

-----Disclaimer bij deze groslijst-----

Naar aanleiding van de COVID-pandemie werken de umc's continu om wetenschappelijke kennis over dit virus te genereren. Ieder umc heeft een beoordelingscommissie ingesteld om het wetenschappelijk onderzoek te coördineren en te toetsen, en het meest veelbelovend onderzoek te prioriteren. Gezamenlijk hebben de umc's een overkoepelende commissie ingesteld (Coordinatie Covid Onderzoek Nederland, COCON). Hierbij is belangrijk dat er nationaal wordt samengewerkt om geneesmiddelstudies en andere therapeutische interventies zo effectief mogelijk uit te werken. Bijgaande treft u een overzicht van onderzoeksprojecten die momenteel worden overwogen, in voorbereiding zijn, of al gestart zijn. Het overzicht van de onderzoeksprojecten bestrijkt een breed palet aan onderzoeks domeinen: van fundamenteel, therapeutisch tot epidemiologisch en ook de impact op publieke en mentale gezondheid, of de ontwikkeling of toepassing van nieuwe technische innovaties. De unieke combinatie van kliniek en onderzoek in de umc's zorgt ervoor dat we deze onderzoeken onder de best mogelijke omstandigheden kunnen uitvoeren.

Dit overzicht is vertrouwelijk en niet bestemd voor gebruik voor de ontwikkeling van programmering en calls. Het is een levend document, waardoor de lijst continu wordt geëvalueerd en aangescherpt. In het overzicht zijn voornamelijk gestarte onderzoeken opgenomen, maar gezien de hoeveelheid van projecten blijven we continue werken aan het up-to-date houden van de lijst wat betreft de status van het onderzoek. Tot slot, het is onmogelijk al het onderzoek dat wordt overwogen daadwerkelijk toe te staan. De triagecommissies geven alleen toestemming aan belangrijke en haalbare initiatieven.

De voorzitters van lokale beoordelingscommissies zijn verenigd in de NFU-commissie COVID onderzoek (COCON), die regelmatig vergadert. Alhoewel er reeds veel samengewerkt wordt tussen umc's en andere ziekenhuizen, werkt deze commissie aan het identificeren van mogelijkheden voor meer samenhang, samenwerking en synergie. Ook heeft deze commissie de opdracht met urgentie de landelijke coördinatie op te pakken ten aanzien van met name de op behandeling gerichte studies. Hierbij speelt grootschalige internationale samenwerking en prioritering van kandidaat-geneesmiddelen een belangrijke rol.

-----Voor vragen kunt u zich richten tot onderzoek@nfu.nl-----

-----Gekozen categorieën in deze groslijst-----

1. *Beschrijvend fundamenteel onderzoek (hoe werkt het virus? hoe is de interactie met het lichaam)*
2. *Niet-therapeutisch klinisch onderzoek (symptomen patiënten, hoe ontwikkelt de ziekte zich?)*
3. *Therapeutisch klinisch onderzoek (hoe voorkom je dat personen de ziekte ontwikkelen, of in ieder geval minder zware symptomen voorkomen?, ontwikkeling vaccins, ontwikkeling andere medicatie tegen de ziekte)*
4. *Epidemiologisch onderzoek (hoe verspreid de ziekte zich, hoe kunnen we de modellen verbeteren? rol genen bij ziekteproces)*
5. *Antilichaam detectie (hoe weet je of een persoon de ziekte heeft gehad?)*
6. *Onderzoek onder risicogroepen (c.q. andere patiëntengroepen)*
7. *Psychosociaal onderzoek*
8. *Lange termijn gevolgen onderzoek*
9. *Overig onderzoek (zoals ontwikkeling app, AI, veilige data of technische ontwikkelingen)*

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
Amsterdam UMC	3	Continuous positive airway pressure in severe Covid-19 pneumonia	Rationale: Pneumonia due to SARS-coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV2, COVID-19) is characterised by bilateral ground-glass opacities comparable with the radiological and clinical characteristics that are often encountered in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Patients with COVID-19 pneumonia frequently require high inspiratory oxygen concentrations to avoid hypoxemia. In contrast to ARDS, the compliance of the respiratory system of patients with COVID-19 often remains normal. Therefore, it is postulated that these patients benefit from moderate positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) to recruit lung tissue and to decrease right-to-left shunt. PEEP can be delivered noninvasively as continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) via a face mask in conjunction with high inspiratory oxygen fractions. We want to test the following hypotheses: 1. Administration of 100% O ₂ through a tight-fitting face mask improves the oxygenation in patients with severe oxygen-dependent Covid-19 pneumonia as compared with a standard non-rebreathing mask; 2. Addition of PEEP of 7.5 cmH ₂ O to 100% O ₂ administration with a face mask improves the oxygenation and/or reduces the breathing frequency of patients with severe Covid-19 pneumonia. 3. The application of moderate PEEP (7.5 cmH ₂ O) to mentioned patients is feasible with the described setup of a face mask, reservoir bag and threshold expiration valve, without a mechanical ventilator.	
Amsterdam UMC	3	Remdesivir Netherlands study: RDVNL-studie Amsterdam UMC	Remdesivir (RDV) is a nucleotide analogue that is undergoing testing as treatment of COVID-19 based on the in vitro and in vivo activity of RDV against SARS-CoV-2 and other the human highly-pathogenic CoVs, MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV. The evaluation of the safety and potential efficacy of RDV in people with COVID-19 is urgently needed in the ongoing SARS-CoV pandemic	
Amsterdam UMC	1, 3	The Missing LINC: reating early SARS-CoV-2 infection in at-risk nursing home residents	To test the clinical efficacy of iv remdesivir in reducint 28 day mortality among nursing home residents with early laboratory-confirmed COVID-19	
Amsterdam UMC	3	ReCOVER: A Randomised Controlled Trial testing the efficacy of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for preventing chronic postinfectious fatigue among patients diagnosed with COVID-19.	To investigate whether timely delivery of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, i.e. 3 to 6 months after COVID-19 diagnosis or hospital discharge, will lead to a significant and clinically relevant reduction in fatigue severity (primary outcome), will reduce the proportion of patients who progress to chronic fatigue and foster patients' work ability, physical and social functioning and reduce other somatic symptoms (secondary outcomes) as compared to care as usual.	
Amsterdam UMC	6	Ischemic stroke care in the Amsterdam region during the COVID-19 pandemic	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, which causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has reached a pandemic level. A recent study described the occurrence of acute cerebrovascular disease in 221 patients with COVID-19 in China and proposed that the disease may be associated with hypercoagulability and thus an increased risk of stroke. ¹ At the same time, there are major concerns that the quality of acute health care which is not related to COVID-19 is negatively affected due to the strenuous efforts required to cope with the pandemic, and that patients may be more reluctant to seek medical attention for symptoms that are not associated with COVID-19. In the current study, we aim to assess whether there is the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on the epidemiological aspects of acute stroke care in the Amsterdam region.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Neurovascular diseases in patients with COVID-19	Background COVID-19 infection has been associated with increased incidence of cerebrovascular disease (CVD), including ischemic stroke, intracerebral hemorrhage and cerebral venous thrombosis (1). Substantial changes in coagulation factors has also been found in patients with COVID-19, including increased D-dimer levels, prolonged PT and APTT, thrombocytopenia, increased VWF and decreased anti-thrombin levels (2-5). Hypercoagulability and disseminated intravascular coagulation also appear to be associated with an increased risk of mortality (2). However, a detailed analysis on the frequency of CVD and associated changes in the coagulant pathway is not available. Aim To examine the type of CVD in COVID-19 patients and to analyse underlying changes in coagulant factors	
Amsterdam UMC	4	Serologic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 during the 2020 pandemic in exposed and unexposed healthcare workers in an academic hospital in Amsterdam (S3-study).	we aim to assess timing of seroconversion in a cohort of exposed (doctors and nurses on the COVID units) and non-exposed (personnel without direct patient contact) hospital staff	

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Amsterdam UMC	6	COVID-19 in rheumatic patients; a prospective cohort study (RACOVID)	<p>SUMMARY Rationale: The influence of the presence of an inflammatory rheumatic disease and its treatment on the severity and immune response of (viral) infections is not clear. The emergence and pandemic of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) provides the opportunity to assess these influences on COVID-19 incidence, its clinical severity, and the antibody response, compared to a control population. Objective: The primary objective will be to compare the disease severity of COVID-19 between patients with a rheumatic disease and a control group. Disease severity is defined as the (unplanned) hospital admission rate of participants that are both IgM- or IgG-SARS-CoV-2 antibody positive and symptomatic. Symptomatic is defined as symptoms or signs of nasopharyngitis, cough, dyspnea, fever, or any other symptom or sign that may be associated with a viral infection, as assessed by the patient. Unplanned means that elective hospital admissions (e.g., for planned surgery) are excluded. Secondary objectives include studying the following differences between the groups, and subsequently, within the inflammatory disease group, between conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD, including glucocorticoid) users and biologics users in: 1. cumulative (6-month) incidence of IgM or IgG antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 2. disease severity of hospitalized COVID-19 patients (defined as ICU admission or death) 3. antibody profile (IgM/G/A, IgG1/3) and repertoire (anti-SP, anti-NP) and IgG antibody avidity We will also investigate what patients do in regard to use and dosage of DMARDs during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. Finally, we will investigate if changes in use and dosage of DMARDs influenced disease activity. Study design: This is a prospective observational cohort study with a follow-up of 6 months with a telephone visit planned at baseline and thereafter between 1-2 months and 4-6 months; and two blood tests also between 1-2 months and 4-6 months. Study population: The study population will consist of participants with an inflammatory rheumatic disease (i.e. rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis) from Reade, an outpatient rheumatology clinic. Furthermore, each patient will be asked to provide a healthy control from their social group/household (without a rheumatic disease and without DMARD treatment); this to ensure that there is a similar chance of exposure to SARS-CoV-2 in our control group. These healthy controls will be included in our cohort. All participants will be at least 18 years old. We expect to include 4000 subjects. Main study parameters/endpoints: Our primary study parameter is the percentage of participants with a positive IgM or IgG response admitted to the hospital. Other parameters include the geometric mean antibody titre over time in participants and the percentage of participants admitted to the ICU admissions with a positive IgM or IgG test or death). Another study parameter will be the geometric mean and incidence of different antibody profiles (IgM/G/A, IgG1/3) and repertoire (anti-SP, anti-NP), and also the geometric mean antibody avidity in participants. Finally, we will compare between infected and noninfected patients the percentage who changed the dosage or use of their DMARD, and the mean rheumatic disease activity. Nature and extent of the burden and risks associated with participation, benefit and group relatedness: In total 3 visits are planned. The baseline appointment will be by telephone. Subsequent visits thereafter will be at the clinic, between 1-2 months and between 4-6 months At the visits between 1-2 months and between 4-6 months a total of two blood samples will be drawn. Participants also will be asked to fill in our questionnaires about respiratory illness (including hospital and/or ICU admittance), rheumatic disease activity and medication use. At baseline demographic data will be collected.</p>	
Amsterdam UMC	7	Mental health impact of COVID-19	In ongoing large cohort studies (NESDA, NESDO, NOCDA) we are re-assessing >3000 subjects using online consecutive assessments. Measurements are on mental health symptoms and coping in the COVID-19 pandemic and allow within-individual comparisons with periods before the Coronavirus.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Prediction of ICU admission using for COVID ward data	Aim is to build statistical and machine-learning models to predict clinical decline that warrants admission to ICU and duration of admission using ward data	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Hemodynamic evaluation of COVID-19 positive patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (HemoCOVID)	The incidence of hemodynamic instability seems to be radically different between Italian and Dutch ICUs; in this study we aim to study the hemodynamic trajectories and patient and intervention characteristics between ICUs	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Covid infections in adults with congenital heart disease	international registry on covid infection in CHD patients	
Amsterdam UMC	1	HUMORAL RESPONSES to SARS-Coronavirus 2 in children, COVID KIDS study	To evaluate circulating and mucosal humoral responses against SARS-CoV2 in children during the COVID-19 outbreak in the Netherlands.	
Amsterdam UMC	8	4 running studies: 1. evaluation of a rehabilitation intervention post discharge, 2. longitudinal follow-up of functional recovery, 3. physical recovery, 4. Set up of a professional chain network for rehabilitation, all studies on ICU survivors	4 currently running studies on functional recovery and rehabilitation of ICU survivors. We want to extend these studies. Aim of a new study is to evaluate functional recovery in ICU survivors admitted for Corona	
Amsterdam UMC	6	SARS-CoV-2 seroconversion, progression to COVID-19 disease and disease severity in people living with HIV and HIV-negative controls in the AGEhIV cohort study	1.To compare SARS-CoV-2 specific antibody seroconversion and antibody titres between HIV-positive and -negative AGEhIV participants.. 2.To retrospectively compare the incidence of having developed COVID-19 and disease severity between HIV-positive and -negative participants. 3.To assess factors associated with SARS-CoV-2 seroconversion, developing COVID-19 and progressing to severe disease (i.e. requiring hospitalization and/or ICU-admission) in both HIV-positive and HIV-negative participants. Factors to be taken into account amongst others will include demographic characteristics, presence of pre-existing co-morbidities, use of particular antiretrovirals against HIV, and immunological parameters.	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Amsterdam UMC COVID-19 Biobank	Amsterdam UMC COVID-19 Biobank is the main observational study on COVID-19 collecting clinical data, DNA, serial bloodsamples, swabs and faecal samples of all patients with COVID-19 in Amsterdam UMC	
Amsterdam UMC	1	The COVID-19 Host Genetics Initiative	The COVID-19 host genetics initiative brings together the human genetics community to generate, share and analyze data to learn the genetic determinants of COVID-19 susceptibility, severity and outcomes. Such discoveries could help to generate hypotheses for drug repurposing, identify individuals at unusually high or low risk, and contribute to global knowledge of the biology of SARS-CoV-2 infection and disease	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Immune monitoring of COVID-19 patients	Understand immune response in COVID-19 patients and identify immune determinants of progression to critically ill phase	
Amsterdam UMC	6	Surveillance Epidemiology of Corona Virus (COVID-19) Under Research Exclusion - Atopic Dermatitis (SECURE-AD)	To uncover the underlying determinants of the outcome of COVID-19 in patients with AD who are treated with systemic immunomodulating medication.	

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Amsterdam UMC	6	Preoperative screening for COVID-19 using chest CT and PCR (the SCOUT study)	To determine the yield of preoperative screening for COVID-19 infections using chest CT and PCR in asymptomatic patients scheduled for elective or emergency surgery (or intervention) requiring intubation. Furthermore, the individual yield of chest CT and of PCR screening will be evaluated.	
Amsterdam UMC	6	Outcomes of surgery in COVID-19 infection: international cohort study (CovidSurg)	Het bekijken van de postoperatieve uitkomsten bij patiënten die bij operatie of rond operatie een COVID-19 infectie hebben doorgemaakt.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Systematic Review of chest imaging in SARS-CoV-2	To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of chest imaging (CT and CXR) in the work up of patients with suspected COVID-19 infection.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Impact of Dutch COVID-19 pandemia measures on endometriosis and fertility care: patient experiences and opinions using webbased questionnaires	COVID-19 stopped all regular consultations/ treatments among patients with endometriosis and couples with infertility. Alternatives for regular consultation are offered using telephone and video consultations. We aim to investigate using an on-line survey how the current situation is experienced by these two groups of patients and how the alternative consultations/ communication are valued by patients . In addition, a quality of care/ quality of life questionnaire will be filled in and compared with reference measurements in the near past.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Identification of bacterial superinfection in patients with Covid-19 infection (PRICE)	It is known that there is antibiotic overuse at the emergency department in patients with respiratory track infections. During the influenza epidemic many patients especially the elderly are treated with antibiotics while in retrospect the indication for bacterial infection are low. We hope to use clinical data, biomarkers such as CRP, Procalcitonine and new techniques such as IS-PRO to differentiate bacterial from viral infection.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Predicting the clinical outcomes in patients with suspected COVID-19 patients presenting at the emergency department (COVERED study)	Many Covid-19 patients are either asymptomatic or have mild symptoms. However, some patients who present to the emergency departments need admissions because there is a chance of clinical deterioration with development of ARDS like symptoms needing critical care support and ICU admission. Identifying these patients early at the ED is difficult. We plan to use clinical data, lab data such as level of CRP, PCT, d-Dimer, troponine and new biomarkers such as adrenomeduline to whether we can determine some factors which may predict the development of unfavourable outcomes such as ICU admission and death.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	COVID-PREDICT	In this multi-center we acquire clinical data of COVID patients that are admitted to Dutch hospitals according to the WHO COVID CRF. We use machine learning to predict outcome and optimal treatment.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	COVID19 Voedingsklachten en voedingstoestand (COVOED)	Prospectief en retrospectief observationeel onderzoek naar de aan voeding gerelateerde klachten en het verloop van de voedingstoestand van patiënten met COVID19 op IC, op verpleegafdeling ziekenhuis, en tijdens herstelfase thuis of revalidatie.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	COVID19-CT-AI	1. Development of machine learning algorithm for CORADS classification of COVID-19 based on CT-thorax. 2. Assessment of prognosis for COVID-19 patients based on CT and EPIC lab data	
Amsterdam UMC	6	Covid H&N Oncology surgery study	This cohort study aims to capture the safety of operating on head and neck cancer patients during the pandemic. It also will measure delays to surgery and changes in practice as a result of the pandemic.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Impact of Overweight, Obesity and Diabetes in Patients with COVID-19	To evaluate the impact of BMI status, specifically overweight and obesity (BMI >25 and BMI >30 respectively) and diabetes type II on COVID-19.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Practice of ventilation in COVID-19 patients (PROVENT-COVID) – an observational study of invasively ventilated patients in the Netherlands	Due to the rapid spread of COVID-19, ICUs worldwide are being overloaded with patients requiring invasive ventilation and healthcare workers are struggling to provide the best care. Approaches in clinical care are already known to vary widely between countries and regions, including the way invasive ventilation is applied. It is probable that these variances are amplified by a lack of consensus in treatment due to the novelty of COVID-19. Because invasive ventilation of itself has a strong potential to cause lung damage, these variances could be associated with a difference in patient-centered outcomes, like duration of ventilation and mortality. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to observe ventilation strategies that are currently being applied in the treatment of COVID-19 patients. We conduct a national, observational, retrospective study in > 1000 invasively ventilated patients that is focused on the inventory of ventilation parameters. This study will form an important first step in creating standard guidelines for invasive ventilation of COVID-19 patients. Implementation of standard guidelines could reduce mortality worldwide.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	CT for Covid-19	Automatic detection of CORADS score and CT severity score	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Value of point of care echography compared to CT thorax during triage in suspected Covid-19 infections.	Gold standard to diagnose Covid - 19 infection is the RT-PCR-test. However, the sensitivity of this test is around 70% and in early stages lower. In addition, the results can take upto 24 hours. Therfore, the CT scan of the lungs have been used at the emergency departments to diagnose (severity of) lung involvement in suspected patients. However, CT is not always readily available and there is chance of nosocomial spread of the virus due to transport of the patients. Small studie with point of care long ultrasound (POCUS) has shown promising results compared to CT Thorax in China and Italy during the intial triage. We aim to compare the value of POCUS compared to CT thorax in suspected Covid-19 patients during the triage at the ED.	
Amsterdam UMC	3	Isolation of COVID-19 specific neutralizing antibodies from COVID-19 patients for therapeutic and prophylactic use (The COSCA study)	The COSCA-study aims to isolate potent and broadly neutralizing antibodies against SARS-CoV2-spike protein for a therapeutic and prophylactic use.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Antihypertensiva in COVID-19 geïnfecteerde patiënten in ziekenhuizen	Since the SARS-CoV-2 virus uses ACE2 to enter the cell, hereby destroying ACE2, an unregulated Ang II response develops, leading to vasoconstriction, increase in vascular permeability and inflammation, resulting in ARDS. It has been speculated that both ACE inhibitors as well as angiotensin receptor blockers might increase ACE2 activity and therefore, increase the risk of a COVID infection. On the other hand it is speculated that higher ACE2 levels might be protective. Therefore, we would like to investigate whether antihypertensive use is related to a better or worse outcome of COVID infected patients admitted to the hospital	
Amsterdam UMC	1	antihypertensive use in the general population and its relation to COVID-19 infection	the aim of the study is to see whether certain antihypertensive, especially the ones related to the renin angiotensin system are related to a COVID-19 infection. Can certain antihypertensive medication protect against, or make an individual more prone for COVID-19 infection?	
Amsterdam UMC	5	Viro-immunological, clinical and psychosocial correlates of disease severity and long-term outcomes of infection in SARSCoV-2 – a prospective cohort study: "the VIS cohort study"	The overall aim of the proposed project is to establish a one-year longitudinal cohort of adult patients who have recovered from COVID-19 at different levels of severity, ranging from mild illness to severe and life-threatening disease requiring hospitalization and intensive care. This cohort will be used (1) to understand and predict development of severe disease, (2) to understand the development of protective immune responses, and (3) to gather insight into the clinical and socio-psychological sequelae of COVID-19. In addition, a data- and biobank will be established for future in-depth pathophysiological, immunological, host-genetic and further clinical and epidemiologic studies.	

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Amsterdam UMC	7	Psychosocial effect of corona measures in people living with cognitive impairment and their caregivers	On March 17, 2020 the Dutch Government issued measures to combat Covid-19 spread. The measures are amongst others intended to protect vulnerable groups such as individuals with cognitive impairment. However, for this group the measures have major consequences. To stay socially connected may be more difficult for them, and feelings of loneliness, anxiety or uncertainty may increase during the corona crisis. In people living with cognitive impairment, the measures have even greater side effects. Besides social isolation, health care facilities may be less accessible. Furthermore, it may be difficult for people living with cognitive impairment to find structure during the day and they may be afraid for faster cognitive decline. This in turn increases the caregiver burden. We therefore initiated an online survey to investigate the psychosocial effects of the coronavirus measures in patients with cognitive impairments and their caregivers living at home.	
Amsterdam UMC	5	Immunity against SARS-Coronavirus 2 in breast milk (COVID milk)	To evaluate if breastmilk of mothers who recovered from a proven COVID-19 infection contains antibodies (IgA) against SARS-CoV2 and whether these antibodies are still present after pasteurization according the Holder method.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Home monitoring and evaluation after admission for COVID-infection in the Netherlands (HOME COMIN)	Patiënten met Covid-19 hebben een verschillend ziektebeloop en herstel. Met een thuismonitoring systeem kunnen mensen die opgenomen zijn in het ziekenhuis i.v.m. Covid-19 na ontslag thuis in de gaten gehouden worden. Hierdoor kunnen eventuele problemen die na ontslag optreden eerder gedetecteerd worden en kunnen mensen mogelijk eerder naar huis. Daarnaast kan hetzelfde systeem gebruikt worden om mensen langere tijd thuis metingen te laten doen zodat we meer informatie krijgen over het herstel en het effect van Covid-19 op de lange termijn. Na de SARS coronavirus uitbraak in 2003 ontwikkelden veel patiënten longfibrose (Hui et al, Thorax 2005). Longfibrose leidt tot afname van de longfunctie. We verwachten dat ook een deel van de patiënten met Covid-19 longfibrose zal ontwikkelen op langere termijn. Of er ook nog andere longproblemen gaan ontstaan weten we niet. Omdat we niet weten welke en hoeveel patiënten complicaties zullen ontwikkelen, is het van groot belang om patiënten met Covid-19 goed te vervolgen na ontslag uit het ziekenhuis. De combinatie van een online thuismonitoring programma en polikliniek controles in het ziekenhuis is een efficiënte manier om patiënten te vervolgen. Patiënten kunnen thuis hun symptomen, zuurstofsaturatie, longfunctie en kwaliteit van leven monitoren in een beveiligde app. Bij problemen kunnen patiënten een video consult met het ziekenhuis doen. Dit thuismonitoring programma is ontwikkeld en gevalideerd voor patiënten met longfibrose; de metingen waren betrouwbaar en thuismonitoring werd zeer gewaardeerd (Moor et al, Respir Res 2018).	
Amsterdam UMC	6	The influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on the management of pediatric appendicitis; an international multicenter cohort study (CONNECT study)	The aim of the study is threefold: 1. To investigate the number of children (<18 years old) with acute appendicitis (specified by severity (simple versus complex) according to the definition provided by Bhangu et al. in 2015). 2. To investigate the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on the diagnostic work-up (use of imaging studies), treatment (surgical (open/laparoscopic) versus non-surgical) and outcomes of children with acute appendicitis. 3. To investigate the number of children with acute appendicitis that were tested for COVID-19 and those who tested positive.	
Amsterdam UMC	4	Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis complicating COVID-19 infection in critically ill patients: a prospective multinational, multicentre study	To assess the incidence of COVID-19-associated pulmonary aspergillosis (CAPA) in patients admitted to the ICU with COVID-19. Furthermore, to compare risk factors/predictors for the development of CAPA and to compare mortality rates between patients with COVID-19 without and with CAPA.	
Amsterdam UMC	6	Observational cohort study of COVID-19 infection in cancer patients in the Netherlands	provide insight into the course of COVID-19 in specific groups of cancer patients and will ultimately contribute to a more evidence-based guideline for the treatment of cancer patients during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic	
Amsterdam UMC	4	Surveillance Epidemiology of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Under Research Exclusion (SECURE-IBD database).	The aim of the registry is to define the impact of COVID-19 on pediatric and adult patients with IBD and explore how factors such as age, comorbidities, and IBD treatments impact COVID outcomes.	
Amsterdam UMC	4	Ethnicity and COVID-19: epidemiology and control measures	We will investigate how ethnicity affects the epidemiology of COVID-19 in the Netherlands, in terms of infection rates and disease outcomes. In addition, we will investigate to what extent control measures reach ethnic minority groups and whether recommended protective measures are taken. Finally, we will assess how these measures impact on individual lives, in particular wellbeing and use of non-COVID health care.	
Amsterdam UMC	6	Collateral damage in the pediatric intensive care related to the COVID-19 pandemic	Onderzoeken naar incidentie van toegebrachte letsel, intoxicatie, trauma, tentamen suicidii in periode COVID-19 pandemie ten opzichte van dezelfde maanden in de 5 voorafgaande jaren. De resultaten van het onderzoek kunnen mogelijk leiden tot een veranderd beleid ten tijde van de voortdurende of een nieuwe uitbraak van de COVID-19 pandemie. Dit potentieel veranderde beleid betreft aspecten van zorg op maatschappelijk, psychosociaal en medisch inhoudelijk niveau, met als gemeenschappelijk doel preventie van kindermishandeling.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Automated Prediction of post-COVID RecOVery Of Functioning to support rehabilitation interventions	Aim: To recognize, predict and assess the (determinants of) recovery of functioning of COVID-19 patients by using AI techniques. Rich and diverse information, available in Electronic Patient Records encompassing written notes by health care professionals, is automatically harvested using automated text mining techniques. The level of functioning, its progression over time and relevant factors influencing this functioning will be analysed and described using categories of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF, WHO 2001) relevant for patients.	
Amsterdam UMC	7	THE IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC ON GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS AND WELL-BEING: AN INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE STUDY	The purpose of this study is to better understand the impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic for those living with a gastrointestinal condition. Specifically, this study will explore the pre-COVID-19 and current perceived impact of this pandemic on gastrointestinal symptoms, gastrointestinal condition management, fears relating to COVID-19, COVID-19 and gastroenterological condition illness perceptions, psychological distress, catastrophizing, coping and acceptance strategies, and quality of life. The study will also explore potential changes to condition management, fears relating to COVID-19, psychological distress, coping, and quality of life in 6 and 12 months after initially completing the baseline questionnaire.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	COVID-19 in pediatric patients (geïncludeerd in COPP 2 study), long term follow-up	The pandemic novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) causes COVID-19. There are currently no long term follow-up data in children. We aim to describe the pulmonary characteristics at 6-months following a COVID-19 diagnosis in children seeking care in either the outpatient or hospital setting in the Netherlands in this multi-center descriptive prospective cohort study. Children aged 0-17 who were diagnosed in the outpatient department or were hospitalized with COVID-19, and who were included in a previous study, named " clinical features of COVID-19 in pediatric patients", will be included. The primary endpoint will be long-term pulmonary morbidity and chest abnormalities. Secondary endpoints are respiratory symptom frequency, pulmonary function abnormalities, exercise tolerance, quality of life scores, and exhaled breath profiles.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	De fysiologische respons tijdens inspanning bij COVID-19 patiënten, "een kwaliteitsproject"	Het onderzoeken van de fysiologische reactie op fysieke inspanning gedurende een reguliere fysiotherapeutische behandeling bij Covid-19 patiënten.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
Amsterdam UMC	6, 7, 9	Characteristics of trauma care during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Netherlands; a level 1 trauma multicentre cohort study	Evaluation of characteristics of trauma patients and their injuries during the COVID-19 pandemic versus a matched non-pandemic cohort. IN order to optimize the use of hospital capacity, health care planning in future outbreaks and therefore indirectly optimize outcome for trauma patients.	
Amsterdam UMC	2, 4	Universal screening for SARS-CoV-2 in pregnant women should be weighed by population incidence of the disease	Amsterdam University Medical Centers (AUMC) has installed universal screening for SARS-CoV-2 of all women admitted to our labour- and pregnancy ward since the pandemic reached the Netherlands. Women with a positive or unknown SARS-CoV-2 are treated as COVID-19 positive if they are seen in theatre. This safety measure may lead to an increased decision-to-intervention time, because of COVID-19 precautions that differ from standard care, such as an alternative routing in theatre and a potential delay in preparing for incision. The rationale behind this approach should be weighed by population incidence of the disease. We aimed to evaluate this rationale in our setting.	
Amsterdam UMC	5, 6	COVID-19 and SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in multiple sclerosis patients: a large study in the Amsterdam MS Cohort	To test SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in a large cohort of MS patients to study the percentage of MS patients with COVID-19 with associations with disease and treatment characteristics.	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Perivascular inflammation in Covid-19	To evaluate the role of inflammation of perivascular fat tissue in Covid-19	
Amsterdam UMC	1, 2	Kinetics, longevity and crossreactivity of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in the VIS/RECoVERED cohort	Een belangrijke doelstelling van deze studie is het verkrijgen van inzicht in de ontwikkeling en duur van humorale en celulaire immuniteit na doormaken van milde tot ernstige SARS-CoV-2 infecties, onder meer in relatie tot risico's op herinfecties	
Amsterdam UMC	1, 2	Multi-centre EuRopean study of MAjor Infectious Disease Syndromes (MERMAIDS) - acute respiratory infections	Multi-centre EuRopean study of MAjor Infectious Disease Syndromes (MERMAIDS) - acute respiratory infections	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Neurological & Neuropsychological Sequelae of COVID-19 Infection	To investigate the long-term consequences on neurological and neuropsychological problems in patients surviving a COVID-19 infection	
Amsterdam UMC	6	TRACE II Retrospective: Outcome in patients undergoing (postponed) surgery during the COVID-19 pandemic	To describe the practice and outcomes of surgical care in patients operated on in the period 15 March - 15 July 2020, during and directly after the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic.	
Amsterdam UMC	6	TRACE II Prospective study: Outcome in patients undergoing postponed elective surgery during the COVID-19 pandemic	The objective of this study is to investigate the effect of delayed surgical care due to COVID-19 pandemic on patient outcomes	
Amsterdam UMC	2, 6	Characteristics of Amsterdam nursing homes with SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks	The aim of this study is to identify and describe the factors that affect the outbreak size of SARS-CoV-2 in nursing homes.	
Amsterdam UMC	8	Precision Medicine for more Oxygen (P4O2) - COVID-19 extension	Finding factors that predict chronic complaints in COVID-19 patients using -omics, CT analyses, and exposome measurements.	
Amsterdam UMC	2	GlobalSurg-CovidSurg Week: Determining the optimal timing for surgery following SARS-CoV-2 infection	To determine the optimal timing for surgery following SARS-CoV-2 infection.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Influence of restrictions on public life during the coronavirus pandemic on physical activity and subjective well-being: a multinational survey	The outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic has led to massive restrictions on public life (e.g. business closings, curfews) in many countries. This means that mobility is considerably restricted for the population and access to sports facilities and fitness studios is no longer or hardly possible. Our digital questionnaire survey aims to investigate the effects of the measures taken on the personal life situation of the test subjects, with a special focus on physical activity and health.	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Humoral Immune Response as Disease-Modifying Factor for COVID-19 associated ARDS	Serology (deep level including posttranslational modifications - IgG glycosylation) in COVID: Does it differ between critically ill and those who recover without illness?	
Amsterdam UMC	2	COVID-19: unravelling the pathophysiology. Short: COMET (COvid MEDicaTion) study	To investigate the relationship between use of certain drugs on clinical outcome of patients with COVID-19	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Covid population predictor	We aim to predict new covid cases, covid-related hospitalisations, and ICU admissions using public data resources on a regional level reliably	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Targeted vaccination against covid19 and future corona viruses	Develop a vaccine against the RBD sequence of the covid19 S protein	
Amsterdam UMC	3	The role of innate immune cells in particular Innate Lymphoid Cells in immunity against CoV2	Onze groep werkt aan het innate immuun systeem met name aan NK cellen en Innate Lymphoid cellen (ILCs) die een belangrijke eerste verdedigingslinie tegen infecties vormen. Wij zijn internationaal een van de leidende labs in het onderzoeksveld van humane ILCs. Ons lab heeft tevens een technologie ontwikkeld om antistof-producerende B cellen te immortaliseren als bron van humane monoclonaal antistoffen. We werken aan twee projecten: 1) Onze werk hypothese is dat een reden waarom met name jonge kinderen weinig last hebben van CoV2 komt doordat ze een robuuste innate immuunresponse hebben en het virus erg gevoelig is voor dat innate immuunsysteem. Wij willen onderzoeken of en hoe het ILC systeem CoV2 kan neutraliseren. 2) In samenwerking met het AMC spin-off bedrijf AIMM Therapeutics en AMC virologie (R. Sanders en Marit van Gils) willen we zeer sterk neutraliserend antistoffen maken vanuit gelmmortaliseerde B cellen van herstelde patiënten.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Exposure to STI during an intelligent lockdown situation in Amsterdam during the COVID19 crisis	What are motives and barriers for STI exposure during a period of lockdown measures in Amsterdam?	

