



**EPA 2019**

27<sup>th</sup> EUROPEAN CONGRESS  
OF PSYCHIATRY



*The EU Contribution to Mental Health Policy and  
Transfer of Best Practices in Mental Health at EU  
Member States Level*

# ROAMER and Horizon 2020: Priorities in Clinical Mental Health Research

Josep Maria Haro

ROAMER, CIBERSAM, Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu, University of Barcelona.  
[jmharo@pssjd.org](mailto:jmharo@pssjd.org)



# EPA 2019

## 27<sup>th</sup> EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

Warsaw, Poland  
6-9 April 2019

### Faculty Disclosure

<input type="checkbox"/>	No, nothing to disclose
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, please specify:

<i>Company Name</i>	<i>Honoraria/ Expenses</i>	<i>Consulting/ Advisory Board</i>	<i>Funded Research</i>	<i>Royalties/ Patent</i>	<i>Stock Options</i>	<i>Ownership/ Equity Position</i>	<i>Employee</i>	<i>Other (please specify)</i>
Roche		X						
Lundbeck		X						
Eli Lilly and Co.			X					
Otsuka		X						

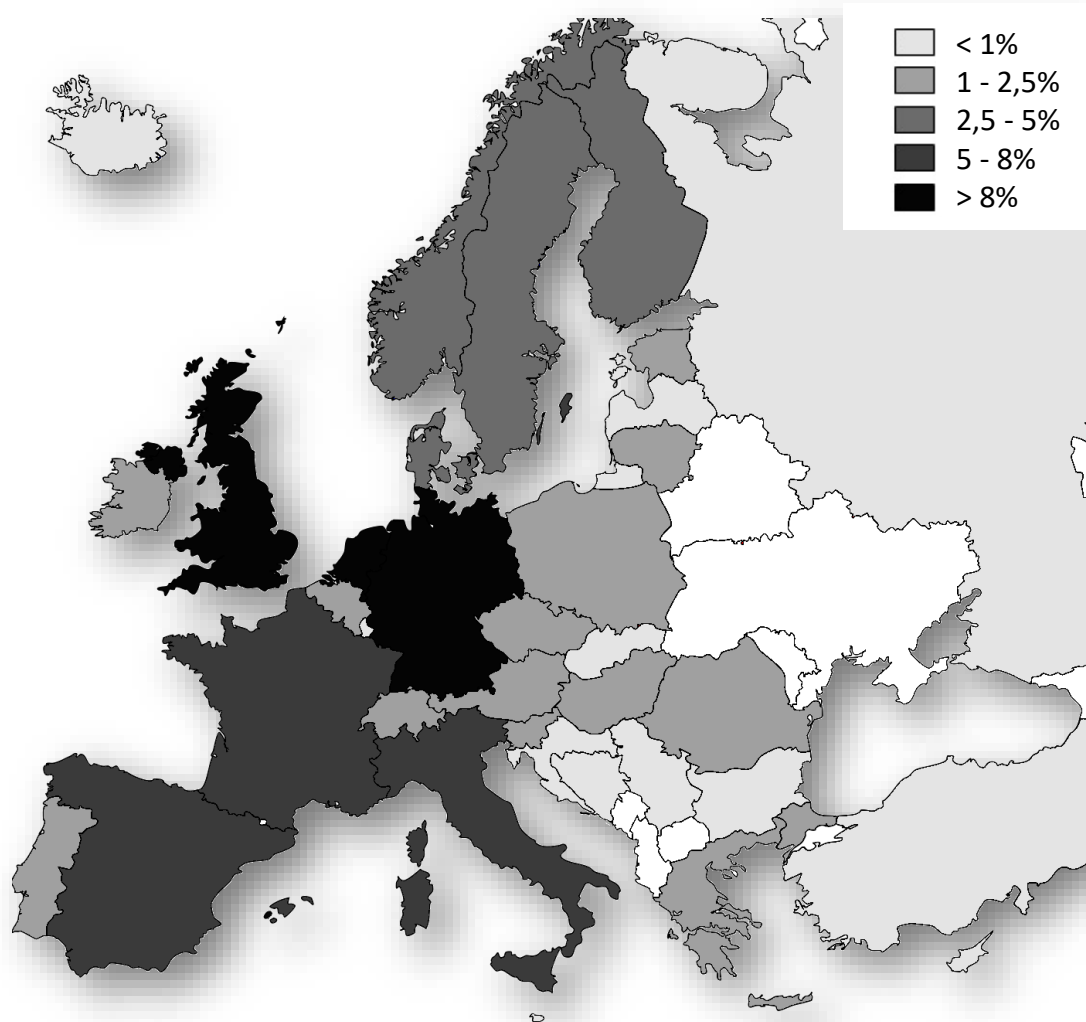
# OBJECTIVE



**Coordinated and comprehensive  
ROADMAP  
IN MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING RESEARCH**  
**to promote and integrate  
the biological, clinical, social and public health aspects**

*Funding from 2011 - 2014*

# Participation in ROAMER



## Stakeholder groups:

- >600 researchers
- >250 associations
- 30 policy makers and funders
- 9 industries

## Other participants:

3% Europe (in general)  
3% from abroad (USA,  
Australia, Canada)

