

-----Disclaimer bij deze voorlopige groenlijst-----

Naar aanleiding van de COVID-pandemie werken de umc's continu om wetenschappelijke kennis over dit virus te genereren. Hoewel het leeuwendeel van het wetenschappelijk onderzoek aan de umc's voorlopig is stilgelegd i.v.m. extra zorgtaken, wordt een uitzondering gemaakt voor COVID-onderzoek. Ieder umc heeft een beoordelingscommissie ingesteld om het wetenschappelijk onderzoek te coördineren en te toetsen, en het meest veelbelovend onderzoek te prioriteren. Hierbij is belangrijk dat er nationaal wordt samengewerkt om geneesmiddelenstatus en andere therapeutische interventies zo effectief mogelijk uit te werken. Bijgaand vindt u een voorlopig overzicht van onderzoeksprojecten die momenteel worden overvogen, in voorbereiding zijn, of al gestart zijn. Het overzicht van de onderzoeksprojecten is nog volop in ontwikkeling en bestrijkt een breed palet aan onderzoeksdomeinen: van fundamenteel, therapeutisch tot epidemiologisch en ook de impact op publieke en mentale gezondheid, of de ontwikkeling of toepassing van (nieuwe) met een bewezen COVID-19 infectie. Volwassenen, leeftijd >= 18 jaar / complications and continuous lab measurements in cases. Blood samples that are stored are used. Clinic

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. Het moge duidelijk zijn dat het overzicht zowel voorgenomen als lopend onderzoek bevat en de status nog niet per onderzoek helder in beeld is gebracht. Hier werken we nog aan. Tot slot, het is onmogelijk al het onderzoek dat wordt overvogen 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, die momenteel wekelijks vergadert. Alhoewel er reeds veel samengewerkt wordt tussen umc's en andere ziekenhuizen, is deze commissie inmiddels, na een eerste inventarisatieronde, begonnen met het identificeren van mogelijkheden voor meer samenhang, samenwerking en synergie. Ook heeft deze commissie de opdracht met urgente de landelijke coördinatie op te pakken ten aanzien van met name de op behandeling gerichte studies. Hierbij speelt grootschalige internationale samenwerking en prioritering van kandidaatgeneesmiddelen een belangrijke rol.

-----Voor vragen kunt u zich richten tot: (10162) Dinfunt-----

-----Gekozen categorieën in deze voorlopige groenlijst-----

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 ziekteprocess)
5. Antilicham detectie (hoe weet je of een persoon de ziekte heeft gehad?)
6. Onderzoek onder risicopop (o.a. andere patiëntengroepen)
7. Psychosociaal onderzoek
8. Lange termijn gevolgen onderzoek
9. Overig onderzoek (zoals ontwikkeling app, AI, veilige data of technische ontwikkelingen)

UMC	Categorie	Nr.	Titel	Samenvatting	Begindatum (beoogd)	Einddatum (beoogd)
LUMC	1	9	PREVENT nCoV-19	Potentieel SARS-CoV-2 vaccin wordt in laboratorium en kliniek onderzocht op effectiviteit en veiligheid. Kandidaat-vaccins, die door het	2020	2021
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 chloloquine 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.	2020	2021
Radboudumc	1		Biomarkers	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 arteriële lijn. 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).	2020	2021
UMCU	1	3	Luchtweg epitheel kweekmodellen en behandelingseffecten COVID-19	Pre-klinisch onderzoek naar het gebruik van levende luchtweg epitheel kweekmodellen om individuele variatie in ziekte en behandelingseffecten van medicijnen te onderzoeken bij infectie met SARS-CoV-2.	2020	2021
UMCU	1	5	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)	1-5-2020	1-4-2021
UMCU	1	20	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 in vitro infectie van cellijnen met SARS-CoV-2		
Erasmusmc	1	32	Inactivation of SARS-CoV-2 in body fluids and faeces	Development of a pre-analytical protocol for successful inactivation of SARS-CoV-2 in body fluids and faeces. identify all matrices and analyse therein that are currently not admitted for analysis due to a high chance of infectious SARS-CoV-2 load to employees and whether these analyses can be measured reliably after a viral inactivation procedure. Our focus will be on the inactivation methods already published for SARS-CoV-2. In principle, all protocols will be tested in leftover materials. In cases where leftover materials are insufficiently available, healthy volunteers and patients will be asked to donate samples	1-4-2020	1-4-2022
