

Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale

French National Institute of Health and Medical Research



Infectious Diseases in France Different actors

- Inserm: 11% of research Units
- CNRS: 18% of research Units (Life Sciences Department)
- IRD (Institut de Recherche sur le Developpement)
- Institut Pasteur: 45% of Paris research Units
- ANRS: HIV and hepatitis

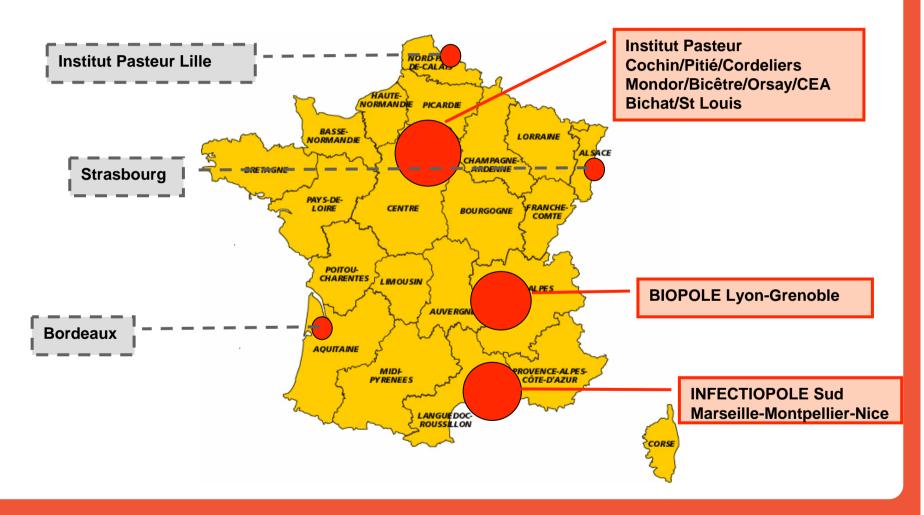


- Lack of Private Foundation or organization
- Big Pharma only involved in antibiotics (Sanofi-Aventis)





Infectious Diseases in France Main Research Centers





INSERM - CNRS

	INSERM	CNRS				
State of Research						
Research Teams	103	56				
 Researchers 	160	143				
Scientific Fields						
• Virology	44% HIV, Hepatitis 42%	24% HIV, Hepatitis 31%				
Bacteriology	21%	38%				
 Parasitology 	16%	9%				
• Pathogenesis, translational research	18%	16%				
 Molecular and structural biology 	1%	13%				



Scientific production 2006-2007 Infectious diseases: 15% of biomedical publications

	France	INSERM	% INSERM compared to France	CNRS	% CNRS compared to France
Publications	8948	1926	21%	1286	14%
Total citations	37320	8606	23%	-	-
Top 1%		6.1%			



ANRS

- Public agency aimed at funding and coordinating research in all areas relevant to HIV/AIDS (1992) and Hepatitis (2004)
- From Basic Science to Clinical and Human and Social Science including developing countries
- No ANRS Researchers or Scientific Unit (Inserm, CNRS, I. Pasteur)
- HIV Vaccine program
- Research in developing countries as a priority
- Four main results:
 - Network of excellence for clinical research (15% of HIV+ patients)
 - International Second position for scientific production
 - Multidisciplinary approach
 - Interactions with NGOs and patients



Infectious Diseases in France Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

- Collaborative programs between institutions
- Well organized HIV & Hepatitis research community (ANRS)
- Institut Pasteur, mainly dedicated to infectious disease
- Platforms: genomics, proteomics, metabolomics
- NGOs Involvement

Weaknesses

- Basic Science in Virology (not related to specific virus)
- Translational research
- Clinical and epidemiological research
- PHRC (Programme Hospitalier de Recherche Clinique)
- Research in developing countries: « Lack of Global Vision »



Scientific Challenges

- A new vision of microbiology
 - Knowledge of the microbial world
 - Human microbiome, Environmental metagenome
 - Emerging pathogens
 - Infectious agents and chronic diseases:
 - Non-infectious diseases linked to infectious agents: cancer, obesity .etc
 - New approaches: syndromic, surveillance, transdisciplinary
- Host-pathogens interactions



Public Health Challenges

Health risks

- Coordination between public health surveillance and disease control (Research ↔ Ministry of Health)
- Long-term research
 - Vaccine programs
 - Antibiotic resistance
 - HIV and Hepatitis
 - Multi-drug resistant tuberculosis
 - Nosocomial infections

Need for

- Research in human and social sciences
- International collaboration
- Partnerships with countries of the developing world: poverty-related diseases, emergent or neglected infections