# Stakeholder Advisory Board

- **Global Alliance of Mental Illness Advocacy Networks - Europe (GAMIAN-Europe)**
- **EuroHealthNet**
- **European Psychiatric Association (EPA)**
- **European Brain Council (EBC)**
- **European Council of Neuropsychopharmacology (ECNP)**
- **European Federation of Assoc. of Families of People with Mental Illness (EUFAMI)**
- **European Federation of Psychologists' Associations (EFPA)**
- **European Health Management Association (EHMA)**
- **European Joint Action for Mental Health and well-being**
- **European Psychiatric Association (EPA)**
- **European Public Health Alliance (EPHA)**
- **European Public Health Association (EUPHA)**
- ***European Social Network (ESN)***
- **European Society for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (ESCAP)**
- **Federation of European Neuroscience Societies (FENS)**
- **Mental Health Europe (MHE)**
- **Union Européenne des Médecins Spécialistes (UEMS) - Section of Psychiatry**
- **WONCA World Working Party on Mental Health**

- ROAMER national stakeholders' survey - Top research priorities for...

Psychiatrists	
Quality of mental health services	53.3%
Early detection and management of mental disorders	53.3%
New medications for mental disorders	46.7%
Increasing access to available treatments	40.0%
Prevention of mental disorders	36.7%

Other mental health professionals	
Early detection and management of mental disorders	60.0%
Prevention of mental disorders	53.3%
Quality of mental health services	43.3%
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	33.3%
New psychological interventions for mental disorders	30.0%
Increasing access to available treatments	30.0%
Mental health and well-being in the general population	30.0%

Users and carers	
Quality of mental health services	43.5%
New psychological interventions for mental disorders	39.1%
Stigma and discrimination	39.1%
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	39.1%
Health and well-being of carers	39.1%

Psychiatric trainees	
Early detection and management of mental disorders	60.0%
New medications for mental disorders	50.0%
Prevention of mental disorders	45.0%
Neuroimaging of mental disorders	40.0%
Stigma and discrimination	35.0%
Rehabilitation and social inclusion	35.0%

# High Level Priorities

1. Research into **mental disorder prevention, mental health promotion** and other interventions in **children and adolescents**
2. Focus on the **aetiology, development and causal mechanisms** of mental health symptoms, syndromes and well-being across the lifespan (including older populations)
3. Developing and maintaining international and interdisciplinary **research networks and shared databases**
4. **Developing and implementing effective and safe interventions** using new scientific and technological advances
5. **Empowering service users and carers** in decisions about mental health care, including stakeholders in research, and reducing stigma
6. **Health systems research** that addresses quality of care and takes account of **socio-cultural and socio-economic contexts** and approaches

# Research is needed into...

## Supporting Mental Health For All

Applying safe,  
innovative  
and effective  
interventions

Measuring  
quality across  
health  
services and  
systems

Prevention,  
protective  
factors and  
resilience

Finding how  
access to  
services can  
be improved

How service  
users and  
carers can be  
empowered

Sharing  
findings and  
databases

## Building Research Capacities

Involving  
stakeholders  
in research

Maintaining  
inter-  
disciplinary  
research  
networks

Building a  
strong  
empirical  
research base

## Taking a Life Course Perspective

Risk factors  
and  
preventions in  
childhood and  
adolescence

Longitudinal  
and cohort  
datasets and  
studies

The  
development  
of symptoms  
across the  
lifespan

## Addressing Societal Values and Issues

Using  
economics to  
measure  
intervention  
efficacy

Investigating  
wider socio-  
economic  
outcomes

Reducing  
mental health  
stigma

The effects of  
inequality on  
mental health

## Towards Personalised Medicine

Mechanisms  
of  
psychological  
disorders

Improving  
diagnostic  
strategies

Treatment  
evaluation  
needs to be  
standardised

What are the  
mechanisms  
and outcomes  
of  
comorbidity?



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# Research on mental health over the life course

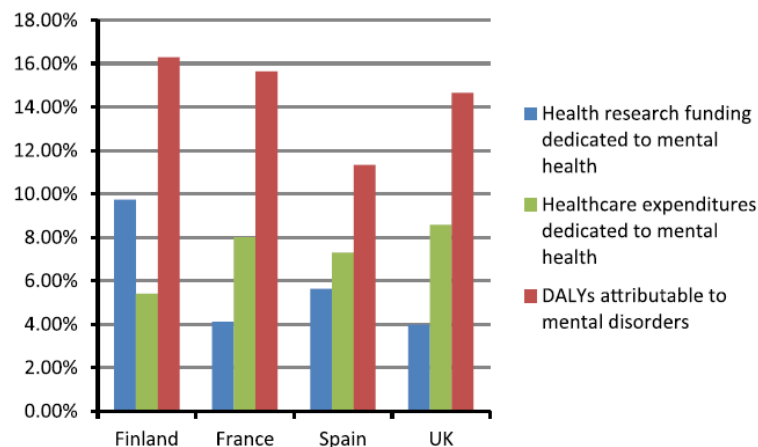
Ljubljana, Slovenia, November 28th 2018

- Omics data generation
- Personalized approach
- Cost-effective interventions
- Implementation research
- Long term outcomes
- Co-morbidity
- Integrated care
- Prevention and early detection
- Continuation funding