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Amsterdam UMC	1	Pathophysiology of COVID-19 in an autopsy cohort (PLATO study)	To increase understanding of COVID19 more information on organ involvement and the effect of SARS-CoV2 on a cellular level is urgently needed. Autopsy findings can provide more insight in disease mechanisms and unveil potential targets for treatment. The aim of the PLATO study is to provide a complete histopathological assessment of all organ systems, describe the composition of the immune infiltrate and assess ACE2 expression and SARS-CoV2 distribution per organ. We will provide in debt details on ARDS in the lungs, pathophysiology of potential peri/myocarditis and small vessel disease of the heart, involvement of the gastrointestinal tract, liver and spleen, muscle and peripheral nerve involvement and viral activity in the central nervous system. We will pair the data with clinical characteristics. Left-over tissue will be stored in the PLATO biobank of the Pathology department of the Amsterdam UMC, location VUmc and AMC. This tissue will be used for several side projects that will be submitted separately.	
Amsterdam UMC	7	Digital inequality	Co-creating solution with citizens living in vulnerable circumstances with a distance to the online world.	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Reveal SARS-CoV-2 Carbohydrate-Mediated Molecular and Serological events: from the host-virus interface(s), to the lung microbiome and serology	Reveal SARS-CoV-2 Carbohydrate-Mediated Molecular events exploring ELISA based experiments. Different glyco-conjugates (synthetic or natural) will be used to understand (and interfere with) the first steps of the interactions between the virus and the lung epithelium.	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Personal protective equipment for preventing highly infectious diseases due to exposure to contaminated body fluids in healthcare staff	Update existing Cochrane review with new studies relevant for COVID-19	
Amsterdam UMC	7	Experienced autonomy during COVID-19 crisis	Study experienced autonomy in the general population during the COVID-19 crisis	
Amsterdam UMC	1, 3, 6	(1) In vitro testing of clinically relevant inhibitory approaches to prevent IgG induced severe lung damage in COVID19; (2) Remming van ernstige acute longschade in Covid-19 patiënten door Fostamatinib; (3) Determining the pathogenicity of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies of recovering COVID-19 patients; (4) Therapeutic inhibition of excessive lung inflammation induced by anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies	(1) During acute SARS-CoV2 infection, IgG antibodies against the spike protein may cause severe acute lung injury by skewing the response of lung macrophages. We will test the activation profile of CoV2 IgGs on macrophages and investigate whether we can inhibit this potentially very detrimental response by a clinically approved drug.; (3) We have shown that antibodies from severe COVID-19 patients at the ICU are highly pathogenic. In this study we will determine what happens to these antibodies when patients recover.; (4) We identified that antibodies may worsen the pathology in severely ill COVID-19 patients. In this study, we will test whether we can counteract this using FDA and EMA approved drugs.	
Amsterdam UMC	3	Inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 by RNA-targeting CRISPR systems	CRISPR is well-known for DNA genome editing, but recently RNA-targeting CRISPR variants have been developed. We have a lot of experience with CRISPR attack on HIV DNA, we now will move to the attack on the RNA genome of the SARS-CoV-2	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Sanquin COVID-19 research	The Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) caused by SARS-CoV-2 is characterized by marked heterogeneity in clinical presentations. Most patients recover spontaneously with mild or even no symptoms, but a minority develops substantial acute lung injury (ALI) that eventually can cause acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and significant mortality. A key question of our research is why patients exhibit a different symptom burden and severity of COVID-19 and how long term protection towards SARS-CoV-2 is obtained. We hypothesize that the different clinical pictures are, at least partly, mediated by differences in the characteristics of the immune response. These differences might be of relevance to understand the potential prophylactic and therapeutic effect and risk of adverse events of passive immune therapy, an experimental therapy that Sanquin facilitates by collecting and distributing fresh frozen plasma of recovered COVID-19 patients (anti-COVID-19 plasma donors) to Dutch hospitals and eventually by the production of an anti-COVID-19 IgG medicinal product from COVID-19 convalescent plasma. In addition, no knowledge is available yet for the long term protective immune response to SARS-CoV-2 infection. Within Sanquin we are installing a biobank containing longitudinal monitoring of blood and plasma donors for their immune response to SARS-CoV-2 (will be registered via HealthRI). These samples will be obtained from anti-COVID-19 plasma donors primarily identified by positive PCR tests, and by the seroprevalence monitoring study among 7.000 blood donors at 2 time points. This sample collection will be pivotal for research on the immune responses to SARS-CoV2, and essential for the development of safe and effective vaccines. Our lab-based research lines are focused on the antigen specific B- and T cell response and the quantitative (assay development) + qualitative (isotype, subclass, epitope specificity, Fc-glycosylation, effector functions, cross reactivity) antibody characteristics, all in relation to disease characteristics and the effect of convalescent plasma therapy. Our epidemiological research lines are focused on the prevalence of anti-COVID-19 antibodies in the Dutch donor population, in relation to donor characteristics. Our clinical research lines are related to the use of convalescent plasma / IgG preparation for therapy in pre-IC patients and for prophylaxis in vulnerable individuals such as hematological patients and fragile elderly, and health care workers	
Amsterdam UMC	7	The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on death and bereavement (the CO-LIVE project)	The COVID-19 crisis may thus seriously affect the experience of death and dying of patients (whether they die with or without corona), relatives and health care professionals. Because of the fact that the COVID-19 epidemic is probably not the last epidemic in the world, we need to try to learn from people's experiences now. research questions are (1) What are the experiences with end-of-life care of bereaved relatives of recently deceased persons and how are these affected by the current COVID-19 crisis? (2)What is the effect of the current COVID-19 crisis on the bereavement process of relatives of persons who die during the crisis? (3)What are the experiences of health care professionals who provided end-of-life care to a recently deceased person and how are these affected by the current COVID-19 crisis?	
Amsterdam UMC	3	Impact of Medical treatment on the clinical course of COVID-19 Patients (IMCOP). A large Dutch nationwide retrospective cohort study	To compare outcomes of different antiviral strategies that are given as part of standard treatment in various hospitals in the Netherlands: Does treatment with (hydroxy-) chloroquine and/or azitromycin has an impact on mortality and/or ICU admission of COVID-19 patients? Amsterdam UMC is important in this study because it is one of the few centres that does not treat patients with COVID-19 with chloroquine and azitromycin	
Amsterdam UMC	2	Incidence of acute pancreatitis in COVID-19 patients	Although gastrointestinal symptoms are common in COVID-19 patients, the incidence of acute pancreatitis is currently unclear. Previous research reported that pancreatic injury, defined as any abnormality in amylase or lipase, occurred in 17% of patients with COVID-19. However, no data was provided on the presence of abdominal pain and imaging, which are crucial for diagnosing acute pancreatitis defined by the Revised Atlanta Classification. We therefore aim to investigate the incidence of acute pancreatitis in patients with COVID-19.	

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Amsterdam UMC	4	Infectiepreventie van COVID-19 in ziekenhuizen: COntrol of COVID-19 in Hospitals (COCON-study) serologie deel	Currently available literature on COVID-19 mostly represents severe cases admitted to the hospital, and data on mild and unsuspected clinical presentations and asymptomatic infections are largely unknown. Sero-epidemiologic studies are urgently needed to help uncover the burden of disease, in particular the rate of asymptomatic infections, and to get better estimates on the incidence of disease. Sero-epidemiologic studies can help identify the extent to which the virus has spread and whether this has led to protective immunity. Such information could help guide infection control policies. This study will evaluate the seroepidemiology in healthcare workers in Dutch hospitals in regions with varying incidence of COVID-19.	
Amsterdam UMC	1	DNA-COVID		
Amsterdam UMC	1	COVID-19 associated ARDS		
Amsterdam UMC	1	Analyses of pathogenic T helper cell type 17 responses in COVID-19 patients		
Amsterdam UMC	1	Evalueer sneltest Biozek SARS-CoV-2		
Amsterdam UMC	1	Addendum to ARTDECO study: Characterisation of the lung microbiome in patients with Covid-19 and association with outcome	We aim then to characterize the composition of the lung microbiome in patients with Covid-19 and to analyse its association with SARS-CoV-2 viral load, disease severity and blood cytokine levels.	
Amsterdam UMC	1	ArtDECO study. Amsterdam Study for DEep Phenotyping of COVID-19 disease.	In this project, we will answer the following questions:	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Role of germline polymorphisms in the IGH and HLA loci in COVID-19 response	We zien 100-plussers een infectie dikwijls overleven (zelfs mensen van 107 hier in NL, en 113 in Spanje), en ook in ons 100-plus Study cohort zitten 100-plussers die een infectie overleefden. We zien al langer dat 100-plussers zo lang gezond kunnen blijven doordat ze een ijzersterk afweersysteem hebben, en we we zien dat dit erfelijk bepaald is. Daar kunnen we wat van leren in deze epidemie, maar ook voor volgende epidemieën. Concreet: we willen kijken of we specifieke varianten hun HLA genen en hun IGH genen daaraan ten grondslag liggen (het gedeelte van het erfelijk materiaal dat voor de T en B cel receptoren codeert). We vergelijken 300 100-plussers met 300 mensen slecht reageren op een SARS-CoV2 infectie, en een populatie cohort.	
Amsterdam UMC	1, 2, 5	Longitudinal study of antigen-specific Fc IgG glycosylation in patients with COVID-19 associated ARDS	In a pilot test we compared antibody glycosylation in Blood bank donors to that of ICU patients recently hospitalized. It differed significantly, with ICU patients showing a strong afucosylated proinflammatory IgG phenotype (https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.05.18.099507v1). Now the logical followup: how does this glycosylation signature develop from the moment of hospitalization until hospital discharge and disease progression	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Longitudinal study of antigen-specific Fc IgG glycosylation in patients with COVID-19 associated ARDS	We have recently assessed the Fc glycosylation of anti-Spike IgG from COVID-19 patients admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) and compared it to convalescent plasma donors with mild or asymptomatic infections. We here found a statistical significant difference in the level of Fc fucosylation of anti-spike IgG from ICU patients compared to asymptomatic cases, with ICU cases having the lowest level (https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.05.18.099507v1). Since disease severity seems to be correlated with anti-Spike IgG Ffc fucosylation we proposed that these extra potent antibodies produced in ICU patients can cause immunopathology by their increased affinity to FcγR. To follow up our initial findings we are now aiming to assess longitudinal samples from COVID-19 associated acquired respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) patients and non-ARDS COVID-19 cases.	
Amsterdam UMC	1	the Effect of Leukocyte Dna mEthylation and micRobiome diversity on host defense mechanisms during community-acquired pneumonia ((ELDER-BIOME)	To describe the host response in Covid-19 patients, compared to 'normal' community-acquired pneumonia and healthy volunteers	
Amsterdam UMC	9	Innate and conventional T-cell subset distribution and activation status; potential biomarkers for clinical course of COVID19	Identify T-cell subsets as potential biomarkers for the clinical course of COVID-19	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Assessment of cytokine storm syndrome as contributing factor to cerebral damage after SARS-CoV-2 infection	The main aim of this current study is to investigate whether a cytokine storm syndrome (CSS) is involved in the pathogenesis of cerebral damage caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection.	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Therapeutic inhibition of excessive lung inflammation induced by anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies	We identified that antibodies may worsen the pathology in severely ill COVID-19 patients. In this study, we will test whether we can counteract this using FDA and EMA approved drugs.	
Amsterdam UMC	1	Studying coagulation specific for COVID-19 using "Blood-vessel-on-chip" technology.	To develop a blood-vessel-on-chip model that mimics hypercoagulability in patients with COVID-19. To do so, we need to gather 24 bloodsamples (divided into: 12 RT-PCR positive and 12 RT-PCR negative patients) of COVID-19 suspected patients.	
Amsterdam UMC	5	De meerwaarde van IS-pro techniek op de SEH bij het identificeren van een bacteriële infectie en voorspellen van de ernst van SARS-CoV-2 in patiënten met verdenking COVID-19?	In het VUmc is het restmateriaal van alle COVID-19 patiënten verzameld in een COVID-19 biobank. De IS-pro techniek zal toegepast worden op deze al reeds verzamelde samples. De uitslagen worden vergeleken met de huidige standaard namelijk positieve bloedkweken. Het idee is om 100 COVID-19 positieve patiënten te includeren die een positieve bloedkweek hebben en dit te vergelijken met 100 COVID-19 positieve patiënten met negatieve bloedkweken.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
Amsterdam UMC	4	Initiative COVID Data (INCODA)	<p>De doelstellingen van INCODA zijn: 1. Duiden van groepen met een hoog risico voor een COVID-19 infectie met een ernstig beloop; in termen van demografische, sociaaleconomische en medische kenmerken, zowel univariabel (e.g. IC opnamekans naar leeftijd) als multivariabel en cross-domain (e.g. kans op IC opname of op ernstige stollingscomplicaties naar bijv leeftijd, etniciteit en chronische ziekte); 2. Onderzoeken of het combineren van medische kenmerken en klinische parameters met geografische, demografische en socialeconomische kenmerken waardevol is bij het inzetten van secundaire preventiemaatregelen en potentieel bij het kiezen van behandelmethoden/interventies. Om deze doelstelling te realiseren wordt een unieke dataset gecreëerd door gegevens over klinische- en IC-opnames van COVID-19 patiënten (zoals verzameld binnen CovidPredict (1)) op persoonsniveau te combineren met gegevens verzameld door het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS). De Wet op het Centraal bureau voor de Statistiek staat analyse toe van CBS-microdata door daarbij geautoriseerde partijen voor statistisch of wetenschappelijk onderzoek (2). Statistisch onderzoek met CBS-microdata kan alleen onder strikte voorwaarden door geautoriseerde onderzoekers worden uitgevoerd binnen de "remote access" (RA-) omgeving van het CBS. Microdata mag bovendien worden "verrijkt" met persoonsggevens mits deze rechtmäßig verkregen en de voorgeschreven uploadprocedures worden gebruikt. Middels deze maatregelen wordt voldaan aan de Algemene Verordening Gegevensbescherming (AVG). Data op persoonsniveau mag de RA-omgeving van het CBS nooit verlaten. Naar verwachting zal er ca. 3 maanden na de start van het project een eerste versie van de dataset en analyseresultaten beschikbaar zijn. De eerste analyseresultaten worden beschikbaar gesteld voor beleidsmakers en andere onderzoekers. Beschikbaar stellen van resultaten vindt vanzelfsprekend plaats binnen de geldende privacy randvoorwaarden zoals wettelijk vastgelegd en vastgelegd binnen de gebruiksvoorwaarden van de CBS RA omgeving. Reeds gedurende het project, maar uiterlijk na afloop (12 maanden na start), zullen de analyseresultaten al kunnen worden ingezet in de nationale en/of regionale aanpak van COVID-19 bestrijding. Gestreefd zal worden naar integratie in en aansluiting op de reeds bestaande (nationale en regionale) kennisinfrastructuur. Hiervoor zal een plan van aanpak worden ontwikkeld als onderdeel van de laatste fase van het project. Als gedurende de looptijd van het traject de beschikbare data kan worden uitgebreid met de resultaten van diagnostische en eventueel serologische COVID-19 testen, dan wordt als een aanvullende doelstelling opgenomen: 3. Ontwikkelen van (mogelijke) preventieve maatregelen om verspreiding van het virus te voorkomen (met waar nodig een geografische differentiatie)</p>	
Amsterdam UMC	1	De rol van endotheel in COVID19	Via welk mechanisme geeft COVID19 endotheelschade? Zijn er farmacologische interventies die beschermen tegen COVID19-geïnduceerde endotheelschade (Imatinib en IFX)?	
Amsterdam UMC	1, 2, 4, 6	Sequential measurement of host immune response biomarkers to SARS-CoV-2 infection to provide insight into mechanisms and outcome of Covid-19 associated acute kidney injury	To analyze sequential host immune response biomarkers to SARS-CoV-2 infection that provide insight into mechanisms implicated in acute kidney injury (AKI) pathogenesis and analyze which host response pathways are primarily disturbed prior to and during AKI.	
Amsterdam UMC		INCODA	INCODA is a ZonMw-funded multi-disciplinary project with the primary goal of identifying medical, demographic and socio-economic risk factors for COVID-19 hospitalization and severe disease and long-term care utilization. This will be possible by linking a unique data set which characterizes hospitalized and discharged COVID-19 patients across the Netherlands with CBS micro-data. Overseen by a multi-disciplinary working group which includes clinical intensive care physicians, infectious disease physicians, hospital administrators, health economists, and public health epidemiologists, the group has prioritized data analysis that can support clinicians and hospital administrators as they confront the imminent second wave of COVID-19 hospitalizations.	
Amsterdam UMC	1, 2	Co-infections in hospitalized patients with COVID-19	The aim of this study is to compare the immune response of patients admitted to the ICU for COVID-19 who have or develop a bacterial community-acquired or hospital acquired co-infection to the immune response in patients admitted to the ICU for COVID-19 who do not experience co-infections. Furthermore, we aim to describe the clinical characteristics, incidence, etiology, risk factors and attributable mortality in these patients admitted on the ICU for COVID-19 with bacterial co-infections.	
Amsterdam UMC	7	Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA) COVID-19 questionnaire	In LASA, an ongoing cohort study among older adults in the Netherlands we have assessed various domains of functioning during the pandemic (just after the first wave) in 1128 people aged 62 years and over. This includes physical, social and mental functioning, as well as Covid-19 specific questionnaires (e.g. symptoms, healthcare use, changes in lifestyle, impactful situations during the pandemic, changes in social contact). The data of respondents of the LASA COVID-19 questionnaire may be linked to the rich longitudinal dataset of LASA.	
Erasmus MC		COVID-ACHD #C19#	COVID-19 in adults with congenital heart disease	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19-Oncology #C19#	Observational cohort study of COVID-19 infection in cancer patients in the Netherlands	
Erasmus MC		Pre-existing immune aging in COVID-19 #C19#	COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH SEVERE OR FATAL OUTCOME HAVE A PRE-EXISTING STATE OF IMMUNE-AGING; EXPLORING DETERMINANTS OF DISEASE	
Erasmus MC		Early pathology of COVID19 in human lung #C19#	Early targets for SARS-CoV2 in the human respiratory tract	
Erasmus MC		COVID follow up in health care workers #C19#	Infectivity of SARS-CoV-2 in health care workers in correlation to the humoral immune response	
Erasmus MC		CO-LIVE #C19#	Experience of end-of-life care during the COVID-19 crisis	
Erasmus MC		COVID2019 sero-epidemiology #C19#	The sero-epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 in the Dutch population at large	
Erasmus MC		POPCORN #C19#	Public health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (POPCORN): inequity of its effects and the role of health policies'	
Erasmus MC		Teravolt #C19#	International registry on thoracic patients with COVID-19	
Erasmus MC		COVID19-CRF #C19#	ISARIC eCRF Covid19 Data Collection	
Erasmus MC		CIUM SARS-CoV2 #C19#	Analysis of SARS-CoV2 cases included in CIUM biobank study and comparisons with matched controls.	
Erasmus MC		CLICO study #C19#	Clinical features and clinical follow-up of COVID-19 patient	
Erasmus MC		Imaging findings in pediatric COVID-19 #C19#	IMaging findings of pEDiatric Covid-19 infection (MEDIC-19) study	
Erasmus MC		Q-COV #C19#	Quantification of chest computed tomography scans abnormalities of suspected COVID-19 patients	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19: unravelling the pathophysiology #C19#	Infection with SARS-CoV-2: unravelling pathophysiology to optimize treatment	
Erasmus MC		Smartphone studie bij jongeren tijdens Covid	Hoe gaat het met adolescenten tijdens de coronacrisis: een smartphone studie'	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19 bij ouderen #C19#	Landelijk onderzoek COVID-19 bij ouderen, ondersteund door de NVKG en NIV-sectie ouderengeneeskunde	

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Erasmus MC		Metabolic profiling of COVID19 outcome #C19#	Metabolomics profiling for novel biomarker profiles of COVID19 infection outcome	
Erasmus MC		Hemco-studie #C19#	Hemocytometrie voor de screening van patienten met een Covid-19	
Erasmus MC		Immune monitoring in Covid19 patients #C19#	Monitoring the immune changes in the circulation during COVID-19 disease.	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19-IBD #C19#	The course of COVID-19 in patients with inflammatory bowel disease	
Erasmus MC		COPP-study	Clinical features of COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients	
Erasmus MC		Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus#C19#	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection: epidemiology of an international liver transplant cohort	
Erasmus MC		COVID ILD #C19#	A longitudinal registry of patients with interstitial lung diseases and (suspected) Covid-19	
Erasmus MC		Emergency Department Visits during COVID-19 #C19#	Frequency and characteristics of Emergency Department patient visits during COVID-19 outbreak in the Netherlands.	
Erasmus MC		CORONA-NTx #C19#	Living with a Kidney Transplant during the Corona Virus	
Erasmus MC		Rotterdam study #C19#	Covid19 questionnaire in the Rotterdam Study	
Erasmus MC		COMET: COvid MEDicaTion study #C19#	COVID-19: unravelling the pathophysiology	
Erasmus MC		Nutrition and COVID-19 respiratory infection #C19#	Feeding practises and tolerance in adult patients admitted with COVID19 respiratory infection	
Erasmus MC		COVID19 HOST GENETICS #C19#	HOST GENETICS INITIATIVE OF COVID-19	
Erasmus MC		COPE #C19#	Clinical prediction models for Covid-19: development, international validation and use	
Erasmus MC		10 steps to outrun injury: preventing injury #C19#	10 steps to outrun injury: The next step towards the prevention of running related injuries: further development of a prevention program for recreational runner	
Erasmus MC		HOME COMIN #C19#	Home monitoring and evaluation after admission for COVID-infection in the Netherlands	
Erasmus MC		Pijn en stress / HIPPO	Happiness for Improvement of Premature and Parental Outcome	
Erasmus MC		ORaCle #C19#	Observational Research using the ICU-COVID monitor database	
Erasmus MC		LAMA #C19#	Inflammatory Biomarkers in Critically-ill COVID patients	
Erasmus MC		COVID-predition #C19#	A novel prognostic model to identify COVID-19 patients at risk for ICU admission and/or COVID-19 related death	
Erasmus MC		ECO-PA study	COVID-19 infection: immune responses in the pregnant woman, fetus, and neonate and risk of vertical transmission	
Erasmus MC		R2D2 for COVID-19 #C19#	Regional Registration in Diagnostic Database (R2D2)" for COVID-19 patients for efficient care	
Erasmus MC		Inactivation COVID respiratory fluids&feces #C19#	Inactivation of SARS-CoV-2 in respiratory fluids and feces	
Erasmus MC		mCOLS	Model for COVID-19 Outcome Laboratory Score (mCOLS)	
Erasmus MC		Covid and kidney injury #C19#	Prediction of development of acute renal failure in SARS-CoV-2 infected patients	
Erasmus MC		Post-mortem immunoprofiling in COVID-19 #C19#	Postmortem expression of 770 immune-related genes, 770 fibrosis- related genes, 10 COVID-19 Spike-In genes, with viral in situ hybridization	
Erasmus MC		Viral load and pathogenesis of lethal respi #C19#	A post-mortem pathogenesis study correlating viral load, histopathology and imaging.	
Erasmus MC		A postmortem Erasmus MC COVID-19 biobank #C19#	Postmortem biobanking from COVID-19 patients for WGS, metabolomics and immunohistochemistry	
Erasmus MC		Thromboembolic complications during SARS-COV #C19#	Thromboembolic complications during SARS-CoV2 infection; a single centre case-control study	
Erasmus MC		hACE2 – SARS-CoV-2 spike interface #C19#	Characterization of the recognition of hACE2 receptor by SARS-CoV-2 spike protein and correlation to severity of COVID-19 symptoms	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19 Radiological Database #C19#	COVID-19 Radiological Database	
Erasmus MC		Thorasic scan data exchange for training AI #C19#	Thorasic scan data exchange for the purpose of training AI software on COVID-19 disease	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19 registry study #C19#	Study of imaging characteristics of patients with respiratory infections / COVID-19 registry study	
Erasmus MC		Machine learning voor de behandeling van COV #C19#	Machine learning voor de behandeling van COVID-19 patiënten op de intensive care	
Erasmus MC		Genetics of SARS-CoV-2 #C19#	Unraveling the genetics of SARS-CoV-2 infection	
Erasmus MC		Preoperative CT-screening for Covid-19 in #C19#	Preoperative screening for Covid-19 using chest computed tomography in patients scheduled for cardiothoracic surgery	
Erasmus MC		Generation R COVID-19 Studies #C19#	Transmission, risk factors and consequences of SARS-CoV2 among children and their families: the Generation R COVID-19 Studies	
Erasmus MC		Hypernatremia in ICU patients with COVID-19 #C19#	Hypernatremia in ICU patients with COVID-19	
Erasmus MC		de iBerry Study 2.0 #C19#	de iBerry Study 2.0 - Het onderzoek naar de sociale, psychologische en lichamelijke ontwikkeling van jongeren	
Erasmus MC		CounterCovid studie #C19#	Countering Lung Damage in COVID-19 infection	
Erasmus MC		Covacta #C19#	A RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBOCONTROLLED, MULTICENTER STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF TOCILIZUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH SEVERE COVID-19 PNEUMONIA	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
Erasmus MC		The CO VOR IT study #C19#	The CO VOR IT study	
Erasmus MC		CO-FLOW study #C19#	COVID-19 Follow-up care paths and Long-term Outcomes Within the Dutch health care system: a combined rehabilitation, pulmonary, and intensive care perspective	
Erasmus MC		BCG vaccination for healthcare workers in #C19#	REDUCING HEALTH CARE WORKERS ABSENTEEISM IN SARSCoV-2 PANDEMIC BY ENHANCED TRAINED IMMUNE RESPONSES THROUGH BACILLUS CALMETTE-GUÉRIN VACCINATION, A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL'	
Erasmus MC		UMCG PreToVid #C19#	Pre-emptive tocilizumab in hypoxic COVID-19 patients, a prospective randomized trial	
Erasmus MC		EuroCOV Study #C19#	Risk stratification of patients with suspected COVID-19 presenting to the ED	
Erasmus MC		EPISODES study	Epidemiology, severity and outcomes of children presenting to emergency departments across Europe during the SARS-COV-2 pandemic	
Erasmus MC		PRAETORIAN-COVID #C19#	PRAETORIAN-COVID: A double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial with valsartan for Prevention of Acute Respiratory distress syndrome in hospitalized patients with SARS-CoV-2 Infection Disease	
Erasmus MC		DOLPHIN study #C19#	Dose individualization of antibiotics in ICU patients: to TDM or not to TDM and the effects on outcome	
Erasmus MC		REMAP-CAP study #C19#	The Randomized Embedded Multifactorial Adaptive Platform for Community-acquired Pneumonia (REMAP-CAP)	
Erasmus MC		PREDICT #C19#	comPutER assistED analysis Covid cT (PREDICT) study	
Erasmus MC		GS-US-540-5774 #C19#	A Phase 3 Randomized Study to Evaluate the Safety and Antiviral Activity of Remdesivir (GS-5734™) in Participants with Moderate COVID-19 Compared to Standard of Care Treatment	
Erasmus MC		GS-US-540-5773 #C19#	A Phase 3 Randomized Study to Evaluate the Safety and Antiviral Activity of Remdesivir (GS-5734™) in Participants with Severe COVID-19 (GS-US-540-5773)	
Erasmus MC		Perfusion deficits in COVID-19 #C19#	Non-contrast enhanced CT thorax scans to detect perfusion deficits in patients with COVID-19	
Erasmus MC		ERN-EuroBloodNet Registry on RBCDs - COVID19 #C19#	ERN-EuroBloodNet Registry on patients with rare red blood cell defects and COVID-19	
Erasmus MC		CO-FUS #C19#	Covid-19 Follow-up Study, long-term outcomes after Covid-19	
Erasmus MC		EIT and CT in COVID-19 #C19#	Comparing electrical impedance tomography and quantitative CT analyses in COVID-19 related ARDS	
Erasmus MC		CONNECT-study #C19#	The influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on the management of paediatric appendicitis; an international multicenter cohort study	
Erasmus MC		2000-HIV study #C19#	2000 HIV Human Functional Genomics Partnership Program	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19 app #C19#	COVID-19 app questionnaire	
Erasmus MC		EPICENTRE Study	The European Society of Paediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care COVID-19 Paediatric and Neonatal (EPICENTRE) Registry	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19 optiflow prospectief studie #C19#	High-Flow Nasal Cannula for severe COVID-19 in the non-ICU setting, a prospective cohort study to assess safety, feasibility and clinical outcome	
Erasmus MC		COPP2-study	Clinical features of COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients, long term effects	
Erasmus MC		DCTC-COVID-19 associated thrombosis studie #C19#	Caging the dragon: translational approach to unravel and prevent COVID-19 associated thrombosis	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19-HYPONA study #C19#	Hyponatremia in the COVID-19 population	
Erasmus MC		AERA-COVID #C19#	Predictive Value of the Angiotensin-II type 1 and Endothelin Receptor Autoantibodies on disease course in COVID-19	
Erasmus MC		VR heart team meeting #C19#	Virtual Reality Immersive Multidisciplinary Heart Team Meetings during COVID-19 Pandemic: A proof-of-concept study.	
Erasmus MC		BCG-PRIME #C19#	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccination to prevent serious respiratory tract infection and COVID-19 in vulnerable elderly – an adaptive randomized controlled trial	
Erasmus MC		ICU-VR for family members (ICU-VR-F) #C19#	Intensive Care specific Virtual Reality for family members (ICU-VR) of patients in the ICU	
Erasmus MC		Det. of SARS-CoV-2 by targeted proteomics #C19#	Targeted proteomics for the detection SARS-CoV-2 proteins in an accurate, sensitive and quantitative manner.	
Erasmus MC		Wellbeing of frontline healthcare workers #C19#	Well-being of frontline healthcare workers during the Corona virus disease 2019 pandemic in a Dutch tertiary care hospital.	
Erasmus MC		CO-HIV-19 #C19#	COVID-19 symptoms and disease in people with HIV in the Netherlands: a prospective national outpatient questionnaire	
Erasmus MC		Early detection of SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks #C19#	SEWAGE SURVEILLANCE AS EARLY DETECTION METHOD OF SARS-COV-2 OUTBREAKS (SSSARS)	
Erasmus MC		Impact of COVID-19 on AO CMF surgeons #C19#	Impact of COVID-19 on AO CMF surgeons: results of a global survey	
Erasmus MC		Patient experiences during COVID-19 #C19#	Patient-reported experiences of cancer care related to the COVID-19 pandemic in the Netherlands – A qualitative study	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19 Central Control (C3) #C19#	COVID-19 Central Control (C3)	
Erasmus MC		Toepasbaarheid POST-IC-dagboek #C19#	Toepasbaarheid van het POST-IC-dagboek; een persoonlijk digitaal logboek rond opname op de intensive care	
Erasmus MC		Rapid MS-based COVID-19 viral test #C19#	Rapid mass spectrometry-based COVID-19 viral test	
Erasmus MC		Lumbar puncture in deceased COVID19 patients #C19#	Lumbar puncture in deceased COVID-19 patients	
Erasmus MC		COVID-19 skin	The interaction between a viral respiratory tract infection (COVID-19) and (the treatment) of chronic inflammatory skin diseases	
Erasmus MC		CovidSurgUMCG #C19#	Evaluation of COVID Prevalence, Complications and Outcome in Elective and Emergency Surgery during COVID-19-Pandemic	
Erasmus MC		3D Change in Health Care #C19#	Designing Disruptive Digital (3D) Change in Health Care: transitioning from in-person to teleconsultations at the Erasmus MC	
Erasmus MC		Preoperative screening by phone COVID-19 #C19#	Evaluation of preoperative anesthesiological screening by telephone during COVID-19'	
Erasmus MC		VOI for COVID-19 therapies #C19#	Emerging Therapies for COVID-19: the value of doing more clinical trials vs implementation following promising results	
Erasmus MC		Effecten leefstijlinterventie #C19#	Effecten van de een gecombineerde leefstijlinterventie programma op het immunsysteem van volwassenen met overgewicht of obesitas in het licht van virale pandemieën	

