

# Dissemination activities: How to involve patients associations

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europa press

Un estudio sobre las bacterias en la cirrosis liderado desde Barcelona recibe 15 millones de la UE

EFE:

Investigarán el papel de las bacterias intestinales en la cirrosis hepática

LA RAZÓN CATALUNA

La UE financia con 15 millones un estudio sobre las bacterias en la cirrosis

La administración, liderada por Barcelona, ha financiado un estudio para personalizar el tratamiento



Barcelona, EFE. El estudio, financiado por la Unión Europea, se centrará en el papel de las bacterias intestinales en la cirrosis hepática, una enfermedad que afecta a más de 10 millones de personas en el mundo.

Expansión Catalunya

La UE financia con 15 millones a la fundación EF Clif

LA VANGUARDIA

Investigarán el papel de las bacterias intestinales en la cirrosis hepática

CATALUNYA RÀDIO



Un projecte liderat des de Catalunya per reduir la mortalitat per cirrosi

MICROB-PREDICT



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Un estudi sobre els bacteris en la cirrosi liderat des de Barcelona rep 15 milions de la UE

Un estudio internacional sobre las bacterias en la cirrosis liderado desde Barcelona recibe 15 millones de la UE

Traducir Tweet



Catalunya Informació @Catinformacio · 19 h

Un projecte coordinat des de Catalunya desenvoluparà tests ràpids per reduir la mortalitat de la #cirrosi amb l'estudi del #microbioma @ef\_clif @hospitalclinic @icn2nano @MicrobPredict @JonelTrebricka

Si vols saber-ne més

[bit.ly/2sZ3nyS](https://bit.ly/2sZ3nyS)

Traducir Tweet

6 6

Media

ELPA @HepatitisEurope · 22 h  
#ELPA president @Marko\_Korenjak presented patient benefits in research project @MicrobPredict at press conference in Barcelona organised by EF-Clif.  
@EU\_Health  
Traducir Tweet



Patients Associations

MICROB-PREDICT inició que li queda  
IM Médico @IMMedicoHosp · 1 feb.  
@MicrobPredict, el estudio coordinado y liderado desde #Barcelona por @ef\_clif que determinará el papel del #microbioma en la #cirrosis

MICROB-PREDICT

MICRO-PREDICT, el estudio que determinará el papel de las bacterias...  
Un equipo multidisciplinar analizará más de 200.000 datos de muestras de 10.000 pacientes, para identificar biomarcadores que permitan predecir la...  
[immedicohospitalario.es](https://immedicohospitalario.es)

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EF Clif



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# 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), 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.

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Learn more







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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 (Copy) 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.

-  [Publications](#)
-  [Press Coverage](#)
-  [Interactive Q & A](#)
-  [Downloads](#)



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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"](#)



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## DEUTSCH

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- Klinische Studie
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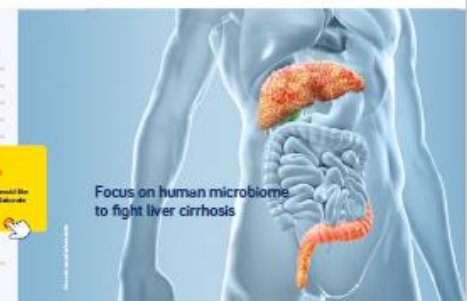
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## BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

How MICROB-PREDICT will	MICROB-PREDICT is a consortium of 10 research centers and 10 hospitals
Start date	1st January 2018
Duration	72 months (6 years)
Participants	22 institutions from 10 European countries
Activities	10 million €
Microbial diversity	100 million samples

**Contact**  
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## OUR VISION



**MORE EFFECTIVE, MORE  
INDIVIDUALISED AND MORE  
TARGETED TREATMENTS**

MICROB-PREDICT aims to develop personalized treatment based on individual differences in gut and liver microbiome. The goal is to identify predictors and mechanisms associated with the development of decompensated cirrhosis and its

progression to ACLF. The need for personalized treatment strategies becomes apparent when considering that there are substantial yet still largely unexplained individual differences in the development of decompensated cirrhosis and ACLF. At the same time, the observation that the disease can be prevented, even in high-risk

## OUR OBJECTIVES



### SPECIFIC AIMS

- To identify major biomarkers and functional microbial taxa, which are associated with the development of decompensated cirrhosis and progression to ACLF, and their interaction with the host and environment.
- To develop the biomarkers and develop (a) use of microbiome based interventions according to asymptomatic and after major liver injury for the treatment of such patients and (b) treatment approaches modifying the microbiome and host on factors.
- To use these biomarkers to develop (a) of MICROB-PREDICT to personalized treatments, improve the treatment response to appropriate modifying the microbiome and host on factors, and reduce the mortality rate.
- To determine the individual, social and family risk factors resulting in decompensated cirrhosis and ACLF.