## National funding for mental health research in Finland, France, Spain and the United Kingdom

Jean-Baptiste Hazo<sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>, Coralie Gandré<sup>a,b,c</sup>,  
Marion Leboyer<sup>c,d,e,f</sup>, Carla Obradors-Tarragó<sup>g,h,i</sup>, Stefano Belli<sup>j</sup>,  
David McDaid<sup>k</sup>, A-La Park<sup>k</sup>, Maria Victoria Maliandi<sup>g,h</sup>,  
Kristian Wahlbeck<sup>l</sup>, Til Wykes<sup>n</sup>, Jim van Os<sup>o,p</sup>, Josep  
Maria Haro<sup>g,h,i,m</sup>, Karine Chevreul<sup>a,b</sup>, ROAMER consortium



**Fig. 1** Comparison of the share of health research funding allocated to mental health, the share of healthcare expenditures in mental health, and the share of DALYs attributable to mental disorders by country.



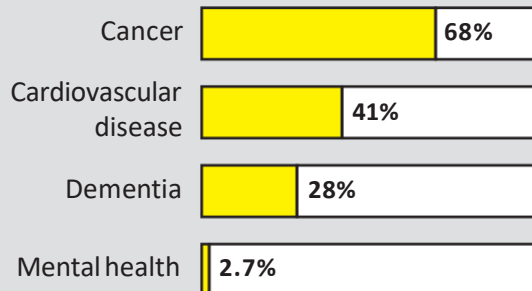
Transforming  
mental health  
through research

2014	2015	2016	2017
£131.5 million	£117.9 million	£130.6 million	£117.1 million

Just £9 is spent  
on research  
per year, for each  
person affected  
by mental illness.



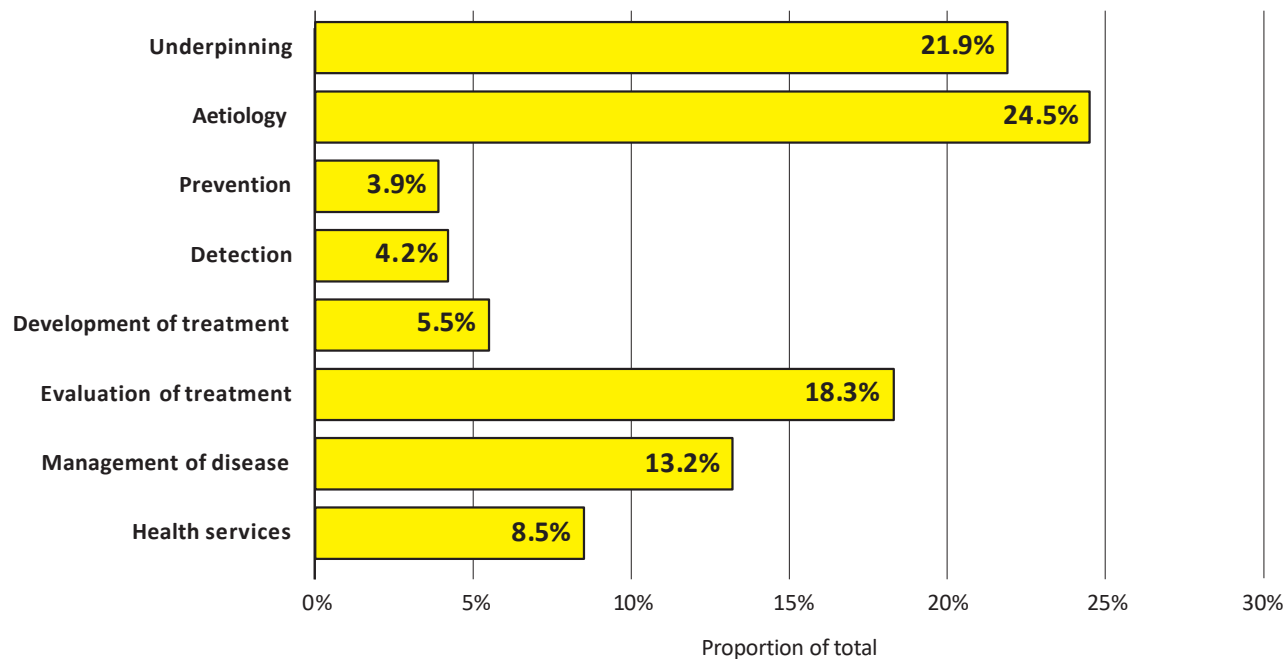
Public donations as a percentage  
of research funding





Transforming  
mental health  
through research

## Distribution of funding over the different types of research using HRCS Research Activity Codes<sup>g</sup>



# How to establish research priorities

- 1) Expert opinion / subjective methods**
- 2) Valuing the burden of disease**
- 3) Valuing the impact on patient clinical status /quality of life**
- 4) Valuing the economic impact**
- 5) Combination of criteria (including feasibility)**

# THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE: GENERATING EVIDENCE, GUIDING POLICY

2019

INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH METRICS AND EVALUATION

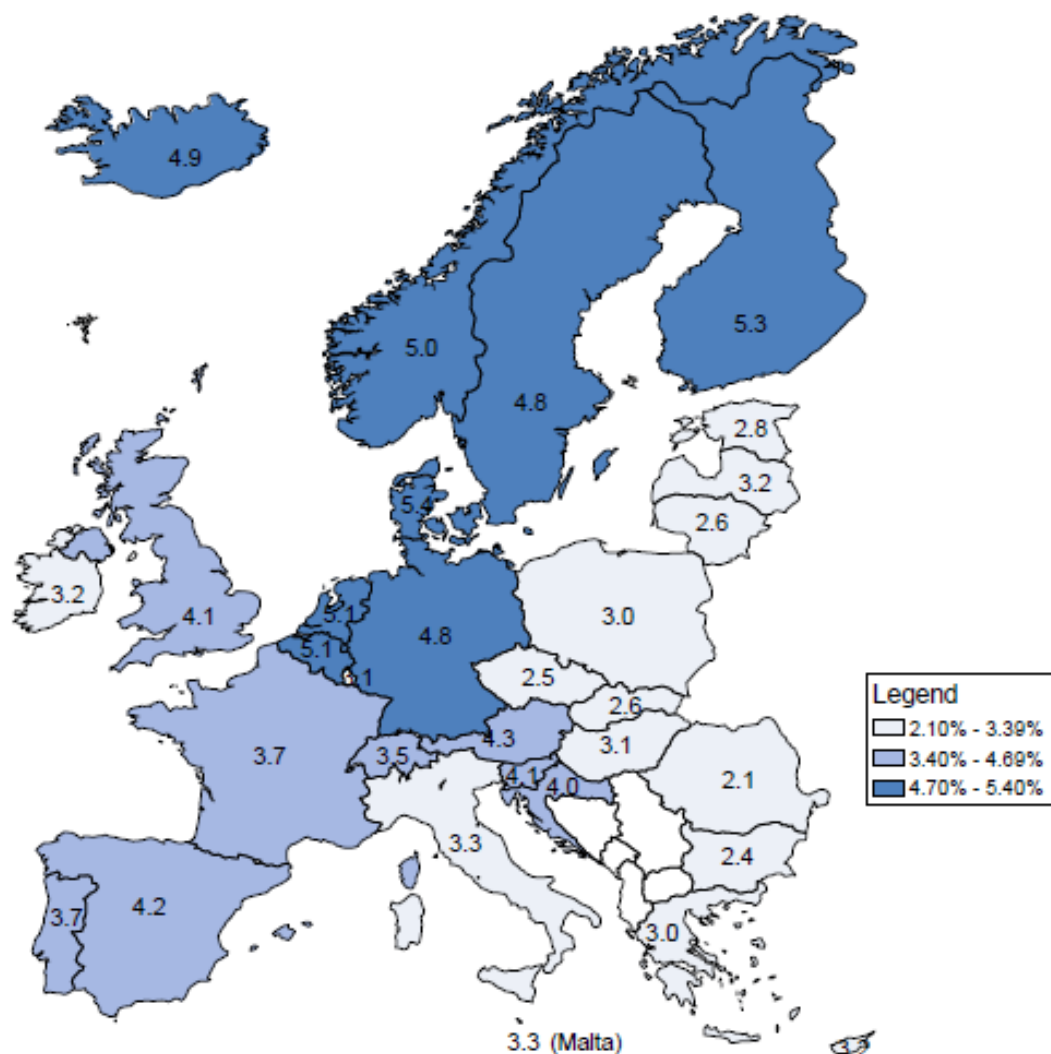
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Mental and behavioral disorders are the **primary drivers of disability worldwide** and caused over 1.2 billion years of disability.

**DALYS for mental and behavioural  
disorders increased  
~~from 1990 to 2010 by 37%~~  
from 1990 to 2017 by 49%**



# The new edition of *Health at a Glance: Europe* highlights the high costs of mental health problems



The total direct and indirect costs of mental health account for **more than 4% of GDP across EU countries**, ranging from 2% to over 5%



# Scaling-up treatment of depression and anxiety: a global return on investment analysis

*Dan Chisholm, Kim Sweeny, Peter Sheehan, Bruce Rasmussen, Filip Smit, Pim Cuijpers, Shekhar Saxena*

## Summary

**Background** Depression and anxiety disorders are highly prevalent and disabling disorders, which result not only in an enormous amount of human misery and lost health, but also lost economic output. Here we propose a global investment case for a scaled-up response to the public health and economic burden of depression and anxiety disorders.

**Methods** In this global return on investment analysis, we used the mental health module of the OneHealth tool to calculate treatment costs and health outcomes in 36 countries between 2016 and 2030. We assumed a linear increase in treatment coverage. We factored in a modest improvement of 5% in both the ability to work and productivity at work as a result of treatment, subsequently mapped to the prevailing rates of labour participation and gross domestic product (GDP) per worker in each country.

**Findings** The net present value of investment needed over the period 2016–30 to substantially scale up effective treatment coverage for depression and anxiety disorders is estimated to be US\$147 billion. The expected returns to this investment are also substantial. In terms of health impact, scaled-up treatment leads to 43 million extra years of healthy life over the scale-up period. Placing an economic value on these healthy life-years produces a net present value of \$310 billion. As well as these intrinsic benefits associated with improved health, scaled-up treatment of common mental disorders also leads to large economic productivity gains (a net present value of \$230 billion for scaled-up depression treatment and \$169 billion for anxiety disorders). Across country income groups, resulting benefit to cost ratios amount to 2·3–3·0 to 1 when economic benefits only are considered, and 3·3–5·7 to 1 when the value of health returns is also included.

