Japan Agency for Research and Development (AMED); Its Missions and Challenges

December 8th, 2017

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Department of International Affairs
Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development(AMED)

What is AMED

国立研究開発法人 日本医療研究開発機構
Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development

◆**Established : April 1, 2015**

◆ **<History>**
- Japan Revitalization Strategy(June 2013)
- Act on Promotion of Healthcare Policy(May 2014)
  - Headquarters for Healthcare Policy
  - The Healthcare Policy
  - The Plan for Promotion of Medical Research and Development (July 2014, revised February 2017)

◆**AMED aims to act as a 'control tower' that directs integrated research, from basic research to practical application**

Our goal is to fast-track medical R&D that directly benefits people, not only by extending lifespans, but also by improving quality of life.

Basic → **Apllied** → **Pre-Clinical** → **Clinical** → **Development**

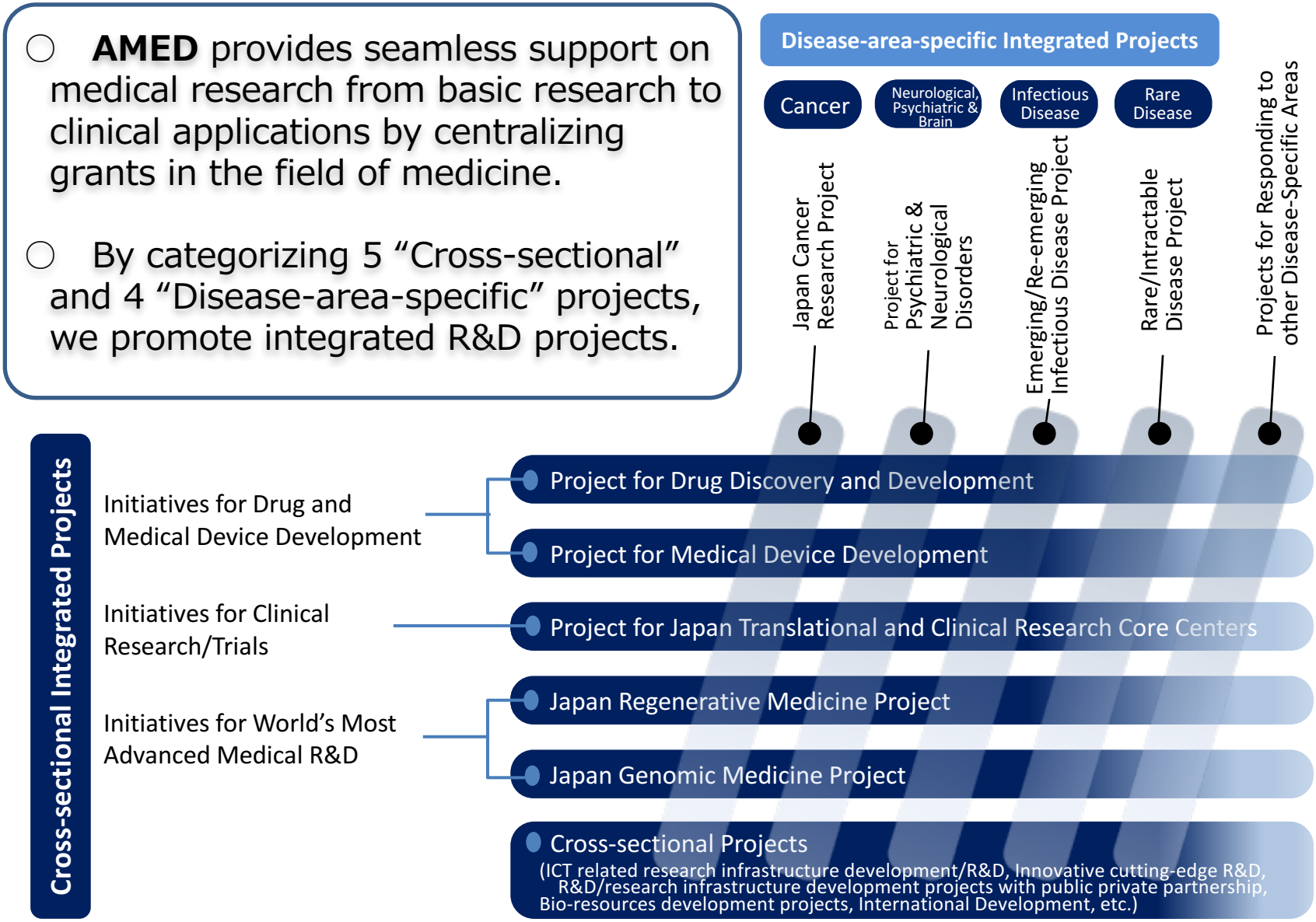
provides sufficiently seamless funding, from basic research to practical application…

- Implementation of medical research and development
- Improvement of the infrastructure for clinical research, etc.
- Improvement of the quality of clinical research and Clinical data management
- Support for industrialization
- Promotion of international strategy

R&D Projects in AMED

○ **AMED** provides seamless support on medical research from basic research to clinical applications by centralizing grants in the field of medicine.