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Erasmus MC		HFNO in patients with covid-19 #C19#	HFNO in patients with Covid19 pneumonia	
Erasmus MC		UNITE-COVID #C19#	European Society of Intensive Care Medicine COVID-19 Project (UNITE-COVID)	
Erasmus MC		Kruisband reconstructie studie #C19#	Leidt de COVID-19 uitbraak uiteindelijk tot een vermindering van voorste kruisband reconstructies zonder verslechtering in lange termijn resultaten?	
Erasmus MC		Covid infec. at allergy and cl. immunology #C19#	COVID-19 infection in patients at the allergy and clinical immunology department	
Erasmus MC		Fetal cells to save lives #C19#	Fetal cells to save adult lives – umbilical cord derived mesenchymal stromal cells in critical COVID-19 patients	
Erasmus MC		Hulp/zorg ziek kind gedurende covid-19	Enquête voor ouders omtrent het zoeken van hulp en de zorg voor een ziek kind gedurende de COVID-19 lockdown	
Erasmus MC		DOORMAT #C19#	Prediction of positive PCR for SARS-CoV-2 in the Emergency Department	
Erasmus MC		AV20VOICE #C19#	Vaccination against cOvid In CancEr	
Erasmus MC		RECOVAC #C19#	Prospective monitoring of the immune-response and safety of COVID-19 vaccination in patients with chronic kidney disease, dialysis patients, and kidney transplant recipients	
Erasmus MC		Appendicitis COVID study #C19#	Trends in incidence, characteristics and length of stay of patients operated for acute appendicitis during COVID times.	
Erasmus MC		Immunofatigue	THE IMMUNE BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF SEVERE FATIGUE AFTER COVID-19 INFECTION	
Erasmus MC		VACOPID #C19#	Vaccination Against COvid in Primary Immune Deficiencies	
Erasmus MC		AIACOVID studie #C19#	Prevalentie en voorspellende waarde anti Nucleaire antistoffen, anti – Angiotensine II receptor en anti-Endotheline Receptor antistoffen in COVID19 patienten.	
Erasmus MC		ERACODA	Establishing a European database of patients on dialysis or living with a kidney transplant that have COVID-19 (ERACODA)	
Erasmus MC		Cov Early	Convalescent Plasma Therapy from Recovered Patients to Treat CoViD-19 Early in SARS-CoV-2 Disease (CoV-Early study)	
Erasmus MC		909REM	A multi-centre, multi-country retrospective cohort study to evaluate the clinical outcomes in adults with COVID-19 who have been treated with Remdesivir.	
Erasmus MC		Vitaliteit en veerkracht medewerkers EMC #C19#	Vitaliteit en veerkracht medewerkers Erasmus MC; Behoeftepeling met betrekking tot de COVID-19 pandemie	
Erasmus MC		Impact COVID19 op kind en jongere met autism #C19#	Impact van COVID-19 op kinderen en jongeren met autisme spectrum stoornis (ASS) en hun gezin	
LUMC	1	PREVENT nCoV-19	potentieel SARS-CoV-2 vaccin in laboratorium en kliniek onderzocht op effectiviteit en veiligheid. Onder leiding van dr. Marjolein Kikkert worden in het LUMC kandidaat-vaccins, die door het consortium worden gemaakt, getest op het opwekken van een virus-neutraliserende immuun respons	
LUMC	1	COVID - Analysis of immune responses in patients with COVID-19 infection LUMC2020 01	COVID-19 is a life threatening infection caused by SARS-CoV2. We will investigate the cellular immune response against SARSCoV2 in patients after proven or high likelihood of COVID-19. The analysis of this immune response in patients with COVID-19 will help to unravel the importance of the cellular immune response directed against this virus and improve the treatment of COVID-19 patients	
LUMC	1	MONACO-sprint: Modeling and attacking COVID-19 with Organs-on-Chips	The human pluripotent stem cell derived heart models will be used for a rapid evaluation of important COVID-19 therapies and develop SARS-COV-2 disease models to investigate how infection affects the heart. Impact beyond conventional approaches will be accelerated by providing data immediately relevant to clinicians, within months of the project start.	
LUMC	1	Metabolic investigation of hyperinflammation and hypercoagulation in COVID-19 patients	To test whether the time course of our earlier found explorative markers (Prostaglandin E2, 9,10-DiHOME, Thromboxane) is related to the disease severity score as calculated according to the BEAT-COVID group . 2. To test whether the time course of our earlier found explorative markers (Prostaglandin E2, 9,10-DiHOME, Thromboxane) can predict disease progression, e.g ICU admittance, LOS hospital , LOS ICU, duration of mechanical ventilation, ICU and hospital mortality. 3. To study whether we can identify (additional) predictive metabolic markers (in particular oxylipins) that contribute to hyperinflammation, hypercoagulation, and disease progression in COVID-19 patients?	
LUMC	1	Gastheerfactoren als doelwit voor de ontwikkeling van SARS-COV-2 remmers	De identificatie van gastheerfactoren die betrokken zijn in de replicatie van SARS-CoV-2 biedt belangrijke inzichten in de virale pathogenese. Daarnaast is het een basis voor de ontwikkeling van antivirale strategieën met een sterk verlaagde kans op het ontstaan van resistentie aan de kant van het virus.	
LUMC	1	Immunsrespons van primaire alveolaire epithelialcellen op infecties met SARS-CoV-2	In analogie met SARS-CoV, veroorzaakt ook SARS-CoV-2 een primaire virale pneumonie met diffuse alveolaire schade met een ernstige ontstekingsreactie. Onze recente expertise met zowel primaire alveolaire epithelialcellen in organoids en chips, als met hiPSC-derived alveolaire epithelialcellen, wordt ingezet om de interactie tussen SARS-CoV-2 en alveolaire epitheel nauwkeurig in kaart te brengen, en de rol van o.a. AEC2 en TMPRSS2 te analyseren.	
LUMC	1	Induced human pluripotent stem cell-based alveolar chip cultures for target identification and screening of ALveolar REpair strategies (ALREP)	De aanvraag beoogt de ontwikkeling van een alveolus-on-chip gebaseerd op geïnduceerde pluripotente stamcellen (hiPSC) voor het bestuderen van alveolaire schade, zoals die bij COVID-19 optreedt. Deze aanvraag wordt deze week ingediend voor de LUMC PPP Match Call, en wordt ondersteund door de industriële partners Ncardia en Emulate.	
LUMC	1	Infectie van primair longepitheel met SARS-CoV-2: effecten van antivirale middelen	Na eerder gemeenschappelijk onderzoek naar infectie van primaire luchtwegepitheel zoals dat bij de afdeling Longziekten wordt gekweekt met SARS-CoV en MERS-CoV, worden momenteel experimenten met SARS-CoV-2 uitgevoerd in dit realistisch model van de luchtwegmucosa. De infecties en analyses worden uitgevoerd binnen de BSLIII faciliteit door de groep van dr Bredenbeek, en de epithelialcellen worden aangeleverd door het laboratorium van de afdeling Longziekten (Prof. Hiemstra). Dit lopende, niet separaat gefinancierde onderzoek kan de basis vormen voor verder onderzoek in relevante modellen (zie ook een van de onderstaande voorstellen).	
LUMC	1	Ontwikkeling van een longfibrose chip voor het bestuderen van longfibrose als post-COVID-19 complicatie	Longfibrose is een waarschijnlijke complicatie bij post-COVID-19 patiënten, maar het ontstaan van longfibrose is grotendeels onbegrepen. Door een long-fibrose chip te ontwikkelen met alle relevante celtypen van patiënten (alveolaire epithelialcellen, endotheelcellen en fibroblasten), kunnen we de ontwikkeling van fibrose bestuderen in de context van mechanische stress, en zo de effecten van de nieuwe generatie fibrose remmers en nieuwe TGFb remmers (ten Dijke) bestuderen in een relevant ziektemodel.	
LUMC	1	Ontwikkeling van remmers voor SARS-CoV-2 en andere CoVs	Als quarantaine faalt, hangt de onmiddellijke en doelgerichte bestrijding van coronavirus-uitbraken nagenoeg volledig af van de beschikbaarheid van breed-spectrum coronavirussremmers. Cruciale en geconserveerde virale enzymfuncties van gastheerfactoren zijn daarom het logische doelwit voor de ontwikkeling van specifieke geneesmiddelen die een volgende pandemie kunnen voorkomen.	
LUMC	1	PanCoroNed: Novel antivirals against viral health threats for therapeutic and prophylactic use	Lead and/or repurposing compounds targeting relevant mechanisms of infection and replication of Sars Cov 2. Ideally bringing a dedicated pan Corona antiviral drug to fight the ongoing Covid 19 pandemic and be prepared for future Corona viral threats	
LUMC	1	SCORE	SCORE gaat op zoek naar antivirale geneesmiddelen die op korte- of middellange termijn kunnen worden ingezet om patiënten te behandelen en de verspreiding van coronavirussen te beperken	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
LUMC	1	Altered IgG fucosylation driving pathologies in COVID-19: Relevance for diagnosis and therapeutics	The surface of SARS-CoV-2 is dominated by carbohydrates which are present in high density on all its surface proteins. This project will study the role of these carbohydrates in masking peptide epitopes, modulating cellular and humoral immune responses and mediating cellular recognition and invasion.	
LUMC	1	Preklinisch testen van de vaccinwerkzaamheid van het SARS-CoV2-Spike DNA-vaccin	Eerder werd een succesvol DNA-vaccin gegenereerd tegen SARS-CoV-1 (Martin et al., 2008; Yang et al., 2004) en aangezien dit virus het meest nauw verwant is aan SARS-CoV-2, kan een DNA-vaccin tegen SARS-CoV-2 ook effectief zijn. Hier willen we in relevante muismodellen, zoals het hACE2 transgene model, testen of een DNA vaccin met het Spike eiwit bescherming biedt tegen SARS-CoV2 infectie.	
LUMC	1	"First line of defence": Design and implementation of a novel RNA-based therapy to protect the kidney and lungs against coronavirus infections	SARS-CoV-2 infects the proximal tubule cells (PTC) of the kidney and kidney injury is an independent risk factor for survival of hospitalized patients. Since intravenously administrated antisense oligonucleotides (ASOs) rapidly accumulate into the PTC, we will explore the antiviral properties of ASOs that disrupt the secondary RNA structures of the SARS-CoV-2 viral genome that are essential for replication. Efficacy of these structure disrupting ASOs will be related to GAPmer ASOs and result may provide a therapeutic strategy to rescue critically ill patients and provide a route map to counteract future RNA-based virus epidemics.	
LUMC	1	The viability and significance of SARS-CoV-2 in the intestinal tract	SARS-CoV-2 RNA has been detected in feces. It remains unknown whether this concerns viable and infectious virus. We seek to answer this question and correlate PCR test results, symptomatology and microbiota composition to (infectious) virus excretion. We will start with spiking experiments and assessing stability of virus and RNA in feces.	
LUMC	1	In-depth insight into the cellular immune response against SARS-CoV-2: Basis for new biomarkers and novel therapeutic strategies	Knowledge of the host immune response to SARS-CoV-2 is essential for antiviral treatment. However, virtually no in-depth immune monitoring has been performed thus far. We will identify cellular biomarkers for clinical outcome with special attention to the B-cell system, using EuroFlow panels for > 250 leukocyte subsets. This allows for cloning of protective Ig genes with high therapeutic potential.	
LUMC	1	Gebruik van patiënt-relevante longmodellen voor het bestuderen van de acute en lange termijneffecten van COVID-19	Het longepiteel bekleedt de luchtwegen en longblaasjes, en is het voornaamste celtype dat wordt geïnfecteerd door SARS-CoV-2, het virus dat COVID-19 veroorzaakt. Het in kaart brengen en begrijpen van de reactie van het longepiteel op infectie met SARS-CoV-2 is nodig om beter inzicht te krijgen in de korte- en langetermijneffecten van de infectie en de ernst van COVID-19. In dit project maken we hiervoor gebruik van onze proefdiervrije kweekmodellen. We gaan onderzoeken hoe het epiteel dat van verschillende locaties is verkregen (van neus tot longblaasje) reageert op infectie met SARS-CoV-2. Ook wordt de reactie van het epiteel op SARS-CoV-2 vergeleken met die op andere coronavirussen, om te onderzoeken wat dit virus zo bijzonder maakt. Verder worden epithelialcellen en immuuncellen van COVID-19 patiënten vergeleken met die van gezonde personen. Ten slotte gaan we Fibrose Long-Chip ontwikkelen, om die in te zetten bij het onderzoek naar de langetermijneffecten van COVID-19.	
LUMC	1	Characterization of immune responses induced by coronavirus vaccine candidates		
LUMC	1	Blood vessels-on-chip to understand and target COVID-19 intravascular coagulation		
LUMC	1	Understanding metabolic factors determining COVID-19 disease progression for personalised interventions	The objective of this project is to support the fight against COVID-19 by predicting which patients will develop severe symptoms and by developing suitable interventions for patient subgroups. This more personalised approach will lead to an improvement of patient outcomes and a shorter stay at intensive care units. Metabolomics profiling of COVID-19 patient blood will be employed in order to identify prognostic biomarkers and therapeutic targets for disease management, including prevention strategies, nutritional treatment and support.	
LUMC	1,2	CoVax2: development of enhanced vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 and other human coronaviruses	The CoVax2 approach distinguishes itself from other initiatives through combining two strong vaccine platforms and by including corona antigens that elicit both antibody and cellular immune responses and are conserved between virus strains. Essentially, this is build on a concerted effort comprising experts in immunology and corona virology, and on expertise in two synthetic vaccine platform technologies: DNA- and synthetic long peptide (SLP)-based vaccines. The DNA/SLP-based vaccines, which should generate both neutralizing antibodies and long-lasting T-cell immunity, will be generated and tested both in vitro and in animal models with live coronavirus. In addition, high-dimensional single-cell technologies (CyTOF mass cytometry and RNA sequencing) will be applied to discover correlates of protection. These efforts thus aim to develop a broadly applicable, coronavirus vaccines in order to counteract current and potential future outbreaks.	
LUMC	1,2	Restoration of pulmonary fluid balance after COVID 19 infection	Is there a change in systemic serum factors that change endothelial cell function during COVID-19 disease progression? 1)Are plasma released endothelial inflammation markers differentially expressed during different stages of disease? 2)Is this related to altered cellular functionality with respect to: a.Cell-cell contacts (permeability)? b.Anticoagulant surface properties? c.Changes in cell surface glycocalyx presence? 3)Is there a difference in vascular bed susceptibility to plasma factors? 4)Which endothelial activation patterns can be dissected? 5)Does intervention to glycocalyx degrading enzymes restore endothelial function?	
LUMC	1,3	CARE Consortium	Het doel van het CARE-consortium is om oplossingen te ontwikkelen voor de huidige COVID-19-pandemie en om toekomstige coronavirus-uitbraken van deze omvang te voorkomen. De partijen bewandelen drie wegen op zoek naar nieuwe behandelingen: hergebruik van bestaande geneesmiddelen, screening van grote 'bibliotheeken' met chemische stoffen en gericht ontwerp van geneesmiddelen die specifieke virale functies blokkeren. Na experimenten in het laboratorium, maken de meeste veelbelovende kandidaat-geneesmiddelen de stap naar onderzoek in proefdiermodellen en klinische studies met mensen.	

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LUMC	1,3	Microbial responsiveness during different diseases stages of hospitalized COVID-19 patients	Are patterns in cytokine expression in response to microbial patterns in vitro (i.e. microbial responsiveness) associated with SARS-CoV2 disease progression or recovery over time? In particular: 1) Are cytokine levels in response to microbial patterns in vitro associated with transitions to another disease state? 2) Are cytokine levels in response to microbial patterns in vitro associated with the overall outcome of the patient in all patients? 3) Are cytokine levels in response to microbial patterns in vitro associated with daily severity scores within the moderate, severe or recovering patients?	
LUMC	1,3	Nasal mucosal immunity during different diseases stages of hospitalized COVID-19 patients	Are patterns in nasal immune populations associated with SARS-CoV2 disease progression or recovery over time? In particular: 1) how are immune populations associated with transitions to another disease state? 2) Are longitudinal immune populations associated with the overall outcome of the patient in all patients? 3) Are nasal immune populations associated with daily severity scores within moderate or recovering patients?	
LUMC	1,9	Towards safe indoor and semi-indoor sports events during the COVID-19	This PPP aims to provide the currently lacking fundamental knowledge towards safe and full reopening in five work packages: Virus dose and duration in aerosols; Individual droplet and aerosol emission; Aerosol concentrations inside sports venues; Crowd control; Overall risk assessment methodology, guidelines, communication, dissemination. During the project the knowledge can be implemented in the form of pilots by the partners. It will be combined with ongoing projects such as those on fast COVID-19 tests to allow a safe and full reopening of sports venues in the Netherlands and beyond.	
LUMC	2	In-depth insight into the cellular immune response against SARS-CoV-2: Basis for new biomarkers and novel therapeutic strategies	Here we proposed to apply the EuroFlow immune status and immune monitoring program as follows: To assess the cellular immune status in 50 to 60 (SARS-CoV-2 positive) patients at primary admission to LUMC with the aim to identify immune biomarkers for clinical outcome at an early stage. Based on the RIVM data, the patients will be equally divided over <65 years and ≥65 years. To perform a pilot monitoring study in 12 to 15 COVID-19 patients, admitted to LUMC for clinical care. These patients will be monitored each two days (~10 samplings per patient) using the standardized EuroFlow tools and technologies for detection of ≥250 blood immune cell subsets; serum sampling for SARS-CoV-2 antibodies will be performed in parallel to understand the cellular and serological kinetics of the anti- SARS-CoV-2 response.	
LUMC	2	Point of care biomarker discovery for clinical risk stratification and targeted treatment to prevent severe acute lung injury in COVID-19	Analysis of systemic and mucosal markers for inflammation, seroconversion and viral monitoring to identify patients at risk for pulmonary deterioration through real-time self-learning data integration technology. Application of personalized program for targeted anti-inflammatory and/or antiviral therapy with tocilizumab or remdesivir.	
LUMC	2	Post-corona poli	Patients return after admission (1 and 3 months) for subsequent parameters	
LUMC	2	SCIP: Severe COVID-19 In Pregnancy: pilot study. Linking disease severity to the maternal immune composition	Data on SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnant women are limited. Based on current publications, the majority of pregnant women appears to have only mild symptoms of COVID-19, but a small part develops severe symptoms and needs hospital or Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admission. This particular group of patients may have an insufficiency in their immune repertoire. Previous observations suggested that abnormalities in the B cell compartment may predispose to an insufficiency in the immunity to SARSCoV-2.Objective of the study: To identify differences in immune cell repertoire between pregnant women with critical COVID-19, mild COVID-19 and healthy controls	
LUMC	2	DARPIN	A Phase 2a open label, non-comparative, single dose escalation study to evaluate the dynamics of viral clearance, pharmacokinetics and tolerability of ensovibep in patients with symptomatic COVID-19 disease	
LUMC	2	COVID app		
LUMC	2	COVID-data	Hemocytometrie voor de screening van patiënten met een Covid-19	
LUMC	2	COVID-data	Clinical features of COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients - COPP-study	
LUMC	2	Covid-Noord	Case control onderzoek binnen grootschalige (>2500/dag) Covid PCR diagnoses. Onderzoek naar risicofactoren voor overte ziekte en voor prognose	
LUMC	2	COVINOSE	Prospective diagnosis of Covid-19 infection using exhaled breath analysis by electronic nose	
LUMC	2	Home monitoring of COVID+ patients	The COVID box is the innovative way of home monitoring of COVID patients. Research will be conducted into the clinical added value of home monitoring with regard to the number of admission, admission duration and patient-related, value-driven outcomes	
LUMC	2	Covid Ward - incidence of VTE and ATE in patients with COVID-19 admitted to wards	Wat is de incidentie van veneuze trombose en longembolie en arteriële tromboembolie bij patienten met aangetoonde COVID-19 die zijn opgenomen op de verpleegafdeling	
LUMC	2		Lung Ultrasound findings in patients with SARS CoV-2	
LUMC	2	Risk factors and complications of COVID-19: a case-control study with long term follow-up	Epidemiological research into COVID-19 is virtually completely based on case-series analyses, which is surprising as in epidemiology one needs to have a control group to contrast findings with in order to reach meaningful conclusions, e.g., whether someone with certain characteristics is more likely to develop an outcome (as COVID-19 infection or disease). Also, when determining the consequences of COVID-19 (e.g., co-morbidity or death) one needs to contrast the exposure (of COVID-19) with those who did not have COVID-19. Within such analyses, it is imperative that both COVID-19 positives and COVID-19 negatives come from the same source population in order to prevent selection bias. Particularly when selective referral takes place (referral bias), controls who went through the same referral filter are ideal, provided no phenocopies exist. In this study we propose to compare patients with COVID-19 with patients without COVID-19 who were included through the same filter, i.e. the emergency or ambulant department of the LUMC with a suspicion of COVID-19	
LUMC	2	Diagnostische accuratesse van de CO-RADS-score voor detectie van COVID-19 op blanco CT van de thorax	Recent is door een werkgroep van de Nederlandse Vereniging voor Radiologie (NVvR) het 'COVID-19 Reporting and Data System' (CO-RADS) ontwikkeld. Dit is een categorisch scoringssysteem dat o.b.v. een blanco CT van de longen aangeeft hoe hoog de verdenking op COVID-19 pneumonie is. Doel is om hiermee verslaglegging te standaardiseren en bespoedigen, alsook de communicatie tussen radiologen en clinici te stroomlijnen. Mogelijk kan dit systeem ook behulpzaam zijn in triage en het inschatten van ziekte-ernst. Hierdien dient echter wel de performance en voorspellende waarde van dit systeem vastgesteld worden. Doel van dit onderzoek is het bepalen van de accuratesse en voorspellende waarde van de CO-RADS score voor de aanwezigheid van COVID-19.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
LUMC	2	Retrospective population PK/PD study of Chloroquine and desethylchloroquine in COVID-19 ICU Patients	The primary objective of this study is to conduct a population PK/PD analysis chloroquine and its metabolite desethylchloroquine in ICU admitted COVID-19 patients to investigate whether certain covariates are prognostic for increased risk of overexposure and subsequent cardiac toxicity (QTc prolongation). • The exploratory objective of this study is to explore exposure (cumulative area under the curve) and patient outcome (survival or not)	
LUMC	2	Risicofactoren en beloop van COVID-19	1. Wat zijn risicofactoren voor Covid-19 ziekte? 2. Wat zijn onderscheidende symptomen van besmetting met Covid-19? 3. Wat zijn indicatoren voor de ernst van het beloop van Covid-19?	
LUMC	2	Exploration of the need for adjustment of the Modified Early Warning Score (MEWS) for COVID-19 patients (CEWS) to identify patients at risk for intensive care unit admission and death	Correlateert de toename in de CEWS bij verslechterende patiënten met een bewezen COVID-19 infectie beter dan de MEWS met de noodzaak tot latere IC opname en/of overlijden?	
LUMC	2	Population PK/PD study Tocilizumab in COVID-19 ICU Patients	The primary objective of this study is to conduct a population PK/PD analysis tocilizumab in ICU admitted COVID-19 patients to investigate whether certain covariates are prognostic for increased risk of under or overexposure and what is the optimal population dose to treat the hyperinflammatory syndrome. The exploratory objective of this study is to explore the exposure response relationship (Cmax, cumulative area under the curve) and patient outcome (days of mechanical ventilation after tocilizumab treatment initiation)	
LUMC	2	Lung Ultrasound findings in patients with SARS CoV-2	Our aim is to give an overview of ultrasound characteristics in critically ill patients with SARS CoV 2 pneumonia overall and in relation to duration of symptoms and clinical findings	
LUMC	2	Diagnostische accuratesse van de CO-RADS-score voor detectie van COVID-19 op blanco CT van de thorax.	Recent is door een werkgroep van de Nederlandse Vereniging voor Radiologie (NVvR) het 'COVID-19 Reporting and Data System' (CO-RADS) ontwikkeld. Dit is een categorisch scoringssysteem dat o.b.v. een blanco CT van de longen aangeeft hoe hoog de verdenking op COVID-19 pneumonie is. Doel van dit onderzoek is het bepalen van de accuratesse en voorspellende waarde van de CO-RADS score voor de aanwezigheid van COVID-19.	
LUMC	2	HOME COMIN'	Het doel van deze studie is om de korte en lange termijn complicaties van een infectie met Covid-19 in kaart te brengen en de zorg na ontslag te verbeteren door middel van frequente thuis monitoring.	
LUMC	2	Lung perfusion in COVID-19 with or without pulmonary embolism	Primaire vraagstelling: 'Wat is het effect van een longembolie op de longperfusie in COVID-19 patiënten?' Hierbij zullen we in de COVID-19 patiënten de longperfusie vergelijken tussen patiënten met en zonder longembolie.	
LUMC	2	Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation in patients with coronavirus disease 2019	The primary objective is to present an overview of the characteristics of the patient and ECMO-run characteristics of patients receiving ECMO-support due to COVID-19.	
LUMC	2	Pan-European Study on Outcome and Service in Geriatric Rehabilitation in Times of COVID-19 Pandemic	to get insight into the course of functional and medical recovery in (geriatric) rehabilitation patients affected by COVID-19 in Europe. This includes mortality, complications, frailty, body mass index (BMI), nutrition, functional and cognitive performance, mood, delirium, fatigue, dyspnoea, pressure ulcer, pain, quality of life, mobility/balance, muscle strength, speech/swallowing, post-traumatic stress syndrome, hospital readmissions and discharge destination.	
LUMC	2	De behandeling en uitkomsten van IC patiënten met COVID-19	1. Het verkrijgen van inzicht in welke (combinatie van) behandelstrategieën op de IC bij individuele patiënten met COVID-19 geassocieerd zijn met de beste uitkomsten 2. Het verkrijgen van inzicht in wat de risicofactoren zijn voor een ernstig beloop van COVID-19 (gedefinieerd als het optreden van ernstige ARDS, optreden longembolieën en diepe veneuze tromboses (DVT's), beademingsduur > 2 weken , IC mortaliteit, ZH mortaliteit) 3. Het verkrijgen van inzicht in de risicofactoren voor IC opname i.v.m. COVID-19	
LUMC	2	COVID-19 Associated Pulmonary AS(ergillosos: CAPA Study	Welke kenmerken hebben IC patiënten met COVID bij wie Aspergillus wordt aangetoond. Welke diagnostische tests zijn mogelijk bijdragend aan het stellen van de diagnose invasieve aspergillose bij deze patiënten.	
LUMC	2	Effects of heparin on activation of coagulation in patients with CoVID-19 and pulmonary thrombosis	Primary Objective: to determine the effects of heparin on activation of coagulation in patients with CoVID-19 and pulmonary thrombosis. Secondary Objective(s): 1) to determine the effects of heparin on clinical and radiological signs of pulmonary thrombosis 2) to determine bleeding complications after therapeutic dosing of heparin	
LUMC	2	Functioneel herstel bij post-IC COVID-19 patiënten	Het observeren van de functionele hersteltrend en herstel van fysieke fitheid van post-IC COVID-19 patiënten op de korte en middellange termijn (tot 12 maanden na ziekenhuisontslag)	
LUMC	2	Langtermijnprognose van COVID-19 geassocieerde veneuze trombo-embolie	Primaire vraagstelling: vaststellen van de incidentie van CTEPH en PTS in COVID-19 overlevens in het perspectief van Nederlandse incidentiecijfers zoals gepubliceerd in eerder onderzoek.	
LUMC	2	Restverschijnselen na doorgemaakte covid-19, evaluatie van het post-covid-19 zorgpad	Beschrijven van de uitkomsten van poliklinische vervolg op 3, 6 en 12 maanden na ontslag na doorgemaakte covid-19 op de volgende gebieden: Lomgziekten, Cardiologie, Psychologie, Revalidatiegeneeskunde. Ouderengeneeskunde. Infectieziekten	
LUMC	2	Preoperative screening for COVID-19 using chest CT and PCR (the SCOUT study)	Worden met CT thorax & virale PCR preoperatief patiënten geïdentificeerd die asymptomatisch zijn, maar wel positief testen op COVID-19?	
LUMC	2	Remdesivir voor de behandeling van COVID-19: een retrospectieve cohort studie in coronapatiënten opgenomen in het LUMC tijdens de eerste golf.	Het evalueren van behandelresultaten met remdesivir (RDV) bij COVID-19-patiënten die van maart tot juni in het Leiden Universitair Medisch Centrum in het ziekenhuis zijn opgenomen. • Het meten van de verschillen in uitkomst van patiënten, waaronder mortaliteit, opnameduur, IC opname en tijd tot herstel, tussen met remdesivir behandelde patiënten in vergelijking met patiënten die standaard of care hebben ontvangen in het LUMC. • Om ontstekingsparameters, leverfunctietesten en nierfunctie te vergelijken tussen degenen die met RDV zijn behandeld en degenen die dat niet zijn. • Bepalen van het gemiddelde (SD) of mediaan (IQR) duur/delay van de start van de behandeling met remdesivir bij patiënten die zijn opgenomen in het LUMC.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
LUMC	2	Cross-sectional analysis of circulating cytokine & chemokine levels during different disease stages	Primary: Are momentane levels of cytokines/chemokines associated with 6 disease stages of SARS-CoV2 infection? Secondary: -Are momentane levels of cytokines/chemokines associated with 6 +1 disease stages of SARS-CoV2 infection considering fast and slow progressors? -Are acute phase proteins similarly associated with these disease stages? -What is the effect of age, sex, BMI, on the associations? -What is the effect of steroid and antiviral treatment viral load and comorbidities on the associations?	
LUMC	2	Longitudinal analysis of circulating cytokine & chemokine levels during different disease stages	Are patterns in levels of cytokines/chemokines associated with SARS-CoV2 disease progression or recovery over time? 1) how are the cytokine levels associated with the hazard function of the different transitions to another disease state? 2) Are longitudinal cytokine profiles associated with the overall outcome of the patient in all patients? 3) Are cytokine levels associated with daily severity scores within the moderate and severe patients?	
LUMC	2	COVID-19 Associated Pulmonary Aspergillosis (CAPA); a comparison of the first and second wave	Leidt behandeling met dexamethason tot meer infecties, in het bijzonder invasieve pulmonale aspergillose en pulmonale bacteriële infecties? Wat heeft onze screening opgeleverd? Wat zijn onze ervaringen? Welke kenmerken hebben IC patiënten met COVID bij wie Aspergillus wordt aangegetoond? Welke diagnostische tests zijn mogelijk bijdragend aan het stellen van de diagnose invasieve aspergillose bij deze patiënten? Wat is het beloop bij de patiënten bij wie een Aspergillus werd gevonden?	
LUMC	2	Association of Coagulation test and factor Levels and Venous thrombo-embolism Risk in Covid-19 Patients	Our aim is to investigate levels and course of several components of the coagulation system in COVID-19 patients and to study their role in VTE risk. For von Willebrand factor levels in particular, we are interested in a causal role. Specific questions: I) How do several components of the coagulation system compare between groups with different COVID-19 severity? II) How do components of the coagulation system vary over time in groups with different COVID-19 severity? III)Are these variations associated with each other over time? IV) Are these variations associated with VTE risk, the severity of the disease or in-hospital-mortality in admitted COVID-19 patients? V)Is a one unit increase in von Willebrand factor levels causally related to the risk of a VTE in admitted COVID-19 patients?	
LUMC	2	The association of the plasma proteome (with a focus on the coagulation system) with the development of venous thromboembolism in COVID-19 patients	Our aim is to investigate the plasma proteome (with a focus on the coagulation system) in COVID-19 patients and to study the role of the proteomic profiling data in the risk for venous thromboembolism (VTE). Specific questions: 1. How do several components of the plasma proteome (and specifically of the coagulation system) vary over time in COVID-19 patients? 2. Which of the components of the plasma proteome are associated with venous thromboembolism risk, the severity of the COVID-19 disease state or in-hospital-mortality in COVID-19 patients?	
LUMC	2	Impact of pulmonary embolism on outcomes after COVID-19	1) To compare the results of the available patient reported outcome measures (PROMS) in COVID-19 survivors with and without PE, 3 months after hospital admission. 2) To compare the results of pulmonary function tests in COVID-19 survivors with and without PE, 3 months after hospital admission. 3) To compare the results of follow-up CT imaging in COVID-19 survivors with and without PE, 3 months after hospital admission.	
LUMC	2	Secondary bacterial infections and antimicrobial consumption in ICU patients during the first and second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic	In deze studie vergelijken we de incidentie van secundaire bacteriële infecties - en het hieraan gerelateerde antibioticagebruik - bij patiënten met COVID-19 die zijn opgenomen op de IC in de 1e golf versus de 2e / 3e golf.	
LUMC	2	Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis complicating COVID-19 infection in critically ill patients: a retrospective, multicentre study	Primary Objective: 1.To investigate the frequency of CAPA during the second wave of COVID-19 in ICUs in the Netherlands. The frequency data for CAPA will be compared to the cohort collected during the first wave (CAPA PLUS study). Secondary Objectives: 1.To collect data regarding CAPA diagnosis, disease manifestation (e.g. tracheitis), host factors, pathogen ID and susceptibility profile, management and outcome. 2.To analyze Aspergillus isolates cultured from patients regarding resistance phenotype and genotype and additional genotyping markers.	
LUMC	2	Incidence and predictors of rapid response to remdesivir in COVID-19 patients: a retrospective cohort study	To determine the incidence of rapid clinical recovery in COVID-19 patients treated with remdesivir in comparison to patients not receiving remdesivir Furthermore, to determine whether there are predictors for rapid response in patients receiving remdesivir	
LUMC	2	Ischemic stroke in COVID-19 patients (STROCORONA) Substudy CAPACITY-COVID registratie	[1. Hoeveel patiënten opgenomen met COVID-19 lopen een herseninfarct op tijdens ziekenhuisopname? 2. Heeft een neurovasculaire voorgeschiedenis invloed op de uitkomst bij patiënten met COVID-19? 3. Is er een associatie tussen het gebruik van plaatjesremming of orale antistolling in de voorgeschiedenis en het optreden van vasculaire complicaties bij patiënten met COVID-19?]	
LUMC	2	Determinanten van lange termijneffecten van COVID-19	Van geïntubeerde patiënten met COVID-19 op de IC worden epithelcellen geïsoleerd voor organoid celkweek, en mucosaal weefsel/secreet voor virus en ontstekingsanalyse. De analyses van dit materiaal (epitheelfunctie en -genexpressie; ontstekingsparameters en SARS-CoV-2 vRNA) worden gebruikt in combinatie met de post-COVID-19 follow-up om determinanten van post-COVID-19 complicaties vast te stellen.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
LUMC	2	topic SC1-PHE-CORONAVIRUS-2020-2B; pain monitoring of mechanically ventilated patients		
LUMC	2,4	Stability of oral anticoagulant treatment with vitamin K antagonists in COVID-19 patients.	To investigate the stability of anticoagulant treatment with vitamin K antagonists, assessed through determining INRs outside the therapeutic range, variability of the INR and the Time in Therapeutic Range (TTR), in patients with a newly diagnosed COVID-19 infection through a case-series.	
LUMC	3	COVID: BCG-CORONA:	Reducing health care workers absenteeism in SARS-CoV-2 pandemic by enhanced trained immune responses through Bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccination, a randomized controlled trial	
LUMC	3	Gilead trial: RCT Remdesivir	COVID: A Phase 3 Randomized Study to Evaluate the Safety and Antiviral Activity of Remdesivir (GS-5734™) in Participants with Severe COVID-19 (GS-US-540-5773)	
LUMC	3	Covid-19: Prevalence of asymptomatic deep vein thrombosis in COVID-19 patients admitted to the ward, DVT-Covid-19	COVID-19, the disease caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, is associated with coagulopathy and disseminated intravascular coagulation . This may result in pulmonary embolism, especially late in the course of the illness, even despite the administration of thromboprophylaxis. It is unknown whether these emboli originate from asymptomatic lower extremity deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Detection of DVT in COVID-19 patients admitted to the ward before embolization to the lungs will result in treatment with therapeutic dose anticoagulants, which may prevent subsequent pulmonary embolism and resulting clinical deterioration in a patient group that is already suffering from respiratory insufficiency	
LUMC	3	CoV-Early study	Early Convalescent Plasma Therapy for high-risk patients with COVID-19 in primary care - a randomized clinical trial	
LUMC	3	COVID-19 en herseninfarcten	De onderzoekers zullen bij een groot aantal COVID-19-patiënten die op de intensive care hebben gelegen, het optreden van het herseninfarct in beeld brengen, de oorzaak en de gevolgen daarvan onderzoeken en de juiste behandeling ter preventie van deze herseninfarcten evalueren.	
LUMC	3	CounterCovid Oral imatinib to prevent pulmonary vascular leak in Covid19 – a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, clinical trial in patients with severe Covid19 disease		
LUMC	3	BCG-Prime	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin Vaccination to prevent serious Respiratory tract Infection and COVID-19 in vulnerable elderly – an adaptive randomized controlled trial (BCG-PRIME)	
LUMC	3	BEAT-COVID-1:	Biomarker-based Early Anti-inflammatory Therapy for severe COVID-19	
LUMC	3	VOCOVID	An open-label, 56 day, single-center, exploratory, proof-of-concept study of the anti-viral effect of voclosporin (VCS) with an extended safety follow-up, up to 1 year	
LUMC	3	IDSCOVA	Establishing the tolerability, safety and immunogenicity of intradermal delivery of mRNA SARS-CoV-2 vaccine in healthy adults	
LUMC	4	Control of COVID-19 in hospitals (COCON-study),	sero-epidemiology in healthcare workers	
LUMC	4	Mucosal and circulating immunity against SARS-CoV-2 among healthcare professionals working with COVID-19 patients		
LUMC	4	COVID Radar	Populatiegegevens verzamelen op het gebied van klachten, gedrag en context d.m.v. een "COVID tracker" app. Doel is te komen tot populatiegerichte, risicogestuurde Population Health Management advisering in de zorg en tevens meer gedetailleerd geïnformeerd te raken over gedragsrisico's n.a.v. de richtlijnen van de overheid.	
LUMC	4	COVID-DATA - ISARIC	Novel coronavirus (NCOV) Acute respiratory infection clinical characterisation data tool; M. de Boer	
LUMC	4	SCIL	Door serieel restmonsters te verzamelen ontwikkeling antistoffen vast te stellen in een oudere populatie	
LUMC	4	Social distancing in the time of COVID-19: Lessons from the carnival effects on the 2017-2018 influenza and 2020 COVID-19 epidemic in the Netherlands	To evaluate the effect of social distancing on COVID-19 transmission, we investigated the change in transmission patterns of both influenza and COVID-19 before and after a mass gathering event (i.e., carnival) in the Netherlands. Do transmission patterns of both influenza and COVID-19 before and after a mass gathering event (i.e., carnival) change?	
LUMC	4	Association of BMI with COVID-19 incidence and severity.	To quantify the association between increasing BMI and the incidence of COVID-19 patients presenting in the hospital.	
LUMC	4	Development of a COVID-19 severity risk score	The aim of this study is to develop a clinical risk score to identify COVID-19 patients who are most likely to die or to be admitted to an ICU.	
LUMC	4	Dutch Covid & Thrombosis Coalition	The objective of this application is to link the data currently available in the LUMC concerning all Covid-19 patients with data on venous and arterial thromboembolic and bleeding complications in these patients. Once this database is complete, specific research questions will be answered using these data, for which we will submit separate applications, concerning each question, the variables necessary and a specific analysis plan.	
LUMC	4	Association of ethnicity with Kawasaki-like disease, linked to SARS-CoV-2 infection	The aim of the current study will be to compile and quantify all available evidence for an association between African, Asian, or other non-European genetic background and COVID-19-related Kawasaki disease in children and infants	
LUMC	4	Cardiac complicAtions in Patients with SARS Corona virus 2 regisTrY (CAPACITY)	Standardised data collection of patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 which should eventually be helpful in answering questions on the role of cardiovascular disease in this pandemic.	
LUMC	4	Excess mortality due to Covid-19 in elderly atrial fibrillation patients who received Vitamin K antagonists therapy in three Dutch anticoagulation clinics between 2019 and 2020, compared to the general population	To investigate the difference in risk of all-cause mortality in elderly atrial fibrillation (AF) patients who were receiving Vitamin K antagonist (VKA), managed by three Dutch anticoagulation clinics on the 11th-19th weeks of 2019 and 2020 and compare this to the excess risk in the general population in the same periods	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
LUMC	4	Karakteristieken en uitkomsten van de oudere patiënt met SARS-CoV-2-infectie; de COVID-OLD studie	1.Wat is de frequentie van atypische presentatie van COVID-19 bij ouderen en hoe associeert die met mortaliteit, ziekenhuis- opnameduur en ontslagbestemming? 2.Wat zijn de verschillen tussen de eerste en tweede golf bij ouderen die in het ziekenhuis worden opgenomen met COVID-19 m.b.t. demografie, kwetsbaarheid (CFS), comorbiditeit, ziekte-ernst en uitkomsten (ziekenhuissterfte, IC opname)? 3.Wat is de prevalentie van delier bij patiënten met COVID-19 in het ziekenhuis en wat is de associatie met bekende risicofactoren en kwetsbaarheid en mortaliteit (CFS)?	
LUMC	4	Important data on covid-19 profile in Africa-AIDCO	Determine the clinical outcome of COVID-19 infection in distinct African sites Determine the pattern of infection in households of confirmed cases Chart factors associated with COVID-10 infection and disease progression Scale-up capacity for case and household contact studies Biobanking samples	
LUMC	5	SARS-Response study: Immune monitoring in Mild SARS-CoV2 subjects		
LUMC	5	Validation and implementation of rapid testing for SARS-CoV-2 in the primary care setting		
LUMC	5	Outcomes of the elderly with COVID-19	Collection of baseline data on vitality / frailty of the elderly who present themselves in the hospital with COVID-19. The ultimate goal is to predict in-hospital outcomes based on vitality / frailty.	
LUMC	5	Comparison of three testing strategies for COVID-19 in a general practitioner's cohort in the Netherlands		
LUMC	5	mRNA-array-based detection of immune pathway activation profiles during the course of COVID-19 in hospitalized patients: an exploratory study.	Exploration of the clinical utility of a validated quantitative gene-expression based immune response test, developed by Philips Molecular Pathway Dx to correlate immune- and inflammatory pathway activation to clinical disease severity of COVID-19 and the occurrence of complications. Of note, in a second phase of the research, the results are to support a host immune response based RT-qPCR test for potential use during a following wave of COVID-19. This would be a test that can be performed within routine hospital care settings and with a short turnaround time.	
LUMC	5	Evaluation of on-the-spot sars-cov-2 rapid antigen test in healthcare workers: a multicenter study	Primary objective: determine the applicability of the antigen rapid test among health care workers (HCWs) with COVID-19-like symptoms by using and processing the antigen rapid test themselves and whether HCWs correctly interpret the result themselves. Secondary objective: evaluate the reliability of the antigen rapid test compared to RT-PCR as gold standard on nasal/throat specimen.	
LUMC	6	Microbiota targeted therapy	Microbiota targeting therapy as alternative for prednisolone and anti TNF in IBD patients during the current COVID-19 pandemic: a prospective study addressing the safety of Budesonide in combination with rifaximin or the Nestlé diet	
LUMC	6	The impact of self-quarantining on glycaemic control, diabetes self-management and distress during the coronavirus outbreak		
LUMC	6	TERAVOLT: International registry on thoracic cancer patients with COVID-19 (Thoracic cancERs international coVid 19 cOllaboraTion)		
LUMC	6	SUNNY: Sars-CoV-2 immUNity in immune deficieNcy		
LUMC	6	COPP-IMM: COVID-19 in pediatric patients: clinical and immunological features		
LUMC	6	IENIMINI	Vraagstelling: wat is het effect van immuunsuppressie op verkrijgen en beloop van Corona en andere infecties. Patiënten van de poli reumatologie (n=5000; huidige en patiënten uit verleden, met en zonder immuunsuppresie (hierin cases en controles)), van de poli nierziekten (n=2000; geselecteerde patiënten van de poli, cases en controles), poli longziekten (n=2000; patiënten met interstitieel long ziekten) en poli MDL (n=1500; patiënten met inflammatoire darmziekten) Analyse: vergelijken van voorkomen van infecties (waaronder Corona tussen patiënten en controles, en patiënten met en zonder immuunsuppressie).	
LUMC	6	Coronaonderzoek in verpleeghuizen	Door middel van een wekelijkse rapportage aan de deelnemende verpleeghuizen, het ministerie van VWS, Actiz, V&VN en Verenso willen de onderzoekers actuele ontwikkelingen rond de COVID-19-epidemie in verpleeghuizen in kaart brengen. Om de verpleeghuizen niet te veel te bevragen is er een eenvoudige informatievoorziening bedacht: de notulen van de crisisteamen zijn de bron van analyse.	
LUMC	6	LUCID	Biobank Infectious Diseases	
LUMC	6	Retrospective analysis on risk factors for mortality on COVID-19 in kidney transplant recipients	The primary objective of this study is to compare outcome of COVID-19 infection in kidney transplant recipients to make a preliminary assessment which population might benefit from transplantation	
LUMC	6	Aansluiting bij de ERAEDTA COVID-19 Kidney Replacement Therapy (KRT) Database	To identify risk factors for morbidity and mortality of COVID-19 patients on various forms of kidney replacement therapy such as kidney transplantation or (hemo)dialysis.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
LUMC	6	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection: epidemiology of an international liver transplant cohort	The objective is to have real-life data on the course of the COVID-19 infection in transplanted patients, helping in everyday decision-making and in providing updated recommendations on management. Aim 1: to depict in detail the epidemiological characteristics of the COVID-19 outbreak in the liver transplant population Aim 2: to evaluate the early outcome of liver transplanted patients with concomitant SARS-CoV-2 infection. Aim 3: to determine the clinical impact and prognosis according with the presence of concomitant conditions.	
LUMC	6	Risico op gecompliceerde COVID infectie voor patiënten met kanker en een systemische behandeling	1. Hoeveel patiënten die behandeld worden met systemische behandeling (immunotherapie, chemotherapie of targeted therapie) krijgen een ernstige COVID infectie? 2.Kunnen we op basis van klinische gegevens groepen patiënten identificeren die een verhoogd risico hebben op een ernstige COVID infectie?	
LUMC	6	Euro-ELSO/ELSO Survey for ECMO in Adult/Pediatric Covid-19 Patients in Europe Euro-ELSO/ELSO Survey for ECMO in Adult/Pediatric Covid-19 Patients in Europe	Het beschrijven van Klinisch beeld, ernst van respiratoir falen en risico factoren van COVID patiënten die met ECMO ondersteund worden ECMO incidentie ECMO technische aspecten, ECMO duur, complicaties Outcome van COVID-19 patienten die met ECMO ondersteund worden	
LUMC	6	GlobalSurg-CovidSurg Week: Determining the optimal timing for surgery following SARS-CoV-2 infection	What are the outcomes of surgical patients during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis undergoing elective or emergency surgery.	
LUMC	6	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection: epidemiology of an international liver transplant cohort	The objective is to have real-life data on the course of the COVID-19 infection in transplanted patients, helping in everyday decision-making and in providing updated recommendations on management. Aim 1: to depict in detail the epidemiological characteristics of the COVID-19 outbreak in the liver transplant population Aim 2: to evaluate the 6 months outcome of liver transplanted patients with concomitant SARS-CoV-2 infection. Aim 3: to determine the clinical impact and prognosis according with the presence of concomitant conditions. Aim 4: to investigate the antibody response to SARS-CoV2 in the liver transplant population	
LUMC	6	COVID-19 infection: immune responses in the pregnant woman, fetus, and neonate and risk of vertical transmission	Objectives: 1.To investigate the immune responses to COVID-19 in pregnant women and neonates; 2.To study the risk of vertical transmission. 3.To investigate fetal growth and development and pregnancy outcome after COVID-19 infection during pregnancy 4.To investigate the inflammatory response to COVID-19 in pregnancy 5.To evaluate the thrombogenic implications of SARS-CoV-2 infection in pregnancy	
LUMC	6	European Society of Paediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care COVID19 Paediatric and Neonatal Registry (The EPICENTRE Project)	A multicentre, multidisciplinary, meta-data driven, hospital-based, online, observational cohort registry dedicated to neonatal and paediatric SARS-CoV-2 infections managed in hospitals with a NICU or PICU. The registry is named the EsPnic Covid paEdiatric and NeonaTal REgistry (EPICENTRE) registry. This project has received endorsement of the European Society for Paediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care (ESPNIC) following internal review and approval procedures	
LUMC	6	SARS-CoV-2 variants and intra-host evolution in immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients	What factors are associated with intra-host evolution rate? What is the contribution of viral replication, host immune status immunosuppressive therapy, and antiviral therapy including convalescent plasma on the intra-host evolutionary rate? Are variants detected in this cohort with expected impact on vaccine efficacy and immune escape, and are these variants correlated with disease severity? Variant analysis will be performed using serial samples of both immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients. Both high (>50%) and low (<50%) frequency variants will be analysed	
LUMC	6	Renal patients COVID-19 vaccination (RECOVAC) consortium	Nierpatiënten hebben een 4 keer hogere kans om te overlijden aan COVID-19. Daarom is een werkzaam en veilig vaccin juist voor deze patiënten belangrijk. Het is bekend dat vaccins minder effectief kunnen zijn in nierpatiënten. De effectiviteit van COVID-19 vaccinatie in nierpatiënten is tot op heden niet goed onderzocht. Om dit te onderzoeken werken alle universitaire ziekenhuizen in Nederland samen (RECOVAC consortium). Er zijn 2 studies opgezet: 1. RECOVAC-IR In de eerste studie gaan de onderzoekers na wat de reactie van het afweersysteem van nierpatiënten op vaccinatie is. Zij onderzoeken dit door op meerdere momenten antistoffen (eiwitten) in het bloed te meten na vaccinatie. 2. LESS CoV-2 De tweede studie richt zich op het registreren van COVID-19 (vaccinatie) gegevens bij nierpatiënten in heel Nederland. Er wordt onder andere nagegaan of COVID-19 optreedt na vaccinatie en in welke ernst.	
LUMC	6	VACOPID trial	Patiënten met aangeboren stoornissen in de werking van het afweersysteem, waardoor het afweersysteem minder goed in staat is infecties te bestrijden, hebben een verhoogd risico op infecties. Zij zijn daardoor mogelijk ook kwetsbaarder voor een ernstig beloop van COVID-19. Bescherming tegen COVID-19 door vaccinatie is daarom cruciaal voor deze patiënten, maar door de verminderde afweerfunctie kan het zijn dat het vaccin minder effectief is of minder lang bescherming geeft. In dit project wordt onderzocht of er in het bloed van deze patiënten na vaccinatie daadwerkelijk immunité optreedt tegen COVID-19.	
LUMC	6	Effecten van check-point inhibitor blokkade als immunotherapie voor longkanker op COVID-19 beloop en ontstaan vna complicaties	Anti-PD1/PDL1 therapie kan op theoretische gronden de ontstekingsrespons op een infectie met SARS-CoV-2 versterken, en daarmee ook de kans op post-COVID-19 complicaties zoals longfibrose. Doel van dit onderzoek is om dit in kaart te brengen mede binnen het framework van de LUMC post-COVID-19 poli, en dit te combineren met in vitro celkweek onderzoek met longepitheel en infecties met SARS-CoV-2.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
LUMC	6,7	The impact of COVID-19 on experienced diabetes care by type 2 diabetes patients and healthcare providers	Primary Objective Patients: - To assess the association between the changed diabetes care management due to the COVID-19 pandemic and treatment satisfaction (DTSQ). Healthcare professionals: - To determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic concerning experienced diabetes care by healthcare providers	
LUMC	7	Resilient Covid Care Project (RECCAP): mental health and resilience in health care professionals managing the COVID-19 outbreak		
LUMC	7	Wijkgerichte follow-up van ontsluiting van sportvelden en scholen in Leiden, de COVID Radar in de praktijk	In de gemeente Leiden zijn drie proefgebieden benoemd waar sportvelden en scholen vanaf medio mei 2020 worden ontsloten (Roomburg, Noord, Zuid) en waar een zomervakantieprogramma wordt georganiseerd. In die gebieden, die op basis van postcode kunnen worden herkend, worden (social distancing-) gedrag en klachten van bewoners dagelijks gevolgd doordat bewoners worden aangemoedigd dagelijks de vragen in de door het LUMC begin april gelanceerde app "CovidRadar" te beantwoorden. Door follow-up in de tijd kunnen de effecten van overheidsmaatregelen op gezondheidsklachten en COVID19 ziekteverschijnselen op wijk-/populatie niveau worden gevolgd en kunnen op wijkniveau vroegtijdig aanwijzingen voor opflakkeren van de virusinfectie worden gesigneerd.	
LUMC	7	COVID-19: Socio-demographic determinants of COVID-19 incidence and outcomes		
LUMC	7	The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated preventive restrictions on the 6 domains of positive health in Dutch older individuals, and the perspectives of informal caregivers, volunteers and healthcare professionals	Older persons, What is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated preventive restrictions on the 6 domains of Positive health in Dutch community-dwelling older persons? Volunteers, informal caregivers and healthcare professionals: What is, according to volunteers, informal caregivers and healthcare professionals, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated preventive restrictions on aspects of positive health for older persons?	
LUMC	7	Identifying health challenges and core competences to adapt and self-manage in light of COVID-19 pandemic	Het doel van de huidige studie is om te beoordelen wat de uitdagingen zijn die mensen ervaren tijdens de pandemie en welke vaardigheden ze gebruiken om zich aan te passen en staande te houden.	
LUMC	7	The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated preventive restrictions on the 6 domains of positive health in community-dwelling older individuals: a mixed method study translating research findings into policy advice	investigate the long-term (6-9 months) positive and negative effects of the preventive measurements for communitydwelling older people and the differences over time using a mixed method design (WP1) compare the impact of the restrictions on the outcomes of Positive Health domains between community-dwelling older people and younger people (students) (WP2) compare the outcomes on Positive Health domains for older community-dwelling individuals with other countries in which different restrictions were applied (WP3) to formulate recommendations regarding prevention of negative effects and stimulation of positive effects of the preventive measurements during the pandemic for community-dwelling older persons, for Dutch policy and future research (WP4).	
LUMC	7	LLS COVID-19 questionnaire met betrekking tot symptomen, mentaal welbevinden en functionaliteit van de ouderen in de Leiden Lang Leven Studie	Doelstelling is het vinden van antwoorden op de onderstaande vragen in de populatie ouderen van de Leiden LangLeven Studie 1) wat zijn de gevallen voor de gezondheid, het welbevinden en functioneren van de COVID-19 uitbraak op de studie populatie van Leiden LangLeven Studie 2) Wat zijn mogelijke (eerder gemeten) determinanten die bijdragen aan de COVID infecties, symptomatologie, en duur van de symptomen. 3) Is er een verschil in besmettingsgraad en/of ziektebeloop tussen deelnemers van langlevende families als groep en de controle groep (de partners van die deelnemers). 4) Afhankelijk van de ontwikkeling van de COVID-19 verspreiding wordt de vragenlijst in een later stadium maar binnen een jaar nogmaals afgenoemt om de gevallen van een infectie en/of de sociale omgeving op chronische ziekten en functioneren te observeren	
LUMC	7	Eigen huis als polikliniek: de ervaren kwaliteit van beeldbelzorg bij kwetsbare ouderen met multi-morbiditeit en hun families en de zorgverlener	Het hoofdoel van de studie is kennis opdoen over de ervaren kwaliteit van zorg van de poliklinische zorg gedurende de corona pandemie vanuit het perspectief van de patiënt/familie en het perspectief van de zorgverlener. Een kritische evaluatie van potentieel belemmerende of faciliterende factoren op technisch gebied en sociaal/menselijk vlak is van belang voordat de zorg eventueel op grotere schaal structureel aangepast kan worden. Een nevendoel is het ophalen van kansen en wensen voor de toekomst, bv door het exploreren van de mogelijkheden van een familie consult of een multidisciplinair consult met verschillende zorgverleners. Het gebruik van beeldbellen tijdens de corona pandemie heeft potentieel voor- en nadelen. Kennis ontbrekt over het effect van de recentelijk gedwongen gewijzigde zorg op de ervaren kwaliteit. Deze kennis is van groot belang om uiteindelijk de veranderingen op enige wijze structureel te kunnen implementeren in de ziekenhuiszorg	