**Interpretation** Return on investment analysis of the kind reported here can contribute strongly to a balanced investment case for enhanced action to address the large and growing burden of common mental disorders worldwide.

**Funding** Grand Challenges Canada

# Valuing impact on patient status and economic return

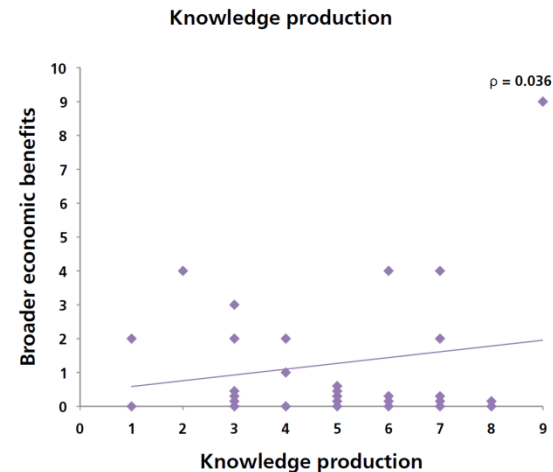
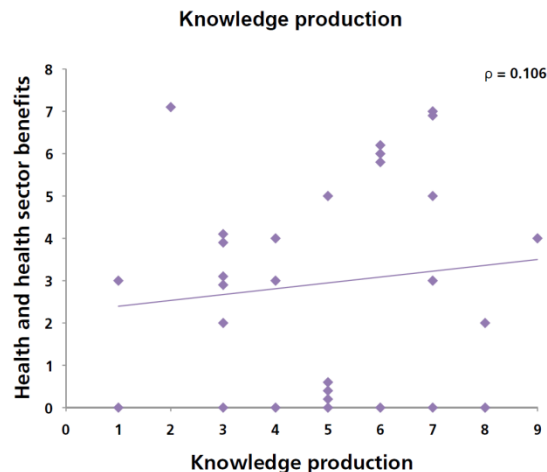


## Project Retrosight

Understanding the returns from cardiovascular and stroke research

## Medical Research: What's it worth?

Estimating the economic benefits  
from medical research in the UK



**For each pound invested by the taxpayer or charity donor in cardiovascular disease and mental health research, a stream of benefits is produced equivalent to earning 39 pence and 37 pence respectively each year 'in perpetuity'.**

Wednesday, March 20, 2019

## Bench-to-bedside: NIMH research leads to brexanolone, first-ever drug specifically for postpartum depression

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has [approved brexanolone](#), an analog of the endogenous human hormone allopregnanolone and the first drug specifically designed to treat [postpartum depression](#).

FDA approval represents the final phase of a bench-to-bedside journey for this drug – a journey that began in the NIMH Intramural Research Program (IRP).

In the 1980s, NIMH IRP researchers discovered that metabolites (products formed when the body breaks down or “metabolizes” other substances) of the steroid hormones progesterone and deoxycorticosterone bound to and acted upon receptors for gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)



**Brexanolone injection in post-partum depression:  
two multicentre, double-blind, randomised,  
placebo-controlled, phase 3 trials**

*Samantha Meltzer-Brody, Helen Colquhoun, Robert Riesenber, C Neill Epperson, Kristina M Deligiannidis, David R Rubinow, Haihong Li, Abdul J Sankoh, Christine Clemson, Amy Schacterle, Jeffrey Jonas, Stephen Kanes*