○ By categorizing 5 “Cross-sectional” and 4 “Disease-area-specific” projects, we promote integrated R&D projects.

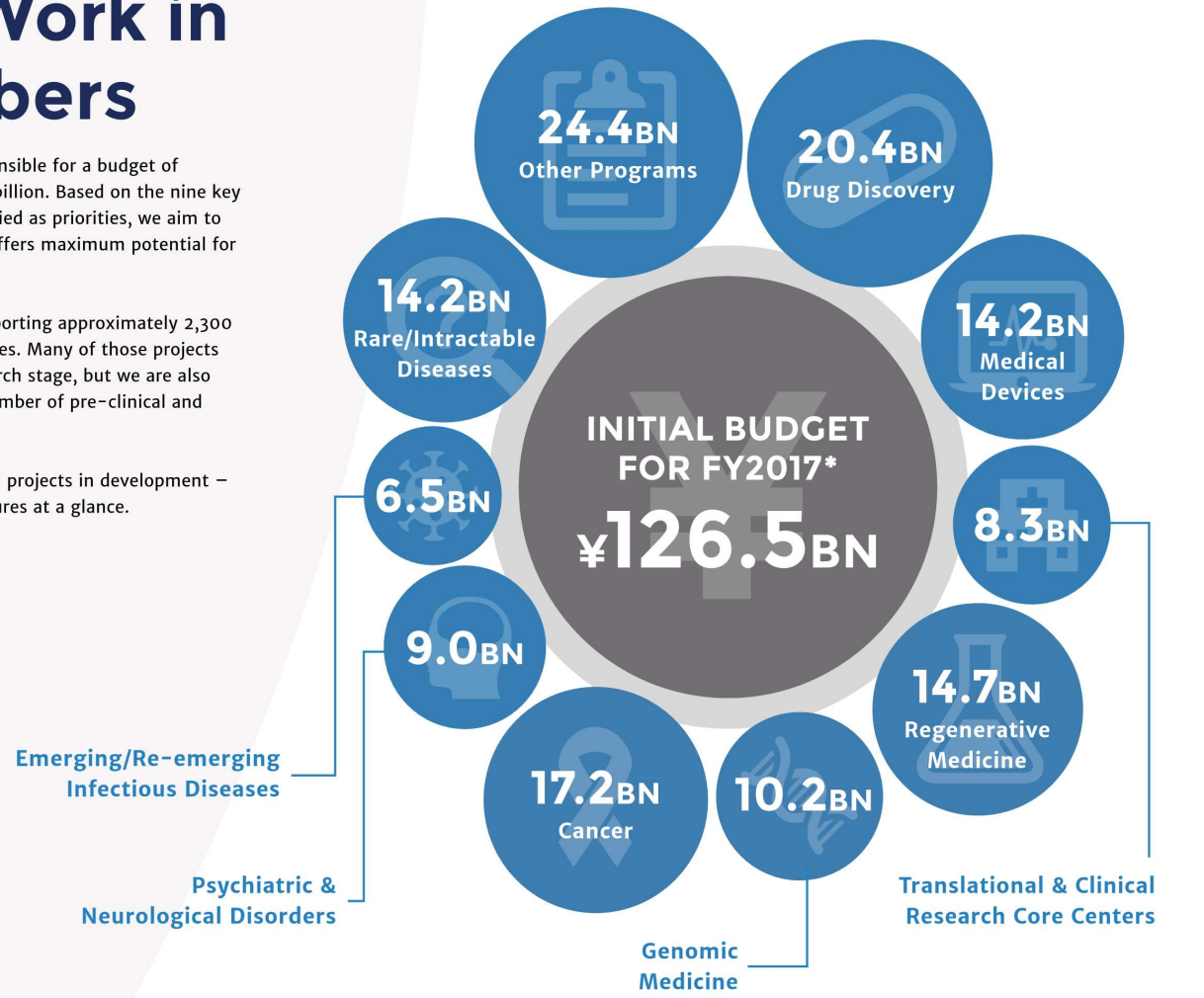


Our Work in Numbers

In 2017, we are responsible for a budget of approximately ¥126 billion. Based on the nine key fields we have identified as priorities, we aim to ensure all spending offers maximum potential for beneficial outcomes.