Erasmusmc	1	64	Characterization of the recognition of hACE2 receptor by SARS-CoV-2 spike protein and correlation to severity of COVID-19 symptoms	To quantitatively characterize the complex formation between SARS-CoV-2 spike protein variants and hACE2 receptor variants as identified in COVID-19 patients. Multidisciplinary approach in 2 phases: 1. Production of SARS-CoV-2 spike protein and hACE2 protein variants 2. Biochemical and structural characterization of complex formation (Phase 1) and 3. Acquire and analyze clinical genetics data and document severity of symptoms from COVID-19 patients and Erasmus MC employees that have tested positive for SARS-CoV-2. 4. Productions and biochemical analysis of complex formation by identified variants 5. Correlation of quantitative analysis of complex formation with severity of COVID-19 (Phase 2)	1-4-2020	25-9-2020
Amsterdam UMC	1	5	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		6-10-2020
Amsterdam UMC	1	6	Immune monitoring of COVID-19 patients	Understand immune response in COVID-19 patients and identify immune determinants of progression to critically ill phase	14-4-2020	31-5-2021
Amsterdam UMC	1	9	Amsterdam UMC COVID-19 Biobank	Amsterdam UMC COVID-19 Biobank is the main observational study on COVID-19 collecting clinical data, DNA, serial blood samples, swabs and faecal samples of all patients with COVID-19 in Amsterdam UMC	6-4-2020	30-3-2022
Amsterdam UMC	1	36	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.	23-3-2020	31-3-2023
Amsterdam UMC	1	37	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?	25-3-2020	1-12-2020
LUMC	1	3	Gastheefactoren 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.	1-5-2020	1-4-2021
LUMC	1	4	Immuunrespons van primaire alveolaire epitheelcellen 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 epitheelcelkweek in organoïden en chips, als met hiPSC-geïnduceerde alveolaire epitheelcellen, wordt ingezet om de interactie tussen SARS-CoV-2 en alveolaire epitheel nauwkeurig in kaart te brengen, en de rol van o.a. ACE2 en TMPRSS2 te analyseren.		
LUMC	1	5	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 Malch Cail, en wordt ondersteund door de industriële partners Ncardia en Emulate.	1-4-2020	1-4-2022
LUMC	1	6	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 BSL II faciliteit door de groep van dr. E. Bredenoord, en de epitheelcelkweeken worden aangestuurd door het laboratorium van de afdeling Longziekten (Prof. Hienstra). Dit lopende of niet geseparaat gefinancierde onderzoek kan de basis vormen voor verder onderzoek in relevante modellen (zie ook een van de onderstaande voorstellen).	1-4-2020	25-9-2020
LUMC	1	7	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 epitheelcellen, endotheelcellen en fibroblasten), kunnen we de ontwikkeling van fibrose bestuderen in de context van mechanische stress, en zo de effecten van de nieuwe		6-10-2020
LUMC	1	8	Ontwikkeling van remmers voor SARS-CoV-2 en andere CoVs	Als quarantaine taak, hangt de onmiddellijke en doelgerichte bestrijding van coronavirus-uitbraken nagenoeg volledig af van de beschikbaarheid van breed-spectrum coronavirusremmers. Cruciale en geconserveerde virale enzymfuncties of gastheerfactoren zijn daarom het logische doelwit voor de ontwikkeling van specifieke geneesmiddelen die een volgende pandemie kunnen voorkomen	14-4-2020	31-5-2021
LUMC	1	9	PanCorona: 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	6-4-2020	30-3-2022
LUMC	1	10	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	23-3-2020	31-3-2023
LUMC	1	11	The role of SARS-CoV-2 glycosylation in viral invasion and immunity	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.	25-3-2020	1-12-2020
LUMC	1	12	Preklinisch testen van de vaccinwerkzaamheid van het SARS-CoV-2-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 ewit bescherming biedt tegen SARS-CoV2 infectie.	7-7-1905	

