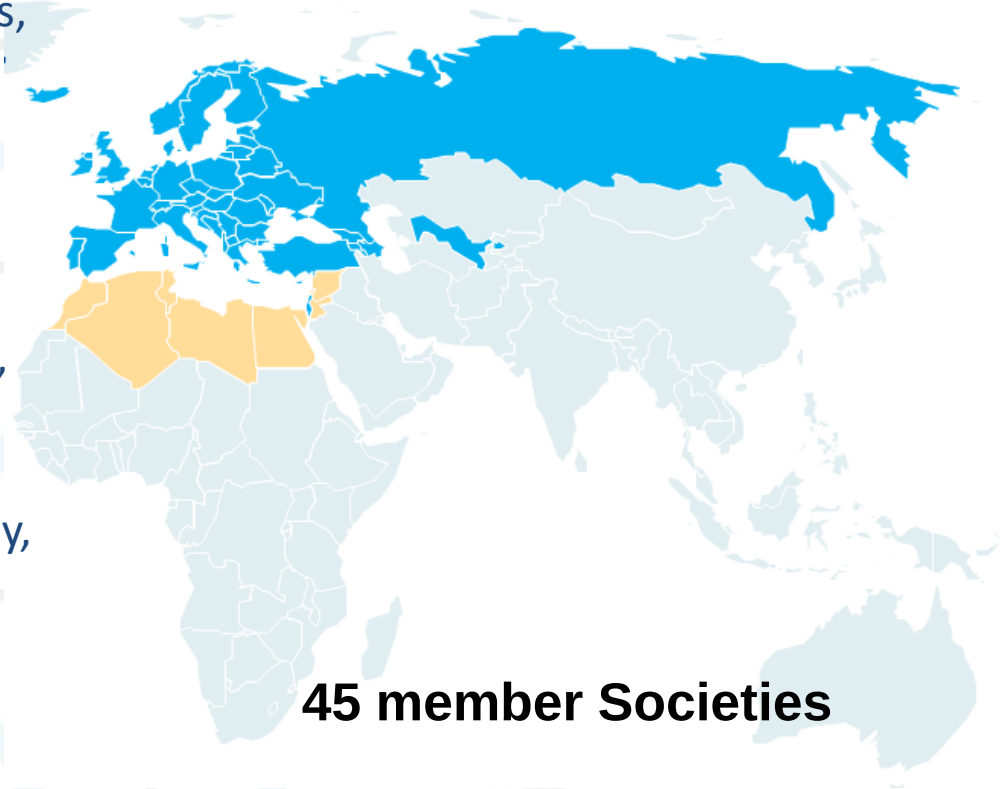
Priorities for neurology “the point of view of the neurologists”

Günther Deuschl
President
European Academy of Neurology

European Academy of Neurology (former ENS and EFNS): A Society of individual members and National Member Societies

National Neurological Member Societies

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, FYRO Macedonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan



Associate Member Societies

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Palestinian Territory, Occupied, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia

45 member Societies

with 25.000 members

Serving ~ 400 Mio people

Purpose of the EAN:
Promote “Excellence in Neurology in Europe”

- Increase the availability and standards of neurological services
- Develop similar standards for all European countries
- Strengthen education for neurologists

- Support neurological research and research collaboration
- Advance the development of neurology and neurological care

How to increase the availability of diagnostic and treatment standards

Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of neurologic diseases

- Use practise oriented methodology (GRADE)
- Collaboration with subspecialty Societies
- Collaboration with neighboring Societies
- Collaboration with patient organisations