We are currently supporting approximately 2,300 projects in 24 countries. Many of those projects are in the basic research stage, but we are also supporting a large number of pre-clinical and clinical studies.

Budget allocation and projects in development – all of AMED's key figures at a glance.



*SOME BUDGET ALLOCATIONS OVERLAP; FIGURES IN JPY, 2017/18 DATA

International Collaboration

MRC Medical Research Council

MRC (UK)
FY2016

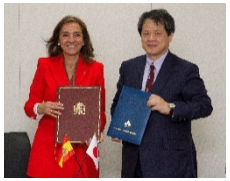
MOH (Lithuania)
FY2016

NIH (USA)
FY2015

London Office

Washington DC Office

SEIDI (Spain)
FY2017



Singapore Office

A*STAR (Singapore)
FY2015

Agency for Science, Technology and Research
SINGAPORE

MOC Research Program

IRDiRC
INTERNATIONAL RARE DISEASES RESEARCH CONSORTIUM

GACD
GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES
AN ALLIANCE OF HEALTH RESEARCH FUNDERS

GLOPID-R

HIROs

jpiamr
The Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance

CDISC

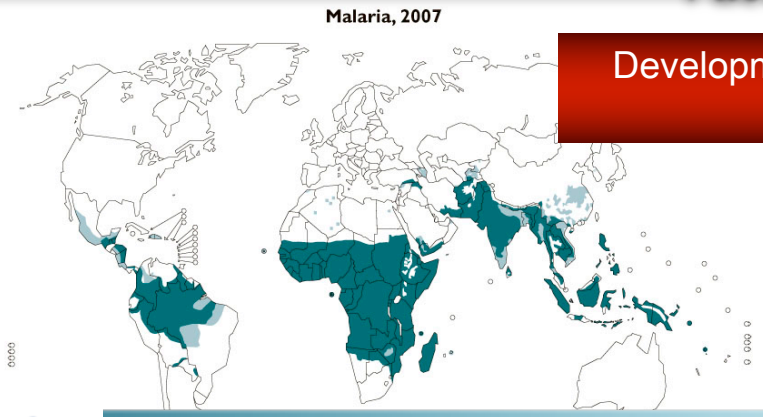
Global Alliance for Genomics & Health

International Projects on Infectious Disease

Legend
■SATREPS ●e-ASIA ◆NTDs ▲USJCMSP （★JGRID）

Regions	Countries	Disease						
		AIDS, TB and Malaria	NTD	VHFs	Viral Fever	Diarrhea	AMR	Others
Africa	Zambia	■TB(2008) ★TB(2015)	■Trypanosomiasis (2008) ◆Leprosy, Trypanosomiasis (2015)	■VHFs (2012)				■Influenza (2012)
	Ghana	■HIV （2009), AIDS （2015)	■Helminths (2009) ★Dengue fever (2015)	■Lassa fever, Ebola （2015)	★Chikungunya (2015）	■Cholera （2015)		
	Kenya		◆Leishmaniasis (2015)		■Yellow fever, Rift Valley fever (2011)			
	Republic of South Africa	■Malaria （2013)				■Cholera （H25)		■Pneumonia （2013)
	Burkina Faso		◆Dengue fever (2015)					
	Gabon			■Ebola （2015)				
Middle East	Turkey		■Leishmaniasis （2016)		■West Nile fever （2016)			
Asia	China	★HIV/AIDS(2015)	★Dengue fever (2015)		★Chikungunya (2015）	★Cholera （2015)		★Influenza (2015)
	Thailand	■TB(2014) ▲Malaria （2016)	■Dengue fever (2008) ●Liver fluke （2015) ★Dengue fever (2015)		●SFTS (2015) , ★Chikungunya (2015)	★Cholera （2015)		▲Amoebiasis (2016)
	Indonesia	■Malaria (2014) ★HIV/AIDS(2015)	■Dengue fever (2009) ■Rabies (2014) ★Dengue fever (2015)		●SFTS (2015)	★Cholera （2015)	●ESBL （2016)	■Hepatitis C (2009) ■Amoebiasis (2014) ●★Influenza (2015)
	Philippines	●TB(2013) ●Malaria （2015)	■Rabies （2017) ●Dengue fever (2013) ★Dengue fever (2015)		●SFTS (2015) ★Chikungunya (2015）	★Norovirus （2015)	★ESBL （2015)	■Leptospirosis （2009) ■Respiratory Diseases (2010) ●Influenza 2013)
	Bangladesh		■Leishmaniasis (2010)					
	Viet Nam	●TB(2013) ★HIV/AIDS(2015)	●Dengue fever (2013) ★Dengue fever (2015)			★Cholera （2015) ▲Cholera （2016)	■ESBL （2011) ●ESBL （2016)	●Bird flu (2015) ★Bird flu(2015)
	Laos	■Malaria （2013)	■Liver fluke （2013) ●Liver fluke （2015)					
	Cambodia		●Liver fluke （2016)					
	Myanmar	●Malaria （2015) ▲Malaria （2016)	●Dengue fever (2016)					★Influenza (2015)
	India					★Cholera （2015)		
	Mongolia							■Animal Protozoan （2013)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Brazil						■Mycosis （2016)	■Mycosis （2009)
	El Salvador		■Chagas' disease （2017)					