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LUMC	7	De maatschappelijke impact van covid-19	<p>COVID-19 heeft een grote impact op diverse aspecten van het samenleven: werk en inkomen, welbevinden, solidariteit, buurtrelaties en vertrouwen in instituties. Sommige groepen en gebieden worden harder getroffen dan andere. Een interdisciplinair onderzoeksteam onder leiding van Godfried Engbersen (Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam) volgt de impact van COVID-19 door de tijd. Dit project is mogelijk gemaakt door ZonMw.</p> <p>Het project onderzoekt de bovenstaande aspecten in onderlinge samenhang, met bijzondere aandacht voor sociale ongelijkheid. Dit wordt gedaan met grootschalig survey-onderzoek, zowel landelijk als in steden en regio's. Daarnaast wordt verdiepend kwalitatief onderzoek gedaan. Samen met beleidsmakers, professionals en burgers worden handelingsstrategieën ontwikkeld om de individuele en sociale veerkracht te vergroten.</p>	
LUMC	7	Child and adolescent mental health and wellbeing in times of the COVID-19 pandemic	The COVID-19 pandemic has left children and adolescents largely unaffected in terms of infectious morbidity and mortality. A greater challenge for this age group, though, is expected in dealing with societal COVID-19 lockdown restrictions that may push children into crises and destabilize families. For sure, the current societal restrictions are a vast environmental 'game changer' in the lives of all Dutch children and adolescents. By carefully charting mental health problems, wellbeing, and important moderating factors (such as parental stress and socio-economic strata) in Dutch children before, during, and (hopefully) after the pandemic, we aim to prepare the future adults to most optimally cope with the consequences of an environmental game changer like COVID-19.	
LUMC	7	Mobility- and behavior-based early-warning system after the first wave of COVID-20	Information on mobility with real-time information on symptoms and risky behavior, combined in a mathematical model, can enable an effective regional early-warning system and decision support tools for policy response in containment of COVID-19 after the first wave.	
LUMC	7	COVID-19 en SOciële isoLATie in de dEmentiezorg (ISOLATE): impact en behoeften van mensen met dementie, mantelzorgers en zorgmedewerkers	Dit project onderzoekt de impact van sociale isolatie ten gevolge van COVID-19 op intramurale en extramurale zorg voor mensen met dementie. Het project brengt de zorgen, problematiek en behoeften in kaart ten tijde van sociale isolatie voor mensen met dementie, hun mantelzorgers en zorgmedewerkers. Het resultaat wordt onder andere het opstellen van een beleidsvoorstel gericht op het optimaliseren van het sociaal welzijn ten tijde van sociale isolatie.	
LUMC	7	Oog voor naasten ten tijde van de COVID-19 pandemie: een aanvullende module COVID-19 voor- en nazorg voor naasten rondom overlijden van een dierbare	Het project Oog voor Naasten ten tijde van de COVID-19 pandemie is een vervolg op de eerder ontwikkelde Oog voor Naasten-methodiek in het Palliatieprogramma van ZonMw. Deze methodiek motiveert zorgverleners om oog te hebben voor de individuele behoeften van naasten van patiënten met een levensverkortende aandoening en om voor- en nazorg hierop aan te passen. Ook zet de methodiek naasten zelf aan tot goed voor zichzelf zorgen en letten op hun eigen behoeften. Recentelijk is op basis van de OvN-methodiek een specifieke COVID-19-module samengesteld ter gebruik bij naasten van patiënten met COVID-19. Dit project zal samen met naasten en zorgverleners deze module verder verbeteren. Er wordt onderzocht wat de ervaringen, behoeften en wensen rondom voor- en nazorg van naasten zijn, vóór en na het overlijden van dierbaren door het coronavirus, en of deze anders zijn dan die van naasten vóór de coronapandemie.	
LUMC	7,9	COVID-radar and Primary Healthcare Prediction	<p>1) Is it possible to predict COVID-19 related healthcare demands on local General Practitioners (GPs) at a four digit postal code level using data on behaviour and COVID-19 related symptoms from a voluntary app?</p> <p>2) How well do standardized incidence estimates of COVID-19 positive tests reported by GPs, the Dutch Municipal Health Services (GGD) agree with each other at a postal code level?</p> <p>a) Can the differences in incidence estimates reported by GPs and the GGD at a postal codes level be explained by other population characteristics (i.e. healthcare occupational background, age and gender distribution, co-morbidity)?</p>	
LUMC	9	COVID-19: een versneller van de samenwerking van het acute zorgnetwerk in Den Haag	De sterke toename in drukte op het acute zorgnetwerk in de afgelopen jaren heeft op momenten gezorgd voor tijdelijke beperkingen in de toegankelijkheid. De vraag van de stakeholders is om deze intensievere samenwerking om te zetten in een duurzaam toekomstbestendig acuut zorgnetwerk. Het doel van dit actie-onderzoek is in welke mate de samenwerking in de acute zorgketen als gevolg van de activiteiten tijdens de COVID-19 crisis duurzaam verbeterd is.	
LUMC	9	COVID	Public perspective on social distancing and other behavioural measures: a survey study during the COVID-19 outbreak	
LUMC	9	Het ontwikkelen van een COVID-19 scoringssysteem voor effectieve en veilige triage van patiënten in de eerstelijnszorg	De primaire doelstelling van dit onderzoek is het ontwikkelen van een scoringsssysteem ter ondersteuning van huisartsen en triagisten in hun besluit over waar een patiënt met bepaalde symptomen gezien mag worden: op de reguliere huisartsenpraktijk of op de corona-spoedpost	
LUMC	9	Evaluatie voorbehouden handelingen carrousel voor trainen verpleegkundigen tijdens Covid-19 (VOICE-studie)	Het verkrijgen van inzicht of de huidige opzet van de VBH-carrousel voor het trainen van voorbehouden handelingen van meerwaarde is om (oud) verpleegkundigen actief in te zetten in de zorgverlening in te zetten. Vaststellen of de getoetste voorbehouden handelingen uitgevoerd zijn in de praktijk; Identificeren of de verpleegkundigen door middel van deze VBH-carrousel zich bekwaam voelen om de voorbehouden handelingen in de praktijk uit te voeren	
LUMC	9	TWOC: Trusted World of Corona	The Trusted World of Corona (TWOC) is a user friendly, trustworthy information platform that is permanently updated with scientific data & information and real world, clinical observations on Corona. The consortium consists of 13 partners, including academic, research institutes and companies (including ICT and Pharma).	
LUMC	9	CoViD-radar BEhavioral Habits and their Associations with Viral spread Efficiency (CoViD BEHAVE)	the two primary research questions we wish to address using the CoViD radar app data are: (1)Can symptom data from a voluntary app be used to detect hotspots prior to confirmation via testing? (2)Are there associations between social distancing behaviour(s) and case count?	
LUMC	9	Post baseline treatments in clinical Prediction models for Patients with Covid-19 (PPP-Cov)	Wat is de invloed van een potentiële mismatch tussen de wijze waarop tijdens ontwikkeling van een predictie model voor uitkomsten van opgenomen covid-19 patiënten is met corticosteroïden en de wijze waarop de prognoses volgend uit het model geïnterpreteerd worden?	
LUMC	9	Het ontwikkelen van een COVID-19 scoringssysteem voor effectieve en veilige triage van patiënten in de eerstelijnszorg		
LUMC	9	Providing the measurement infrastructure to allow quantitative diagnostic methods for biomarkers of coronary heart diseases		

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
LUMC	9	The Trusted World of Corona and beyond	The goal of this trusted guide to the world of COVID-19 is to help clinicians, the scientific community, policy makers and politicians and the public at large to get near real time accurate, expert-annotated and specific information in a modern, user friendly and easily accessible format. The benefits will include better use of treatments, faster development of vaccines and a clearer view on factors that may negatively affect the outcomes of a COVID-19 infection and other future virus outbreaks.	
LUMC	2, 4	Risico op ventriculaire ritmestoornissen bij een verlenging van de QTc-tijd bij COVID-19 patiënten op de Intensive Care	Het doel van onze studie is om te bepalen wat het risico is op ventriculaire ritmestoornissen bij QTc tijd verlenging. Dit willen wij onderzoeken in de recente populatie patiënten met een COVID-19 infectie die opgenomen zijn op de Intensive Care van het LUMC	
MUMC+	1	Organoid SARS-CoV-2 infection	Human organoids of different kind were readily infected by SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV2 and studied by confocal- and electron-microscopy. Significant titers of infectious viral particles were measured. mRNA expression analysis revealed strong induction of a generic viral response program. Our first studies show that intestinal epithelium sustains SARS-CoV-2 replication.	
MUMC+	1	Vitrojet for Biosafety level 3	The current VitroJet will be made compatible for BSL3 laboratory in order to make it available for laboratories that study the live SARS-CoV-2 by cryo-EM	
MUMC+	1	qPCR voor SARS-CoV-2	Opzetten van een eigen RNA bepaling voor het SARS-CoV2 virus middels qPCR	
MUMC+	1	dp-ucMGP als biomarker voor COVID-19 ernst	bepalen van dp-ucMGP, een eiwit dat interactie heeft met elastine (extracellulaire matrix)	
MUMC+	1	SARS-CoV-2 antilichaam test	Coronavirus antilichaamstest opzetten voor intern MUMC gebruik. Geglycosyeerd spike-eiwit uit virusmantel wordt tot expressie gebracht en zal fungeren als vang-eiwit in een ELISA om anti-virus antilichamen in individuen te testen als read out voor eerder virus contact.	
MUMC+	1	Ontwerpen en synthetiseren cyclische peptiden voor het verbreken SARS-CoV-2 - ACE2 interactie	Op basis van de kristalstructuur van SARS-CoV-2-ACE2 interactie worden peptides ontwikkeld via in silico ontwerp die chemisch worden gesynthetiseerd als remmers voor SARS-CoV-2-ACE2 interactie en daarmee celulaire opname virusdeeltjes.	
MUMC+	1	Ontwerpen en synthetiseren synthetische vaccins tegen SARS-CoV-2	Multivalente RBD domeinen met hyperimmunogene status zullen worden getest als synthetische vaccins tegen SARS-CoV-2.	
MUMC+	2	INFECTIVITY OF SARS-CoV-2 IN HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN CORRELATION WITH THE HUMORAL IMMUNE RESPONSE	Het doel van dit onderzoek is meer inzicht krijgen in het ziekteverloop en opbouw van de afweer tegen het SARS Coronavirus onder medewerkers	
MUMC+	2	Patiënten met klachten verdacht voor Covid-19, karakteristieken en rol van computed tomography	In het kader van klinische diagnostiek wordt in het MUMC+ bij iedere van COVID-19 verdachte patiënt een CT-scan gemaakt. In deze studie wordt de diagnostische waarde van deze scan onderzocht door radiologische uitkomsten te vergelijken met bevindingen uit het lab. Van gescande patiënten worden ook klinische gegevens verzameld, zoals symptomen, bloedwaarden en vitale kenmerken.	
MUMC+	2	European/Euro-ELSO Survey on Adult and Neonatal/Pediatric COVID Patients in ECMO (EuroECMO-COVID)	Samenvatting: De EuroECMO-COVID studie betreft een Europese studie die zich richt op COVID-19 patiënten (volwassenen en kinderen) die door refractaire hypoxemie, cardiogene of septische shock ECMO-ondersteuning nodig hebben. Het doel is om de patiëntpopulatie en ECMO-karakteristieken in kaart te brengen.	
MUMC+	2	CAPACITY-COVID: Cardiac complications in Patients with SARS Corona virus 2 regisTrY	CAPACITY is een registratie van patiënten met COVID-19 binnen Europa. Het is een registry met een cardiovasculaire invalshoek en is een toevoeging op het Case Record Form (CRF) dat is ontwikkeld door het ISARIC (International Severe Acute Respiratory and Emerging Infection Consortium) en de WHO (World Health Organisation) in reactie op de uitbraak van COVID-19. Voor meer informatie: https://capacity-covid.eu	
MUMC+	2	Risicostratificatie COVID-19 op de SEH en op de verpleegafdeling buiten de ICU	Bij SEH-patiënten met een (verdenking op) COVID-19 willen we voorspellen of zij een adverse outcome (ICU opname of overlijden binnen 28 dagen) zullen krijgen. Hier toe zullen we primair veel gebruikte non-COVID scores (SOFA, AMBU-65, MEWS, RISE UP score) maar ook de recent ontwikkelde COVID-19 scores valideren.	
MUMC+	2	Prevalence of asymptomatic deep vein thrombosis in admitted COVID-19 patients	Dit is een multicenter cross-sectionele diagnostische studie. Patiënten die op de COVID-afdeling zijn opgenomen, zullen een echografie ondergaan om te bepalen of patiënten een asymptomatische proximale DVT (popliteale of femorale ader) hebben. Deze echografie wordt uitgevoerd volgens de reguliere standaarden die worden gebruikt in de patiëntenzorg. Het doel is om de prevalentie van asymptomatische diepe veneuze trombose te bepalen.	
MUMC+	2	Quality of life in COVID-19 survivors	Het bepalen van symptomen (o.m. kortademigheid, vermoeidheid, angst, depressie, pijn, etc.; bij ontslag uit het ziekenhuis en 6 en 12 weken nadien), de mate van zorgafhankelijkheid (bij ontslag en 6 en 12 weken nadien), de impact of het vermogen om te werken, (6 en 12 weken na ontslag), posttraumatische stress (enkel 12 weken na ontslag), het fysiek functioneren (enkel bij ontslag) en kwaliteit van leven (bij ontslag en 6 en 12 weken nadien) bij COVID-19 patiënten.	
MUMC+	2	Biomarkers in IC patients infected with Covid-19	In patientmateriaal van Covid-19 patiënten worden biomarkers geanalyseerd die relevant zijn voor het ontstaan en ontwikkelen van weefselschade in Covid-19 patiënten die in de IC zijn opgenomen	
MUMC+	3	A pragmatic adaptive open label, randomized phase II/II multicenter study of IFX-1 in patients with severe COVID-19 pneumonia	RCT. De helft van de deelnemers krijgt standaardzorg + IFX-1 en de andere helft enkel standaardzorg.	
MUMC+	3	ExtraCorporeal Membrane Oxygenation for 2019 novel Coronavirus Acute Respiratory Disease. The ECMOCARD Trial.	Het ECMOCARD onderzoek is een internationale registry dat onderzoek doet naar COVID-19 patiënten die op de ICU mechanisch beademd worden of ECMO (extracorporeale membrane oxygenation) nodig hebben. Het doel is het beschrijven van de karakteristieken van deze patiënten (inclusief survival) en technische aspecten van beademing en ECMO om tot betere zorg te komen.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
MUMC+	3	Annexin A1 and extracellular histon 3 are novel biomarkers for the progression of COVID-19. A bridging opportunity towards new treatment strategies.	COVID-19 heeft in een deel van de patienten een ernstig beloop met hoge mortaliteit. Dit wordt met name gekenmerkt door snel progressieve longschade en ARDS. Een optimaal werkend immuunsysteem is nodig om het virus te klenen, maar een gestoorde balans tussen de innate immunity (te agressief), en het verworven immuunsysteem (na cytokine storm mogelijk uitgeput) leidt tot het uiteindelijke orgaanfalen. Tijdens de virale infectie komen grote hoeveelheden cytotoxische histonen vrij, zowel door de influx van neutrofielen, als door verval van endotheel en epitelcellen. De longen zijn hiervoor zeer gevoelig. Annexine A1 daarentegen remt ontsteek , en zet aan tot herstel van weefsel. Wij hebben in-house testen ontwikkeld om vrije histonen en Annexine A1 te meten waarmee het beloop van de ziekte mogelijk voorspeld kan worden. Parallel wordt nu vanuit Maastricht in versneld tempo gewerkt aan goedkeuring voor een geneesmiddel dat de toxicische effecten van de histonen kan neutraliseren, zonder de virusclaring negatief te beïnvloeden.	
MUMC+	3	Electrical impedance tomography (EIT) biomarkers for COVID-19 induced acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)	De effecten van COVID19 ARDS op de longfunctie van IC patiënten en de optimale beademingsinstellingen die hierbij passen zijn op dit moment onbekend. Elektrische impedantie tomografie (EIT) kan beademingsinstellingen aanpassen op persoonlijk patiënt niveau op een manier die beademing-geïnduceerde longschade voorkomt. Herhaalde EIT metingen leiden mogelijk tot betere, gepersonaliseerde beademingsinstellingen en verbeterde timing van buikligging.	
MUMC+	3	Antihypertensive drugs in COVID-19 infection	This project has examined outcome of COVID-19 infection in patients with antihypertensive treatment, including ACE-Is or ARBs	
MUMC+	3	Arrhythmias in COVID-19 patients	This project investigates the occurrence of significant ECG changes and atrial and ventricular arrhythmias in COVID-19 patients, whether or not treated with chloroquine.	
MUMC+	4	COVID-19 zorg door de Nederlandse huisarts	Het doel is om inzicht te krijgen in 1. intensieve (en palliatieve) huisartsenzorg aan COVID-19 verdachte patiënten die bewust NIET worden ingestuurd naar het ziekenhuis 2. COVID-19 gerelateerde sterfgevallen buiten het ziekenhuis, ook van patiënten waarbij geen COVID-19 PCR diagnostiek is gedaan.	
MUMC+	4	The first cross-border introduction of SARS-CoV2 from Germany to the netherlands: outbreak in the first Dutch nursing home	The first cross-border introduction of SARS-CoV2 from Germany to the netherlands: outbreak in the first Dutch nursing home	
MUMC+	4	serological survey in the province of Limburg for COVID19, compliance to measures and social networks	serological survey in the province of Limburg for COVID19, compliance to measures and social networks in 10.000 Limburg civilians. Option for follow up measures	
MUMC+	4	Prediction models for diagnosis and prognosis of covid-19 infection: systematic review and critical appraisal	Een levend systematisch review van diagnostische en prognostische modellen, gepubliceerd door BMJ met updates elke twee weken	
MUMC+	4	COVID19 Epidemiology update: rapid and living systematic reviews	Epidemiology collaborative to perform rapid and living systematic reviews on risk factors for COVID19 infection, diagnosis, hospitalisation, prognosis and death. Partner of the WHO Evidence Collaborative. Early results will be published open access via university library (Gregor Franssen, Ron Aardening)	
MUMC+	4	CovidPredict	Doel: het voorspellen van het klinische beloop van patiënten met COVID-19. In deelnemende ziekenhuizen wordt data verzameld van alle COVID-19 patiënten die opgenomen zijn op de verpleegafdeling of op de intensive care. Hierbij worden prospectief en retrospectief informatie verzameld over het ziektebeloop, de voorgeschiedenis, presentatie in het ziekenhuis en het beloop van de opname. Aan het eind van de opname worden er gegevens over de klinische toestand, behandelingen en complicaties verzameld. Deze gegevens worden gecodeerd opgeslagen in een Castor database en zijn gebaseerd op het COVID CRF van de WHO.	
MUMC+	5	Crossborder-border comparison of Covid19 immunity and infection prevention compliance in the Euregion Maas-Rhein	To assess, in a representative fraction of adults and older people living in the community, the prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibody response and measure recent infection. prevention behaviors (including social distancing) and characteristics of their social network in the EMR. 15000 civilians will be invited for survey and COVID19 serologic test. Option for follow up measures.	
MUMC+	6	TERAVOLT: International registry on thoracic cancer patients with COVID-19	TERAVOLT is een internationale registratie die kijkt naar thoracale oncologiepatiënten (NSCLC, SCLC, mesotheliom, thymusmaligniteiten) met COVID19 (bewezen of sterk verdacht). Doel is om te kijken hoe COVID19 bij hen verloopt, en patient en behandelgerelateerde factoren te relatieren aan uitkomst	
MUMC+	6	TeleCheck-AF	What is TeleCheck-AF: TeleCheck-AF is an international and multi-center mHealth project with the goal: "Let's keep our atrial fibrillation patients out of the hospital during COVID19". An on-demand app-based heart rate and rhythm monitoring infrastructure is used to manage atrial fibrillation through teleconsultation. For more information visit our website: www.telecheck-af.com and follow #TeleCheckAF on Twitter. ESC-website: https://bit.ly/34R2F65	
MUMC+	6	Observational cohort study of COVID-19 infection in cancer patients in the Netherlands	In het algemeen: Kenmerken identificeren van patiënten met (actieve) maligniteiten die een verhoogd risico op een ernstig beloop en / of een slechtere uitkomst van COVID-19. Deel 1: Snelle identificatie van klinisch relevante bevindingen bij patiënten met (actieve) maligniteiten tijdens de COVID-19 epidemie en het informeren van de Nederlandse oncologie gemeenschap over deze bevindingen. Deel 2: De dataset van deel 1 uitbreiden met opvolging van eerder verzamelde data en inclusie van patiënten die nog niet geïdentificeerd waren in deel 1	
MUMC+	6	TERAVOLT: Thoracic cancERs international coVid 19 cOllaboraTion	longitudinal multi-centre study on thoracic cancer patients which experienced COVID-19. Information on clinical features, clinical course, management and outcomes will be collected for both thoracic cancers and COVID-19 infection	
MUMC+	6	DOCC: Observational cohort study of COVID-19 infection in cancer patients in the Netherlands	multicenter observational. Part 1 (CURRENTLY ONLY PART THAT IS OPEN) Rapid identification of clinically relevant findings in patients with (active) malignancies during the COVID-19 epidemic and to inform the Dutch oncologic community about these findings. Part 2 To extend the dataset of part 1 with follow-up of previously collected data and inclusion of patients who were not yet identified in part 1.	
MUMC+	7	Measuring mental well-being during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic	We will conduct a max. 10-minute online questionnaire-based study among Dutchspeaking participants to assess severity of social quarantine, preoccupation with coronavirus (fear, worries) and momentary well-being (mood, anxiety, stress levels, sleep quality).	
MUMC+	7	The influence of the COVID-19 pandemia on the health behaviour of primary school children (and their parents)	Het doel van dit onderzoek is om te onderzoeken of de huidige Corona epidemie en de invloed daarvan op het dagelijks leven, nadelig effect hebben op de levensstijl van basisschoolkinderen en hun ouders	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
MUMC+	7	The impact of students working as volunteers in COVID-19 induced health care.	Due to the COVID-19 crisis there is shortage of personnel in healthcare. Health care students often substitute their internship/rotation with voluntary work, but the impact of these activities on learning and wellbeing of students, and for workload of supervising staff is unknown. We investigate the impact from the perspectives of students from different disciplines through an online survey and semi structured interviews with a purposive sample, in order to draw lessons for future student participation during crisis situations.	
MUMC+	7	Monitoring personnal resilience during the COVID pandemic	Selfmonitoring of personel under extreme stress conditioons to detect to recognize resilience and vulnerabilities and access to care	
MUMC+	8	AI Screening Algorithm COVID-19 Patients using CT	Doel van dit project is om dit algoritme te valideren en te implementeren in de kliniek ter verbetering van de zorg omtrent COVID-19. Hierbij hopen we de accuratesse van de boordeling van CT scans te verhogen en een betere risico-inschatting te maken voor zorgprofessionals alsook niet zieke populatie. Daarnaast hopen we op basis van de beeldvorming te kunnen voorspellen of patiënten opgenomen moeten gaan worden op de IC en of we overleving kunnen voorspellen in tijden van schaarste.	
MUMC+	8	COVID-19 IC-opname predictiemodel	multicenter studie gecoördineerd door Amsterdam UMC, VUMC en Maastricht UMC+. Dataverzameling in Castor EDC in een op WHO format gebaseerd CRF. Doel is ontwikkelingen van predictiemodellen, in het bijzonder om IC-opname cq. beademingsbehoefte te voorspellen.	
MUMC+	8	Detectie van Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in uitademingslucht geanalyseerd door de eNose	Het doel van deze studie is onderzoeken of de eNose onderscheid kan maken tussen het patroon van volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in uitademingslucht van patiënten met een bewezen COVID-19 besmetting en van patiënten met luchtwegklachten verdacht voor COVID-19 met een negatieve COVID-19 testuitslag op CT-thorax en/of RT-PCR.	
MUMC+	8	Ademtest voor diagnostiek Van Covid-19 aerosolen	Het doel van dit onderzoek is om aan te tonen of een eenvoudige ademtest gebruikt kan worden om te testen of iemand geïnfecteerd is met het Coronavirus. De test werkt door kleine uitgeademde druppels, zogeheten aerosolen, op te vangen op een filter. Dit zijn dezelfde druppels die tijdens niezen of hoesten worden verspreid. Door deze aerosolen via een non-invasieve ademtest op te vangen op een filter kan de PCR test vanaf dit filter mogelijk een betrouwbaarder beeld geven van de aanwezigheid van virus partikels in de diepere luchtwegen.	
MUMC+	8	Fysiotherapie bij patiënten met COVID-19	Aanbevelingen voor fysiotherapie bij patiënten na ontslag uit het ziekenhuis of patiënten die COVID-19 hebben doorgemaakt in de thuissituatie - levende richtlijn	
MUMC+	8	Prediction of risk for chronic lung disease after COVID-19 in P4O2	<p>The P4O2 program (https://p4o2.org/; evaluated for funding by Health Holland) aims to identify treatable traits and innovative personalized therapeutic strategies to both prevent progression of early stage lung damage and to reverse established lung damage by stimulating repair. The heart of this longitudinal study is the construction of a PRIL (Persons at high Risk for Lung disease)-cohort, in which the development of pulmonary alterations and early lung disease is related to an extensive evaluation of the external and internal exposome. Mechanistic insight in causal relationships and putative interventions will be generated by a combination of omics-based and AI-integrated analyses, and application of novel <i>in vitro</i> models. Life style interventions aimed at modulation of the exposome will be applied in part of this cohort during a 4 year follow-up. In keeping with the overall hypothesis of P4O2, we propose that the progression of lung damage caused by COVID-19 into irreversible lung damage and chronic lung disease, is determined by the external and internal exposome of COVID-19 patients.</p> <p>Research organizations involved in P4O2: Amsterdam UMC- location AMC and VUmc, University Medical Center Groningen (UMCG), Maastricht University Medical Center (Maastricht UMC+), University Medical Center Utrecht (UMC Utrecht), Utrecht University, Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC)</p> <p>Other partners involved in P4O2: NRS, Longfonds, LAN, CAHAG, GSK, Boehringer Ingelheim, Roche, Ortec Logiqcare, Danone Nutricia Research, Sodaq, Smartfish, RespiQ, Clear, Aparito</p> <p>The expertise brought together and logistics set up for P4O2 are very well suited to study the long-term effects of COVID-19. Therefore, in the COVID-19 extension to the P4O2 project, we will identify the risk factors for the development of a chronic lung disease, and investigate interventions to prevent irreversible lung damage following COVID-19 infection.</p> <p>To be able to research the long-term impact of COVID-19 on lung health we propose to include an additional 100 patients that experienced COVID-19 to the 350 persons in our PRIL-cohort that undergo deep phenotyping. See description full description of the proposal https://p4o2.org/.</p> <p>The 100 ex-COVID-19 patients will be recruited from a recently started initiative from the Lung Foundation Netherlands, LAN, NRS and NVALT, which intends to construct a cohort (CALD) of all ex-COVID-19 patients in the Netherlands. Alternatively, patients will be recruited from the cohort in the COUNTER-COVID trial (a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, clinical trial in patients with Covid19 disease to examine the effect of oral imatinib to prevent pulmonary vascular leak in Covid19). Both cohorts are set up by partners in P4O2.</p> <p>Patients in the same age range as the PRIL-cohort (40-50 years of age) who have been admitted to the hospital with COVID-19, but did not require ICU admittance. Disease severity will be assessed based on CT abnormalities (after appropriate quantification), and supplemental oxygen requirement. The COVID-19 infection status of participants in the PRIL-cohort will also be tested serologically at start and at the end of the study.</p>	
MUMC+	8	CT-derived muscle, adipose and lung tissue interaction: short-term clinical outcome and long-term health status after a COVID-19 infection: Interact study	The overall objective of this study is to investigate the longitudinal interaction between chest CT-derived muscle quantity and quality and adipose tissue abundance on one hand and COVID-19 disease progression (lung damage, treatment strategy and 1-year mortality) and its long-term consequences (lung damage and multidimensional health status) on the other. The study will be a prospective longitudinal observational study for which the COVID-19 screening, including the chest CT-scans obtained during COVID-19 screening will function as a baseline measurement. One year after screening of COVID-19 we will invite COVID-survivors to the MUMC+ for a follow-up CT and a detailed multi-dimensional health assessment.	
MUMC+	9	EPPI Mapper PICO Annotator	Adding PICO annotations to all COVID19 scientific studies via EPPI mapper, a living database of COVID19 scientific studies	
MUMC+	7 en 8	COH-FIT	online survey to measure the physical and mental health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic across 43 countries in children, adolescents and adults, in 3 waves (0,6 months, 12months)	
MUMC+		An Open label cluster Randomized controlled trial of Chloroquine, Hydroxychloroquine or only supportive care in patients Admitted with moderate to severe COVID-19 (ARCHAIC Study)	Met dit onderzoek willen wij een helder onderscheid maken tussen de effecten van chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine en van alleen ondersteunende behandeling in een vroeg stadium van de ziekte COVID-19.	

