

## FP6/FP7 “Environment and Health”-projects with a particular focus on fetuses, infants, children

FP	Project	Focus
FP6- FOOD	<p><b>EUOPREBALL</b> The prevalence, cost and basis of food allergy across Europe <a href="http://www.euoprevall.org">www.euoprevall.org</a> IP, EC-contribution: 14.1 Mio. €</p>	<p>Birth Cohort Study investigating food allergies in the first 2.5 years of life.</p>
FP6- FOOD	<p><b>NEWGENERIS</b> Development and application of biomarkers of dietary exposure to genotoxic and immunotoxic chemicals and of biomarkers of early effects, using mother-child birth cohorts and biobanks <a href="http://www.newgeneris.org">www.newgeneris.org</a> IP, EC-contribution: 13.6 Mio. €</p>	<p>The objective is to investigate the role of prenatal and early-life exposure to genotoxic chemicals present in food and the environment in the development of childhood cancer and immune disorders.</p>
FP6- FOOD	<p><b>PIONEER</b> Puberty onset - influence of environmental and endogenous regulators <a href="http://cascade.projectcoordinator.net/%7Epioneer">http://cascade.projectcoordinator.net/%7Epioneer</a> STREP, EC-contribution: 3.0 Mio. €</p>	<p>The project addresses the phenomenon of precocious puberty (early onset of puberty), observed in humans in Europe and other parts of the world, and suspected to be linked with environmental, including nutritional factors.</p>
FP6- FOOD	<p><b>PHIME</b> Public health impact of longterm, low-level mixed element exposure in susceptible population strata <a href="http://www.phime.org">www.phime.org</a> IP, EC-contribution: 13.4 Mio. €</p>	<p>Assessment of the impact of exposure to toxic metals for several major groups of diseases of public health concern (brain and nervous system, cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, kidneys, diabetes) with focus on interaction between toxic elements in mixed exposures and on “new” elements in susceptible groups (fetuses / infants / children, fertile women and elderly)</p>

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FP6-SSP	<p><b>VERHI CHILDREN</b> Valuation of Environment-Related Health Impacts: Accounting for Differences Across Age, Latency and Risk Categories with a Particular Focus on Children <a href="http://www.oecd.org/env/social/envhealth/verhi">www.oecd.org/env/social/envhealth/verhi</a> STREP, EC-contribution: 1.0 Mio. €</p>	Examination of means by which environment-related health impacts on children are incorporated in EU member country government decision-making (and in other OECD member country governments)
FP6-LSH	<p><b>GABRIEL</b> A multidisciplinary study to identify the genetic and environmental causes of asthma in the European Community <a href="http://www.gabriel-fp6.org/">http://www.gabriel-fp6.org/</a> IP, EC-contribution: 11.0 Mio. €</p>	The project will test genetic factors in over 40,000 subjects with childhood or adult asthma, with data from environmental factors such as tobacco smoke, air pollution, nutrition, allergen exposure and industrial agents. One particular area we will be looking at is the 'hygiene hypothesis', a theory which argues a lack of exposure to microbes in early childhood may cause an increased risk of developing asthma and allergies.
FP7-ENV	<p><b>DEER</b> Developmental effects of environment on reproductive health CP-FP</p>	Investigation of connections between normal/abnormal perinatal reproductive development and maturation of reproductive function at puberty and in adulthood. Investigation of connection between perinatal reproductive development and later obesity/metabolic disorders.
FP7-ENV	<p><b>HITEA</b> Health Effects of Indoor Pollutants: Integrating microbial, toxicological and epidemiological approaches CP-FP</p>	Identification of the role of indoor biological agents that lead to long term respiratory, inflammatory and allergic health impacts among children and adults.
FP7-ENV	<p><b>ESCAPE</b> European study of cohorts for air pollution effects CP-IP</p>	The project has at least a partial focus on children (one objective: to investigate exposure-response relationships and thresholds for adverse perinatal health outcomes, and development of diseases such as asthma in children)

**FP6-Fördermaßnahmen:**

IP: Integrated Project

STREP: Specific Targeted Research Project

**FP7-Fördermaßnahmen** (Budgetgrenzen gelten für FP7-ENV, Thema 6):

CP-FP: Small/medium scale focused research project (bis 3,5 Mio. € COM-Beitrag)

CP-IP: Large scale integrating project (4-7 Mio. € COM-Beitrag)

CSA: Coordination and Support Action (bis 1 Mio. € COM-Beitrag)

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FP7-KBBE	<b>EFRAIM</b> Mechanisms of early protective exposures on allergy development CP-FP, EC-contribution: 2.99 Mio. €	The project will prospectively investigate the main protective factors in early life influencing the development of allergies in birth cohorts conducted in allergy protective environments in five European countries.
FP7-ENV	<b>ENVIROGENOMARKERS</b> New, improved and validated biomarkers to investigate long-term health impacts of exposure to environmental pollutants CP-FP	Evaluation of biomarkers of chronic diseases occurring in early childhood. Analysis of biosamples collected from 600 children at birth and at ages 2 and 4 and comparison with clinical indices at age 4.
FP7-ENV	<b>ENRIECO</b> Environmental Health risks in European birth cohorts CSA	Focus on environment and health causal relationships in pregnancy and birth cohorts. The project will bring together over 30 pregnancy and birth cohorts and information on around 250,000 newborns, infants and children from across Europe.
FP7-ENV	<b>CLEAR</b> Climate change, environmental contaminants and reproductive health CP-FP	One objective: To increase the limited knowledge on links between parental blood levels of environmental contaminants and reproductive health outcomes in terms of: (i) functional and biological measures of fertility; (ii) child development [growth, developmental milestones, attention deficit hyperactivity syndrome (ADHS) and obesity in children 4-6 years old]. This work relies on a large existing parent-child-cohort where a follow-up survey provides new crucial data that are fed into risk assessment.
FP7-ENV	<b>MOBI-KIDS</b> Risk of brain cancer from exposure to radiofrequency fields in childhood and adolescence CP-FP	The project aims to assess the potential carcinogenic effects of childhood and adolescent exposure to RF and ELF from mobile phones on tumours of the central nervous system. The study will include over 1,900 cases of malignant and benign brain tumours aged 10 to 24 years and their respective controls from 11 countries.

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FP7-KBBE	<b>OBELIX</b> Obesogenic endocrine disrupting chemicals: linking prenatal exposure to the development of obesity later in life CP-FP	The OBELIX project will examine the hypothesis that prenatal exposure to endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs) in food plays a role in the development of obesity later in life. OBELIX proposes a multidisciplinary approach that combines epidemiology, neonatology, endocrinology, toxicology, analytical chemistry and risk assessment to address the objectives of the project: 1) To assess prenatal exposure in humans to major classes of EDCs in food identified as potential inducers of obesity (i.e. dioxins, non- and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls, brominated flame retardants, phthalates and perfluorinated alkyl acids) using mother-child cohorts from four European regions with different food contaminant exposure patterns; 2) To relate early life exposure to EDCs with clinical markers, novel biomarkers and health effect data related to obesity; 3) To perform hazard characterization of in utero exposure to EDCs for the development of obesity later in life, using dose-response analysis in a rodent model; 4) To determine mechanisms of action of obesogenic EDCs on developmental programming with genomics and epigenetic analysis in in vivo and in vitro models; and, 5) to perform risk assessment of prenatal exposure to obesogenic EDCs in food, by integrating maternal exposure through food, contaminant exposure and health effect data in children, and hazard data.

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