LUMC	1	13	"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 administered 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 GAPimer 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	1-5-2020
MUMC+	1	6	Organoid SARS-CoV-2 infection	Human organoids of different kind were readily infected by SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2 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	13-4-2020
MUMC+	1	7	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	20-4-2020
MUMC+	1	16	qPCR voor SARS-CoV-2	Opzetten van een eigen RNA bepaling voor het SARS-CoV2 virus middels qPCR	Apr-2020
MUMC+	1	17	dp-ucMGP als biomarker voor COVID-19 ernst	bepalen van dp-ucMGP, een eiwit dat interactie heeft met elastine (extracellulaire matrix)	20-4-2020
MUMC+	1	18	SARS-CoV-2 antilichaam test	Coronavirus antilichaamtest opzetten voor intern MUMC gebruik. Geglycosyleerd 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.	Apr-2020
MUMC+	1	19	Ontwerpen en synthetiseren cyclische peptiden voor het verstoren 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 cellulaire opname virusdeeltjes.	
MUMC+	1	20	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.	planned
Amsterdam UMC	1	48	Diaphragm pathology in covid-19 patients	It is well established that mechanically ventilated ICU patients develop weakness of the diaphragm (the main muscle of inspiration), which contributes to weaning failure, morbidity and mortality. Considering that Covid-19 patients receive mechanical ventilation for a very long duration, in combination with the severe inflammation, we hypothesize that diaphragm pathology is extremely severe in the patients. We anticipate that even if patients can recover from the pneumonia, weaned from the ventilator, and are discharged from the ICU, they will sustain long term diaphragm damage and impairments of daily life activities. We will investigate diaphragm pathology in diaphragm specimens obtained during autopsy. This is a collaboration between the departments of Physiology, ICU and Pathology at VUmc and AMC	ongoing
Amsterdam UMC	1	49	Pathophysiology of COVID-19 in an autopsy cohort	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 detail details on ARDS in the lungs, pathophysiology of potential per/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.	ongoing
Amsterdam UMC	1	51	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?	ongoing
Amsterdam UMC	1	54	Humoral Immune Response as Disease-Modifying Factor for COVID-19 associated ARDS	To compare quantity and quality (functional properties) of the antibody response between those severely ill and those resolving all symptoms without intervention. The results will give insights into the origin of observed pathologies and may prompt new treatment options. In addition, the results will guide selection of the most risk-free and most protective convalescent sera for use as therapeutic and prophylactic agent for those in need.	ongoing
Amsterdam UMC	1	56	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	1	59	Maternal and neonatal outcomes in Covid-19 infected women	To provide a living database and create a living systematic review	planned
Amsterdam UMC	1	61	Sanguin 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 Sanguin 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 Sanguin 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-CoV-2, 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-ICU patients and for prophylaxis in vulnerable individuals such as hematological patients and fragile elderly, and health care workers	planned
Amsterdam UMC	1	73	Aanvraag Biobank COVID-19		1-4-2020
Radboudumc	1,2		[68Ga]Ga-DOTA-(RGD)2 PET/CT imaging of activated endothelium in lung parenchyma of COVID-19 patients		12-4-2020
Radboudumc	1,2		[68Ga]Ga-DOTA-(RGD)2 PET/CT imaging of activated endothelium in lung parenchyma of COVID-19 patients		12-4-2020
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 voorspelers 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.	