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MUMC+		Randomized controlled trial of Digital Cardiac Counseling in patients with delayed cardiac surgical treatment due to Covid-19 pandemic (DCC trial)	We willen met de huidige studie evalueren of 'Digital Cardiac Counseling' (DCC) de uitkomsten verbeterd voor patiënten op een wachtlijst voor een electieve hartoperatie. Op het DCC platform zullen vragenlijsten worden afgenomen en E-consulten worden aangeboden met onder andere: screening van cardiovasculaire symptomen, Covid-19 preventie voor hartpatiënten, stoppen met roken module, omgaan met angst module, beweeg stimulatie, long revalidatie, dieet aanpassingen.	
MUMC+		Coagulopathy in COVID-19	To gain insight in the epidemiology and pathophysiology of thromboembolic complications in patients with objectified COVID-19 the following objectives are specified. Primary Objective: To assess the proportion of any thrombotic events (pulmonary embolism, pulmonary thrombosis, deep venous thrombosis, ischemic stroke, myocardial infarction or lower limb ischemia) during admission and 6-months follow up in COVID-19 positive patients on anticoagulant treatment at the time of admission compared to COVID-19 positive patients without previous indication for anticoagulant therapy.	
MUMC+		Pre-emptive tocilizumab in hypoxic COVID-19 patients, a prospective randomized trial	Het doel van het onderzoek is het beoordelen of het vroeg toedienen van het geneesmiddel tocilizumab bij SARS-CoV-2 infectie (COVID19 – coronavirus), de kans op sterfte en mechanische beademing (ondersteuning van de ademhaling door een beademingsapparaat) kan voorkomen.	
MUMC+		SARS-CoV-2 immune response in asymptomatic patients	Het primaire doel is het onderzoeken van de kwantiteit en kwaliteit van antistoofen en t-cell immuniteit gericht tegen SARS-CoV-2 bij asymptomatische patienten die pre-proceduur positief getest zijn op SARS-CoV-2 met RT-PCR	
MUMC+		Bacillus Calmette-Guerin Vaccination to prevent serious respiratory tract infection and COVID-19 in vulnerable elderly - An Adaptive Randomized Controlled	Om de impact van BCG vaccinatie op de incidentie van klinisch relevante luchtweginfecties van COVID-19 bij kwetsbare oudere volwassenen te bepalen	
MUMC+		Neurological and neuropsychological sequelae of Covid-19 infection	AIMS: 1) investigate nature, range and severity of neurological and neuropsychological sequelae, 2) investigate the etiology and 3) predictors of brain injury in survivors of severe COVID-19.	
MUMC+		Immunity against SARS-CoV-2 in immune-suppressed patients: increased risk of insufficient immunological memory or sufficient immunological memory or sufficient protection against re-infection? A Target to B! substudy	Prospectieve observationele cohort studie bestaand uit twee fases: fase 1 om het verloop van immuniteit na een primaire SARS-CoV-2 infectie vast te stellen en fase 2 om het verloop van immuniteit na vaccinatie vast te stellen	
MUMC+		SARS CoV-2 vaccination response in patients with haematological disease	Deze studie is een multicenter, prospectieve, observationele cohortstudie, om longitudinaal het effect van SARS-CoV-2 vaccinatie te evalueren op het immuunsysteem en op het voorkomen van symptomatische COVID-19 bij hematologische patienten	
MUMC+		A prospective cohort study evaluating the occurrence of short and long-term cardiac and cerebrovascular complications in patients hospitalized for COVID-19	De incidentie en het natuurlijk beloop van (subklinische) hartafwijkingen voor COVID-19 patienten te onderzoeken tijdens ziekenhuisopname en de mogelijke cardiovasculaire complicaties op korte (6 maanden) en lange termijn (1,2,5, 10 jaar)	
MUMC+		Post-COVID-Health study: Multidimensional health status of COVID-19 survivors one year after a SARS-CoV-2 infection	De immuunrespons van kinderen op Sars-Cov-2 is heel anders dan bij volwassenen, en ook het klinische beloop is anders. Hiernaast is het spectrum van COVID19 bij kinderen zeer heterogeen. Doel van deze studie is het immunologische profiel van kinderen nader in kaart te brengen icm verzamelen van gedetailleerde klinische gegevens.	
MUMC+		Patiënten met klachten verdacht voor Covid-19, karakteristieken en rol van computed tomography	In het kader van klinische diagnostiek wordt in het MUMC+ bij iedere van COVID-19 verdachte patiënt een CT-scan gemaakt. In deze studie wordt de diagnostische waarde van deze scan onderzocht door radiologische uitkomsten te vergelijken met bevindingen uit het lab. Van gescande patiënten worden ook klinische gegevens verzameld, zoals symptomen, bloedwaarden en vitale kenmerken.	
MUMC+		Electrocardiographic Characteristics of hospitalized patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) related pneumonia	The purpose of this study was to evaluate quantitative and morphological ECG characteristics in patients hospitalized in an internal medicine unit due to a high suspicion for COVID-19 related pneumonia. Patients were subsequently assigned to the COVID-19 group or non-COVID-19 group based on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests	
MUMC+		Outcomes of surgery in COVID-19 infection: international cohort study (CovidSurg)	De studie onderzoekt de uitkomst van patiënten die geopereerd zijn en een COVID-19 infectie hebben. Naar het herstel van patiënten rondom operaties is al veel onderzoek gedaan. Er zijn factoren die het herstel kunnen versnellen of juist kunnen vertragen. Belangrijk is bijvoorbeeld de gezondheid van de patiënt voorafgaande aan de operatie. Het is nog onduidelijk of een infectie met het COVID-19 virus hier een rol in speelt. Na het analyseren van de gegevens en het bekijken van de resultaten kan de zorg mogelijk worden verbeterd voor toekomstige patiënten.	
MUMC+		Preoperative screening for Covid-19 using chest CT and PCR (the SCOUT study)	Doel van de studie is de opbrengst van preoperatieve screening middels CT en middels PCR te bepalen op korte termijn (binnen vier weken na publicatie richtlijn). Opbrengst is gedefinieerd als percentage covid-19 positieve patienten binnen de populatie van patienten gepland voor spoed operatie of geplande operatie gedetecteerd met CT en/of PCR. Een percentage van tenminste 2% is gedefinieerd als cut-off waarboven de huidige richtlijn als zinnig wordt beschouwd	
MUMC+		Clinical features of Covid-19 in Pediatric Patients - COPP study	We willen klinische kenmerken van COVID-19 bij kinderen beschrijven.	

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MUMC+		experience of end-of-life care during COVID-19 crisis	What are the experiences of health care professionals who provided end-of-life care to a recently deceased person and how are these affected by the current COVID-19 crisis? What are the experiences of health care professionals who provided end-of-life care to a recently deceased person and how are these affected by the current COVID-19 crisis?	
MUMC+		Monitoring patientstromen Centrale Huisartsenpoli Maastricht-Heuvelland	Het doel van deze studie is de monitoring van de patiëntstromen van patiënten die gezien worden op de Centrale Huisartsenpoli Maastricht-Heuvelland. Op deze poli wordt een aantal anamnestische gegevens en vitale parameters in het kader van de reguliere huisartsenzorg vastgelegd. Nadat de patiënten zijn gezien op de poli kunnen zij: 1. Met advies weer naar huis terugkeren 2. Doorverwezen worden naar het noothospitaal MECC 3. Doorverwezen worden naar het academisch ziekenhuis Maastricht (azM)	
MUMC+		Cytokinen verloop en spreiding in Covid-19 pneumonie patiënten	Een voorbereidend onderzoek om de spreiding en het verloop van cytokine in kaart te brengen bij Covid-19 pneumonie patiënten die opgenomen worden voor mechanische beademing. Het betreft de afname van 5 buizen extra bloed in de eerste 4 dagen van de opname. Hiermee zal een profiel van cytokinen worden bepaald. Op basis van dit profiel en het beloop van de bepaalde cytokinen zal een interventiestudie vorm gegeven worden met beenmergstamcellen cq mesenchymale cellen die als therapeutisch effect het onderdrukken van cytokinen hebben, zoals bekend een belangrijk aspect van de pathofysiologie van een CoVid-19 infectie. Op basis van de verkregen data zal bepaald worden of een klinische studie met genoemde interventie haalbaar is, met cytokine profiel als eindpunt.	
MUMC+		Evaluation of the management of patients with atrial fibrillation during the coronavirus 2019 pandemic	Our primary aim is to retrospectively evaluate the clinical AF care during the COVID-19 pandemic	
MUMC+		Evaluatie van verschillende commerciële assays voor de detectie van SARS-CoV-2 antilichamen in serum	Evaluieren en vergelijken van verschillende commerciële assays voor de detectie van SARS-CoV-2 in serum en het vaststellen van de testeigenschappen van deze testen. We vergelijken verschillende Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbent Assays, ElectroChemiLuminescence ImmunoAssay (ECLIA) en verschillende point-of-care tests (POCT). Dit zijn oa (maar anderen niet uitgesloten): - ELISA: Epitope Diagnostiks, Euroimmun, Mikrogen Diagnostik, Vircell, Wantai - ECLIA: Roche Diagnostics and Wantai, EPITOPE, Mikrogen, Euroimmun, Vircell - POCT: ACRO Biotech, Vega Medicare, VivaChek, Xiamen Boson	
MUMC+		COVID-19, respiratory decline and pulmonary embolism	Middels dit onderzoek willen we bij patienten met COVID-19 die plots respiratoire achteruitgaan onderzoeken of hierbij een longembolie een rol speelt. Bij respiratoire verslechtering behoort het nagaan of longembolien hierbij een rol spelen tot de reguliere zorg. Dit onderzoeker betreft een evaluatie van de incidentie van longembolien in deze populatie	
MUMC+		Healthcare use and (diss-)stress in patients with advanced chronic organ failure in the COVID-19 pandemic, focus on COPD, congestive heart failure and lung fibrosis.	Het doel van deze studie is het inventariseren van de psychologische impact van de veronderstelde beperkte toegankelijkheid van de gezondheidszorg voor chronisch zieke patiënten. Meer inzicht in de oorzaken en gevolgen van veranderingen in zorggebruik door deze kwetsbare patiënten zullen het mogelijk maken adequate maatregelen te nemen ter voorbereiding op een tweede uitbraak, b.v. door middel van de versnelde introductie van telegeneeskunde en / of ongeplande preventieve telefonische consulten.	
MUMC+		CNS comorbidities in COVID-19	To describe the incidence and characteristics of CNS neurological comorbidities in COVID-19 patients, at and during hospital admission and follow up to 6 weeks	
MUMC+		COVID-19 Inactivity ICD CareLink Study	Bij patiënten met een ICD verbonden aan een CareLink home-monitoring systeem willen wij de veranderingen van activiteit na de COVID-19 lockdown correleren met: - verandering in aantal ritmestoornissen; zowel ventriculaire als supraventriculaire - hartfalen status dat verkregen wordt uit de metingen die de ICD standaard dagelijk verricht	
MUMC+		Outcomes of elective cancer surgery during de covid-19 pandemic crisis: an international multi centre, observational cohort study (CovidSurg-Cancer)		
MUMC+		Vascular Surgery COVID-19 Collaborative	Om de impact van de COVID-19 pandemie op patiënten met vaataandoeningen als ook vaatgerelateerde complicaties bij COVID-19 patiënten te evalueren	
MUMC+		Screenen van patiënten in de (poli)klinische setting op SARS-CoV-2: hoeveel van de niet verdachten zijn PCR negatief?	Evaluatie van het COVID-19 screeningsbeleid aan de poort. Hoeveel van de niet-Covid-19 verdachte mensen zijn daadwerkelijk negatief. Ofwel, wat is het percentage personen dat potentieel infectieus is (PCR-positief) terwijl ze volgens het screeningsbeleid als niet COVID verdacht worden aangemerkt	
MUMC+		Ascorbic acid serum and mononuclear leukocytes levels as predictive biomarker for CIVOD-19 disease severity	The aim of this single center, cross sectional, prospective cohort study is to evaluate if serum and/or leukocyte AA levels can be used as a biomarker that correlates with severity and disease course in COVID-19 infected patients.	

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MUMC+		The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of workers in health services: The COVID-19 HHealth caRe wOrkErS (HEROES) study	Wat is de impact van de COVID-19 pandemie op de geestelijke gezondheid, gedrag en sociaal leven van zorgpersoneel in Nederland vergeleken met 28 andere landen verdeeld over 5 continenten (Europa, Zuid-Amerika, Azië, Afrika, Australië)?	
MUMC+		CovidTranen, Studie naar de aanwezigheid van het SARS-CoV-2 virus in tranen	Het doel van het onderzoek is om aanvullende kennis te genereren over de aanwezigheid van het SARS-CoV-2 virus in tranen.	
MUMC+		Lifestyle of pregnant women during COVID-19 pandemic	This study aims to investigate the changes in health behaviour of pregnant women with overweight or obesity compared to women with a healthy weight	
MUMC+		Het effect van de COVID-19 pandemie op het glutenvrij dieet in kinderen met coeliakie	Het primaire doel van deze studie is het bestuderen van de therapietrouw en de kwaliteit van het glutenvrij dieet van pediatrische patiënten met coeliakie tijdens de COVID-19 uitbraak en de impact van de nationale maatregelen alsmede het veranderde gedrag in de maatschappij hierop. Het effect op gezondheidsparameters en klachten zal worden geëvalueerd. Secundair doelen zijn het in kaart brengen van de aanwezigheid van klachten en ernst van een eventueel optredende COVID-19 infectie in kinderen met coeliakie en de gevolgen hiervan. Hiernaast zal op lange termijn gekeken worden, of de COVID-19 uitbraak in eerstegraadsfamilieleden van patiënten met coeliakie (hoog risicogroep) leidt tot een verhoogd risico voor het ontwikkelen van coeliakie. Het betreft een cross-sectioneel vragenlijst onderzoek bij kinderen en hun gezinnen tijdens de COVID-19 maatregelen met een eenmalige vragenlijst. Hiernaast worden de coeliakie antistoffen concentraties van anti tissue transglutaminase (anti-tTG) en anti endomysium (anti EMA) bij de eerstvolgende reguliere bloedafname verzameld. Deze waardes worden bepaald in het kader van standaard klinische zorg. En wordt het restmateriaal gebruikt voor het aantonen van een immuunrespons tegen COVID-19. Er vindt geen extra bloedafname plaats voor deze bepaling.	
MUMC+		EULAR - COVID-19 in RMDs Database	This internet-based case reporting system will capture information about COVID-19 cases among patients with rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases (RMDs), particularly those with inflammatory or autoimmune diagnoses. Data will be used in quality improvement/surveillance efforts to inform efforts aimed at improving treatment of these patients, including: • Management of rheumatic and autoimmune diseases in light of the COVID-19 pandemic	
MUMC+		Diagnosis of COVID-19 in patients presenting with acute abdominal pain using chest and abdominal CT (SCOUT-3): a multicenter, retrospective cohort study	Deze SCOUT-3 studie evalueert deze gecombineerde diagnostische aanpak van CT longen en buik voor diagnostiek naar COVID-19 in patienten met acute buikpijn.	
MUMC+		The International Survey on Acute Coronary Syndromes ST-segment elevation Myocardial Infarction (ISACS STEMI) COVID-19	The aim of this registry is to estimate the real impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the treatment of STEMI by primary angioplasty, and to identify any potential category of patients at risk for delay to treatment or no presentation	
MUMC+		Patients with acute appendicitis during the COVID-19 pandemic (SCOUT-4): multicenter, retrospective cohort study	Deze SCOUT-4 studie evalueert het verschil in presentatie/behandeling/complicaties van patienten met appendicitis tijdens de COVID-19 pandemie in Nederland en vergelijkt deze met een eenzelfde periode 1 jaar eerder. En met een cohort van de Dutch snapshot studie in 2014. Daarnaast kan het meer informatie verschaffen in het natuurlijk beloop van appendicitis.	
MUMC+		A multi-center retrospective cohort study on the outcomes of pre-operative COVID-19 screening in children		
MUMC+		A randomized, double blinded clinical trial of convalescent plasma compared to standard plasma for treatment of hospitalized non-IC patients with COVID-19 infections	1. Het evalueren of convalescent plasma ten opzichte van gewoon plasma een set van uitkomsten in patienten met COVID-19 verbetert. Deze set van effectiviteits uitkomsten wordt als primair eindpunt bekeken 14 dagen na het plasmainfuus en bestaat uit: overleving, het niet beademd en / of op een IC opgenomen zijn, en een korter dan gemiddeld (6 dagen) verblijf in het ziekenhuis. 2. Tevens worden andere aanwijzingen voor effectiviteit bekeken, zoals de genoemde uitkomsten op 21, 28 en 56 dagen. 3. Er wordt gekeken naar de correlatie van comorbiditeiten en onstekingsparameters t.o.v. de effectiviteit van convalescent plasma t.o.v. standaard plasma. 4. Er wordt gekeken naar de correlatie tussen de in het convalescent plasma voorkomende antistoffen (type en titer) en de uitkomsten 5. Er wordt op verschillende tijdstippen (dag 1,2,3,7,14,21,28,56) gekeken of en hoe convalescent plasma vs. gewoon plasma de afweer gemeten in de patient verandert. 6. Er wordt gekeken of COVID-19 gemeten in de neuswat mogelijk sneller verdwijnt na behandeling met convalescent plasma (metingen op dag 1,2,3,7,14,21,28 en 56).	

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MUMC+		ARGUS - Diagnostic management of clinically suspected pulmonary embolism in patients suspected of COVID-19 infection	What is the safety and efficacy of the YEARS protocol in patients with (suspected) COVID infection and suspected PE? Also, we aim to evaluate the prevalence of incidental PE in patients with (suspected) COVID infection, what anticoagulant treatment they received and how they fared over three months.	
MUMC+		PRoVENT studie	Bepalen en vergelijken van invasieve beademingsinstellingen en parameters bij COVID-19 patiënten in Nederland, en het bepalen van associaties met klinische uitkomsten.	
MUMC+		Follow-up of the Maastricht Intensive Care COVID cohort, MaastricCCh	The objectives of this prospective, observational study are divided in general, cardiac and pulmonary/radiology objectives, since this is a multidisciplinary collaboration between different departments of the medical center.	
MUMC+		Clinical validation of lung ultrasound for the diagnosis of COVID-19	This study aims to estimate the test characteristics of artificial intelligence methods on lung ultrasound images for diagnosis of COVID-19 in patients in the hospital with symptoms	
MUMC+		Physical and mental outcomes 3 months after hospitalization with COVID-19	Doel van deze retrospectieve studie is het beschrijven van de fysieke en mentale status ongeveer 3 maanden na ontslag. Vraagstellingen: Welke symptomen/restverschijnselen zijn nog aanwezig 3 maanden na ontslag Wat zijn de meest voorkomende symptomen 3 maanden na ontslag. Hoe is hun fysieke gesteldheid 3 maanden na ontslag	
MUMC+		The influence of the COVID-19 paNdemIc on the maNagement of pEdiatric appendiCITis; an international multicenter cohort study CONNECT-study	1. To investigate the number of children (2. To investigate the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on the diagnostic work-up (use of imaging studies), treatment (surgical (open/laparoscopic) versus non-surgical) and outcomes of children with acute appendicitis. 3. To investigate the number of children with acute appendicitis that were tested for COVID-19 and those who tested positive.	
MUMC+		Nederland COVID-19 Initiatief (NCIF) - Beeldbank Radiologie	Het initiatief van NCIF streeft naar een veilige en betrouwbare landelijk dekkende data-voorziening om mét toestemming van de patiënt kennis te delen en onderzoek in Nederland te faciliteren. Het uitgangspunt van NCIF is een database op te zetten in samenwerking met meerdere specialismen, die de huidige zorginstellingsmuren overstijgt. Daarmee wordt het mogelijk om een voor iedereen relevant vraagstuk in dit COVID-19-tijdperk aan te pakken.	
MUMC+		COVID19 diagnose & uitkomst voorspelling op basis van AI	Gebruik van artificial intelligence (AI) op basis van grote hoeveelheden data om de diagnose COVID19 te stellen en het verloop en de uitkomsten van de ziekte te voorspellen.	
MUMC+		Research and clinical relevance of a possible relationship between influenza vaccination and the risk of COVID-19 and its mortality rates	The design is a primary care-based comparative cohort study, in which the question will be answered whether or not, and to what extent, there is a relation between being vaccinated against influenza on the one hand, and the occurrence of COVID-19 and its clinical course (survival and deceased, respectively) on the other hand.	
MUMC+		Diagnostic, prognostic and predictive modelling for patient with COVID-19: multicentric prospective validation and new hypothesis-generating modelling – A multilayer Rapid Learning Health Care approach	The outbreak of COVID-19 has developed into a pandemic, which has globally strained medical resources and caused significant morbidity and mortality. We have developed an algorithm for severity risk assessment and triage at hospital admission. In addition, a deep learning model based on CT radiomics features will be available. In this project, our objective is to validate these models. This study will therefore collect clinical data and CT scans of patients undergoing the standard diagnostic and treatment procedures in various centers. The aim is twofold, 1) to externally validate and replicate the initial results and 2) to produce new models generating new hypotheses that can be seamlessly validated in the next external validation dataset. Ten successive cycles of validation/replication of the previously developed models on cohorts of 280 patients are planned for a total of a maximum 2.800 patients.	
MUMC+		Viral loads and serological responses to SARS-CoV-2 in healthcare workers	Het betreft onderzoek op een reeds verzamelde unieke dataset van initiële en follow up samples van medewerkers in de gezondheidszorg ten tijde van de eerste golf van SARS-CoV-2. Het doel van dit onderzoek is om met behulp van reeds afgenomen initiële en follow up samples inzicht te krijgen in het verloop in tijd van virale loads en antistoffen. Er zijn middels dit onderzoek meerdere hypothesen te formuleren. Een voorbeeld hiervan is. - Een sterker IgA respons is geassocieerd met minder symptomen. Dit onderzoek draagt bij aan de kennis rondom verloop van immuunrespons en besmettelijkheid bij COVID-19 patiënten met milde ziekte.	
MUMC+		Mitochondrial DNA and nuclear SNPs to predict severity of COVID-19 infection (mtDNA-COVID)	In December 2019, the first people got infected with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China. Within weeks, this highly infectious disease spread all over the world. Nearly one year later we are still trying to battle this disease and facing its consequences. The severity of the disease differs largely between infected people, but knowledge about prognostic factors is grossly lacking. Several studies found a link between host genetic factors that influence the immune and inflammatory processes, and disease course. As mitochondrial DNA variants also play a role in these processes, the aim of this study is to investigate the prognostic value of mitochondrial DNA variants for the severity prediction of COVID-19. In addition, the prognostic value of previously published nuclear SNPs and a CT scan radiomics signature will be validated.	

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MUMC+		De impact van de SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemie op de regionale PCI zorg van Zuid-Limburg	De zorg van STEMI patiënten (hartaanval patiënten met een verdenking op een volledig afgesloten coronair) is gebaseerd op patiëntenvoorlichting, snelle diagnose, spoedig transport naar het ziekenhuis en onmiddellijke primaire PCI (het behandelen van STEMI patiënten mede percutane coronaire interventie). De COVID-19 pandemie heeft deze factoren nadrukkelijk beïnvloed en leidde tot een toename van mortaliteit van STEMI patiënten. In Zuid-Limburg wordt gebruik gemaakt van een uniek zorgmodel, waarin de deelnemende centra de STEMIzorg en interventiecardiologen met elkaar delen (SLIM-STEMI network). Onder normale omstandigheden is deze dynamische samenwerking effectief, aanrij- en behandeltdijken voldoen aan de criteria van de Europese en landelijke richtlijnen. Met een retrospectief dossieronderzoek willen wij bewijzen dat het SLIM-STEMI netwerk gedurende de COVID-19 pandemie effectief is gebleven en dat een eventuele vertraging van de primaire zorg een gevolg van verlate patiënten meldingen is.	
MUMC+		Impact of pulmonary embolism on outcomes after COVID-19	1) To compare the results of the available patient reported outcome measures (PROMS) in COVID-19 survivors with and without PE, 3 months after hospital admission. 2) To compare the results of pulmonary function tests in COVID-19 survivors with and without PE, 3 months after hospital admission. 3) To compare the results of follow-up CT imaging in COVID-19 survivors with and without PE, 3 months after hospital admission. It is hypothesized that COVID-19 survivors with pulmonary embolism will have worse outcomes (PROMS / pulmonary function tests / CT-imaging) as compared to COVID-19 survivors without pulmonary embolism. Retrospective database research of standardized care.	
Radboudumc	1	Karakteristieken, profiel, therapie en uitkomst van atriumfibrilleren bij klinische patiënten met Covid-19 versus klinische patiënten met influenza	Retrospectief, multicenter, observationeel onderzoek naar klinische karakteristieken van klinische patiënten, opgenomen met COVID-19 gedurende de opname vergeleken met een cohort patiënten opgenomen met influenza. Klinische karakteristieken betreffen onder meer gegevens over co morbiditeit, medicatiegebruik, klinische parameters, uitkomsten van laboratorium en aanvullend onderzoek. De gegevens worden verzameld uit het elektronisch patientendossier door 6 studenten van de Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen. Doel is het identificeren van factoren welke geassocieerd zijn met het ontstaan van boezemfibrilleren bij COVID-19 en influenza. Verschillen in karakteristieken van atriumfibrilleren bij COVID-19 en influenza en beschrijving van de "real life" therapie en uitkomst van AF behandeling bij beide ziektebeelden.	
Radboudumc	1	Pulmonary damage after hospitalization for acute COVID-19, an exploratory prospective cohort study.	A prospective exploratory cohort study: at present, approximately 140 patients were discharged from Radboudumc with documented COVID 19 and CO RADS>=3. These patients will be consecutively and multidisciplinary evaluated 3 and 12 months after acute illness as part of routine care. In patients who meet criteria to undergo chest CT scan according to the statement post COVID care and who have given informed consent to participate in this study, a CT angiography instead of a lowdose CT will be performed after 3 months to assess the presence of lung damage including pulmonary perfusion abnormalities.	
Radboudumc	1	[89Zr]Zr-Df-IAB22M2C anti-CD8 minibody PET/CT imaging to assess the in vivo distribution of CD8+ T-cells in COVID-19 patients.	This is a prospective, observational non-randomized pilot study in 20 patients with microbiologically proven SARS-CoV-2 infection. All patients will undergo a whole body [89Zr]Df-IAB22M2C PET/CT scan. We aim to assess differences in the in vivo distribution of CD8+ T-cells in patients with proven SARS-CoV-2 presenting with lymphopenia or with normal lymphocyte counts, using [89Zr]Df-IAB22M2C PET/CT imaging. Elucidating the pathophysiology underlying lymphopenia at early stages of disease development would allow to rationally design targeted interventions that aim to counteract the detrimental effects of lymphopenia in COVID-19 patients.	
Radboudumc	1	Onderzoek naar immuun cellen bij COVID-19 patiënten	Onderzoek naar de effecten van COVID-19 op het immuunsysteem, en wat het effect is van chloroquine en hydroxychloroquine op het immuunsysteem bij COVID-19 patiënten. De patiëntenpopulatie bestaat uit patiënten die worden opgenomen in het ziekenhuis in verband met COVID-19.	
Radboudumc	1	Biomarkers bij Covid positieve patiënten	Doel: meer inzicht krijgen in de afweerreactie op infectie met het nieuwe coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. Daartoe nemen we 3 dagen per week (maandag, woensdag, vrijdag) bij alle volwassen (>18 jaar) positieve corona patiënten opgenomen op de IC van het Radboudumc bloed af uit de arterielijn. Deels wordt dit bloed gebruikt voor bepaling van parameters die worden gebruikt in de klinische praktijk (mHLA-DR). Verder wordt plasma en RNA opgeslagen (geen DNA).	
Radboudumc	1,2	Clinical features of SARS-CoV-2	This study aims to describe clinical, laboratory and radiological characteristics of COVID-19 cases that are hospitalized in the Radboudumc and collaborating hospitals in the region. This will help to gain scientific knowledge of the emerging disease and improve clinical algorithms and prognostic factors for outcome of COVID-19.	
Radboudumc	1,2	Cytokine transcription and function in COVID-19 patients (CytoCo-19)	A single-centre, prospective cohort study using blood sampling and PBMC isolation of patients with COVID-19 on the general ward and intensive care unit, to study the cytokine pathway dysregulation on patients older than 18 years that have been admitted to the Radboudumc because of respiratory distress with a microbiologically confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19.	
Radboudumc	1,2	[68Ga]Ga-DOTA-(RGD)2 PET/CT imaging of activated endothelium in lung parenchyma of COVID-19 patients.	Patients diagnosed with COVID-19 present with markedly elevated D-dimer, ACE2, lymphopenia. When respiratory insufficiency develops, ventilation parameters typically include high positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP). These recent findings strongly indicate dysfunctional endothelium of the lung parenchyma. Integrin avß3 is over-expressed on activated endothelial cells. This expression allows the interaction with extracellular matrix proteins through their Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) amino acid sequence. Previous studies demonstrated the feasibility of molecular imaging to noninvasively quantitate avß3 integrin expression using PET/CT. Imaging activated endothelium in the lung parenchyma might contribute to an improved understanding of the pathophysiology in COVID-19. In this imaging study, we aim to evaluate avß3 integrin expression in proven COVID-19 infected patients with respiratory insufficiency using [68Ga]-DOTA-(RGD)2. If dysfunctional activated endothelium in the lung parenchyma contributes to the progressive respiratory insufficiency as frequently observed during COVID-19 infection, imaging avß3 integrin expression using PET/CT could have potential as a clinical tool to characterize patients at early stages during disease.	
Radboudumc	1,2	Prognostic biomarkers in COVID-19 patients (BioMarCo-19)	In dit onderzoek wordt nagegaan of bepaalde biomarkers (o.a. cytokines in plasma en flow cytometrische gegevens op volbloed) als voorspellers kunnen dienen voor het klinisch beloop van COVID-19. Hiertoe wordt er gelijktijdig met standaard diagnostiek elke 48 uur (Radboudumc) of 3x/week (externe centra) 6 ml EDTA bloed afgenomen voor flow cytometrie en scheiding van plasma voor cytokinebepalingen. Deze resultaten worden gekoppeld aan klinische gegevens van en het beloop bij opgenomen COVID-19 patiënten.	