Scientific priorities

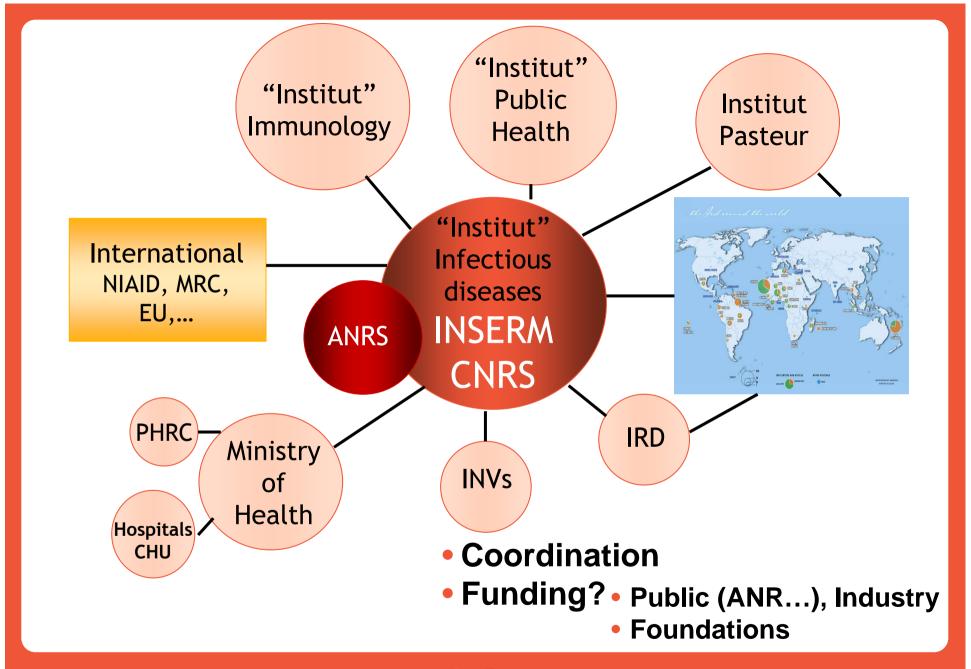
- Emerging or re-emerging infections (avian flu...)
- Chronic viral infections: HIV and hepatitis
- Drug resistance (including MDR Tuberculosis)
- Hospital-acquired infections
- Vaccination policies
- Infectious diseases in developing world



Proposals for action

- Facilitate clinical and translational research
 - Create clinical research network and large prospective cohorts of patients
 - Create clinical and biological databases
- Develop host-pathogens interactions studies including animal models
- Enhance Access to genomic facilities (genomic, proteomic,...)
- Define priorities for research in developing countries









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- Inventory of resources
- Research organization
 - Scientific animation
 - Advise on operational issues
- Coordination : calls for proposals
 - Research priorities
 - International research
 - High risk research



Institute of Infectious Diseases - Stakes -

International collaboration

- Multiplication of exchanges: circulation of infectious agents
- European and international collaboration: HIV, public health decision- making
- Partnerships with countries of the developing world:
 poverty-related diseases, emergent or neglected infections
- International projects: basic and applied studies



Scientific priorities

- Emerging or re-emerging infections
 - Emerging zoonotic and non-zoonotic infections
 - Important at the Local, National and International policy-making level
 - Lack of strategies and of specific tools, risk difficult to assess
 - Complex and dynamic phenomenon: transdisciplinary and international approaches
 - Research priorities
 - Impact of environmental changes and human behavior
 - Diagnostics, surveillance, detection of new pathogens
 - Host-pathogens interactions, pathogenesis, treatments and vaccines
 - Mechanisms of emergence, spread and inter-species movement
 - Consequences: ecological, social, politic and economic



Institute of Infectious Diseases - Scientific priorities -

- Chronic viral infections: HIV and hepatitis
 - Research promoted, organized and supported by the ANRS
 - Main priorities
 - New criteria for new treatments: side effects, quality of life, compliance
 - Development of new strategies for prevention
 - Viral reservoir, viral regulation, viral latency
 - Cell entry of hepatitis C virus
 - International collaboration for development of new vaccines
 - Operational research in developing countries



Institute of Infectious Diseases - Scientific priorities -

Drug resistance

- Stakes:
 - Comprehension of emergence and biological resistance
 - Diagnostic, therapeutic and prophylatic innovation
- Priorities
 - Mechanisms and pathogenicity
 - Management of resistant infections
 - Dynamics of diffusion of resistant pathogens
 - Multi drug resistant tuberculosis
 - Risk anticipation



Institute of Infectious Diseases - Scientific priorities -

- Hospital-acquired infections
 - Measurement and surveillance of morbidity and mortality
 - Evaluate control strategies
 - cost-benefit analysis
 - impact of rapid diagnostic techniques
 - prevention strategies
 - prospective cohorts and intervention trials
 - New methods of organization of the work