LUMC	2	6	In-depth insight into the cellular immune response against SARS-CoV-2: Basis for new biomarkers and novel therapeutic strategies	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. 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 using the standardized EuroFlow tools and technologies for detection of 3250 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.	12-4-2020
LUMC	2	7	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.	12-4-2020
LUMC	2	8	Post-corona poli	Patients return after admission (1 and 3 months) for subsequent parameters of recovery	
MUMC+	2	2	INEFFECTIVITY 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	20-4-2020
Radboudumc	2		Prevalence of asymptomatic deep vein thrombosis in admitted COVID-19 patients		
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		EsPric Covid pEdiatric Neonatal Registry	ESPIC (EsPric Covid pEdiatric Neonatal Registry) EPICENTRE purpose is to collect clinical and physiopathological data on paediatric and neonatal cases and advance knowledge in the field.	
UMCU	2	6	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	

VERTROUWELIJK

UMCU	2	7	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	10-4-2020	1-3-2022
UMCU	2	10	RECOVER klinisch beoep	Observational study clinical symptoms and transmission	1-5-2020	31-12-2020
UMCU	2	14	Heracles: diagnose presymptomatic COVID in health care workers	Observational cohort study of exposed asymptomatic health care workers. Repeated blood draws are used to analyze IgM and IgA serum concentrations in relation to the risk of onset of symptomatic COVID.	1-4-2020	
UMCU	2	15	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: Hiervoor wordt eerst een gecontroleerde implementatie uitgevoerd van een continue monitoringssysteem op afdeling. Hierna wordt een observationele studie verricht.	29-4-2020	
UMCU	2	16	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 bezwaan van verdenking op COVID-19 infectie, wordt gevraagd om elke intubatie te registreren in de asp (registratie via intubatecovid.org). Nadien 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.	1-4-2020	
UMCU	2	17	Longembolleen in COVID-19 patiënten	met verrichte CTA pulmonalis. Zijn longembolleen COVID-19 patiënten (met verrichte CTA pulmonalis) anders qua samenstelling dan die van non-COVID-19 patiënten en is via scankarakteristieken op verrichte CTA pulmonalis, meer te zeggen over de soort trombi?	31-3-2020	
UMCU	2	18	COVPACH: COVID-19 Patient Characteristics	Predictieonderzoek. Observatie studie waarbij data wordt verzameld van coronapatiënten om predictoren voor mortaliteit, IC opname, multiceenter retrospectieve studie naar de invloed van COVID-19 op alle chirurgische patiënten (Cancer Center).		
UMCU	2	19	COVID-19 in chirurgische patiënten		2020	2021
UMCU	2	20	FOCUS DVT bij longembolie	tool for increasing efficiency in diagnosing VTD in critically ill COVID-19 patients. Of de patiëntenlogistiek diagnostische strategie bij COVID-19 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	2020	2021
UMCU	2	21	ProVent: practise in ventilation in COVID-19 patients	Welke beademingsvoorwaarden zijn geassocieerd met een goede/slecht uitkomst?	2020	2021
UMCU	2	22	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 Clink and Lumina. T-cell function with flow cytometry.	2020	2021
UMCU	2	23	TEMCO: Telemetrie bij herstellende COVID-19 patiënten	Onderzoek naar mogelijkheid COVID-19 patiënten eerder met onsag te laten gaan, als ze thuis gevolgd worden met een vragenlijst via een telefoonapp, satelietmeting en dagelijks videocontact.	2020	2021
UMCU	2	24	MB COVID: het bacteriële luchtweg microbiom in personen met COVID-19	Observatie studie, predictiebeoep, klinisch beoep. Onderzoek van de samenstelling van het microbiom 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 metagenom) van Covid-19 patiënten en controles, correlatie met klinische data.	2020	2021
UMCU	2	25	META-COVID: metabolomics profiling and COVID-19, predictie beoep 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 6.000-7.000 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.	2020	2021
LUMC	2	7	COVID-data	Hemocytometrie voor de screening van patiënten met een Covid-19	2020	2021
LUMC	2	8	COVID-data	Clinical features of COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients - COPP-study	2020	2021