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Radboudumc	1,3	Effect of the Bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccine on the immunogenicity of the mBRA BNT162b2 COVID-19 vaccination in health care workers	This is case-control study, conducted in the Radboud University Medical Center Nijmegen. 20 health care workers who have been vaccinated with BCG in the past 12 months and who will receive the COVID-19 vaccination in January 2021, and 20 health care workers who did not receive BCG but are also getting vaccinated with the COVID19 vaccine in that week, will be approached for five moments of blood collection, at baseline (before vaccination), 3 weeks after the first dose of COVID19 vaccine, 2 weeks after the second dose of COVID19 vaccine, after 6 months and after 12 months. The blood will be transferred to the laboratory and analyzed for coronavirus antibody titers and cytokine production capacity.	
Radboudumc	1,8	COVID-19 & Exercise - Impact of COVID-19 infection on physical activity patterns	The general aim of the proposed study is to examine the association between a COVID-19 infection and physical activity patterns and return to play in recreational athletes. Furthermore, we aim to quantify the impact of the severity of the COVID-19 infection on our study outcomes, in which we hypothesized that individuals with a more severe COVID-19 infection (for example patients who were hospitalized) will demonstrate a great decrease in physical activity level and a longer time prior to restart with exercise. A subgroup analysis will be performed based on the severity of the COVID-19 infection. Recreational athletes who (might have) suffered from a COVID-19 infection will be eligible to participate in this retrospective questionnaire study.	
Radboudumc	1,9	Evaluating CORADS in COVID-19 (suspected) patients	Recently, a structured scoring system for a quick evaluation or CT scans in COVID-19 patients has been developed: CO-RADS. Based on several items, CO-RADS gives a score, indicating the severity of the disease. CO-RADS aims to add in 'triage' and risk assessment. Before CO-RADS can be widely adopted, inter- and intraobserver agreement should be determined. Also, the 'predictive' value of CO-RADS for presence and severity COVID-19 should be established. Paper: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32339082/ .	
Radboudumc	1,9	AI research for CORADS in COVID-19 (suspected) patients	breed studieprotocol waar meerdere studies onder vallen. Alle studies betreffen hergebruik van klinische data (dus observationeel onderzoek, nWMO) en betreffen Artificial Intelligence en COVID. O.a. zijn AI algoritmes ontwikkeld en gevalideerd t.b.v. diagnosticeren van COVID o.b.v. X-ray en CT scans. Inclusie betreffen alle patiënten met COVID CT scan, dus inclusie is gestart ten tijde van start pandemie en loopt nog steeds (hetzij zeer beperkt).	
Radboudumc	2	Helicopter transport of Critical Care patients with COVID-19 in the Netherlands. Hemodynamische veranderingen gedurende de vlucht.	De Lifeliner 5 MMT helikopter wordt ingezet om COVID -19 patiënten te transporteren binnen Nederland of naar Duitsland. IC transporten van beademende patiënten is nieuw voor Nederland. Wij hebben gemerkt dat er veel onduidelijkheid is onder intensivisten in Nederland over wat wij nu eigenlijk doen, kunnen en wat de impact is van vliegen op deze IC patiënten. Tevens weten we van het verplaatsen van IC patiënten in de kliniek (bv naar CT of OK) dat deze specifieke groep gevoelig is met veranderingen in vitale functies tot gevolg hebbende tijdens deze transporten. Dit is een retrospectief observational dossieronderzoek in beademde COVID-19 patiënten die per helikopter werden getransporteerd. Doel: Wat is de impact van het helikoptertransport op de vitale parameters van COVID-19 patiënten	
Radboudumc	2	COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients: clinical and immunological features (COPP-IMM)	Multicenter prospective cohort study in children age 0-17 years, in- or outpatient in Dutch hospitals with COVID-19 or MIS-C. Primary objective: To obtain a detailed immunological profile of children presenting to Dutch hospitals with acute SARS-CoV-2 infection or with a SARS-CoV-2 related post-infectious inflammatory syndrome. Secondary objectives: (1) To correlate the immunological profiles with detailed clinical parameters. We will collect clinical data in this COPP-IMM study in the same way as in our related observational cohort study 'Clinical features of COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients' (COPP-study). Clinical parameters include: severity of disease, underlying illnesses, age at presentation, clinical syndrome, laboratory parameters at diagnosis, outcome. (2) To identify immunological targets of therapy.	
Radboudumc	2	European Society of Intensive Care Medicine COVID-19 Project	This is a multicenter, international, anonymized point prevalence study. This study will provide answers to the following questions from a global perspective: What is the burden of COVID-19 in ICUs around the world? How are patients with COVID-19 now managed around the world? What are the outcomes of ICU patients with COVID-19? What is the incidence of specific patterns such as respiratory phenotypes, AKI, infectious complications, thromboembolic events (venous and arterial), neurological complications and cardiac complications	
Radboudumc	2	Het voorkomen van pneumatoceles bij patiënten met COVID-19 infectie	In deze single-center retrospectieve cohortstudie willen we het voorkomen van pneumatoceles inclusief hun lokalisatie beschrijven in een groot cohort van patiënten met PCR bewezen COVID-19 is.	
Radboudumc	2	Prevalence of asymptomatic deep vein thrombosis in admitted COVID-19 patients	This is a multi-center cross-sectional diagnostic study in adult (≥ 18 years) patients admitted to a non-ICU hospital ward with COVID-19 infection. Patients will undergo ultrasound to determine whether patients have an asymptomatic proximal DVT (popliteal or femoral vein). This ultrasound will be performed according to regular standards used in patient care.	
Radboudumc	2	Het effect van BCG intravesicale instillaties bij blaaskanker op luchtweginfecties	Onderzoek onder patiënten met niet-spierinvasieve blaaskanker. Een gedeelte van deze patiënten wordt behandeld met BCG blaasspoelingen. Een ander gedeelte krijgt spoelingen met chemotherapie. De hypothese van Mihai en Leo is dat de patiënten met BCG spoelingen niet alleen lokaal maar ook systemisch reageren met een verhoogde immuunrespons. Dat zou dan weer kunnen betekenen dat deze patiënten minder vatbaar zijn voor een COVID-19 infectie en/of de gevolgen daarvan.	
Radboudumc	2	Clinical features of COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients	The pandemic novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) causes the disease COVID-19, ranging from mild flu-like symptom to a severe and potentially fatal acute respiratory illness. Data on clinical features and risk factors in children are limited. This study aims to describe clinical features of COVID-19 in children. Study population: Children age 0-17 years, in- or outpatient in Dutch hospitals with COVID-19.	
Radboudumc	2,4	Evaluation of COVID Prevalence, Complications and Outcome in Elective and Emergency Surgery during COVID-19-Pandemic	Prospective cohort study including consecutive patients undergoing any type of elective, urgent or emergency surgery. What are the outcomes of surgical patients during the COVID 19 pandemic crisis undergoing elective or emergency surgery?	
Radboudumc	2,6	Management of psoriasis and risk and severity of COVID-19 infection in systemic, biologic and topical treatment for psoriasis during the COVID-19 pandemic: an epidemiological cohort study (PsoCovid)	An epidemiological cohort study in patients with psoriasis who have received, or are currently receiving, antipsoriatic treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic. The objective is to determine the point-prevalence (i.e. seroprevalence) and severity of proven Covid-19 infections in psoriasis patients treated with classical systemic immunosuppressive or biologics and compare this to psoriasis patients treated with topical treatments (TT); and to evaluate the management of psoriasis patients and their treatments during this Covid-19 period.	
Radboudumc	2,6	Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis complicating COVID-19 infection in critically ill patients : a prospective, multinational, multicentre study	A prospective, observational, multinational, multicentre study. In patients with a positive broncho-alveolar lavage (BAL) GM and at least one corresponding banked serum sample, left-over samples will be tested for additional biomarkers.	

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Radboudumc	2,8	A Randomised Controlled Trial testing the efficacy of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for preventing chronic postinfectious fatigue among patients diagnosed with COVID-19	This is a multicentre 2-arm Randomised Controlled Trial [RCT]. Patients will be randomised to internet-based CBT [iCBT] or care as usual (ratio 1:1). Objective: To investigate whether timely delivery of CBT, i.e. 3 to 6 months after COVID-19 diagnosis or hospital discharge, will lead to a significant reduction in fatigue severity (primary outcome), will lead to a clinically relevant reduction in fatigue (Reliable Change Index [RCI]), reduce the proportion of patients who progress to chronic fatigue and foster patients' work ability, physical and social functioning and reduce other somatic symptoms (secondary outcomes) as compared to care as usual.	
Radboudumc	2,8	COVID19 registratie hematologie	Dit is een database voor researchdoeleinden van anderen. Dat betekent EBMT registratie, HOVON registratie, alle werkgroepen en onderzoeken die later komen. De beoeling is om dit te koppelen en delen met anderen. Het principe is GEEN dubbelregistratie. De WHO CRF is uitgebreid en heeft als primair doel het inventariseren van de gegevens van de opname COVID zelf. Wij proberen de hematologische parameters/variabelen uit te breiden. Ons CRF is dus een specifiek onderdeel van het WHO CRF.	
Radboudumc	2,8	Associations between immunological responses, brain specific proteins and longer-term neurological outcome in severe COVID-19 patients	Bij een cohort IC patiënten met COVID-19 (n=80) gaan we hersenspecifieke eiwitten (markers voor hersenschade) meten. Dit willen we relateren aan het voorkomen van delier op de IC, evenals lange termijn cognitie. Dit laatste is in samenwerking met de longgeneeskunde, die al een uitgebreid nazorgtraject hebben opgezet.	
Radboudumc	2,8	Influence of COVID-19 on vascular endothelial function	A prospective observational longitudinal cohort study in patients recovered from confirmed infection with SARS-CoV2, to establish the relationship between SARS-CoV2 infection, endothelial dysfunction and 1-year risk of cardiovascular events.	
Radboudumc	2,9	Palliative Sedation during the COVID-19 pandemic A retrospective chart review study	A retrospective monocentre chart review study in patients receiving sedative medication before death during the COVID-19 pandemic. The hypothesis is that in patients diagnosed with COVID-19 the clinical course of palliative sedation might differ from the usual practice, regarding indications, decision making process, sort and dosage of drugs used and duration.	
Radboudumc	3	A Pragmatic Adaptive Randomized Controlled Phase II/III Multicentre study of Patients with severe covid-19 Pneumonia	This is a pragmatic, adaptive, randomized, multicenter phase II/III study evaluating IFX-1 for the treatment of COVID-19 related severe pneumonia. The study consists of two parts: Phase II, an open-label, randomized, 2-arm phase evaluating best supportive care (BSC) + IFX-1 (Arm A) and BSC alone (Arm B); and Phase III, a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized phase comparing standard of care (SOC) + IFX-1 (Arm A) versus SOC + placebo-to-match (Arm B). The prima objective of phase III is to demonstrate the efficacy of IFX-1 to improve survival outcomes of severe COVID-19 pneumonia (confirmatory)	
Radboudumc	3	SARS-CoV2 vaccination and activation of the coagulation system	This is an explorative, observational cohort study. 40 patients who are called by general practitioners in Groesbeek for SARS-CoV2 vaccination (AstraZeneca) will be included. Clinical data on comorbidities and the use of medication will be retrieved from the general practitioners electronic patient records.	
Radboudumc	3	COVID-19 vaccinatie voorbereiding met DDVAP subcutaan	Dit is een observationale, moncenter studie van het HBC Radboud naar de verwerking van subcutane DDAVP. We willen bij een 20-tal patiënten die DDAVP moeten krijgen voor het veilig laten zetten van een corona vaccinatie en die bekend zijn met een milde hemofylie A (FVIII 5-50%) van Willebrand ziekte en die DDAVP in hun behandelplan hebben staan, de opbrengst bepalen van subcutaan toegediende DDAVP. Dit zal worden gedaan door voor de DDAVP (t=0) de factor VIII spiegel en eventueel de vWD spiegel (alleen bij vWD patiënten) te bepalen en dit te herhalen na 1 uur na de subcutane DDAVP toediening (t=1). De historisch bepaalde 1 uurs opbrengst na de intraveneuze DDAVP toediening in het verleden wordt vergeleken met de 1 uurs opbrengst van de subcutane toediening.	
Radboudumc	3	Fase 1 onderzoek naar het de veiligheid, bijwerkingen en effectiviteit van het coronavaccin AV2-cVLP-RBD SARS-CoV-2 met en zonder het adjuvans MF59 bij gezonde SARS-CoV-2 – naïeve vrijwilligers (COUGH-1)	COUGH-1 is a phase 1, single centre, open labelled trial in healthy, adult, SARS-CoV-2-naïve volunteers. The trial involves first-in-human administration, pre-defined, sequential dose escalation of ABNCoV2, and adjuvant selection. It intends to inform dosage and formulation for subsequent clinical development. The main objectives of the trial are to assess the safety and tolerability of two doses of ABNCoV2, formulated with and without the adjuvant MF59, in healthy adult volunteers and to identify the dosage and formulation that optimizes the immunogenicity-tolerability ratio 14 days following first vaccination with ABNCoV2.	
Radboudumc	3	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin Vaccination to prevent serious Respiratory Tract Infection and COVID-19 in vulnerable elderly - An Adaptive Randomized Controlled Trial	An adaptive multicenter double-blind randomized placebo-controlled trial in 5,200 to 7,000 vulnerable elderly with the objective to determine the impact of BCG vaccination on the incidence of clinically relevant respiratory infections or COVID-19 in vulnerable elderly.	
Radboudumc	3	BCG Vaccination to reduce the impact of COVID-19 in Healthcare workers following Coronavirus Exposure Trial	Phase III, two group, multicentre, randomised placebo controlled trial in up to 7244 healthcare workers to determine if BCG vaccine reduces incidence and the severity of COVID-19 disease during the 2020 SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. The trial includes a pre-planned meta-analysis with data from the 2834 participants recruited in first phase of this study which followed the same protocol but where participants were randomised between BCG and no BCG at the time of receiving a flu vaccination, with a total sample size of 10078.	
Radboudumc	3	Retrospective observational study to the effect of a previously administered influenza vaccine on COVID-19 incidence and disease course	This study will investigate the effects of a previously administered influenza vaccination on the incidence and the disease course of a COVID-19 infection.	
Radboudumc	3	Enhancing the BCG-induced trained immunity response by addition of bisphosphonate or MMR vaccine : a possible preventive approach against COVID-19	Explorative randomized controlled trial in healthy volunteers aged 18-50 years old, to investigate the effect of bisphosphonates and the MMR vaccine on BCG-induced trained immunity.	
Radboudumc	3	Lanadelumab for treatment of COVID-19 disease	The primary objectives of this study is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To generate the proof of concept for lanadelumab for treatment of symptoms moderate to severe patients COVID-19 disease • To demonstrate its safety after intravenous administration. Study subjects: Patients tested positive for COVID-19 (PCR), that are admitted to the general ward. Twenty patients will be included.	
Radboudumc	3	Antihypertensiva in COVID-19 geïnfecteerde patiënten in ziekenhuizen	Onderzoek naar het beschermend effect van ARB's (angiotensine-receptor-blokkers) bij 'n corona-infeksie. Met CTcue willen ze query's laten lopen binnen EPIC. CTcue is operationeel in ons Radboudumc.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
Radboudumc	3	Regional evaluation of treatment outcome of COVID-19 patients admitted to non-ICU departments in hospitals in South-East Netherlands (the RECOVER study)	Vergelijken effectiviteit van CQ versus HCQ in niet-IC patienten, multicenter studie, data in Castor	
Radboudumc	3	Randomized, Embedded, Multifactorial Adaptive Platform trial for Community-Acquired Pneumonia	CAP (community acquired pneumonia) is een infectie van de longen bij patiënten die niet recent zijn opgenomen in een ziekenhuis. Bij een ernstige CAP is er reden tot opname op de Intensive Care. Alle patiënten met een CAP die worden behandeld op de IC krijgen therapie, die bestaat uit verschillende soorten behandelingen. De richtlijnen die nu gelden zijn nooit goed onderzocht bij IC patiënten. In dit onderzoek zullen verschillende behandelvormen met elkaar vergeleken worden, bij IC patiënten die een CAP hebben door de SARS-CoV-2 infectie. Het doel is om te onderzoeken welke combinatie van behandelingen het beste werkt tegen een longontsteking door de SARS-CoV-2 infectie.	
Radboudumc	3	Counteracting Lung Damage in COVID-19 infection (CounterCOVID) study	Covid19 infection is characterized by hypoxemic respiratory failure, caused by extensive vascular leak and pulmonary edema early in the course of disease. Although there is no proven therapy to reduce viral replication in Covid19, recent studies from our department have discovered that the tyrosine kinase inhibitor imatinib reinforces the endothelial barrier and prevents vascular leak in inflammatory conditions, while leaving the immune response intact. We hypothesize that reversing vascular leak is an effective approach to reduce disease burden and consumption of medical resources. This study to test whether treatment with oral imatinib reduce disease burden and consumption of medical resources. Patients (>18years) with proven Covid19 infection, admitted to the hospital with hypoxemic respiratory failure ($SaO_2 < 92\%$ or $kPa < 8$ on room air), with a study population of 386 patients (193/arm).	
Radboudumc	3	A double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial with valsartan for prevention of acute respiratory distress syndrome in hospitalized SARS-CoV-2-Infected patients	RCT To investigate the effect of the ARB valsartan in comparison to placebo on the occurrence of one of the following items, within 14 days of randomization: 1) ICU admission; 2) Mechanical ventilation; 3) Death.	
Radboudumc	3	Reducing hospital admission of elderly in SARS-CoV-2 pandemic via the induction of trained immunity by bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccination, a randomized controlled trial	A placebo-controlled adaptive multi-centre randomized controlled trial in elderly people (≥ 60 years of age). Primary objective: to reduce SARS-CoV-2-related hospital admission of community dwelling older persons (≥ 60 years of age). Secondary objective: to reduce the incidence of health symptoms, the duration of hospital admission, hospital or ICU admission for any reason, or death in community dwelling older persons during the SARS-CoV-2 outbreak.	
Radboudumc	3	Pharmacokinetics of Chloroquine and Remdesivir in SARS-COV2 positive patients	With this observational non-interventional study we will establish the pharmacokinetics of routinely used drugs for treatment of COVID-19 in SARS-COV2 positive patients. A heterogeneous group of patients will be studied to describe the pharmacokinetics and screen for causes of pharmacokinetic variability. This first step is pivotal to allow us to optimize dosing regimens. All patients receiving drugs for treatment of COVID-19, in line with current treatment guidelines will be included. Thirty patients will be included for each drug.	
Radboudumc	3,6	Reducing health care workers absenteeism in SARS-CoV-2 pandemic by enhanced trained immune responses through Bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccination, a randomized controlled trial	A placebo-controlled adaptive multi-centre randomized controlled trial in health care workers with direct patient contacts, defined as nurses and physicians working at emergency rooms and wards where COVID-infected patients are treated. Participants will be randomized between intracutaneous administration of BCG vaccine or placebo in a 1:1 ratio. Primary objective: To reduce absenteeism among HCW with direct patient contacts during the epidemic phase of COVID19. Secondary objective: To reduce hospital admission, ICU admission or death in HCW with direct patient contacts during the epidemic phase of COVID19.	
Radboudumc	3,6	Covid-19 vaccination CDG patients	Observational study in patients over 18 years old with a confirmed glycosylation disorder will be eligible, with the objective to examine the immune response to covid-19 vaccination in CDG patients. As part of clinical care, patients are seen in the outpatient clinic of the Radboudumc 4-6 weeks after the covid-19 vaccination. During the standard of care blood draw additional blood will be collected and stored for antibody and (immune) biomarker research.	
Radboudumc	4	Vragenlijststudie naar mogelijke bronnen van SARS-CoV-2 infectie onder medewerkers Radboudumc	Retrospectieve 'test-negative design' case-controle studie. Het betreft een vragenlijstonderzoek waarbij deelname anoniem is, en de informatie die verstrekt wordt is niet op de persoon herleidbaar zal zijn. Deelnemers moeten zelf het resultaat van hun coronatest invullen.	
Radboudumc	4	Control of COVID-19 in hospitals (COCON-study) Sero-epidemiology in healthcare workers	This cross-sectional study with prospective follow-up will evaluate the sero-epidemiology in healthcare workers (HCWs) in Dutch hospitals in regions with varying incidence of COVID-19.	
Radboudumc	4	Re-using care data for investigating COVID-19.	This study reuses care data (= data already acquired for clinical purposes) related to Covid-19. Re-using and analysing clinical (imaging) data of (suspected) Covid-19 positive patients will give insight in the diagnostic strategy of treating physicians, the impact of imaging during clinical progression and possible changes in treatment strategies. This registry/database must lead to a better understanding of Covid-19 epidemiology in general and more specific, the added value of diagnostic imaging.	
Radboudumc	4,5	Mucosal immunity in patients diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection and their household contact	An observational, prospective cohort study among Covid-19 patients and their household contacts, among Covid-19 patients with a laboratory confirmed infection with SARS-CoV-2, as well as household contacts remaining in home quarantine at the same address, in the provinces of Gelderland, Utrecht, Overijssel, and Noord-Brabant in The Netherlands. Primary Objective: to analyse the development of mucosal immunity against SARS-CoV-2 in nasal fluid of Covid-19 patients and their household contacts. Secondary Objective: to descriptively analyse the correlation of mucosal antibodies with viral diagnostics and disease symptoms	
Radboudumc	4,6	Evaluation of COVID-19 infections and symptoms in human functional genomics cohorts	A prospective observational cohort study. Participants of several human functional genomics cohorts will receive several short non-invasive digital questionnaires. Objective: Identification of host factors and immunological biomarker(s) which influence susceptibility to and/or severity of COVID-19 infection in human functional genomics cohorts of healthy volunteers, diabetes type 1 patients, and chronic HIV patients.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
Radboudumc	4,9	Machine learning voor de behandeling van COVID-19 patiënten op de intensive care	Studie 1: IC patiënten. Analyseren welke combinatie van behandelstrategieën op de intensive care bij individuele patiënt met COVID-19 geassocieerd is met de beste uitkomsten. Gegevensverzameling van COVID-19 patiënten die behandeld zijn of worden op afdelingen intensive care volwassenen in Nederlandse ziekenhuizen. Studie 2: COVID opgenomen patiënten: Gegevensverzameling van COVID-19 patiënten die opgenomen zijn op afdelingen of intensive care's in Nederlandse ziekenhuizen. Hierbij worden prospectief en retrospectief in ieder geval demografische data, gegevens over vitale parameters, lab data, en observationele data verzameld in een Castor database. Hierdoor wordt gebruik gemaakt van standaard WHO formulieren. Met behulp van machine learning technieken wordt deze data geanalyseerd om zo een model te maken, waarmee de IC drukte voor de komende week beter voorspelt kan worden. Tevens zal hiermee uiteindelijk de prognose van patiënten bepaald kunnen worden. Patiënten opgenomen op in alle Nederlandse ziekenhuizen (n =75) met een bewezen COVID-19 infectie. Volwassenen, leeftijd >= 18 jaar	
Radboudumc	5	Mindful Prevention of Psychopathology in Healthcare workers during the COVID-19 crisis	Mindfulness gebaseerde stress-reductie (MBSR) voor zorgverleners tijdens de COVID-19 crisis. A randomized, controlled trial with a SAU control group and a MBSR + SAU intervention group.	
Radboudumc	6	SARS-CoV2 vaccination response in people living with HIV	Observational study in people living with HIV (in care in the participating centers) who will receive a SARS-CoV2 vaccination in 2021. Objective: to assess the immune response and the reactogenicity to SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in people living with HIV in the Netherlands.	
Radboudumc	6	Het in kaart brengen van contactmomenten met een risico op de verspreiding van COVID-19, in de zorg voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking	Er zal vanuit de afdeling Eerstelijnsgeneeskunde sectie geneeskunde voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking in het Radboudumc contact op worden genomen met zorgorganisaties voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking in Nijmegen en omgeving. De onderzoekspopulatie bestaat uit woonbegeleiders in zorgorganisaties voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking in Nijmegen en omgeving. Er zal gebruik worden gemaakt van een doelgerichte steekproef. Het doel van dit onderzoek is het verschaffen van meer duidelijkheid over het risico op verspreiding van COVID-19 tijdens contactmomenten in de zorg voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking. Hierbij wordt er gekeken naar de ervaringen van woonbegeleiders in zorgorganisaties. Het analyseren van deze ervaringen draagt bij aan het beantwoorden van de vraag: 'Welke contactmomenten in de langdurige zorg voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking brengen een risico op de verspreiding van COVID-19?'	
Radboudumc	6	Prospective monitoring of the immune-response and safety of COVID-19 vaccination in patients with chronic kidney disease, dialysis patients, and kidney transplant recipients	A prospective, controlled multicenter study Study population: 175 patients with CKD stages 4/5 (eGFR < 30 ml/min/1.73m2), 175 on dialysis , 300 alive with a kidney transplant and 200 controls (partners or siblings of patients), to assess the efficacy and safety of SARS-CoV-2 vaccination in patients with CKD stages 4/5, on dialysis or alive with a kidney transplant as compared to controls Study design: prospective, controlled multicenter study Study population: 175 patients with CKD stages 4/5 (eGFR < 30 ml/min/1.73m2), 175 on dialysis , 300 alive with a kidney transplant and 200 controls (partners or siblings of patients).	
Radboudumc	6	Assessing the influence of COVID-19 on the incidence of maxillofacial trauma; a two-center epidemiological retrospective study.	COVID-19 en de hiervoor landelijk ingestelde maatregelen hebben duidelijke effecten op de gezondheidszorg. Gezien de noodzaak tot thuisquarantaine, sociale distantiëring en isolatie, verwachten wij dat er ook een effect merkbaar is binnen de epidemiologie van de Mond-, Kaak- en Aangezichtschirurgie. Hierbij kan het veranderd leef-, sport-, en vervoersgedrag een rol spelen. Met een retrospectief observationeel onderzoek wordt de incidentie van aangezichtsfracturen tijdens de COVID-periode in vergelijking met 2 voorgaande jaren geëvalueerd. Hierbij zijn het type aangezichtsfractuur en benodigde behandeling secundaire uitkomstmaten. Weke delen letsets en enkel dento-alveolaire traumata worden geëxcludeerd. Het doel van dit onderzoek is om een overzicht te krijgen van het effect van een virale pandemie en daarbij ingestelde maatregelen op de incidentie van aangezichtstraumata.	
Radboudumc	6	TRACE II Retrospective study: Outcome in patients undergoing postponed elective surgery during the COVID-19 pandemic	This is an observational, multi-centre, retrospective data collection with data from the electronic patient dossiers (EPDs). This data collection does not fulfil the WMO criteria as the data is already available in the EPD, there is no physical involvement of the patients in this data collection and no research-related interventions take place. The objective of this retrospective chart review is to describe the practice and outcome of surgical care in patients operated on in the period 15 March – 31 August 2020, during and directly after the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic period.	
Radboudumc	6	Establishing a European database of patients on dialysis or living with a kidney transplant that have COVID-19	To establish a pan-European patient registry for patients ≥18 years old and on kidney replacement therapy (either living with a kidney transplant or on dialysis) that have COVID-19 (either diagnosed by PCR for SARS-CoV-2 RNA on a nasopharyngeal swab / sputum and/or abnormalities on a CT or X-thorax highly suspicious for COVID-19). The registry is purely observational, and patients will not undergo any additional investigations or interventions. Only data that is generated during routine clinical care will be collected.	
Radboudumc	6	Treatment and outcome in patients with gallstone disease or inguinal hernia during COVID-19 pandemic	In this cohort study, performed within the catchment area of 5 Dutch hospitals and in the midst of the most infected SARS-CoV-2 population, we report on disease and surgery related complications in patients with an inguinal hernia or gallstone disease. To assess the impact of crowding out elective surgery two cohorts will be compared: patients diagnosed in 2019 versus patients diagnosed in 2020	
Radboudumc	6	Evaluation of the management of patients with atrial fibrillation during the coronavirus 2019 pandemic	A remote on-demand monitoring infrastructure to manage patients with atrial fibrillation through teleconsultations during the COVID-19 pandemic (TeleCheck-AF project) was initiated by the MUMC+ and implemented in several additional centers. This infrastructure was based on a mobile phone app using photoplethysmography (PPG) technology allowing semi-continuously rate and rhythm monitoring (1,2). Our aim is to retrospectively evaluate the clinical atrial fibrillation care during the COVID-19 pandemic	
Radboudumc	6	The influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on the management of paediatric appendicitis; an international multicenter cohort study	International multicenter mixed cohort study. A cohort consisting all children (<18 years old) treated for acute appendicitis between January 2020 and December 2020 (COVID-19-pandemic) will be compared to a cohort of children treated for acute appendicitis between January 2019 and December 2019.	
Radboudumc	6	Transcatheter aortic valve replacement during the COVID-19 pandemic – A Dutch single- center analysis	Bij dit onderzoek is gekeken naar de vroege (<30 dagen) uitkomsten na TAVI tijdens de huidige COVID-19 pandemie. Dit hebben we gedaan door de medische dossiers te bekijken van de 29 patiënten die in de periode van 27-03-2020 t/m 22-04-2020 een TAVI in het Radboudumc hebben ondergaan. Bij de patiënten die een TAVI hebben ondergaan, hebben we 2 weken na ontslag uit het ziekenhuis een telefonische follow-up gedaan. Het algemene welzijn van de patiënt en specifieke COVID-19 gerelateerde klachten werden middels deze telefonische follow-up uitgevraagd.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
Radboudumc	6	Global Assessment of Acute and Chronic Kidney Disease Incidence and Outcomes in Patients with COVID 19 Infection	This project will collect data on patients with acute and chronic kidney disease infected with COVID-19 across the world. The aim is to identify trends, determine the prevalence, treatment and outcomes in different settings across the world. This information will be used to develop and implement educational tools and resources to prevent deaths from AKI and progression of CKD in this and following pandemics.	
Radboudumc	6	COVID-19 infection in patients with inflammatory bowel disease	To determine the clinical presentation, disease course and clinical outcome of COVID-19 infection in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. The primary composite end point will be admission to an intensive care unit (ICU), the use of mechanical ventilation, or death. These outcomes were used in previous studies to assess the severity of COVID-19 infection and other serious infectious diseases.	
Radboudumc	6	The BMI and COVID severity study	With an international collaboration (researchers from the Netherlands, Switzerland and Australia (Melbourne as well as Brisbane)), we aim to assess the impact of obesity as a risk factor for severe COVID-19. This analysis will use data from international critical care databases and national COVID-19 data reporting from as many countries as we can get data from.	
Radboudumc	6	Observational cohort study of COVID-19 infection in cancer patients in the Netherlands (DOCC)	In this multicenter observational cohort study, data will be collected from cancer patients diagnosed with COVID-19 in the Netherlands. Using digital questionnaires, the most essential data on specific patient characteristics, cancer diagnosis, cancer treatment, and (severity) of COVID-19 will be collected.	
Radboudumc	6	International registry on thoracic cancer patients with COVID-19	A global registry to describe and monitor cancer patients (NSCLC, SCLC, Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma [MPM] and thymic epithelial tumours [TETs]) with COVID-19, factor associated to severe events, develop a tailored risk assessment strategy for thoracic cancer patients, develop treatment recommendations for thoracic cancer patients.	
Radboudumc	6	Register study Covid-19 and people with intellectual disability	Aim of this project is to collect data on (suspected) COVID-19 infections among people with intellectual disabilities in a uniform manner and on a national scale during the ongoing Corona pandemic. From this registration, aggregated data will enable the Ministry of VWS to generate appropriate health care policies for these patients.	
Radboudumc	6,7	Observing course and impact of Covid-19 infections on mental health	Observational study, consisting of data registration and analysis, in patients with mental health disorders and COVID-19 (suspect or confirmed) and/ or patients with neuropsychiatric complications during a COVID-19 infection, aged 16 and older. To describe the prevalence and course of COVID-19 infection in psychiatric patients; to describe the course of the neuropsychiatric symptoms in patients without psychiatric history during the COVID infection in detail; to explore associations between demographic, clinical and social variables in both groups	
Radboudumc	6,7	COVID-19 and Perinatal Experiences	A survey study to examine the impact of COVID-19 on experiences of women and men attempting to become pregnant (pre-conceptional part; only in The Netherlands), pregnant women and their partners (pregnancy part; international; fathers only in The Netherlands) and parents of new babies up to 6 months of age (post-natal part; international; fathers only in The Netherlands).	
Radboudumc	6,8	Palliative and End-of-life Care, People with Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities (IDD), & Covid-19 (PEPIC-19): an international survey	Dit internationale onderzoek gaat over de kwaliteit van palliatieve zorg voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking. Het onderzoek gaat zowel over de periode vóór als tijdens de COVID-19 pandemie. Het onderzoek is opgezet door een TaskForce van de Europese palliatieve zorg-organisatie EAPC voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking. Onderzoekers uit verschillende Europese landen zijn betrokken, waaronder Nederland. Kennis over de kwaliteit van de palliatieve zorg voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking is essentieel om passende zorg te kunnen geven. In de huidige periode met de COVID-19 pandemie lijkt dit nog urgenter. Met behulp van de vragenlijst willen we de volgende 2 vragen beantwoorden: 1.Wat helpt mensen met een verstandelijke beperking om de zorg en begeleiding te krijgen die zij wensen/nodig hebben? 2.Wat maakt het moeilijk om de zorg en begeleiding te krijgen die mensen met een verstandelijke beperking wensen?	
Radboudumc	6,8	De Dutch Covid Surg II - Snapshot studie	Het doel van onderstaand project is om de uitkomsten van zorg te inventariseren bij patiënten die een chirurgische procedure ondervonden tijdens de COVID-19 pandemische crisis. Verder willen we in kaart brengen door welke patiënt-, aandoening-, procedure- en organisatie-gereelde factoren de postoperatieve uitkomsten werden beïnvloed. Dit alles bij zowel de (verdenking op) SARS-CoV-2 besmette patiënt als de niet besmette chirurgische patiënt.	
Radboudumc	6,8	TRACE II Prospective study: Outcome in patients undergoing postponed elective surgery during the COVID-19 pandemic	This is an observational, multi-centre, prospective cohort study among surgical patients. This data collection does not fulfil the WMO criteria as no research-related interventions take place, the medical data is already available in the electronic patient dossiers (EPD), and patients are only asked to complete 3 short questionnaires with questions that are not burdensome and do not harm the patients' integrity. The objective of this study is to investigate the effect of delayed surgical care due to the COVID-19 pandemic on patient outcomes.	
Radboudumc	6,8	Effecten van de COVID-19 pandemie op het leveren van niet-gepaste zorg onder huisartsen aangesloten bij het FAME-net Huisartsennetwerk	Retrospectief cohortonderzoek met door ELG verzamelde data uit het FaMe-net huisartsennetwerk over de eerste 6 maanden van elk jaar in de periode 2017-2020. Uiteindelijk willen we ook een vergelijkende analyse uitvoeren over geheel 2020 ten opzichte van de andere jaren.	
Radboudumc	6,8	Helicopter transport (Lifeliner 5) of Critical Care patients with COVID-19 in the Netherlands	With an explosive rise of COVID-19 patient requiring Intensive Care admission in the southern part of The Netherlands, availability of beds became saturated within days. Initially patients were redistributed to other ICUs by ground transport. When it became apparent that transport over longer distances was necessary we rapidly initiated a novel HEMS operation. Unprotected close contact with COVID-19 patient is considered to be a high risk for contamination. According to our hypothesis helicopter transport of these patients is safe and feasible to HEMS-personnel, when the right precautions are taken into account. In this retrospective single center observational study the collected flight data and patient monitor data registration. These data were used to calculate the time during which the retrieval team was exposed to a COVID-19 patient. Everybody was instructed in proper use of PPE, dressing- and undressing routine, use of a buddy check and cleaning procedures. Before the operation started every team member (N=18) was interviewed for COVID-19 health- related symptoms. After terminating the operation the same questions were addressed and 17 team members donated a blood sample for SARS-CoV-2 IgG serology. Our HEMS team (n=18) redistributed 67 critical care patients to other ICUs. Exposure time was 7451 minutes (124 hours 11 minutes). No health-related problems were reported by any of the staff members. Serological examination was positive in one case. To our opinion we believe that transport of a ventilated COVID-19 patient in a confined space such as a helicopter can be conducted safely for both patient and retrieval personal, when performed with proper PPE and disciplinary routine.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
Radboudumc	7	Holding the front-line: a Dutch multi-centre cross-sectional survey of emergency department staff well-being and psychological distress in the course of the COVID-19 outbreak	The impact of COVID-19 on professionals' health status have been investigated in many previous studies. However, they have not been adequately explored among staff working in the emergency department (ED), the most common entry point for acute hospital care. Better understanding of the impact of COVID-19 on the well-being and mental health of ED staff and experienced stressors could help to identify appropriate psychosocial interventions ultimately aimed at securing continuous access and high-level quality of ED care for COVID-19 and 'regular' patients throughout the course of the pandemic. Therefore, the aim of this cross-sectional study using an online survey to collect the data, is to assess changes in well-being and psychological distress of ED staff, and to explore experienced stressors following the first COVID-19 wave in the Netherlands.	
Radboudumc	7	ICU triage during a crisis: learning from the application of medical and non-medical criteria to patient cases	What can we learn from the application of nationally established medical and non-medical criteria by triage teams to retrospective cases of patients requiring ICU care? Sub questions: •What are the experiences of triage teams when applying nationally established medical and non-medical criteria to retrospective cases of patients requiring ICU care? •Which considerations play a role in the triage process?	
Radboudumc	7	De COVID 19 crisis op de IC: behoeften van IC professionals voor het verlenen van goede zorg en behandeling	De Corona-crisis heeft een enorme fysieke en mentale impact gehad, op zorgverleners, en in het bijzonder op IC-professionals. De vraag is hoe (zorg)personeel werkzaam (geweest) op de IC dit heeft ervaren. Wat heeft hen (niet) geholpen tijdens deze crisisperiode en wat is nodig voor een eventuele volgende crisis? Om deze vragen te beantwoorden wordt gebruik gemaakt van een kwalitatief onderzoeksdesign met focusgroep interviews. Artsen, verpleegkundigen, ondersteunend personeel, die tijdens de corona-crisis op de IC werkzaam zijn geweest, wordt gevraagd om deel te nemen. We willen ook professionals bevragen die op de niet-COVID IC hebben gewerkt en zorgmanagers en teamleiders. Er wordt gestreefd naar het houden van minimaal één focusgroep per beroeps groep.	
Radboudumc	7	Psychiatric symptoms during and after Covid-19 infection	Onderzoeken of er verschillen zijn in neuropsychiatrische symptomen tussen mensen met en zonder psychiatrische voorgeschiedenis tijdens en tot 2 maanden na opname in het ziekenhuis in verband met een COVID-19 infectie. Daarna willen we graag een advies uitbrengen over een geprotocolleerd nazorg traject vanuit de consultatieve dienst psychiatrie na langdurige ziekenhuisopname met quarantainemaatregelen. Er zullen twee vragenlijsten afgenoemt worden tijdens het eerste follow-up contact en er zullen vier vragenlijsten afgenoemt worden tijdens het tweede follow-up contact.	
Radboudumc	7	Which dilemmas do general practitioners face during the COVID-19 pandemic: the importance of Advance Care Planning / Ethische dilemma's ten tijde van COVID-19 in de huisartsenpraktijk	Kwalitatief onderzoek door middel van (telefonische) interviews. Het doel van dit onderzoek is het in kaart brengen van de (ethische) dilemma's onder huisartsen ten tijde van COVID-19.	
Radboudumc	7	Gezamenlijke besluitvorming bij COVID-19: een vragenlijststudie	Hoe beoordelen patiënten die COVID-19 hebben gehad de mate waarin gezamenlijke besluitvorming heeft plaatsgevonden tijdens hun ziekteproces en hoe kijken zij terug op de gemaakte keuzes? Dit inventariseren we bij patiënten die aangemeld zijn voor de nazorgpoli COVID-19 van het Radboudumc door middel van een korte vragenlijst (15 items).	
Radboudumc	7	SAFE en corona studie	In het kader van de coronacrisis (Covid-19) onderzoeken we hoe SAFE, een online interventie (eHealth) voor vrouwen die partnergeweld ervaren, een toevoeging kan zijn in hulpverlening in partnergeweldsituaties. Vanuit verschillende hoeken zijn er al berichten dat er een stijging is in spanningen thuis en huiselijk geweld sinds de (isolatie)maatregelen rondom het coronavirus. Het melden van geweld en hulp zoeken, is vaak al erg moeilijk. Vandaar dat SAFE is opgezet als meer laagdrempelige optie waarbij vrouwen informatie en opties voor hulp en steun vinden. Met de meer beperkte bewegingsvrijheid i.v.m. de coronamaatregelen kan een online interventie een uitkomst zijn en we willen SAFE aanpassen aan een mogelijk verhoogd gebruik. We willen onder experts onderzoeken a)hoe zij kijken naar huiselijk geweld en partnergeweld tijdens de coronacrisis, b)of zij al een stijging opmerken, en c)hoe SAFE naar hun inzichten eventueel een aanvulling kan zijn in de hulpverlening.	
Radboudumc	7	Coronamaatregelen en probleemgedrag in verpleeghuizen	Coronamaatregelen en probleemgedrag in verpleeghuizen	
Radboudumc	7	Healthy Brain Study	This is a longitudinal single group design, comparing MR-based measures of brain (micro-)structure, connectivity and activity to a broad range of behaviour/cognitive measures. Volunteers will be deeply and dynamically studied across an entire year in relevant cognitive, affective and behavioural domains, using questionnaires, laboratory assessments, and repeated measures such as experience sampling with and without wearables, against a background of diverse neural, biological and social data. During the year, additional, short, online questionnaires regarding topical issues in the media could be sent: Corona vragenlijst	
Radboudumc	7	Monitoring bezoekregeling Corona verpleeghuiszorg – diepte variant	Monitoring bezoekregeling Corona verpleeghuiszorg – diepte variant	
Radboudumc	7	Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on underprivileged groups	Onderzoek naar COVID 19 en de gevolgen van de maatregelen voor sociaal minder bedeelde groepen, zoals daklozen, vluchtelingen en andere migranten en mensen die moeite hebben met lezen en schrijven (laaggeletterd zijn) of weinig geld hebben (lage SES). Bij deze groepen onderzoeken we - kennis en naleving van de gedragsmaatregelen / informatiebehoefte; - effecten op inkomen / stress / gezin; - verschillen in zorg met en voor corona en bij de daklozen incidentie en ziektebeloop van COVID19, en het gemeentelijk beleid t.a.v. noodopvang (daarom zijn het twee deelonderzoeken onder 1 groot geheel).	
Radboudumc	7	Ervaringen van paramedici in het ziekenhuis tijdens de corona pandemie: een empirisch fenomenologische, kwalitatieve studie	Ervaringen van paramedici in het ziekenhuis tijdens de corona pandemie: een empirisch fenomenologische, kwalitatieve studie. Volgende vragen: Hoe ervaren paramedici het werken in het ziekenhuis ten tijde van de corona pandemie?; en: Welke morele dilemma's ervaren paramedici bij het werken in het ziekenhuis ten tijde van de corona pandemie? Wij beogen 40 zorgverleners uit verschillende ziekenhuizen te includeren, bestaande uit 10 logopedisten, 10 ergotherapeuten, 10 diëtisten en 10 fysiotherapeuten.	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
Radboudumc	7,8	De impact van COVID-19 onder laaggeletterden en mensen met een LVB: maatregelen, (mentale) gezondheid en handelingsperspectieven t.a.v. de zorg- en ondersteuningsbehoefte en beleid	RIVM and GGD conducted a survey on uptake and understanding of the preventative measures and the impact on health and wellbeing in the general population of the Netherlands. The aim of this study is to tailor this survey to the capacities of people with MID or low literacy skills, in order to assess their understanding of the measures taken and the impact of the crisis on their health and wellbeing. In this observational study, an online survey is conducted among 1000 adults in the target group, which is repeated 3 times.	
Radboudumc	7,8	Monitoring Mental Health COVID-19. An observational cohort-study to monitor stress-related psychopathology in healthcare workers during/after the COVID-19 crisis	An observational, prospective cohort-study with notification of cases meeting supratreshold (screening) scores with the objective to monitor incident/prevalent stress related symptoms of individual health care workers of Radboudumc over 7 months of follow-up in order to screen for and identify possible development of psychopathology	
Radboudumc	7,8	Patients' lived experiences in recovery from intensive care unit acquired weakness due to COVID-19	In this qualitative study patient experiences will be explored using an interpretative phenomenological approach. Phenomenology is a philosophical approach to the study of experience and its perception. With this approach we will try to uncover the essence of the phenomenon (recovery from ICUAW due to COVID-19) while staying open to the participants' expressed meaning of their lifeworld. For this study a purposive sample of, a maximum of, fifteen patients will be interviewed three to six months after hospital discharge. Interviews will take place between July and December 2020. In semi-structured interviews patients will be invited to share their lived experiences during and after hospital stay concerning the recovery from ICUAW. These interviews will then be analysed following the interpretative phenomenological analysis as described by Smith et al.	
Radboudumc	7,8	Prospectieve cohort onderzoek naar het ontstaan van postinfectieuze chronische vermoeidheid en andere lichamelijke en psychische klachten bij patiënten met een klinische COVID-19 infectie (MOECO19)	Prospectieve cohort onderzoek naar het ontstaan van postinfectieuze chronische vermoeidheid en andere lichamelijke en psychische klachten bij patiënten met een klinische COVID-19 infectie (MOECO19)	
Radboudumc	7,9	Haalbaarheid en acceptatie van zelfafname SARS-CoV-2 Antigen Snel Test (SAST) bij studenten in het hoger onderwijs in Nijmegen	Observationele studie welke gebruik maakt van een e-learning voor instructie van n=672 studenten aan RU en HAN betreffende de uitvoering van de COVID-19 zelftest, gevolgd door een kort ZOOM gesprek (10 minuten) met de student ter controle of hij/zij de principes van zelftesten begrepen heeft. Indien de student "geslaagd" is, kan de student sneltesten voor 4 weken (8 sneltests) met instructie ophalen bij de eigen onderwijs instelling. Het doel van dit onderzoek is tweeledig. Enerzijds gaat het om het bepalen van de acceptatie van het zelfstandig uitvoeren van een antigen sneltest voor het aantonen van SARS-CoV-2 (SAST) door studenten in het hoger onderwijs in Nijmegen. Door het gebruik van digitaal in te vullen vragenlijsten zal nagegaan worden in hoeverre studenten regelmatige screening langere tijd kunnen vol houden. Anderzijds gaat het om inzicht verschaffen in het welzijn van studenten tijdens de herstart-activiteiten in het hoger onderwijs. Aldus wordt geleerd hoe sneltesten op grote schaal kunnen worden geïmplementeerd bij RU en HAN met welke welzijnsfactoren daarbij rekening moet worden gehouden.	
Radboudumc	8	Evaluation of the use of German IC capacity during covid-19 in the Netherlands	Multicenter qualitative research using semi structured depth-interviews. The Netherlands and Germany differ in supply of hospital and ICU beds, how can we use this knowledge during the Covid-19 crisis? And what are the experiences of patients treated in German ICU's?	
Radboudumc	8	How do cognitively capable Dutch nursing home residents experience Dignity Therapy during Covid-19	This is a prospective qualitative pilot study in order to get insights in how Dutch nursing home residents experience the Dutch version of Dignity Therapy	
Radboudumc	8	The POST Covid 19 recovERY (POSTCOVERY) study: a prospective, 1 year longitudinal health care evaluation study of an integrated and interdisciplinary outpatient post COVID 19 care model	A prospective, 1 year longitudinal health care evaluation study of an integrated and interdisciplinary outpatient post COVID 19 care model.	
Radboudumc	8	Uitgestelde zorgvraag van patiënten op de spoedeisende hulp tijdens de coronapandemie: een observationeel cohortonderzoek naar de omvang, kenmerken en achterliggende motivaties	Onderzoeks vragen: 1. Wat is het aandeel patiënten dat maandelijks op de SEH wordt gezien met een uitgestelde acute zorgvraag gedurende de coronapandemie? 2. Wat zijn de demografische (leeftijd, geslacht), klinische (type ingangsklacht, urgentieniveau) en zorgproces kenmerken (tijdstip SEH bezoek, type verwijzer, SEH verblijfsduur, follow-up) van deze patiëntengroep? 3. Wat zijn de achterliggende motivaties van deze patiënten om hun acute zorgvraag uit te stellen? Populatie: alle volwassen patiënten die de SEH bezoeken voor een acute klacht, tenzij ze voldoen aan een of meer van de volgende exclusiecriteria: 1) niet-wilsbekwaam, 2) positief getest op (of verdacht van) COVID-19 besmetting; 3) een hoog energetisch trauma.	
Radboudumc	8		Op dit moment wordt een belangrijk deel van de electieve operaties uitgesteld. Dit zorgt voor een grotere wachttijd en daarmee een langere wachttijd op deze operaties. Verschillende zorgverleners hebben al hun zorgen geuit hierover. Ook in het Radboudumc zijn ze al bezig met plannen voor het moment dat deze operaties weer kunnen worden uitgevoerd.	
Radboudumc	8,9	Effectiveness of allied healthcare in patients recovering from COVID-19	An ambispective observational cohort study in which existing real world data will be combined with prospective data collection for describing differences in characteristics of patients, subgrouping of associated variables, and the cost analyses. A process evaluation will be included to evaluate the experiences of patients, AHPs and referring physicians with the provided allied healthcare treatment. Text-mining will be used to obtain additional information about functional outcomes and components of allied healthcare using open text fields in electronic health records of AHPs. Finally, we will use a consensus process to develop recommendations for updating or creating new guidance for AHPs.	

