



# LONGFONDS Consortium Grant 2025

## Knowledge gaps and Knowledge Agenda

To be eligible for one of the two Longfonds Consortium Grants in 2025, your research project must align with one of the four Longfonds themes outlined below.

Where possible, our themes are aligned with the priorities of the National Program for Lung Research 2.0 (NPL2.0) of the Netherlands Respiratory Society (NRS), as well as with the knowledge gaps identified in care evaluations and knowledge agendas of scientific and/or profession associations focused on chronic lung disease (NVALT, NVK, and NHG).

**Please note that these organizations -and therefore their agenda's have a broader scope than solely lung disease, whereas the Longfonds Consortium Grant is only applicable to proposals within the field of chronic lung disease.** Check our document Requirements Consortium Grant 2025 for more details.

For more information on the NPL 2.0, please visit

<https://www.nrs-science.nl/national-program-for-lung-research/>

For more information on the knowledge gaps, please visit

<https://www.nvalt.nl/wetenschap/zorgevaluatie>

<https://www.nvk.nl/themas/wetenschap-en-innovatie/kennisagenda>

<https://richtlijnen.nhg.org/kennislacunes-huisartsgeneeskundig-handelen>

### Longfonds theme's

#### 1. Who develops a lung disease?

Early detection of chronic lung diseases is a societal challenge. Increased knowledge in (early) diagnosis and phenotyping of asthma and COPD is therefore crucial.

#### 2. How can we prevent chronic lung diseases?

Preventing lung diseases is of great importance to society.

#### 3. How can we prevent, recognize, and treat lung attacks?

Understanding and solving issues related to lung attacks is vital for people with chronic lung disease.

#### 4. Better treatment

Finding (medical) solutions to major societal challenges regarding **a.** improved, personalized, innovative treatment methods for people with lung diseases, and **b.** better treatment for children with lung disease.

**Examples**

Improved diagnostics for asthma patients, both for children and in later life (in primary and secondary care) | Better treatment for children (<12 years) with asthma | Mechanisms of asthma development in early childhood | Role of air pollution in the onset and exacerbation of lung diseases | More knowledge on early detection of COPD | Better understanding of the molecular (immunological) mechanisms of lung attacks (focused on developing medication) and of the recovery phase after a lung attack | Improved understanding of the issues surrounding lung attacks: phenotyping (clinical/psychosocial), linked to more personalized treatment and identifying predictive markers for lung attacks | Insight into the impact of stress/psychosocial issues on lung attacks and the underlying mechanisms, and the availability of a personalized psychosocial treatment | Personalized treatment based on pathogenic mechanisms | More knowledge about the effects of physical therapy, psycho-social support, and dietary guidance on the quality of life for people with lung diseases (or integrative medicine) | Use of artificial intelligence and e-Health tools for people with lung disease.