LUMC	2	9	COVID-DATA - ISARIC	Novel coronavirus (NCOV) Acute respiratory infection clinical characterisation data tool; M. de Boer	2020	2021
LUMC	2	11	COVINOSE	Diagnosis of Covid-19 infection using exhaled breath analysis by electronic nose	2020	2021
LUMC	2	12	Home monitoring of COVID+ patients	The COVID box is used for 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 outcomes	2020	2021
LUMC	2	13	LUCID	Building a biobank for Covid-19	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	8	Imaging findings of pEdiatric Covid-19 infection (MEDIC-19) study	Imaging findings of patients with respiratory symptoms and proven COVID-19 infection, made as part of their diagnostic work up or for triage purposes. Age group 0 to 18 years. De proefpersonen worden niet aan een extra handeling onderworpen en er wordt hen geen gedragswijze opgelegd.	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	9	Quantification of chest computed tomography scans abnormalities of suspected COVID-19 patients: Q-COV	Als een datasetverzameling. This is an observational study where we will score 100 consecutive coded COVID-19 chest CTs using the NL-COV, I-COV and LA-COV scoring system. Scoring results will be compared to the routinely applied NL-COV by radiologists.	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	10	The sero-epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 in the Dutch population at large	Left over lithium heparin plasma will be collected and stored at random divided over 9 age groups during a two-week period at the department of clinical chemistry. Sample inclusion is totally anonymous and therefore not traceable	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	11	ISARIC eCRF: Covid19 data collection COVID-19-CRF	retrospectieve uniforme datasetverzameling. Bevordering van de gezondheidszorg rondom COVID-19	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	12	Analysis of SARS-CoV-2 cases included in CIUM biobank study and comparisons with matched controls. ASCOV20	Deze studie betreft een analyse van reeds verzamelde materialen in een biobank onderzoek (MEC-2017-417). Daarvoor is informed consent gevraagd.	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	17	Infection with SARS-CoV-2: unravelling pathophysiology to optimize treatment. COVID-19: unravelling the pathophysiology	Verzamelen van gegevens en lichaamsmateriaal van patiënten die u wegens verdenking op het coronavirus ofwel COVID-19 op de spoedeisende hulp of in het ziekenhuis zijn opgenomen. Voor dit onderzoek maken ze gebruik van medische gegevens en restmateriaal van bloedafnames die nodig zijn voor de patiëntenzorg.	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	20	HEMCO Study (Radboud UMC, dr. A. van der Ven, Internist-infectiologie)	Exploratieve multicenter studie. Kan een specifiek hemocytometrisch patroon worden waargenomen bij patiënten (>18 jaar oud) met een Covid-19 infectie, waarbij om routine redenen een meerdere keren bloedbeeld wordt afgenomen. Het bloedbeeld van een 100-tal patiënten wordt anoniem aangeleverd aan Sysmex Inc. Sysmex (Dr. Jo Linssen) samen met onderzoekers onderzoeken of Covid-19 patiënten een specifieke hemocytometrische response laten zien. Afhankelijk uitslag zal misschien nog bij nog 100 patiënten bloedbeeld worden bekeken. Eindpunt: Specifieke hemocytometrische veranderingen in Covid-19 patiënten vergeleken met gezonde controles of patiënten met ander soortige infecties.	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	21	Metabolic profiling of COVID19 outcome	Discover novel metabolic and inflammatory biomarker patterns for prognosis of COVID-19 disease progression and outcome. Samples from SARS-CoV-2 infected patients (Erasmus MC) with pneumonia and without COVID-19-induced pneumonia. Control population consisting positive tested employees without apparent COVID-19 pulmonary inflammation. Three times a week five blood tubes (2 EDTA, serum, heparin and citrate) will be collected for the different parameters and analysis. Serum and plasma material will be shared with the department of Pathology for the protocol "Post-mortem expression of 770 immune-related genes, 770 fibrosis-related genes, 10 COVID-19 Spike-II genes, with viral in situ hybridization".	