# **HORIZON EUROPE**

## **(2021 – 2027)**

# HORIZON 2020 THREE PILLARS

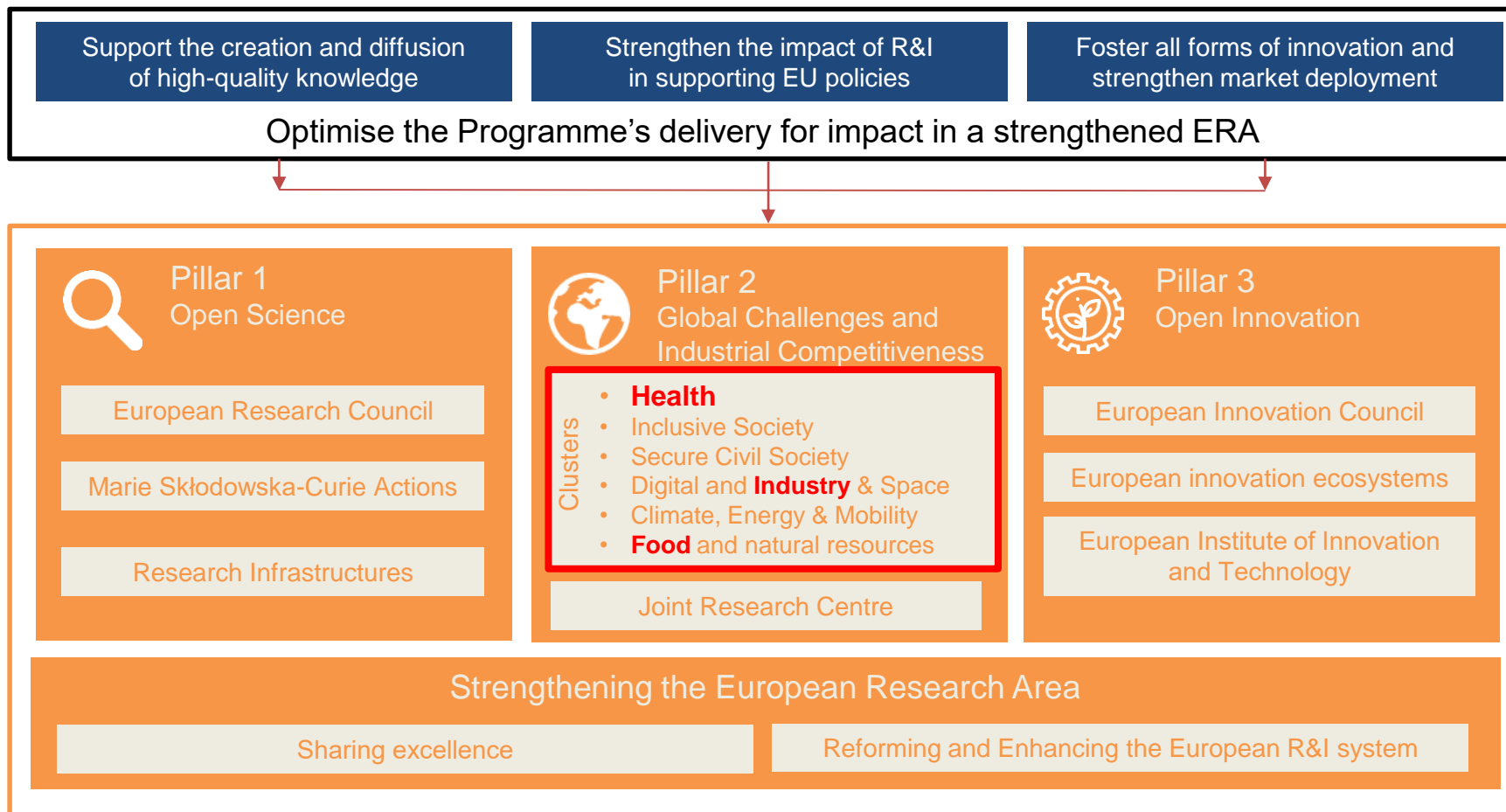


☐ Spreading excellence

☐ Science for & with Society

# Horizon Europe: evolution not revolution...

## Specific objectives of the Programme



# Clusters in 'Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness'

Clusters	Areas of intervention	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Health throughout the life course</li> <li>* Non-communicable and rare diseases</li> <li>* Tools, technologies and digital solutions for health and care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Environmental and social health determinants</li> <li>* Infectious diseases</li> <li>* Health care systems</li> </ul>
Inclusive Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Democracy</li> <li>* Social and economic transformations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Cultural heritage</li> </ul>
Secure Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Disaster-resilient societies</li> <li>* Protection and Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Cybersecurity</li> </ul>
Digital and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Manufacturing technologies</li> <li>* Advanced materials</li> <li>* Next generation internet</li> <li>* Circular industries</li> <li>* Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Key digital technologies</li> <li>* Artificial intelligence and robotics</li> <li>* Advanced computing and Big Data</li> <li>* Low carbon and clean industry</li> </ul>
Climate, Energy and Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Climate science and solutions</li> <li>* Energy systems and grids</li> <li>* Communities and cities</li> <li>* Industrial competitiveness in transport</li> <li>* Smart mobility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Energy supply</li> <li>* Buildings and industrial facilities in energy transition</li> <li>* Clean transport and mobility</li> <li>* Energy storage</li> </ul>
Food and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Environmental observation</li> <li>* Agriculture, forestry and rural areas</li> <li>* Food systems</li> <li>* Circular systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Biodiversity and natural capital</li> <li>* Sea and oceans</li> <li>* Bio-based innovation systems</li> </ul>



# Health Cluster: six main areas of intervention



Health throughout  
the Life Course



Environmental and Social  
Health Determinants



Non-communicable  
and Rare Diseases



Infectious diseases



Tools, Technologies  
and Digital Solutions  
for Health and Care



Health Care Systems





# R&I Missions

## R&I Missions

**Connecting to citizens:** Missions will relate EU's research and innovation to society and citizens' needs, with strong visibility and impact

A mission will consist of a portfolio of actions intended to achieve **a bold and inspirational as well as measurable goal** within a set timeframe, with impact for science and technology, society and citizens that goes beyond individual actions.

Horizon Europe proposal defines mission characteristics and criteria

Specific missions will be **co-designed with Member States, stakeholders and citizens** and programmed within the Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness pillar (drawing on inputs from other pillars)



## Areas for Missions starting in 2021...

**Area 1:** Adaptation to Climate Change, including Societal Transformation Mission

**Area 2:** Cancer Mission

**Area 3:** Healthy Oceans, Seas, Coastal and Inland Waters Mission

**Area 4:** Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission

**Area 5:** Soil Health and Food



# How to influence?

Q4-2018 → → Q1-2019 Q2-2019 → → Q4-2019 Q1-2020...