EAN Scientific Panels

- ALS and FTD
- Autonomic nervous system disorders
- Child neurology
- Clinical neurophysiology
- Coma and chronic disorders of consciousness
- Dementia and cognitive disorders
- Epilepsy
- General neurology
- Headache
- Higher cortical functions
- Infectious diseases
- Movement disorders
- Multiple sclerosis
- Muscle disorders
- Neurocritical care
- Neuroepidemiology
- Neurogenetics
- Neuroimaging
- Neuroimmunology
- Neuro-oncology
- Neuro-ophthalmology and –otology
- Neuropathies
- Neurorehabilitation
- Neurosonology
- Neurotraumatology
- Pain
- Sleep-wake disorders
- Palliative care
- Stroke
- Translational neurology

How to increase the availability of diagnostic and treatment standards:

The annual congress: Science and education

How to increase the availability of diagnostic and treatment standards: Spread education

Clinical care and research support programs

- Department-to-department program

  2014/15: 55 young neurologists awarded
- 6-12 month research fellowships

  2014/15: 8 awarded
- 300 bursaries for trainees at the congress

Overarching goal of increasing availabilities and standards for neurologic disease:

Patients with neurological disease should have similar treatment options in all European countries

Research for brain diseases

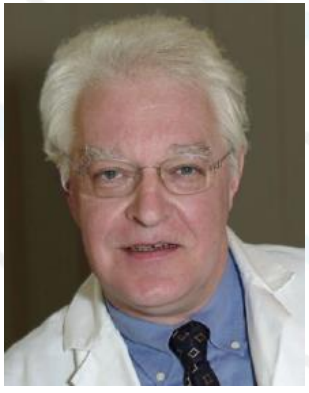
- Define areas of need
- Stimulate collaborations
- Advise European funding policy

European Academy of Neurology
Subcommittee European Affairs

Wolfgang Oertel

Gustave Moonen

Richard Frackowiak



Scientific Panel for Health (SPH)

To the European Commission and
the European parliament

Established in November 2014
28 members

Prof. J. Ferro

Prof. W. Oertel

Prof. R. Frackowiak

The challenges for Neurology

- Find better cures for neurological diseases
- Bring the treatments to the patients in all European countries

Challenges for neurology

- Early diagnosis and disease progression (Cohort studies, complex phenotyping, biobanking, genetics)

- Understanding diseases disease mechanisms in intact man

Some questions to basic science:

- Understanding neurodegeneration
- Understanding systems biology
- Treatments at molecular levels (genetic intervention, nanotechnologies e.g. for cancers)
- Handling the immune system

Patient Organisations

- Involvement in patient recruitment
- Involvement in trial designs and outcome measures

Mutual relation with basic neuroscience

- Closer ties between basic science and clinical sciences:
- The basic science researcher in the clinic
- The clinical researcher in basic sciences