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	26	Protocol: YEARS algorithm or other diagnostic algorithms for patients with suspected pulmonary embolism and suspected COVID-19 infection	What is the safety and efficacy the YEARS protocol or any other diagnostic algorithm 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. Lastly, we are curious whether pregnant patients with suspected PE are being managed according to the Artemis protocol or other diagnostic algorithms.	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	31	R2D2 for COVID-19	Realization of a R2D2 (regional registration in diagnostic database) for COVID-19 patients for efficient care. Relevant clinical and demographic data (i.e. age, sex, laboratory outcomes, diagnosis) that has been generated during routine hospitalization in the context of COVID-19 will be extracted from HX's and LIS's (Labtrain/CLIMS) in Erasmus MC and Maastricht. Based on these extensive laboratory and clinical datasets, mathematical models will be developed that will predict important outcomes such as x-day survival or length of hospitalization.	2020	2021
Erasmusc	2	33	Model for COVID-19 Outcome Laboratory Score (mCOLS)	All available laboratory data from all COVID-19 patients in the Erasmus MC will be used for the analysis and modeling. This includes all COVID-19 positive, suspect and contact patients. Relevant clinical and demographic data (i.e. age, sex, laboratory outcomes, diagnosis) that has been generated during routine hospitalization in the context of COVID-19 will be extracted from HX and LIS (Labtrain). All data will be anonymized for analysis. Based on these extensive laboratory and clinical datasets, mathematical models will be developed that will predict important outcomes such as x-day survival or length of hospitalization.	1-5-2020	1-8-2020
Erasmusc	2	34	Prediction of development of acute renal failure in SARS-CoV-2 infected patients	Investigation of the predictive value of blood and urine markers for acute kidney injury in SARS-CoV-2 positive patients in an ICU setting. During the course of hospitalization, leftover sample material from SARS-CoV-2 positive patients (ICU) will be collected and stored for future analysis. After collection of sufficient samples measurements will be performed and retrospectively tracked to other laboratory and clinical parameters.	16-4-2020	15-5-2020
Erasmusc	2	54	Clinical features of COVID-19 in Pediatric Patients	We aim to describe clinical features of COVID-19 in children. It is currently unknown why children are less affected and if certain categories of children, for example with underlying comorbidities, are at a higher risk of developing clinically apparent COVID-19. Multicenter national prospective cohort study in hospital setting in the Netherlands. Duration: one year		
Erasmusc	2	62	Thromboembolic complications during SARS-CoV-2 infection: a single centre case-control study	Prospective cohort study. All COVID-19 suspected patients are included (citrated plasma is stored from the first presentation at the emergency room). COVID-19 suspected but tested negative patients will serve as control. Baseline: Thrombocytes, D-dimer, VWF activity, Thrombin generation Potential (or TGT or ETP), PAI-1 activity, fibrinogen, TAT/PAP ratio, PT and APTT. Day 1, 3, 5 and 7 and every second day till discharge will include: D-dimer, VWF activity, Thrombin generation Potential (or TGT or ETP), PAI-1 activity, TAT/PAP ratio. If a patient develops a PE or DVT that day will be the last sample analysed (afterwards anticoagulation will be started)		
Erasmusc	2	63	Europees onderzoek naar de associatie tussen de MPI score en diverse uitkomstmaten (o.a. mortaliteit, opname, IC-opname, ontslagbestemming) bij oudere patiënten met een ziekenhuisopname voor COVID-19	Prospectief cohortonderzoek bij pten >65 jaar: ziekenhuisopname vanwege COVID-19 en geriatrische in medebehandeling. De MPI score bij geriatrische assessment, in-hospital uitkomsten (mortaliteit, IC-opname, ligduur, ontslagbestemming) worden geregistreerd. Europees onderzoeksprotocol, wordt nog in Engels vertaald. Europese database wordt opgezet. Data zijn onderdeel van standaard zorg in het geval er een medebehandeling geriatrisch heeft plaatsgevonden.		