**Draft  
WPs-2020**

**Formal Approval &  
Adoption WPs- 2020**

**Opening calls  
WP- 2020**

**Approval of HE proposal  
by EP & Council**

**Strategic  
programming  
HE parts**

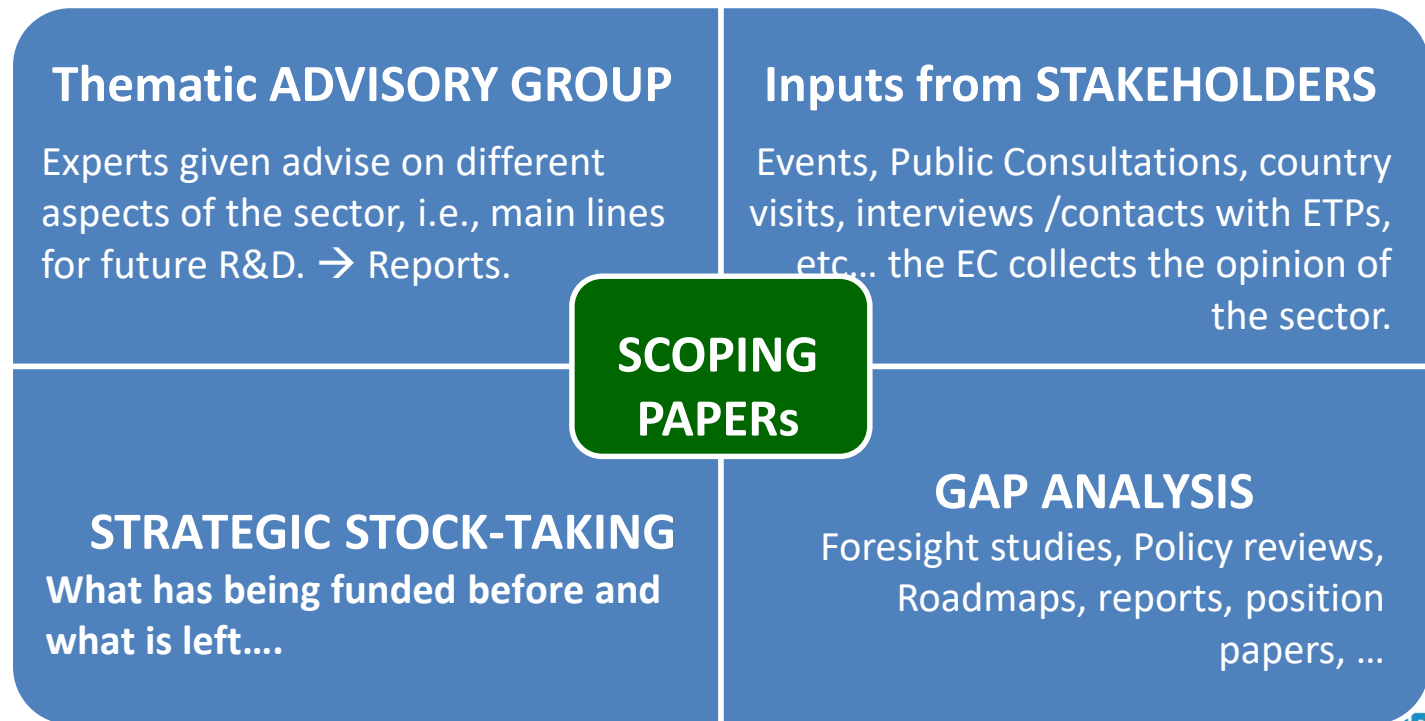
**Draft 1st  
calls HE  
elaboration**

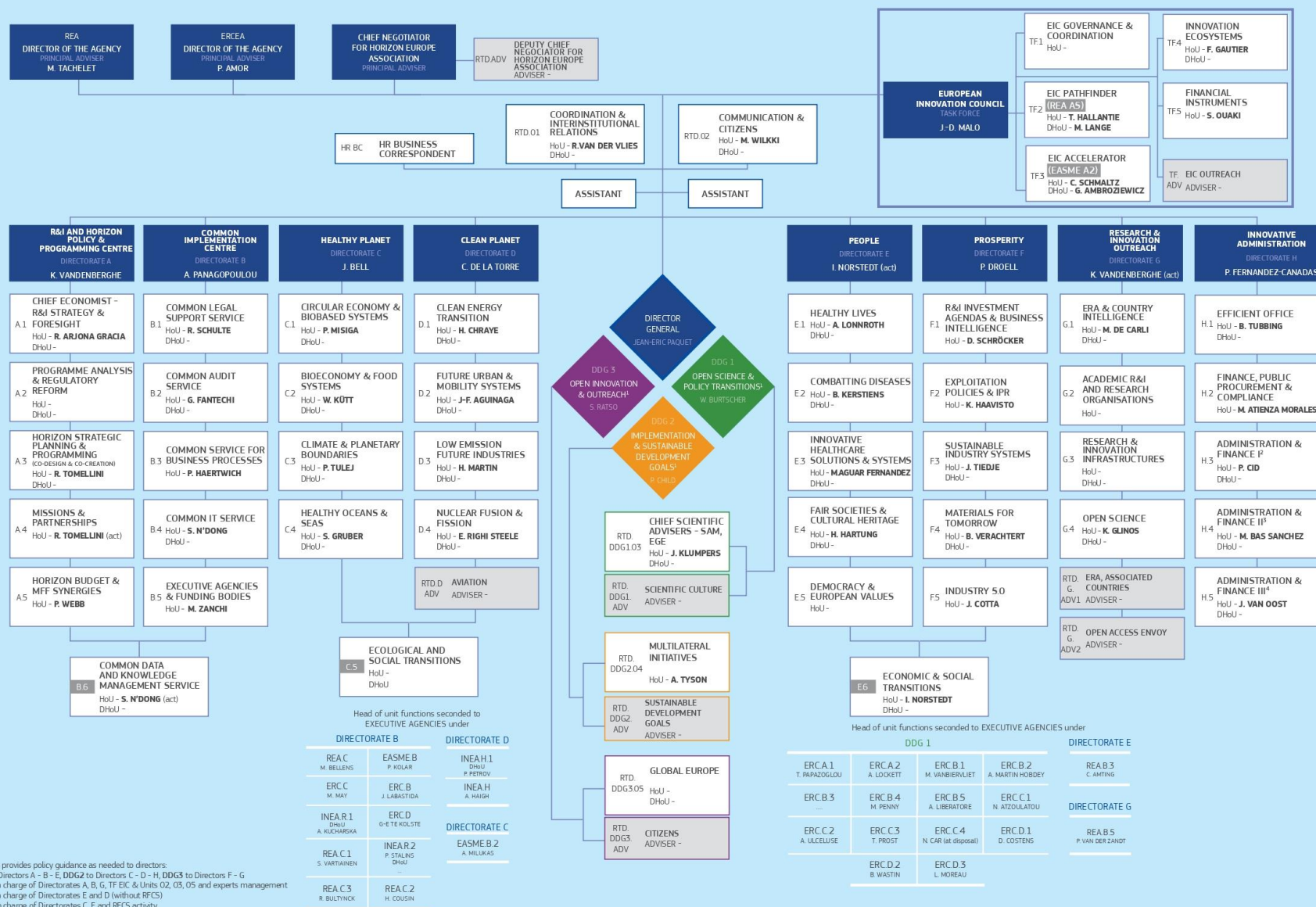
## So, who gives inputs for the WPs ... or initiatives?

- ❑ **EC → DG-RTD & other thematic DGs**
- ❑ **National Delegations** through the Programme Committees
- ❑ **Industrial Stakeholders** → [ETPs](#), EU associations & federations (p.e., [EUCAR](#), [ACARE](#)...), big players (p.e., Microsoft),....
- ❑ **Regional Stakeholders** → P.e.: [ERRIN](#), [EURADA](#), and other sectorial such as Nereus (in Space sector), Vanguard Initiative (in advanced manufacturing),...
- ❑ Other actors with a role in R&D&Innovation → P.e.: [IGLO](#), [LERU](#), [EARTO](#), ...
- ❑ **Advisory Boards** of each thematic (19 groups) & and some specific [Expert Groups of the EC](#)
- ❑ Big **parallel initiatives** to H2020 → P.e.: EIPs, all kind of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), **the EIT through the KICs...**

## Based on what happened for WP-2018-2020...

- ❑ **Up to the moment, BEFORE** the draft workprogramme, the EC generated a previous **documents of vision of each sector and the needs for R&D** which were called **SCOPING PAPERS** (high-vision, NO topics yet).
- ❑ So, making parallelism, the strategic programming Scoping Papers (or similar) will be the base for the DRAFT draft work-programmes 1st calls HE...





<sup>1</sup> The DDGs provides policy guidance as needed to directors.

DDG1 to Directors A - B - E, DDG2 to Directors C - D - H, DDG3 to Directors F - G

<sup>2</sup> Unit H3 in charge of Directorates A, B, G, TF EIC & Units 02, 03, 05 and experts management

<sup>3</sup> Unit H4 in charge of Directorates E and D (without RFCS)

<sup>4</sup> Unit H5 in charge of Directorates C, F and RFCS activity