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Radboudumc	9	Haalbaarheid van zelfafname van een SARS-CoV-2 Antigeen Snel Test (SAST) door de algemene bevolking: een kwalitatieve observatiestudie	Kwalitatieve studie welke gebruik maakt van observaties en een interview waarbij de uitvoering van instructies bij de SARS-CoV-2 antigeen sneltest wordt beoordeeld onder de Nederlandse bevolking. Het primaire doel van dit onderzoek is het bepalen van de haalbaarheid van het zelfstandig uitvoeren van een antigeen sneltest door de algemene bevolking. Door het gebruik van observaties en een aanvullende interview wordt beoordeeld of de instructies helder zijn en waar eventuele knel- en verbeterpunten liggen voor het zelfstandig afnemen en interpreteren van een zelftest.	
Radboudumc	9	EVALUATION OF ON-THE-SPOT SARS-COV-2 RAPID ANTIGENTEST IN HEALTHCARE WORKERS: A MULTICENTER STUDY	Prospective cohort study. The primary objective is to determine the applicability of the antigen rapid test among HCWs with COVID-19-like symptoms by using and processing the antigen rapid test themselves and whether HCWs correctly interpret the result themselves. Secondary objective is to evaluate the reliability of the antigen rapid test compared to RT-PCR as gold standard on nasal/throat specimen.	
Radboudumc	9	validatie van SARS-CoV-2 whole genome sequencing techniek middels Reverse Complement PCR voor snelle en accurate uitbraak detectie	Het onderzoek betreft een validatie van een techniek voor laboratorium diagnostiek (sequencing van SARS-CoV-2 voor uitbraak analyse toepasbaar binnen en buiten het ziekenhuis). Dit is iets wat we bij de medische microbiologie constant doen om nieuwe technieken te mogen gebruiken in de diagnostiek. Validatie daarvan is verplicht. Daar gebruiken we ook klinische samples voor. De resultaten zijn echter dermate positief dat we dit willen omschrijven en delen met collega's. Het is dus een validatie met patiënten/medewerkers samples van SARS-CoV-2 neus swabs	
Radboudumc	9	COVID-19 zorgdata registry	Al voor de corona-uitbraak was de pilot 'breed consent aan de poort' gestart, waarin patiënten wordt gevraagd of hergebruik van hun data of lichaamsmateriaal voor wetenschappelijk onderzoek akkoord is. Een dergelijke expliciete toestemming – zij het zonder vermelding van een specifieke onderzoeksvergiffenis – mag de grondslag zijn voor hergebruik van medische data. Aan Radboud-patiënten met verdenking COVID-19 is deze vraag niet gesteld. Vanwege het infectierisico verliep hun bezoek niet via een kanaal (centrale inschrijfbalie) waar de toestemming voor de pilot breed consent wordt gevraagd. Zowel voor patiënten als onderzoekers zou het prettig zijn als een toestemmingsvraag voor gebruik van medische gegevens centraal wordt opgepakt, Overwegingen hierbij: - Eenmalig een toestemmingsprocedure; kortom in één keer kan duidelijk, schriftelijk uitgelegd worden wat er verzameld wordt en wat de beoogde doelen zijn. Deze zijn breed geformuleerd om ook voortschrijdend inzicht te kunnen bedienen en de patiëntpopulatie niet opnieuw toestemming te hoeven vragen in de toekomst. - Deze documentatie voor een breed consent geeft een compacte, samenhangende en volledige uitleg wat de behandelaars ondersteunt in de uitleg. CMO 2020-6661 Versie 2.0/08-07-20201.0/04-06-2020 2 of 6 - Een groot deel van de data wordt centraal verzameld. Hiervoor is er een meer beperkte inzage in het dossier. Derhalve is dit een voordeel uit het oogpunt van privacy. - Het eenmalig vragen om toestemming en vastleggen van een veelgevraagde dataset (WHO template) geeft tijdwinst aan de onderzoekers; de data hoeft maar één keer verzameld en gecureerd te worden. - En naast de interne vraag, is er ook veel vraag naar samenwerking voor onderzoek naar COVID-19 nationaal en internationaal. Om deze vraag te kunnen bedienen, voorziet de toestemmingsvraag ook in informatie over data delen met andere partijen. Deze overwegingen hebben ertoe geleid dat dit Radboudbrede initiatief is gestart tot het instellen van een breed COVID informed consent op het gebied van COVID research.	
Radboudumc	9	Verminderen van hittestress bij artsen en verpleegkundigen tijdens de behandeling van Covid-19 patiënten	In dit onderzoek richten we ons op de thermoregulatoire response van artsen en verpleegkundigen tijdens het behandelen van Covid-19 patiënten en onderzoeken we het effect van het dragen een koelvest op het verminderen van de hittestress. Op basis van de resultaten van dit onderzoek kan advies worden gegeven aan de artsen en verpleegkundigen omtrent het gebruik van koelmethoden om de hittestress te verminderen, het werk dragelijker te maken en het functioneren te verbeteren.	
Radboudumc	1,2,3	The immunomodulatory effects of treatment with dexamethasone in COVID-19 patients (CoDeX)	A single-centre, prospective cohort study using blood sampling and PBMC isolation of patients with COVID-19 on the emergency department, general ward and intensive care unit. We aim to study the immunological effects of dexamethasone in patients with suspected COVID-19 in whom there is a clinical indication for treatment. This exists of: 1. Immunological profiling before (T=0 days) and after (T=3 days) treatment with dexamethasone, consisting of cytokine production and analysis of the biological pathways that are affected at the RNA and protein level 2. Integration of clinical outcomes with the results of the functional experiments	
Radboudumc	1,2,3	COVID-19 and ischemic stroke - How to tame a dozing monster	The clinical course of COVID-19 pneumonia is complicated by a high risk of thrombotic complications, with an incidence of 41% in patients on the intensive care unit (ICU) and up to 9.2% at the general ward [1-3]. The occurrence of thrombotic complications is strongly associated with a poor clinical outcome and a higher risk of death [2]. The majority of events occurs in the pulmonary circulation (f.e. pulmonary embolism). However, during the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, ischemic strokes are increasingly being identified, associated with an increased risk of death and (possibly) poor functional outcome. In addition to symptomatic ischemic stroke (associated with a clear neurological deficit), we hypothesize that 'clinically silent' ischemic brain lesions also occur during ICU or ward stay. These lesions may reduce the chance of good recovery and return to functional independence. Currently, our knowledge of relevant aspects of stroke in COVID-19 is limited to small case series. Knowledge of the magnitude and causes of ischemic stroke and the silent ischemic brain lesions in COVID-19 patients is crucial and urgently needed, as this will tailor prophylactic, diagnostic and therapeutic strategies early in the course of the disease. Therefore, the aim of our study is (1) to provide an accurate estimate of the incidence of symptomatic ischemic stroke and the prevalence of silent ischemic brain lesions in COVID-19 patient, (2) to unravel the causes and prognosis of these complications and (3) to establish the optimal prevention strategy of this serious and disabling thrombotic complication.	

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Radboudumc	1,2,4	Integrative analysis of multi-omics longitudinal data to identify effective strategies for the prediction and treatment of COVID-19	To determine how individual variation in molecular response (e.g. circulatory proteins and metabolites) affect COVID-19 severity and outcome we will use a unique and a largest cohort to date of COVID-19 patients in the Netherlands to profile longitudinal multi-omics data. We will then characterize: 1) the role of plasma metabolites, inflammatory markers and circulatory proteome variability in explaining COVID-19 outcome; 2) pinpoint causal molecular networks using dynamic changes in host multi-omics data; and 3) provide the genetic support for multi-omics variability that determine COVID-19 outcome in prospective independent cohorts. By conducting systematic longitudinal systems biology analyses, we will be able to establish causal relationships between omics-networks and COVID-19 clinical phenotypes. This will increase our understanding of the pathogenesis of COVID-19 and help to sub-group patients based on their response pattern so that treatment strategies can be adapted to individual patient categories.	
Radboudumc	1,2,6	Prevalence of COVID-19 diagnosis in Dutch CML patients during the 2020 SARS-CoV2 pandemic	Observationeel prospectief cohort onderzoek onder Nederlandse CML patiënten, geworven via CMYLife. De controle populatie betreft levenspartners waarmee patiënten samen wonen, indien van toepassing. Dataverzameling middels vragenlijsten in Castor (één vragenlijst bij baseline en erna een 2-wekelijkse tussentijdse vragenlijst).	
Radboudumc	1,2,8	Incidence of late cardiovascular complications and myocardial dysfunction in patients recovered from COVID-19	An observational study in recovered COVID-19 patients at the Radboudumc. All discharged COVID-19 patients who were hospitalized in the Radboudumc will be invited for the multidisciplinary post COVID-19 outpatient clinic as part of routine care. At the post COVID-19 outpatient clinic patients will be asked informed consent, and enrolled in the post-COVID-19 echocardiography study. At 1 to 6 months after COVID-19 diagnosis a cardiac evaluation including a transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE) and electrocardiogram (ECG) will be performed. Also, cardiac biomarkers (troponin T and NT-proBNP) will be measured from the blood samples already taken for clinical practice.	
Radboudumc	2,5,9	COVID-19 infectiousness and viral load (InLoCo)	In this prospective single center cohort study (200 adult patient admitted to Radboudumc with a laboratory confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection) we combine four different sampling methods to test viral load and infectiousness laboratory confirmed COVID-19 patients, aiming to provide more insight in infectiousness over the course of the disease and to relate viral load and clinical parameters and disease outcome.	
Radboudumc	2,6,8	Determining the optimal timing for surgery following SARS-CoV-2 infection	* Prospective, observational international cohort study. * Any hospital worldwide can participate (including hospitals that have not admitted SARS-CoV-2 infected patients). * All patients undergoing a surgical procedure in an operating theatre will be included. All consecutive eligible patients should be included. * 7-day data collection period, with follow-up at 30 days after surgery for each patient. However, no changes should be made to normal patient care/ follow-up pathways * Primary outcome is 30-day mortality. * All collaborators will be included as PubMed-citable co-authors on resulting publications.	
Radboudumc	2,7,8	The usability, feasibility, and tolerability of Virtual Reality for rehabilitation from COVID19. An explorative study	An explorative usability, feasibility, and tolerability study using an observational design to understand the usability, feasibility, and tolerability of Virtual Reality for rehabilitation after COVID19, and to pilot the effectiveness of VR improving the physical ability, mental and cognitive status of patients.	
Radboudumc	3, 6	Vaccination Against COVID in Primary Immune Deficiencies	Prospective, controlled multicenter study in 350 patients with an isolated antibody deficiency (patients with IgG subclass deficiency or patients with SADNI); 150 patients with either CVID, CID, CGD or XLA; 200 controls (partners, siblings or other family members of patients). Objectives: To assess immunogenicity and safety of SARS-CoV-2 vaccination in patients with isolated antibody deficiencies, i.e. patients with immunoglobulin G (IgG) subclass deficiency or selective antibody deficiency with normal immunoglobulins (SADNI), which are clinically characterized by an increased risk of infections. To explore immunogenicity and safety of SARS-CoV-2 vaccination in patients with Common Variable Immune Deficiency (CVID), Combined Immunodeficiency (CID), Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CGD) and X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA), which are clinically characterized by an increased risk of infections and immune dysregulation.	
Radboudumc	4 6,7,8	Daklozen en Corona, lessen voor de toekomst van medische zorg en opvang	Dakloze mensen vormen een hoogrisicogroep voor Covid-19infectie vanwege hogere expositiekans en grotere kans op complicaties. De preventieve gedragsmaatregelen zijn lastig voor hen en de gevolgen ervan voor hun dagelijks leven groot. Inzicht in omvang en gevolgen van Covid-19infectie en maatregelen onder deze kwetsbare groep ontbreekt. Zij komen zelden in gewone huisartsenpraktijken, maar wel bij straatdokters. Dit onderzoek wil inzicht krijgen in 1) COVID-19 infecties onder dakloze mensen en mogelijke veranderingen in zorgvragen voor andere klachten en huisartsenzorg voor dakloze mensen 2) de gevolgen van de epidemie voor dakloze mensen en voor de keten van zorg en ondersteuning 3) de implementatie van gemeentelijk "Corona beleid" m.b.t. dakloze mensen, en van nieuwe initiatieven voor zorg en opvang met nadrukkelijk aandacht voor goede voorbeelden 4) de invloed van de epidemie op het aantal dakloze mensen, de samenstelling van de populatie en de redenen van nieuwe daklosheid 5) Met deze inzichten ontwikkelen we met participatieve actieonderzoekmethode technieken, in co-creatie met alle betrokkenen, adviezen voor zorg en opvang voor daklozen, voor scholing en voor de preventie van (toename van) daklosheid. We verzamelen kwantitatieve en kwalitatieve gegevens in acht steden uit patiëntregistraties, interviews met dakloze mensen, ervaringsdeskundigen, gemeentelijke beleidsmakers, professionals en vrijwilligers betrokken bij zorg en opvang van dakloze mensen. Tussentijds worden resultaten gedeeld met VWS en professionals voor beleid op korte termijn. Eindresultaten en adviezen worden gedeeld in rapporten, conferenties en wetenschappelijke publicaties. Een sterk consortium van ervaringsdeskundigen en belangengehartigers, en ervaren mensen uit zorg, opvang en wetenschap garandeert de haalbaarheid. Dit onderzoek levert een bijdrage aan passende zorg en opvang van een kwestbare groep mensen tijdens epidemieën, en in de toekomst.	
Radboudumc	4, 6	Suspected and proven COVID-19 infection in general practice: risk factors and healthcare consumption	A retrospective cohort study, including 26 general practitioners with approximately 31.000 patients. GPs register with ICPC-2, developed by WONCA (World Organization of Family Doctors) and there contact will be registered by using an episode of care (EoC). Every EoC consists of the reason for encounter (RFE), the diagnoses and the interventions. The validity and reliability of this registration is high. Outcome measures consist of patient and demographic variables that give a higher risk of (suspected) COVID-19 infection or a higher risk of a more severe course of the infection, including gender, age, ethnicity, level of education, marital status, smoking/alcohol/drug abuse, past abuse and comorbidity (research question 1). The outcome measures will also consist of number of contacts, top 10 RFE's, diagnostic and therapeutic interventions (research question 2).	

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Radboudumc	7,(2)	The Personalized Parkinson Project ('De Parkinson Op Maat-Studie')	Aanvullende COVID-studie binnen de Parkinson Op Maat-studie. The aim of this study relates to two topics, with their own, and partially interrelated objectives: Objective 1: Stress → a) Evaluate the impact and burden of the COVID-19 pandemic on perceived stress in Parkinson's disease patients. b) Evaluate how perceived stress relates to motor and non-motor symptom severity in patients with Parkinson's disease (to quantify "resilience"). c) Evaluate which factors (personality, social network, coping strategy, previously collected biological data such as brain imaging, etc.) influence (a) and (b). Objective 2: COVID-19 symptoms → a) Test the feasibility of detecting the early onset of a COVID-19 infection, based on physiological signals, captured with the Verily Study Watch, in people with Parkinson's disease.	
Radboudumc	9, (3)	Development of a theranostic platform for severe pulmonary virus infections	We propose to develop a biology-based theranostic targeted nanomedicine system that can be utilized for 1) mucosal group vaccination via inhalation 2) inhalation therapy to block the cycle of virus production and infection via virus aggregation 3) virus detection in saliva The system will be based on our extensive expertise in the targeted nanomedicine field and uses existing components that can be easily adapted to achieve the goals of this study. The techniques and tools used, can be easily adopted by biotech partners for upscaling under GCP conditions. The adjustability of the system makes it widely applicable, e.g for theranostics of other pulmonary virus infections.	
UMCG	1	High-throughput screening platform for the identification of pan-anti-betacoronaviral compounds	The project aims at setting up a fluorescent-based high-throughput screening platform where compounds can be checked for their ability to block the interaction between the two coronaviral proteins, which we have recently shown to be essential for betacoronavirus infection.	
UMCG	1	FDA-approved drugs for the fight against beta-coronaviruses	Through molecular modelling, 12 FDA-approved drugs have been identified as potential inhibitors of one of the highly conserved beta-coronavirus proteases. To determine if they have a potential to block beta-coronaviral infection, we will treat cells with those drugs before infecting them with mouse hepatitis virus (MHV), a model betacoronavirus, but also hCoV-OC43, a circulating betacoronavirus infecting humans. FDA-drugs inhibiting the replication of these two beta-coronaviruses, will be then tested for their efficacy in blocking SARS-CoV2 infection.	
UMCG	1	Setting up the BSL-3 lab for antiviral testing	We re-opened the BSL-3 facility to initiate SARS-CoV-2 research and to facilitate the initiatives of other researchers. Currently we are setting up virus production and the protocols for testing antivirals. We will test Ivermectin, tomatidine and derivatives for antiviral activity. Also, we will test antiviral activity of compounds obtained via collaboration with Erik Frijlink, Matthew Groves, Alex Domling, Fulvio Reggiori. We will also test (pilot study) antiviral activity of a known anti-bacterial coating in collaboration with Koninklijke van Wijhe Verf KVVW & WYDO. More initiatives are being discussed and these projects will be presented once the details are known.	
UMCG	1	In Vitro and In Situ investigation of the activity of hydroxychloroquine against SARS-CoV-2	This project is part of the COVID-SHIELD project. It aims to elucidate the mechanism of action of inhaled hydroxychloroquine against the infection of lung cells by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Further, it aims to establish the drug concentration at which the effect occurs and tolerance of the cells.	
UMCG	1	ACE2 in COVID-19: Closing the door for an uninvited guest	Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2 (ACE2) is the receptor for SARS-CoV-2 (CoV-2) to enter target cells. In this experimental project, we will test a small-molecule drug that prevents binding of CoV-2 to ACE2. This could potentially prevent viral spreading and tissue damage in patients with COVID-19.	
UMCG	1	SARS-CoV-2 viral load in COVID-19 ICU patients: comparison of sampling sites, dynamics in time and association with clinical course	For diagnosis of COVID-19 guidelines recommend PCR on respiratory samples. We aim to study the dynamics and prognostic value of SARS CoV2 viral load in various clinical samples in patients with severe infection.	
UMCG	1	To screen plasma samples of coronavirus patients (obtained at Radboud UMC) for their effect on endothelial cells	Emerging data from COVID-19 patients indicates a potential role for patient plasma factors to differentially regulate endothelial cells, which in turn determine severity of the infection. Therefore, identifying specific molecular changes in endothelial cells in response to patient plasma may help us to identify appropriate inhibitory agents. The goal of this study is to identify global changes in transcriptional and proteomics in endothelial cells in response to plasma factors from COVID-19 patients.	
UMCG	1	Single-Cell RNA sequencing of COVID-19 patient samples	We aim to chart differences in the pathogenesis of mild versus severe COVID-19 and identify prognostic biomarkers for disease severity by characterizing the molecular phenotype of respiratory epithelial cells, innate and adaptive immune cells by single-cell RNA sequencing in COVID-19 patients with different severities of disease and during treatment response.	
UMCG	1	Portable and affordable Point-of-Care device for fast detection of COVID-19 infection and immunity	Development of rapid point-of-care tests for SARS-CoV-2 infection and immunity, based on biosensors.	
UMCG	1	Aerogene verspreiding van het SARS-CoV-2 in sociale situaties en tijdens medische procedures.	Het SARS-CoV-2 kan binnen 1,5 meter worden overgedragen via grote druppels. Het is echter nog onduidelijk of het SARS-CoV-2 ook kan worden overgedragen over een grotere afstand (> 1,5 meter) door kleine druppels en druppelkernen. Bij dit project gaan we onderzoeken of virusdeeltjes zich over een grotere afstand door de lucht kunnen verspreiden.	
UMCG	1	Design of a transparent FFP2-mask	Bij het gebruik van FFP2-maskers speelt een tot nu toe onbelicht probleem: ze verbergen de mimiek van de gebruiker. Dit zorgt ervoor dat de communicatie met patiënten en met name met slechthorenden verstoord wordt. Doel van dit project is een doorzichtig FFP2-masker te realiseren.	
UMCG	2	Pre-emptive tocilizumab in hypoxic COVID-19 patients, a prospective randomized trial (PreToVid)	This is a prospective randomized study to assess the impact of pre-emptive (early) intervention in the inflammatory response in hypoxic COVID-19 patients with tocilizumab (an interleukin 6 receptor blocker).	
UMCG	2	Nasal Epithelial Genetic And Single cell RNA profiles of mild, severe and very severe COVID-19 patients, CIPOLLINI study	The CIPOLLINI study is a prospective open-label observational study, collecting samples from 50 mild, 50 severe and 50 very severe COVID-19 patients. The main objective is to assess how the nasal epithelial transcriptional response to SARS-CoV2 relates to clinical outcome.	
UMCG	2	COVID-19 follow-up study: understanding SARS-CoV2 infection and clinical development in healthcare workers	We follow SARS-CoV-2 positive persons that are not admitted to a hospital (e.g. healthcare workers) and take body fluids, including blood samples in the 4 weeks following the infection. With this we want to understand quantitatively the virus shedding and shedding time in different body samples, as well as the immune response by implementing newly introduced serological tests. This study will help to understand the transmission ways of SARS-CoV-2, other than droplet transmission.	

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UMCG	2	ISARIC	There is an urgent need for more data on the safety and effectiveness of the proposed treatments for COVID-19 patients. The ISARIC (International Severe Acute Respiratory and Emerging Infection Consortium) and WHO aim to establish a standardised dataset in Europe with the aim to provide healthcare authorities with relevant information for the treatment of COVID-19.	
UMCG	2	Prevalence of asymptomatic deep vein thrombosis in admitted COVID-19 patients	A multicenter cross-sectional diagnostic study to determine the prevalence of asymptomatic DVT in COVID patients admitted to the general ward. This is achieved by performing an ultrasound of both legs in patients without clinical suspicion of a DVT.	
UMCG	2	A clinical, histopathological, and mechanistic investigation of multiple organ failure associated with COVID-19 infection	Patients with COVID-19 have distinct clinical features. The pathophysiology of organ failure has not yet been investigated in detail. This project will focus on the clinical, histopathological, and mechanistic investigation of acute pulmonary and renal failure associated with COVID-19 infection.	
UMCG	2	Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis complicating COVID-19 infection in critically ill patients: a prospective multinational, multicentre study	Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis can complicate severe influenza infections in ICU patients and is associated with a high mortality. With the current coronavirus disease pandemic, which can lead to severe viral pneumonitis, secondary infection with Aspergillus is hypothesized to occur.	
UMCG	2	Outcomes and prognostic factors in coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in very old intensive care patients: COVIP	The international, multicenter study group (VIP-network) conduct a prospective, observational study to examine the relationship between age, co-morbidities, pretreatment frailty and outcomes in a group of elderly patients receiving critical care for COVID-19.	
UMCG	2	PRactice of VENTilation in COVID-19 patients (PRoVENT-COVID) – an observational study of invasively ventilated patients in the Netherlands	Retrospective collection of data regarding ventilation management and major clinical endpoints in invasively ventilated patients with proven or suspected COVID-19.	
UMCG	2	Venous thromboembolism and major bleeding in critically ill patients with COVID-19: incidence, risk factors, and outcomes COVTE	In severely ill COVID-19 patients suffer from coagulopathy we assess the incidence of venous thromboembolism (VTE), major bleeding, and their respective risk factors and describe the outcomes of those who develop VTE and/or major bleeding.	
UMCG	2	COVID-19 Follow-up Intensive Care studies	Little is known of the long-term impact of an COVID-19 ICU admission in ICU survivors and their family members. The COVID-19 Follow up Intensive Care studies (CO-FICS) will explore the health related quality of life, physical, mental and work related outcomes up to six months after ICU admission.	
UMCG	2	Impact of Medical treatment on the clinical course of COVID-19 Patients (IMCOP): a large Dutch nationwide retrospective cohort study	Participation of UMCG in Dutch multicenter observational cohort study comparing outcome of (hydroxy)chloroquine and/or azithromycin with supportive care only.	
UMCG	2	Virtual Reality relaxatie voor medewerkers Intensive Care Verpleegafdelingen	Psychosocial support for healthcare staff during the COVID-19 pandemic is essential. This project investigates the use of Virtual Reality relaxation as a tool for providing mental time-outs and increasing resilience. Immediate effect on perceived stress and user experiences are assessed.	
UMCG	2	The use of ACE2 receptor increasing medication at hospital admission	Prospective multicenter observational cohort study to determine the difference in mortality between COVID-19 ICU patients with and without ACE2 receptor increasing medication at hospital admission.	
UMCG	2	Retrospective observational study on coagulation disorders in COVID-19 patients COV-CO-DO	Retrospective observational study using routine laboratory values and coagulation tests) from patient records from the first 50 patients with severe COVID-19 infections admitted to the ICU of the UMCG. The main outcome will be the coagulation profile and its association with 28-day mortality.	
UMCG	2	The unique hypercoagulable state of patients with COVID-19 infection on the intensive care unit	COVID-19 is frequently complicated by thrombotic complications including deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, even in the presence of anticoagulant prophylaxis. We will generate an in-depth hemostatic profile to better understand the mechanisms involved in these thrombotic complications.	
UMCG	2	COVID 19 and the nephron, daily urine assessment (COPHRON)	Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus, but a substantial portion of patients with severe disease also develop serious urinary complications including acute kidney injury (AKI) .	
UMCG	2	CORLAB	To compare the time course of the most commonly measured clinical chemical parameters in "normal" IC patients and COVID-19 patients and display them as graphical plots.	
UMCG	2	Presentation and clinical course of COVID-19 in nursing home residents	A retrospective, descriptive study on the presentation and clinical course of COVID-19 in nursing home residents in the period Feb-May 2020 (University Network Elderly Care Medicine UMCG).	
UMCG	2	Klinische effecten COVID-19 situatie op patiënten met cervicale dystonie waarvoor botulinetoxine	Klinische effecten COVID-19 situatie op patiënten met cervicale dystonie waarvoor botulinetoxine	
UMCG	2	Dutch COVID & Thrombosis Coalition	The Dutch COVID & Thrombosis Coalition aims to understand and prevent VTE in COVID-19 patients and optimize acute treatment and long term health of COVID-19 patients with VTE.	
UMCG	2	European Society of Paediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care COVID19 Paediatric and Neonatal Registry	A multicentre, multidisciplinary, meta-data driven, hospitalbased, observational cohort registry dedicated to neonatal and paediatric SARS-CoV-2 infections requiring critical care.	
UMCG	2	RARE-LIVER Covid-19 Registry	Improvement of the care of rare liver patients throughout Europe	
UMCG	2	UNITE-COVID-19	The UNITE-COVID-19 study aims to describe the burden of COVID-19 admissions to ICUs worldwide, including regional differences and treatment variability.	
UMCG	2	Obesity as an amplifier of inflammation and organ injury in SARS-CoV-2 infected patients: prognostic potential and therapeutic target	Recent findings revealed that 77% of COVID-19 patients admitted to Dutch intensive care units with severe respiratory failure were overweight or obese (BMI>25). Our interdisciplinary team will investigate the molecular mechanisms and amplifying role of obesity and adipose-derived mediators on the pathophysiology of severe SARS-CoV-2 infection.	