Erasmusc	2	66	COVID-19 Radiological Database	The construction of a database with radiological images made in people with a (suspected) COVID-19 infection and a set of relevant clinical epidemiological parameters including age, sex and Covid-19 status. Retrospective cohort of adult patients of having contracted the COVID-19 virus that underwent thoracic imaging.		
Erasmusc	2	70	COMET: COVID Medication study	Database to study the relationship between use of certain drugs on clinical outcome of patients with COVID-19. Demographic data, Medication, logistic course, clinical course and if available survival are administered from the EHR. If necessary, additional data such as laboratory data are filled in at a later time.		
Erasmusc	2	78	Thoracic scan data exchange for the purpose of training AI software on COVID-19 disease	Retrospective Cohort study to provide third party software developers access to anonymized CT scan data for the use in training their AI software to develop COVID-19 algorithms. Adult patients suspected of having contracted the COVID-19 virus that underwent thoracic imaging. Only routinely acquired scans will be used, no additional imaging will take place. There will be no feedback to the patient and no adjustments will be made in diagnosis or treatment.		
Erasmusc	2	79	Early pathology of COVID19 in human lung	To identify the cell tropism of SARS-CoV2 in the human respiratory tract and associated inflammatory response using histopathological analysis. Lung tissues and lymph nodes which have been removed surgically will retrospectively be tested for SARS-CoV2. The department of Pathology received these tissues for diagnostic purpose which has been finalised. Formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissues will be included.		
Erasmusc	2	80	Observational Research using the ICU-COVID monitor database (ORaCa)	Observational database study on all COVID-19 patients admitted to the ICU. The ICU-COVID-19 database was initially developed to report status, test protocols and monitor complications of COVID-19 patients. Results are reported every week and if necessary protocols are adjusted every two weeks. By doing so, we built evidence by experience, adjusted our protocols or developed new protocols. Now, this database can be used for research purposes. Objective: Open the ICU-COVID-19 database for to answer relevant intensive care related questions		

Erasmusmc	2	81	Feeding practices and tolerance in adult patients admitted with COVID-19 respiratory infection	Retrospective and partly prospective cohort study. Primary outcome the nutrient balance, body composition and functional status. It is standard of care to collect data on nutritional intake, nutrient losses functional status, as well as determining energy expenditure via indirect calorimetry measurement. Body composition is assessed by performing bioelectrical impedance analysis. Secondary outcomes concern gastrointestinal symptoms recorded by the physician to classify patients in grades of feeding intolerance. Routine laboratory values of blood and urine, both part of standard of care, will be used to assess metabolic disturbances. Lastly, information on medication, mechanical ventilation and clinical outcomes will be used. Data will be taken from the patient registries on admission day 0, 4, 10, 21 and day before ICU discharge. Additionally, data on nutrient balance will be collected for the first 14 days of admission, day 21 and day before discharge.		
Erasmusmc	2	87	Preoperative radiological pulmonary assessment to detect subclinical Covid-19 infection in oncological patients scheduled for pelvic exenterative surgery	Subsidie aanvraag voor observationele cohort studie gedurende 3 mnd waarbij we de rol van CT-th voorafgaand aan bekken exenteratie voor een uitgebreid colorectaal carcinoom (met Kees Verhoef) of spirometrisch urotheliale carcinoom bekijken als diagnostisch voor detectie van Covid-19 infectie bij asymptomatische patiënten. Deze patiënten zijn vaak ouder en hebben comorbiditeit en de mortaliteit van patiënten die electieve chirurgie ondergingen in Wuhan en een asymt Covid infectie hadden, bleek 20%. ICU opname 44%. Het idee is om voor 60x CT-th of subsidie te vragen voor een onderzoeker die de klinische en radiologische data verzameld van dit cohort. Mede omdat de CT-th nu al via de reguliere zorg ingezet kan worden voor deze indicatie. Er wordt niet gevraagd naar toetsing door METC of een onderbouwing van de sample size. De aanvraag is dus zeer summier.		