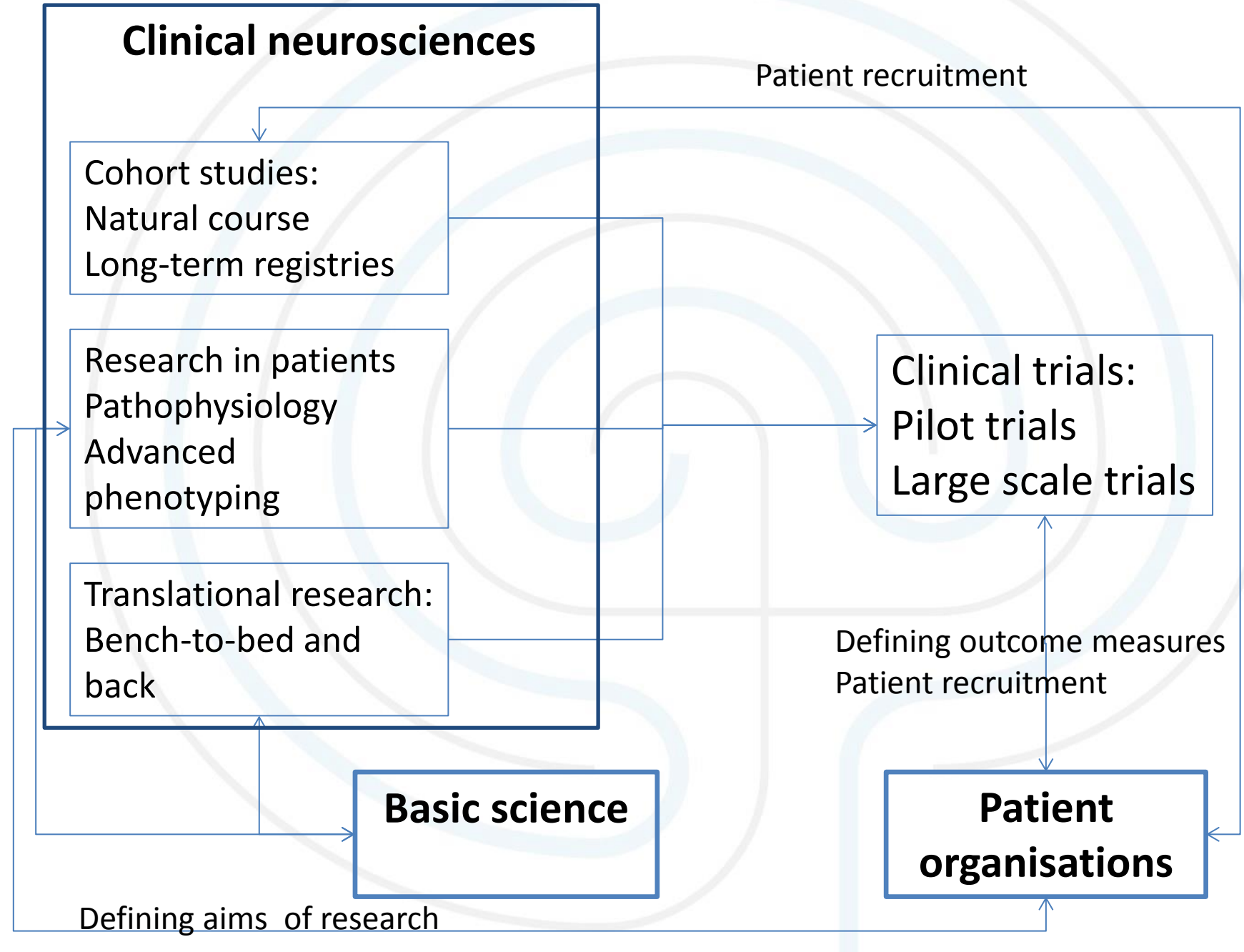
- Developing common forms of interaction

The partners in Brussels

- European Association of Neurosurgical Societies – EANS
- European Federation of Neurological Associations – EFNA
- European College of Neuropsychopharmacology – ECNP
- European Academy of Neurology – EAN
- European Psychiatric Association – EPA
- European Society of Radiology – ESR
- Federation of European Neuroscience Societies – FENS
- GAMIAN – Europe

Clinical Neurosciences
Areas of interest

- Cohort studies
- Research involving patients
- Translational research
- Clinical trials


Clinical neurosciences
Patient recruitment
Cohort studies:
Natural course
Long-term registries
Research in patients
Pathophysiology
Advanced
phenotyping
Translational research:
Bench-to-bed and
back
Clinical trials:
Pilot trials
Large scale trials
Defining outcome measures
Patient recruitment
Basic science
Patient
organisations
Defining aims of research

The presentation towards the outside world

Speaking with one voice to the public:

‚Brand the Brain‘

- Patient organisations
- Basic Neurosciences
- Neurology
- Psychiatry (with all subdisciplines)
- Neurosurgery
- Neuroradiology
- Neuropathology

The ultimate goal of brain research is to find cures for brain diseases

- Strong interaction between the different disciplines
- Develop stronger interfaces betweeen clinical and basic sciences
- Basic science close to clinical institution
- Give patients a stronger influence on the planning and conduct of clinical research