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UMCG	3	COVID-SHIELD: Inhaled hydroxychloroquine to prevent infection and transmission of COVID-19	This project aims to investigate the use of inhalable hydroxychloroquine (a known anti-malaria drug) in COVID-19. Pre-clinical and clinical studies will be performed to investigate whether the iHCQ has a value in the therapy of infected patients and disease prevention.	
UMCG	3	Physiological effect of the addition of PEEP on top of optimal oxygen supplementation on oxygenation and work of breathing in COVID-19 patients.	The most important therapy for COVID-19 is supportive care. Some patients do not stabilize with regular oxygen supplementation. Our aim is to investigate how effective the addition of PEEP, provided with mask CPAP, is in COVID-19 patients being treated on the general ward.	
UMCG	3	Development of a vaccine aimed at the induction of T cell immunity against SARS-CoV-2	We will develop a vaccine aimed at the induction of T cell immunity against SARS-CoV-2. For many virus infections, incl. coronavirus infections, T cell immunity significantly lowers severity and duration of disease.	
UMCG	4	Genetic risk factors that determine Covid-19 susceptibility and severity	It is mostly unclear why some people get severely ill due to a Covid-19 infection. We hypothesize this is partly due to genetic risk factors that determine both Covid-19 susceptibility and severity. In this project we will conduct a genome-wide association study in the Lifelines biobank, which has previously generated genotype data for 50,000 participants. We are sending out questionnaires to them, asking about Covid-19 related symptoms, permitting us to study the genetics of Covid-19 infection susceptibility and severity.	
UMCG	4	Environmental risk factors for Covid-19 susceptibility and severity in COPD patients	Subjects with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are considered to be at high risk for a severe course of the disease caused by Covid-19. They were instructed to stay home and practice social distancing earlier than the general Dutch population. However, it is unclear whether patients with COPD are also more susceptible to the Covid-19 virus and whether environmental factors play a role in susceptibility and progression of Covid-19 related symptoms. We will study this in the Lifelines population	
UMCG	4	SARS-CoV-2 cohort study in a group infected by a single source	A team of colleagues became ill with Covid-19, as one teammember tested positive. This group of people were infected with the same strain of virus, but the developed different symptoms of different severity. This diversity spans the various clinical syndromes associated with this virus. This study compares the virus sequences of the different team members and collects the clinical data of the people who became ill.	
UMCG	4	Positive SARS-CoV-2 test results among health care professionals with vs without primary school-attending children	This study will investigate whether reopening primary schools in the Netherlands on the 11th of May, 2020, will cause transmission of SARS-CoV-2 from young children to adults. Health care professionals with young children attending primary schools will be tested and these results will be compared to test results from health care professionals without primary school-attending children.	
UMCG	5	Serological CoV/COVID-19 biobank	Serological testing is important to identify immunity in COVID-19 patients. Quality of diagnostic tests will be important to make proper predictions on the effective immunity of patients and healthcare workers. This sero-biobank will allow us to identify optimal diagnostic biomarkers and test systems.	
UMCG	5	Seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in employees of a covid ward versus a non-covid ward	During the Covid-19 outbreak, healthcare workers who were working with infected patients were being protected by use of personal protection equipment. All Healthcare workers were offered PCR tests, irrespective of their professional exposure to Covid-19 patients during the outbreak. Our study is aimed at retrospectively determining if the number of seropositive Healthcare workers from Covid-19 wards is higher than the number of seropositive workers who were not exposed to Covid-19 patients. Healthcare workers who test positive for antibodies may be tested again by PCR, should a second wave happen, to determine if reinfections occur.	
UMCG	5	Control of COVID-19 in hospitals (COCON study) – sero-epidemiology in healthcare workers'	Currently available literature on COVID-19 mostly represents severe cases admitted to the hospital; data on mild and unsuspected clinical presentations and asymptomatic infections are largely unknown. Sero-epidemiologic studies are urgently needed to help uncover the burden of disease, in particular the rate of asymptomatic infections, and to get better estimates on the incidence of disease. Sero-epidemiologic studies can help identify the extent to which the virus has spread and whether this has led to protective immunity. Such information could help guide infection control policies. This study will evaluate the sero-epidemiology in healthcare workers (HCWs) in Dutch hospitals in regions with varying incidence of COVID-19.	
UMCG	6	Evaluation of COVID Prevalence, Complications and Outcome in Elective and Emergency Surgery during COVID-19-Pandemic	There is an urgent need to understand the outcomes of COVID-19 infected patients who undergo surgery. Real-time data will inform the management of this complex group of patients who undergo surgery throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, improving their clinical care.	
UMCG	6	COVID-19 and pregnancy: a biobank of maternal and fetal tissue	Knowledge about COVID-19 transmission in pregnancy is limited. Data indicate very low chances of vertical transmission. This project combines cellular data of pregnant women and fetuses (swabs, cord/maternal blood, and placental biopsies) with clinical data to understand which fetus is at risk.	
UMCG	6	International registry on thoracic cancer patients with COVID-19 (Thoracic cancERs international coVid 19 cOllaboraTion)	Observational retro-prospective: This is a longitudinal multi-centre study on thoracic cancer patients (any age, sex, histology, stage, in active treatment as well as in clinical follow-up) which, experienced COVID-19. Information on clinical features, clinical course, management and outcomes will be collected for both, thoracic cancer and positive COVID-19 patients.	
UMCG	6	Clinical features of COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients (COPP-study)	Data on clinical features and risk factors for COVID-19 disease in children are limited and the aim of this multicenter prospective cohort study is to describe clinical features of COVID-19 in Dutch paediatric patients.	
UMCG	6	ERACODA	To establish a European database for collection of individual data of patients on chronic dialysis or living with a kidney transplantation that developed COVID-19.	
UMCG	6	COVID-19 measures in nursing homes	The aim of this study is to get a good and timely picture of the course of the epidemic in nursing homes, the foreseeable and unforeseen problems during the epidemic and the choice and course of the measures taken.	
UMCG	6	Covid-19 in general care practices: using Big Data to monitor and optimize care	With patient registration data of GPs we'll examine trends, prevalence, incidence, care consumption, and health complaints of COVID-19 in the period Feb 2020 – Feb 2021. These results will be beneficial to develop care pathways in GP care.	
UMCG	6	Mental health of adolescents in secondary school	This study aims to get a better understanding of the barriers and facilitators of help-seeking for mental health problems of adolescents in secondary school in the Netherlands. Second, the aim is to gain insight in adolescents' needs for mental health education in secondary education.	
UMCG	6	Do the corona-regulations affect cancer patients' distress and informal social support?	Due to corona-regulations, cancer patients face a delay in treatments or trials that could improve survival and symptoms, and the social isolation rules. This research reinvites participants of an ongoing study on distress, symptoms and social contacts, to study the impact of corona on well-being.	

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UMCG	7	Dealing with uncertainty in challenging times – a diary study among healthcare professionals during the COVID pandemic	COVID-19 has a large impact on hospitals. Healthcare professionals work and provide care under challenging conditions. We aim to gain insight in how healthcare professionals experience this stressful and challenging work environment and how this affects their psychological health and wellbeing.	
UMCG	7	COVID-19 and end of life care	Assessment of experiences with regard to end of life care of healthcare professionals and relatives of patients deceased as a result of a corona virus infection by questionnaires.	
UMCG	7	Voorspellers van slechte uitkomsten bij patiënten met COVID-19	Er is nog geen onderzoek naar kwetsbaarheid en geriatrische syndromen als voorspellers van ongewenste uitkomsten bij COVID-19. Het onderzoeken van deze maten in de prognose bij opgenomen patiënten, kan helpen bij de inzet van optimaal beleid voor de individuele patiënt.	
UMCG	7	Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on functioning and wellbeing of psychiatry patients	The COVID-19 pandemic has a large impact on daily life. People with pre-existing psychiatric conditions are at increased risk for negative consequences. Here, we aim to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Dutch containment measures on the wellbeing and general functioning of psychiatric patients. The Lifelines Cohort Study Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety (NESDA).	
UMCG	7	Dagboekmetingen bij psychiatrische patiënten ten tijde van de corona pandemie	Psychiatrische klachten kunnen toenemen door het wegvalLEN van dagelijkse activiteiten en sociale steun. Dagboekmetingen kunnen meer zicht geven op hoe het met patiënten gaat ten tijde van de corona pandemie. Behandelaren kunnen hun welzijn zo op afstand monitoren.	
UMCG	7	Experiences of COVID-19/corona patients: a qualitative study	Interviews with COVID-19 patients (Groningen, Friesland) will identify experiences with first symptoms, disease progression, healthcare provision, patient education and social distancing/isolation. This qualitative study will contribute to public health education (www.pratenovergezonheid.nl).	
UMCG	7	The psychological impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis: for better or worse?	Due to the coronavirus, people are faced with a range of restrictions and uncertainties. How do people deal with such a crisis? How do they adapt to the changing circumstances as time unfolds? Will it change people in the way they live their lives? What factors facilitate or impede adaptation?	
UMCG	7	The perceived stress and fatigue and subsequent recovery of healthcare workers during the Covid 19 crisis	Stress and fatigue have a negative impact not only on the well-being of personnel themselves, but also on the quality and safety of care. The COVID-19 crisis demands a lot from healthcare workers. This study map stress, fatigue and recovery of medical personnel during and after the COVID-19 crisis	
UMCG	7	Evaluating stress and fatigue in medical personnel during the COVID-19 crisis	To monitor vitality and resilience of nurses and doctors during the COVID-19 crisis and provide information for governance and planning by using a short validated questionnaire.	
UMCG	7	Impact van Covid-19 op werkbelasting en ziekteverzuim van medewerkers in de verpleeghuiszorg	De COVID-19 epidemie kan tot verhoogde werkstress leiden bij zorgmedewerkers in verpleeghuizen. Dit heeft een negatieve invloed op de gezondheid van de medewerkers zelf en op de kwaliteit van de zorg. Inzicht in de relatie tussen werkdruk, psychische klachten, werkfunctioneren en ziekteverzuim kan ervoor zorgen dat zorgorganisaties maatregelen nemen om werkdruk te verminderen, en uitval van medewerkers te voorkomen.	
UMCG	7	The psychological impact of COVID-19 on students	The COVID-19 pandemic has a major impact on the psychological wellbeing of students. A survey (available in Dutch and English) is conducted among Master and Bachelor students of the RUG to investigate the impact of the COVID-19 regulations ('intelligent lockdown') on depression and anxiety among national and international students.	
UMCG	7	DISCOVERing the longitudinal effects of COVID-19 on mental and physical health: a case-control study based on eHealth and haematology monitoring in primary care	75% of the COVID-19 patients are treated in primary care. We will prospectively monitor primary care ex COVID-19 patients for 12 months. Findings will be compared with a control group. In this way we can detect longitudinal effects of COVID-19 and share the findings with health-care professionals and guidelines committees.	
UMCG	7	COOCOON Study – COntinuing care in COVID-19 Outbreak: A global survey of New and expectant parent experiences	The purpose of this study is to understand the experiences of pregnant and postpartum women, and their partners, accessing maternity care during the current COVID-19 pandemic, and the short- and long-term psychological and social effects of this pandemic outbreak. We also seek to understand the psychosocial impact of COVID-19 on parents who have experienced stillbirth or neonatal death during this period. This will help identify areas in which improvements can be made.	
UMCG	7	The Covid-19 HElth caRe wOrkErS (HEROES) Study (HEROES)	In order to guide organization of care and staff support, this prospective (0, 3, 6 and 12 months) cohort study aims to describe, examine and evaluate the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on mental health and social factors among workers at health services from 20 countries, including the Netherlands.	
UMCG	7	Gezonde dagbesteding voor mensen met een verstandelijke beperking in coronatijden (en daarna)	COVID-19-pandemic and - measures have large consequences for people with intellectual disability, because of limitations in their daily activities. In this project the effect of an adapted, corona-proof flexible, yet structured daycare program on the quality of life will be investigated by the Academis collaboration Intellectual disability and mental health.	
UMCG	7	Gevolgen van restrictieve maatregelen door COVID-19 uitbraak op eenzaamheid en sociale behoeften van bewoners, naasten en vrijwilligers in verpleeghuizen.	De restrictieve maatregelen naar aanleiding van de COIV-19 uitbraak in verpleeghuizen hebben grote invloed gehad op het leven van bewoners, naasten en vrijwilligers. Dit onderzoek beoogt inzicht te verkrijgen in ervaren eenzaamheid en sociale behoeften van bewoners, naasten en vrijwilligers. Dit onderzoeksproject is een samenwerking tussen het UNO-UMCG, Tilburg University & de Katholieke Universiteit Leuven.	
UMCG	9	Lifelines Covid-19 Research Project	Lifelines is the largest biobank within the Netherlands, studying 167,000 participants, who are living in the Groningen, Friesland and Drenthe. We are currently sending out weekly questionnaires on Covid-19 related symptoms, permitting us to study the risk factors that determine Covid-19 susceptibility and severity. We also are able to track the spread of Covid-19 throughout these provinces.	
UMCG	9	Role of body composition in Covid-19 outcome prediction	Sarcopenia (as measured on CT slices) is a strong predictor for outcome in many vulnerable patients (oncology, severe peripheral vascular disease etc.). In the light of the relation between Covid-19 and adipositas, we suspect that sarcopenia and body fat measurements on CT can predict outcome in ICU patients. For this study, CT scans already acquired will be correlated to outcome in this already ongoing multi-center trial, initiated by AUMC. Measurements will be performed with our UMCG (artificial intelligence enhanced) analysis software.	
UMCG	9	Health Disparities & Lifestyle in Covid-19 escalation	We use data that are currently being collected in the Lifelines Corona Research Project to obtain an understanding of lifestyle and socioeconomic determinants of COVID-19 prevalence and escalation.	

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UMCG	9	Implementation of videoconsulting in outpatient clinics of a university medical center during the COVID period: efficiency of care and experiences of patient and personnel	The COVID epidemic led to an accelerated implementation of videoconsulting integrated in EPIC through Zaurus on all outpatient clinics in the UMCG. This study aims to evaluate the effect of implementation of videoconsulting in the outpatient clinics on the efficiency of care and the experiences of patients and personnel.	
UMCG	9	Covid-19 containment policies and child and adolescent health in seven European countries; rapid policy review	Aim is to compare national public health policies responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and their potential impacts on children and adolescents. With this overview we hope to increase awareness of the need to timely anticipate the challenges that the COVID-19 crisis poses for children and adolescents.	
UMCG	9	CoActive-19: a collaborative research initiative to improve physical activity and wellbeing among people with a physical disability and/or chronic disease during and after the COVID-19 pandemic	Research into the effect of living in a 1.5m society (social isolation) on physical activity and well-being in people with a physical disability and/or chronic disease and the subsequent development and implementation of action plans during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.	
UMCG	9	Patiënt tevredenheid thuisinfusie gedurende COVID-19	De ziekte van Crohn en colitis ulcerosa zijn chronische darmontstekingsziekten, ook wel Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) genoemd. Een recente ontwikkeling die wij zouden willen toetsen is de verandering die wij hebben doorgevoerd vanwege het COVID-19 virus. Onze IBD-patiënten krijgen 1 keer per 8 weken (soms vaker) medicatie per infusie in het ziekenhuis. Om de stroom in – en uit het ziekenhuis van deze kwetsbare patiënten te verkleinen, hebben we nu in een zeer kort tijdsbestek georganiseerd om de infusen aan huis te geven. We gaan dit evalueren middels een enquête, waarbij we vragen toevoegen over het welbevinden van de kwetsbare IBD-patiënten in het COVID-19 tijdperk.	
UMCG	9	COVID-19: involvement of the skin	In this project, the extent and type of skin involvement in COVID-19 is investigated, as well as the possibilities of transmission of the virus through sweat and transdermal infection is explored.	
UMCG	9	Mapping the <i>in vivo</i> structure of the SARS-CoV-2 RNA genome	This project aims at mapping the RNA structure of the SARS-CoV-2 genome in living host cells, in order to identify key structure elements under strong purifying selection, that might provide new potent targets for more durable drug therapy.	
UMCG	9	International Registry for Health Care Providers to report the outcomes of COVID-19 in patients with autoimmune blistering diseases (AIBD) RECOVAB	Because of the emerging interest in patients and physicians regarding the question how the COVID-19 epidemic will impact patients with autoimmune blistering diseases treated with systemic immunomodulatory medication an international registry with de-identified data will be built for health care providers.	
UMCG	9	Deep learning for automatic COVID-19 risk stratification using multi-demographic data	With the available open source data on COVID 19, an automatic AI tool for risk stratification is developed. The project intends to co-relate the data sets based on recently released Dutch categorical assessment scheme for standardised diagnosis of suspected COVID-19 patients.	
UMCU	1	CLEAR-COVID-19	Pre-klinisch onderzoek naar het gebruik van levende luchtweg epitheel kweekmodellen om individuele variatie in ziekte en behandel effecten van medicijnen te onderzoeken bij infectie met SARS-CoV2.	
UMCU	1	HG-COVID-19: Human Genetic Predisposition to Severe COVID-19 Infections	Pre-klinisch onderzoek. Severe COVID-19 infections, at least in some individuals, can result from inborn errors of immunity. MARS infrastructure will be used. Critically-ill COVID-19 patients without co-morbidity: Whole exome sequencing Genome wide analysis for disease-causing mutations Functional characterization candidate gene(s)	
UMCU	1	RNA-methylatie & SARS-CoV-2	Fundamenteel onderzoek naar rol RNA-methylatie op replicatie en infectie SARS-CoV-2 om beter te begrijpen hoe replicatie SARS-CoV-2 op moleculair niveau wordt gemoduleerd, wat hopelijk kan leiden tot nieuwe therapeutische targets. Betreft <i>in vitro</i> infectie van cellen met SARS-CoV-2	
UMCU	1	How antibodies and complement contribute to COVID-19 pathogenesis	Excessive complement activation contributes to pathogenesis of COVID-19. High levels of C5a have been found in patients with severe disease outcome. Likely, C5a causes neutrophil influx to the lungs and ARDS. Promising results have been obtained with the off-label use of therapeutic complement inhibitors (Eculizumab).	
UMCU	1,6	FLAMINGO	fucosylation of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in children with MIS-C. We have evidence that lack of fucosylation in the Fc-portion of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibodies leads to an enhanced immune response in respiratory viral infection in general and in COVID in particular. It is also not known how the immune response to COVID in MIS-C compares to other hyperinflammatory diseases in childhood such as juvenile idiopathic arthritis	
UMCU	1,6	PRIDE	The risk of severe course of SARS-CoV-2 infection in people with Down Syndrome is substantially increased. The risk of death is 3-10 fold higher than in healthy people. COVID vaccines have been registered but none of them have been studied in people with Down Syndrome. Vaccine responses in people with Down Syndrome is suboptimal. Aim: SARS-CoV-2 T-cell, B-cell and antibody response in adults and children with Down Syndrome	
UMCU	2	Predictieonderzoek	Predictieonderzoek. Coördinatie waarbij "predictor van interesse" in de gehele context van de patiënt beschouwd wordt; data UMCU, RECOVER household, primary care and hospital study	
UMCU	2	Innate immune phenotyping	Predictieonderzoek. Longitudinal follow-up study to monitor the innate immune system in all patients that are hospitalized in the UMCU. The innate immune characterization is performed by fully automated flowcytometry. Data are available within 20 min in GLIMPS	
UMCU	2	RECOVER klinisch beloop	Observational study clinical symptoms and transmission	
UMCU	2	Heracles: diagnosing presymptomatic COVID in health care workers	Observational cohort study of exposed asymptomatic health care workers. Repeated blood draws are used to analyze IP-10 and TRAIL serum concentrations in relation to the risk of onset of symptomatic COVID.	

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UMCU	2	Continuous Monitoring COVID-19	Kwaliteitsverbetering zorg. Continue monitoring kan bijdragen aan de zorg voor COVID-19 patiënten: mogelijkheid tot het eerder herkennen van verslechterende patiënten; Het aantal deurbewegingen en omkleedmomenten van de isolatiekamer wordt beperkt. Methode: Hier voor wordt eerst een gecontroleerde implementatie uitgevoerd van een continu monitoringssysteem op afdeling. Hierna wordt een observationele studie verricht.	
UMCU	2	Intubate COVID airway provider registry	Een internationaal prospectief kwaliteitsverbetering project met als doel reductie van het aantal gevallen van transmissie van COVID-19 van patiënten aan zorgverleners die zich bezighouden met luchtweg management (anesthesiologen en intensivisten). De hulpverleners zijn bij dit project de proefpersonen. Hulpverleners die intubaties uitvoeren op patiënten met een bewezen of verdenking op COVID-19 infectie, wordt gevraagd om elke intubatie te registreren in de app (registratie via intubatecovid.org). Nadere vindt er op dag 14 en dag 28 een follow-up plaats, waarbij er wordt nagegaan of hulpverleners symptomen hebben ontwikkeld die mogelijk passen bij een COVID-19 besmetting.	
UMCU	2	Longembolieën in COVID-19 patiënten	met verrichte CTA pulmonalis. Zijn longembolieën COVID patiënten (met verrichte CTA pulmonalis) anders qua samenstelling dan die van non-COVID patiënten en is via scankarakteristieken op verrichte CTA pulmonalis, meer te zeggen over de soort trombi?	
UMCU	2	COVPACH: COvid-19 PAatient CHaracteristics	Predictieonderzoek. Observationele studie waarbij data wordt verzameld van coronapatiënten om predictoren voor mortaliteit, IC opname, interne complicaties (zoals trombose, delier en nierfunctiestoornis) en ontslag naar een verpleeghuis te voorspellen	
UMCU	2	COVID-19 in chirurgische patiënten	multicenter retrospectieve studie naar de invloed van COVID-19 op alle chirurgische patiënten (Cancer Center).	
UMCU	2	POCUS DVT bij longembolie	tool for increasing efficiency in diagnosing VTD in critically-ill COVID-19 patients. Of de patiëntenlogistiek/diagnostische strategie bij COVID patiënten met een verdenking longembolie anders zou kunnen waarbij de logistiek, de hoeveelheid PBM en (de potentiële bijwerkingen van een) CT met contrast bespaard kunnen worden	
UMCU	2	ProVent: practise in ventilation in COVID-19 patients	Welke beademingsvoorraarden zijn geassocieerd met een goede/slecht uitkomst?	
UMCU	2	COVID-immune, prognostic and mechanistic immune phenotyping	Longitudinal follow-up study to monitor plasma protein profiles and T-cell responses in all patients that are hospitalized in the UMCU. Protein profiling is performed with Olink and Luminex, T-cell function with flow cytometry.	
UMCU	2	MB COVID: het bacteriële luchtweg microbiom in personen met COVID-19	Observationele studie, predictiebeloop, klinisch beloop. Onderzoek of de samenstelling van het microbioom in de luchtwegen van invloed is op de ernst van COVID-19 en heeft de samenstelling prognostische waarde. Microbiome profiling van neus/keel swabs, sputum en BAL (16S rDNA gene en metagenomic) van Covid-19 patiënten en controles, correlatie met klinische data.	
UMCU	2	META-COVID, metabolomics profiling and COVID-19, predictie beloop en mechanisme	The objective of this project is to predict which patients will develop severe symptoms and develop suitable interventions for patient subgroups. We will employ metabolomics profiling of COVID-19 patient blood in order to identify i) prognostic biomarkers, and ii) therapeutic targets for disease management, including prevention strategies, nutritional treatment and support. Methods: we will measure about 5.000-7.000 metabolic profiles in COVID-19 patient plasma and about 1.000-1.500 profiles from organ-on-a-chip experiments. By combining the obtained metabolomics data with computational models and validating potential interventions in organ-on-a-chip models, we will evaluate and prioritize therapeutic interventions and allow stratification of patients for prediction and selection upon outcome.	
UMCU	2	COVID-19 delirium case serie met behulp van DeltaScan EEG	Delirium detectie op de IC met DeltaScan bij SARS-CoV-2 positieve patiënten	
UMCU	2	PRO-COVID-19 (ZonMW)	Observational study on long-term consequences of more severe COVID-19 infections (complicated respiratory tract infections), in patients managed in general practice, physically as well as psychologically and risk factors of a worse outcome of disease	
UMCU	2	SARSLIVA	utility of saliva in diagnosis, detecting co-infections, and evaluating household transmission in COVID-19	
UMCU	2	CovidSat@Home	Onderzoek of thuismonitoring zuurstofsaturatie bij patiënten met cardiovasculaire ziekte of cardiovasculair risicoprofiel én matig-ernstige klachten van (vermoedelijk) COVID-19 bovenop gebruikelijke huisartsenzorg haalbaar en veilig is t.o.v. reguliere huisartsenzorg. Betreft pilot, vóór full RCT.	
UMCU	2	NeNeSCo (Neurological & Neuropsychological Sequelae of COVID-19 Infection)	Aim: To investigate the neurological and neuropsychological sequelae of COVID-19 infection for which ICU or non-ICU hospital admission was necessary and its consequences on daily life functioning and quality of life on patients and primary caregivers.	
UMCU	2	Acute kidney injury in COVID-19 patients	To investigate the incidence, risk factors and outcomes of acute kidney injury in patients with COVID-19	
UMCU	2,1	DEFINE	Over a third of patients hospitalized with COVID-19 develop acute kidney injury (AKI). Recent data have shown that SARS-CoV-2 can infect renal tubular cells. A better understanding of the clinical characteristics and pathophysiological mechanisms are needed for early recognition and development of better treatment strategies for AKI in COVID-19.	
UMCU	2,6	COVID PREDICT DB (COVID in immuungecompromitteerden)	Inzicht in prognose/beloep van COVID-19 in immuungecompromitteerde patiënten en in factoren die de prognose bepalen	
UMCU	2,6	CONSIGN (Covid-19 infectiOn aNd medicineS In pregnancy)	Covid-19 infectiOn aNd medicineS In pregnancy	
UMCU	3	REMAP-CAP/COVID: Randomized Embedded Multifactorial Adaptive Platform-Community Acquired Pneumonia, including ANACOR-IC	Platform trial IC: Randomized Embedded Multifactorial Adaptive Platform for IC patients with community acquired pneumonia. Existing domains that have relevance to the treatment of patients with severe CAP resulting from coronavirus: empiric antibiotic therapy, alternative corticosteroid strategies, oseltamivir, antiviral therapy, Immunemodulation therapy	
UMCU	3	COVACTA (Tocilizumab)	double blind-RCT (fase 3) on efficacy of treatment of sever COVID-19 patients with tocilizumab (anti-IL-6)	
UMCU	3	Reducing health care workers absenteeism by enhanced trained immune responses through BCG vaccination	RCT. De helft van de deelnemers zal het BCG-vaccin ontvangen en de andere helft een placebovaccin (een vloeistof zonder werking). Betreft Ziekenhuismedewerkers met zorg voor patiënten met SARS-CoV-2 infectie. Er is ruime ervaring in het gebruik van BCG-vaccin.	
UMCU	3	Corona-BCG elderly	RCT on efficacy BCG vaccine on prevention COVID-19 in elderly (+60 years).	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
UMCU	3	Mesenchymal stromal cell transplantation for COVID-19.	Patients suffering from hematological malignancies with a proven SARS-CoV2 infection will receive mesenchymal stromal cell transplantation, in line with our current GvHD treatment protocol. Clinical features and biological processes of GvHD and COVID19 are overlapping. Er is ruime ervaring in het gebruik van MSC in GVHD patienten.	
UMCU	3	BRACE: BCG vaccination to Reduce the impact of COVID-19 in Australian healthcare workers following Coronavirus Exposure	International multi-centre RCT to test efficacy BCG vaccine in health care workers	
UMCU	3	BCG-PRIME	RCT on efficacy BCG vaccine on prevention COVID-19 in vulnerable elderly (+60 years).	
UMCU	3	Early@home: Telemedicine voor herstellende COVID-19 patiënten	RCT naar mogelijkheid COVID-19 patiënten eerder met ontslag te laten gaan, als ze thuis gevuld worden met een vragenlijst via een telefoonapp, saturatiemeting en dagelijks videocontact.	
UMCU	4	Mathematical modeling COVID-19	Mathematical modelign studies on amongst other: impact of interventions on healthcare demand (i.e. ICU bed capacity) in the Netherlands; possible within hospital transmission of COVID-19 and implications for cohorting and testing of health care personnel; fatigue in social distancing and impact on transmission	
UMCU	4	RECOVER-CoronaThuis	Transmissieonderzoek. Gebruik makend van COMBACTE infrastructuur.	
UMCU	4	COCON : Control of COVID-19 in hospitals - sero-epidemiology in health care workers	ziekenhuisepidemiologie ter ondersteuning van infectiepreventiemaatregelen	
UMCU	4	RECOVER, SOS-COVID	Observational study of SARS-CoV-2 disease in primary care across Europe. proportion of patients with respiratory tract infection presenting in primary care infected with SARS-CoV-2, risk factors for infection with SARS-CoV-2, risk factors for a complicated course of disease, course and impact of COVID managed in the community	
UMCU	4	SARS-CoV-2 transmission in secondary schools and the influence of indoor environmental conditions	SARS-CoV-2 transmission in secondary schools and the influence of indoor environmental conditions	
UMCU	6	Gevolgen van uitgesteld operatie bij IBD pt wegens COVID	Gevolgen van uitgesteld operatie bij IBD pt wegens COVID	
UMCU	6	Impact van COVID-19 op de kinderchirurgie	retrospectieve studie naar de invloed van COVID-19 op de kinderchirurgie	
UMCU	6	ISACS STEMI COVID-19	to assess the effects of COVID-19 on the total number as well as outcome of patient presenting with a ST elevation myocardial infarction	
UMCU	7	RECOVER Social sciences - Healthcare worker survey	Korte cross-sectional survey. Voorbereidheid en percepties van zorgverleners is zeer belangrijk gebleken in het voorspellen van latere uitval van zorgverleners. Aandacht aan deze organisatorische en sociale aspecten is daarom van groot belang. doen: Europese zorgverleners (bijv. artsen, verpleegkundigen) met direct patiëntcontact die deel uitmaken van bestaande onderzoeksnetwerken (i.e. COMBACTE, PREPARE)	
UMCU	7	LEAP: Leveraging Entrustment to Alternative Professionals	Werkbeleving onderzoek. Leveraging entrustment to alternative professionals. Cohort artsen & verpleegkundigen.	
UMCU	7	Psychological effects COVID-19 measures in patients with psychiatric diagnosis	Exploring the psychological effects of the COVID-19 measures in patients with a pre-existing psychiatric diagnosis, online one-time survey	
UMCU	7	Impact van COVID-19 op gezinnen met kinderen met Spinaal Musculaire Atrofie	Kwalitatieve studie naar de impact van COVID-19 op gezinnen met kinderen met Spinale Musculaire Atrofie	
UMCU	7	RECOVER Social Science Primary Care	A multinational qualitative study assessing healthcare professionals' and patients' experiences of primary care delivery in Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic	
UMCU	7	LEAP2 (Leveraging Entrustment to Alternative Professionals part 2)	The proposed semi-structured interview study will set out to explore the nature, aspect and key features of supervision and interprofessional collaboration among health care professionals redeployed on Covid-19 ICUs and what preparation is needed to be instantly re-deployable. In addition, health care workers in management and/or leadership positions will be interviewed on their outlook and decisions resulting in the redeployment of alternative health care professionals to the ICU.	
UMCU	7,6	Covid19 infections and psychiatry	In the worldwide coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic, it is already evident that the direct and indirect mental health effects will be pervasive. This concerns the effect of the epidemic on people with mental health disorders as well as the neuropsychiatric symptoms related to COVID-19 infections.	
UMCU	9	ISARIC eCRF (CAPACITY-COVID) voor uniforme data verzameling	Uniforme data verzameling. International initiative of ISARIC-WHO to standardize data collection of all highly suspected/positive COVID-19 patients Domain: Patients with highly suspected and ultimately proven COVID-19 (PCR) admitted to the hospital Methods: Standardized data collection through REDCap. REDCap environment hosted by the Netherlands Heart Institute – Durrer Center ISARIC-WHO CRF (with an extension of various Data Collection instruments on cardiac history, cardiovascular risk factors, ECG, echocardiography, cardiac MRI, cardiac complications and follow-up at 7- and 30-days (for admitted patients).	
UMCU	9	COVID-RED (IMI)	The COVID-RED project will combine expertise in clinical epidemiology with digital devices (such as wearables and mobile apps) to rapidly and reliably detect cases so that they can be prioritised for testing	
UMCU	9	Feasibility analysis of an EU infrastructure for COVID-19 vaccine monitoring	Feasibility analysis of an EU infrastructure for COVID-19 vaccine monitoring, post-licensure COVID-19 vaccine monitoring, observationeel	
UMCU	9	Validation national Corona Check app		
UMCU	9,6	ERACODA database (ERA-EDTA COVID-19 KRT database)	Patients on kidney replacement therapy comprise a vulnerable population and may be at increased risk of death from COVID-19. Data on this topic is limited. Aim: Establishing a European database of patients on dialysis or living with a kidney transplant that have COVID-19 (The ERA-EDTA COVID-19 Database for KRT patients)	

UMC	Categorie	Titel	Samenvatting	NFU-21.01935
UMCU	2	COVIP	Predictieonderzoek, observationeel. what variables are associated with a poor outcome of "elderly" COVID patients (>70 years) on the ICU Variables collected: demographics, comorbidities, frailty, SOFA-score, Katz-ADL, treatments given at the ICU, Outcome: alive at day 30 (optional: QoL after 3 months)	
UMCU	2,8	IMPACT - EPIC	De coronapandemie heeft directe (COVID-19) en indirecte effecten op gezondheid (bv door stress). In prospectieve studies wordt gedetailleerde herhaalde informatie verzameld over mogelijke SARS-CoV-2 infecties, veranderingen in leefstijlpatronen, stress en mentale gezondheid. Vraagstelling: 1) Welk exposoom factoren (leefstijl, voeding, omgeving, co-morbiditeit) spelen een rol in het klinisch verloop van COVID-19? 2) Wat zijn de lange termijn gezondheidseffecten van de corona-epidemi door verandering in leefstijl, voeding, bewegen, stress en slaapgedrag?	
UMCU	2,9	ML Covid: Machine learning voor het beloop en de behandeling van COVID-19 patiënten		
UMCU	4, 9	Value-Dx, PPAS Corona	Point-prevalence audit survey of respiratory tract infection during a time of widespread COVID-19 in European primary care	
UMCU	4,2	CoKids	klinisch beloop/transmissie studie naar dragerschap, ziekteLast en transmissie van en naar kinderen	
UMCU	4,6	CovidCord	Transmissieonderzoek in zwangere vrouwen met een positieve SARS-CoV-2 test. Vindt er transplacentaire transmissie plaats van SARS-CoV-2 bij zwangeren met Covid-19? Correlatie virale load Covid-19 in navelstrengbloed met virale load moeder.	
UMCU	6/2	Uniforme data verzameling - Nethos	Uniforme data verzameling. Nethos systeem, data patienten (zwangeren). 1) what is the severity of Covid-19 illness in pregnant women (i.e. rates of pneumonia, thromboembolism, ICU admission, death) and their newborns (i.e. NICU admission, death); 2) does illness severity differ by pregnancy trimester and specific risk factors; 3) what medications influence the course of illness in pregnant women; 4) does intrauterine or peripartum transmission occurs; and 5) is it safe for infected women to breastfeed and care for their newborns.	
UMCU		COVID@HEART	Consequenties van COVID op gepresenteerde CVD morbiditeit	