

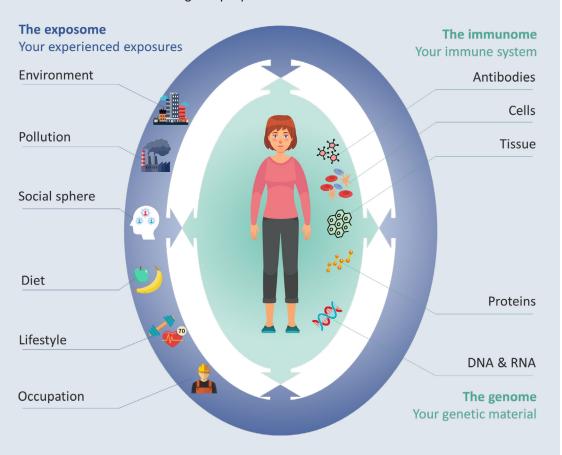
Mapping Exposure-Induced Immune Effects: Connecting the Exposome and the Immunome



THE EXIMIOUS PROJECT

Depending on our lifestyle, diet, work and social environments, we all experience a different and complex set of exposures throughout our lifetime. The combination of these is defined as the exposure.

EXIMIOUS is a European research project and cohort study that aims to develop a new way of assessing the human exposome, to better understand the factors that lead to exposure-related immune effects at different stages of people's lives.



By unravelling the connections between our immune system (the immunome), our genetic material (the genome) and the environment, EXIMIOUS will help put in place the right preventive actions and policies to safeguard the individual, group and population well-being.

What is a cohort study? A study that focuses on a group of people who share a defining characteristic, typically those who experienced a common event in a selected period, such as birth, and takes for example blood samples from this group of people at different points in time.

...AND ITS COHORTS

The EXIMIOUS cohorts are what bring the project to life, across Europe.

Identifying current and past exposures in individuals without an identified immune related disease (general population and birth cohorts, occupational cohorts) and in people who suffer from exposure-related immune-mediated diseases, will enable the EXIMIOUS researchers to build a better understanding of how the exposome and immunome are related and the extent to which they can affect one another.



GENERAL POPULATION & BIRTH COHORTS

- The LifeLines Cohort Study The Netherlands
 - A three-generation study during which participants are followed for 10 years.
- ENVIRonAGE birth cohort Belgium
 1688 mother-child pairs in Belgium, studied to investigate the influence of environmental exposures during pregnancy and early life on child health.
- DOC*X cohort Denmark
 - A register-based occupational cohort including >6 million workers (1976-2017).
- DOC*X generation Denmark
 All employed women who were pregnant during the time-span of the DOC*X cohort, merged with register information of their children.



OCCUPATIONAL COHORTS

- Waste workers Denmark
 - Biowaste recycling plant workers, waste collectors, waste water workers and sewer workers.
- Park workers Spain
 - Workers from the Urban Pest Control and Surveillance Service in Spain, who work with avian and fungal antigens, experiencing a broad range of exposures.
- Workers exposed to mineral dust and organic solvents Romania
 Miners, workers in painting and shoe industries and metallurgic plant workers.

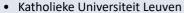


DISEASE COHORTS

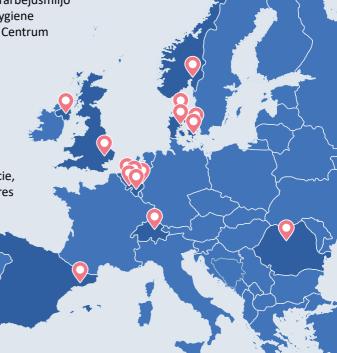
- Systemic Sclerosis (SS) Belgium
- Population-based case control study of adult patients with newly diagnosed SS.
- Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) Belgium
 Population-based case control study of adult patients with newly diagnosed SLE.
- Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) Belgium
 - Population-based case control study of adult patients with newly diagnosed RA.
- Sarcoidosis Belgium
 - Population-based case control study of adult patients with Sarcoidosis.
- Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis (HP) Spain
 Population-based case control study of adult patients with newly diagnosed HP.

To know more about how you can participate in our study write to be info@eximious-h2020.eu

EXIMIOUS brings together 15 partners from 7 European countries:



- Universiteit Hasselt
- Folkehelseinstituttet
- Det Nationale Forskningscenter Forarbejdsmiljo
- Belgian Center For Occupational Hygiene
- Interuniversitair Micro-Electronica Centrum
- Université Catholique De Louvain
- The Babraham Institute
- The Queen's University Of Belfast
- Region Hovedstaden
- Biogenity IVS
- Fundacio Hospital Universitari
- Vall D'hebron Institut De Recerca
- Aarhus Universitet
- Universitatea De Medicina, Farmacie,
- Stiinte Si Tehnologie Din Targu Mures
- accelopment Schweiz AG



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