AMED & GHIT are continuing to support on Development of Malaria Vaccine



Development of the Blood-Stage Falciparum Malaria Vaccine BK-SE36

Gulu-Osaka University Collaborative Center for Malaria Clinical Research
Period : 2011-2016
PI : Toshihiro Horii, Osaka University

Development of malaria vaccine and establishment of its commercial manufacturing process
Period : 2017.8 ~
Company : Nobelpharma Co., Ltd.

Basic Research/Clinical Study

Phase II/III

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 · · · · · ·

Phase Ib

Phase II/IIIb

GHIT Fund

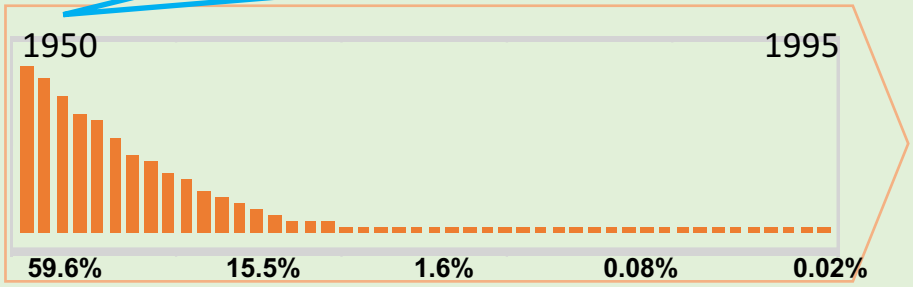
Global Health Innovative Technology Fund

2013.11.08
Japanese Fund Moves Quickly to Invest in Promising Technology Against Malaria, Tuberculosis And Chagas Disease
For malaria, a disease that sickens more than 200 million people each year and kills more than 650,000, the GHIT Fund will fund four new research and development (R&D) investments. The first is with the Research Institute for Microbial Diseases (RIMD) at Osaka University, in partnership with the Medical Center for Translational Research, Osaka University Hospital and Gulu University in Uganda, for roughly US$735,000 to test their newly formulated BK-SE36 malaria vaccine.
出典：https://www.ghitfund.org//

History of control of parasitic diseases in Japan

The Paradise of Parasites ended in about 20 years after the war in Japan

"Parasite Prevention Law (1931)"
"Council on the prevention of roundworms (1947)"
"Outline of group isolation against roundworm-infected people"
Regular group checkups for schoolchildren, population anthelmintism



Diagnosis: Cellophane thick layer smearing method
Drug: Santonin/Kainic acid

Dr. Satoshi Omura
He saved 200 million people from Africa and around blindness

Satoshi Ōmura, a Japanese microbiologist, was awarded The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2015 , with C. Campbell, an American biologist, "for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by round worm parasites".