Institute of Infectious Diseases - Scientific priorities -

- Vaccination policies
 - Difficult to implement: shift from collective paradigm to individual decision
 - Priorities
 - Theoretical evaluation of vaccination strategies for new vaccines
 - Immunological mechanism of vaccination failure
 - Social and psychological determinants of vaccination refusal
 - Multidisciplinary approach for an operational coordination



Institute of Infectious Diseases - Scientific priorities -

Developing World

- Definition of the geographical space and of the thematic priorities
- Improve coordination between French organisations
- Improve public-private partnership as well as European and International collaborations
- Set up strong partnership between North and South teams
- Prioritize themes neglected by pharmaceutical industry
 - Drug development
 - Production and distribution of products



Institute of Infectious Diseases - Challenges and Proposals -

- Strengthen the Microbiology Center
- Promote molecular taxonomy and new diagnostic techniques
- Emphasize research on pathogenesis and host-pathogens relations
- Promote drug resistance research
- Improve surveillance and infectious risk projections
- Develop research with developing countries
- Promote clinical, interface and vaccine research
- Encourage partnerships with private sector



Infectious Diseases - Organization of research -

- Fundamental research
- Interface research
- Public health research
- Research in developing countries

Infectious Diseases - ANRS -



Infectious Diseases - CNRS -

Life Sciences Department

- 311 research units: 4,730 scientists
- Operating budget : €91,2m
- Infectious Disease
 - 56 research units
 - Molecular & cellular biology
 - Structural biology
 - Pharmacology
 - Genetics



Infectious Diseases - Institut Pasteur Paris-

- 131 research units, 2,600 employees (1,876 Institut Pasteur)
- Operating budget: €86,5m.
- Infectious Disease
 - 85 research units
 - Bacteriology: 31.8%
 - Virology: 26% (HIV & Hepatitis: 50%)
 - Transverse research: 14%
 - Parasitology: 13%
 - Emerging diseases 8%, mycology: 7%



Infectious Diseases - Institut de Veille Sanitaire -

- Missions: surveillance and alert
- 387 staff, mainly epidemiologists
- Budget: €59,8m.
- Infectious Diseases
 - 5 units
 - HIV, hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases
 - Infection preventable by vaccination
 - Enteric, food-borne and zoonotic diseases
 - Air-route transmitted infections, imported & tropical diseases
 - Nosocomial infections



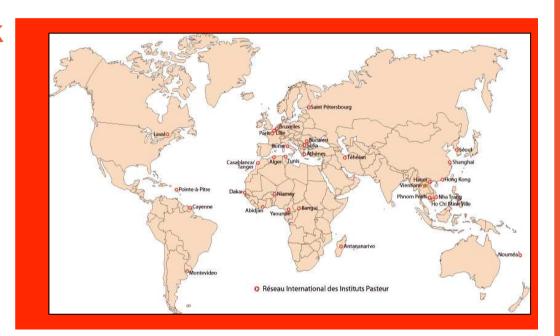
Research in developing countries

- International Network of Institut Pasteur
 - 30 institutes in 6 continents: XXX staff
 - Public health, diagnosis, training and research, primarily in the field of infectious diseases
- Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
 - 30 centers: 2,100 staff (40% overseas)
 - Missions: research, expertise and training
 - Health & Social Sciences: 300 scientists, 80% in the field of infectious diseases



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Infectious Diseases

- Programme Hospital of Clinical Research
- Collaboration between university hospitals,
 CNRS and Inserm
- Calls for proposals every year, since 1996
- Infectious diseases:

Infectious Diseases - Funding -

- French Research Agency: about €12 m of €955 m total
- ANRS:
- Other funding sources: difficult to assess
 - French funding: RTRS/RTRA, PRES, CPER, French regions,
 Ministry of Health, private sector .etc
 - European funding: PCRD
 - International funding:, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, NIH



Inventory of resources

- Human resources, management structure (centers, units, teams), platforms
- Budget: operating funding, grants
- Research fields, scientific production
- Clinical research
- French and International collaboration, training



- Research organisation
 - Animation: experts panel workshops, scientific meetings on research priorities, definition of needs
 - Advise on operational issues: recrutement,
 policy of sites, platforms

- Coordination: calls for proposals
 - Research priorities
 - International research
 - High risk research
- Funding?

Infectious Diseases - Inserm -

- 39/331 research units
- 103/1168 research teams: 49 île de France,
 19 Rhônes-Alpes, 11 North-East
- 843 scientists; 160 Inserm
- €4,78m: 8.2% of total operating budget?