Dissemination activities: How to involve patients associations

Minneke Coenraad MD, PhD
Gastroenterologist-hepatologist Leiden University Medical Centre
Leiden, The Netherlands
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825694.
What are our aims in dissemination activities for patients?

- Better understand cirrhosis as a disease
- Gain acceptance of this condition and decrease stigmatization
- Support and implement changed treatment practice based on MICROB-PREDICT results
Focus on human microbiome to fight liver cirrhosis

22 European institutions join forces in MICROB-PREDICT to improve the prevention and treatment of chronic liver disease (cirrhosis). We aim to identify microbiome-based biomarkers and mechanisms that predict in advance when the body can no longer compensate for the dysfunctional liver (decompensated cirrhosis). If such decompensated cirrhosis will progress to acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF), and a patient's individual treatment response. Based on such biomarkers, we strive to develop novel diagnostic tools for earlier and better patient stratification and to establish personalised and effective treatment strategies.

Learn more
Preventing chronic cirrhosis and ACLF saves lives and significantly increases quality of life

Why it matters

End-stage chronic liver disease (cirrhosis) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality, and has a large socioeconomic impact because of high health care costs and the patients’ inability to work or seek employment. Decompensated cirrhosis is defined by accumulation of fluid in the abdomen (ascites), impaired brain function (hepatic encephalopathy), and often also bleeding in the digestive tract (gastrointestinal haemorrhage). Patients show symptoms, start suffering, and eventually it progresses to acute-on-chronic liver failure, when the body essentially can’t compensate the dysfunctional liver condition any longer. That’s why it’s called decompensated, as opposed to compensated, cirrhosis. Worldwide, 1.2 million people die of cirrhosis every year, while less than 10% of the research in the field focuses on decompensated cirrhosis and ACLF. Therefore, it is crucial to develop novel treatments and help cirrhosis patients earlier, faster and better.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825694.
For PDFs of our own press releases about progress within the MICROB-PREDICT project please go to [DOWNLOADS](#). To receive our project newsletter please subscribe here!

**Background Information**

- Article on "Acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF): an update"
- Article on "Acute-on-chronic liver failure vs.traditional acute decompensation of cirrhosis"
- Article on "Improving Quality of Care in Patients with Liver Cirrhosis"
- Cirrhosis article on Wikipedia
- MayoClinic article "Cirrhosis: Symptoms, causes, Diagnosis and Treatment"
- Medical video explaining cirrhosis pathology
- More information on cirrhosis
- [MICROB-PREDICT “Interactive Q & A”](#)
This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825694.
This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825694.
This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825694.

MICROB-PREDICT @Micr... · 08-01-19

22 EU research institutions join forces for the next 6 years under "captain" Prof. Jonel Trebicka @ef_clif (European Foundation for the Study of Chronic Liver Failure): MICROB-PREDICT aims to better predict, prevent and treat decompensated liver cirrhosis & ACLF.

#Horizon2020
This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825694.
How to bridge between researchers/ physicians and patients (associations) on national level?

• Publication of MICROB-PREDICT results/ clinical study in patient journals

• Jointly organize (virtual) patient events/ conferences; giving feed-back and engaging in dialogue

• Use of social media

• Website/ brochures available, also in other languages
This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 825694.