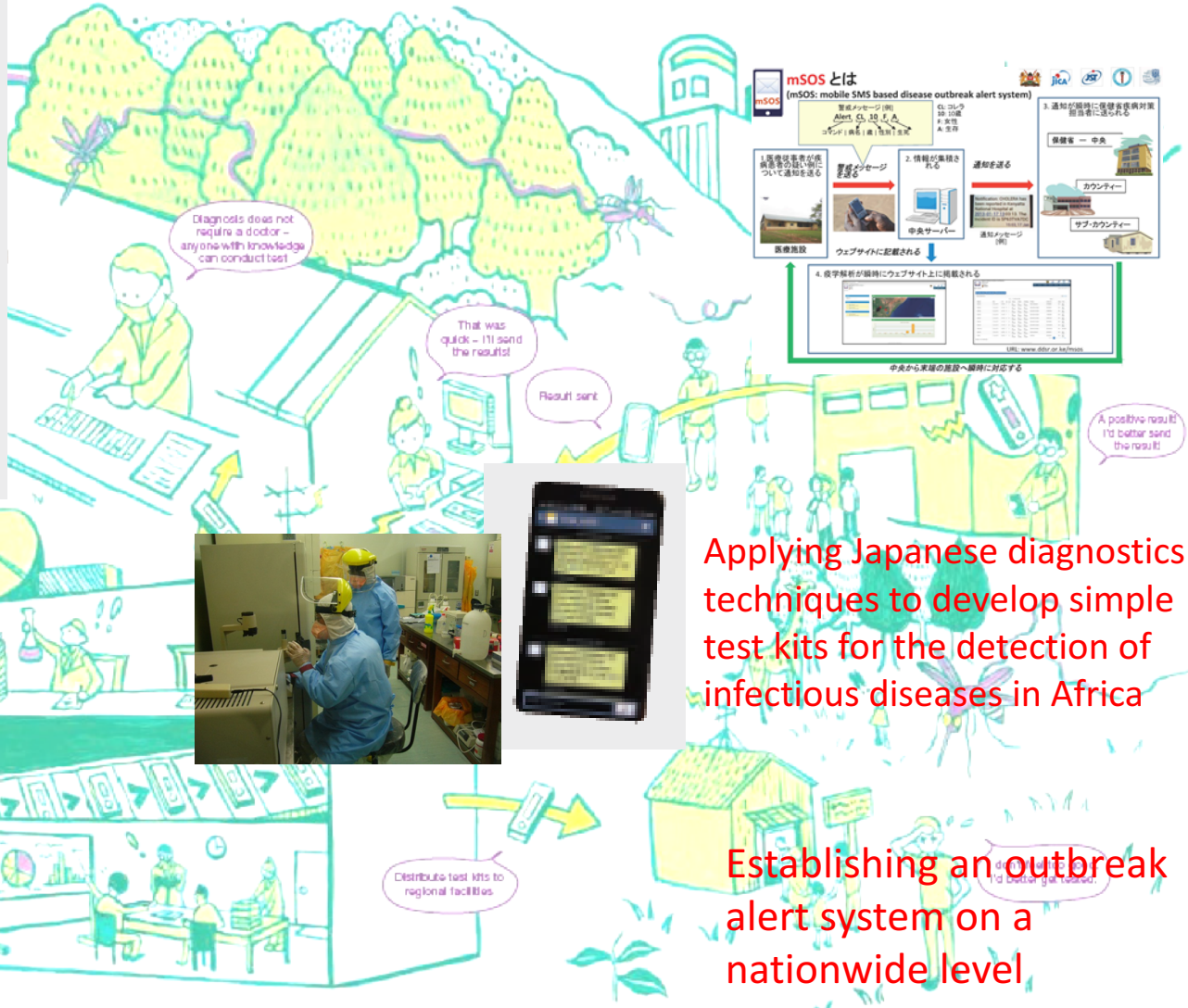
Development of Rapid Diagnostics and Establishment of Alert System for Outbreaks of Yellow Fever and Rift Valley in Kenya

Infectious Diseases Control

Using Mobile Phones to Quickly Contain Arbovirus Outbreaks!

Principal Investigator
Prof.
Kouichi MORITA
Japan
Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University

Principal Investigator
Prof.
Matilu Mwau
Republic of Kenya
Director, The Centre for Infections and Parasitic Disease Control Research, Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)



Applying Japanese diagnostics techniques to develop simple test kits for the detection of infectious diseases in Africa

Establishing an outbreak alert system on a nationwide level

The Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI)
Contribute to the eradication of infectious diseases by linking research results to Africa's inclusive innovation.

"Science and technology innovation (STI) cooperation" between Japan and African countries was considered effective for sustainable development in Africa, and it was confirmed that further promotion of science and technology innovation cooperation is important for inclusive innovation

Discussions were held for multilateral collaborative research and activities to promote project outcomes between Japanese researchers and African officials to promote health systems and strengthen response to public health crisis including improving surveillance capacity.

Development of simultaneous rapid diagnostic kit such as Ebola hemorrhagic fever and early warning system of infectious diseases in cooperation with Ministry of Health of Kenya to spread throughout Kenya.

From 20 Countries, 400 Participants