## WHY IT MATTERS



10 million, 12 million people die of liver cirrhosis in the world (including many years before the onset of the disease). Liver cirrhosis is a major cause of mortality and morbidity, and has a strong socioeconomic impact because of high health care costs and the patients' inability to work or self-employment. Patients show an increasing trend of liver cirrhosis in the last decade.

currently used to compensate the symptoms of liver dysfunction are largely ineffective. It is rather common to observe an apparent improvement in symptoms, but only temporarily. Therefore, it is crucial to develop novel treatments and help doctors patients monitor, detect and prevent.



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## Microb-predict video

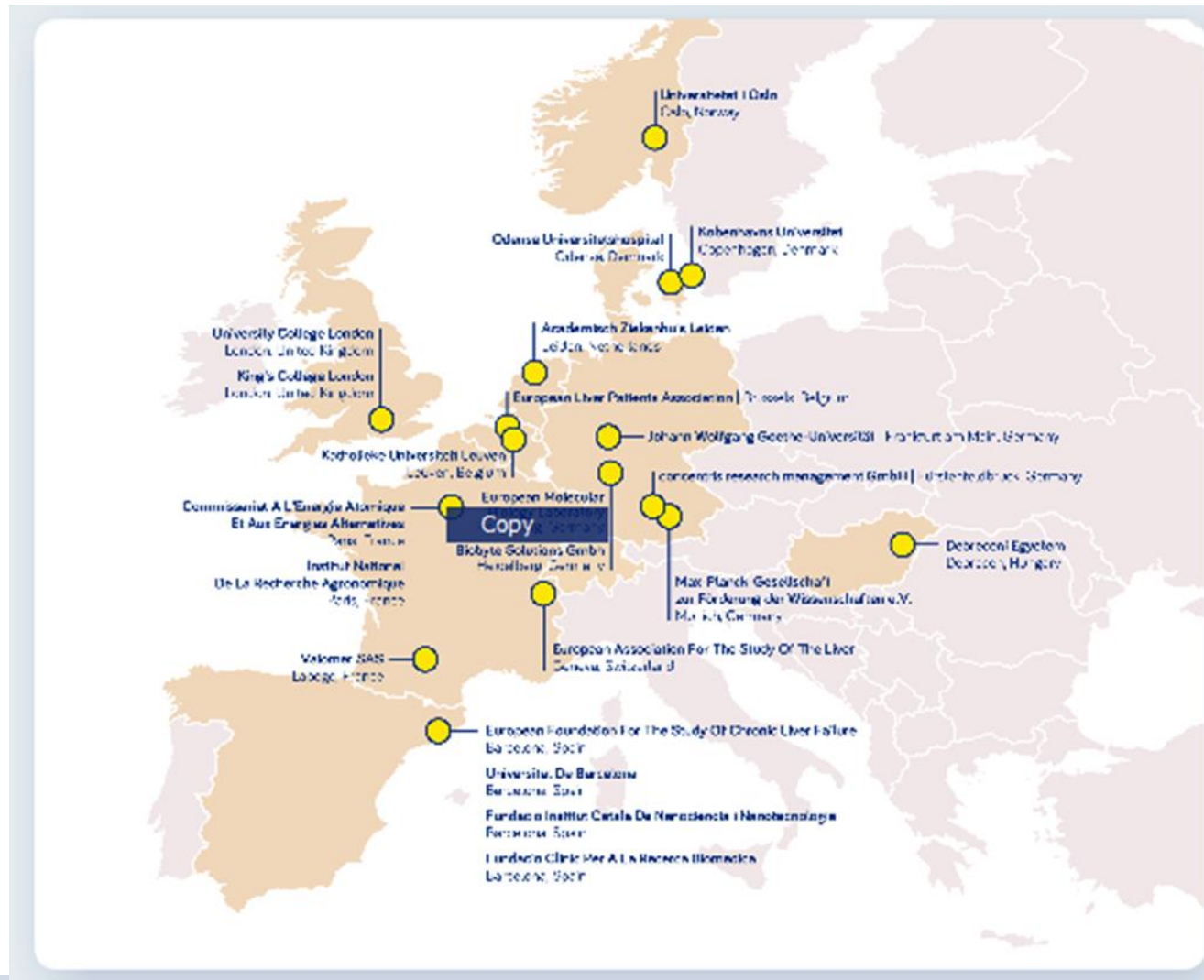


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## How to bridge between researchers/ physicians and patients (associations) on national level?

- 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





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