## H2020 Call:

**Cohorts are invaluable resources** to obtain detailed description of individual biological variations in connection with a variety of environmental, pathogenic, occupational, societal, and lifestyle determinants that influence the onset and evolution of diseases. **Europe currently has some of the most valuable population and patient cohorts, including well annotated clinical trial cohorts.** Several large cohorts have also been developed in various parts of the world. **Despite recent efforts to network cohorts, the level of integration need to be escalated in order to optimise the exploitation of these resources, essential to underpin and facilitate the development of stratified and personalised medicine.**





Global Genomic  
Medicine Collaborative



International Cohorts Summit





Main objective:

To develop a sustainable strategy for the integration and harmonisation of health cohort initiatives.

STARTED JANUARY 2019



# Objectives

1. **To map the cohort landscape in Europe and large international initiatives.**  
The mapping will include meta-data on purpose, coverage and measurements used in these studies and any other relevant information with regard to the population under study.
2. **To identify best methods for integrating cohort data in order to enable the harmonisation** of past and future data collection (ex-post and ex-ante harmonisation respectively).
3. **To identify solutions for addressing practical, ethical and legal challenges in integrating data across patient, clinical trial and population cohorts.**
4. **To provide, disseminate and make sustainable recommendations on standards to improve future sample and data collection and thereby contribute to define an international strategic agenda for better coordination of cohorts globally.**



Possible collaboration:

- Joining efforts
- Credibility
- Sustainability
- ....

# And all the others involved