Erasmusmc	2	88	Inflammatory Biomarkers in Critically-ill COVID patients	Retrospective single center cohort study to determine the relationship between biomarker course and progression of SOFA score in COVID-19 patients in the ICU. Secondary Objective: ICU and hospital mortality. Length of stay ICU and hospital. Incidence of pulmonary embolism and deep vein thrombosis, measures of inflammation. The study population comprises of all patients admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) at Erasmus MC starting from the 28th of February.	6-4-2020	6-4-2023
MUMC+	2	1	Patiënten met lichte 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 gesonde patiënten worden ook klinische gegevens verzameld zoals symptomen, bloedwaarden en vitale tekens.	6-4-2020	6-4-2022
MUMC+	2	4	European/Euro-BLSD 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 sepsische shock ECMO-ondersteuning nodig hebben. Het doel is om de patiëntpopulatie en ECMO-karakteristieken in kaart te brengen.	1-4-2020	1-4-2021
MUMC+	2	10	CAPACITY-COVID: Cardiac complications in Patients with SARS-Coronavirus 2 registry	CAPACITY is een registratie van patiënten met COVID-19 binnen Europa. Het is registry met een cardiovasculaire invalshoek en is een toevoeging op het Case Report 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	6-4-2020	6-4-2021
MUMC+	2	13	Risicofactoren 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. Hiertoe zullen we primair veel gebruikte non-COVID scores (SOFA, AMBU-65, MEWS, RISE UP score) maar ook de recent ontwikkelde COVID-19 scores valideren.	6-4-2020	3-8-2020
MUMC+	2	14	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.	1-4-2020	1-3-2022
Amsterdam UMC	2	6	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 coagulation pathway is not available. Aim To examine the type of CVD in COVID-19 patients and to analyse underlying changes in coagulant factors	20-3-2020	20-5-2020
Amsterdam UMC	2	10	Identification of bacterial superinfection in patients with Covid-19 infection	It is known that there is antibiotic overuse at the emergency department in patients with respiratory tract 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.	23-3-2020	31-8-2020
Amsterdam UMC	2	11	Predicting the clinical outcomes in patients with suspected COVID-19 patients presenting at the emergency department	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, troponin and new biomarkers such as adrenomedullin to whether we can determine some factors which may predict the development of unfavourable outcomes such as ICU admission and death.	2-4-2020	1-7-2021
Amsterdam UMC	2	15	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. Therefore, 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 studies with point of care lung ultrasound (POCUS) has shown promising results compared to CT thorax in China and Italy during the initial triage. We aim to compare the value of POCUS compared to CT thorax in suspected Covid-19 patients during the triage at the ED.	18-3-2020	1-3-2021
Amsterdam UMC	2	16	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.	20-3-2020	20-3-2021
Amsterdam UMC	2	17	Comparison of hemodynamic profiles of ICU Covid patients in and within NL and ITA	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	17-3-2020	1-1-2021
Amsterdam UMC	2	20	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	17-3-2020	1-1-2021
Amsterdam UMC	2	22	COVID19 Voedingsklachten en voedingstoestand (COVED)	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 herstellafase thuis of revalidatie.		
Amsterdam UMC	2	23	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.	mit-20	
Amsterdam UMC	2	24	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	mit-20	
Amsterdam UMC	2	25	PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF BODY COMPOSITION MEASURES IN COVID19 PATIENTS	To evaluate the prognostic significance of muscle and subcutaneous fat mass	mit-20	
LUMC	2	1	Determinanten van lange termijn effecten van COVID-19	Van geïnfecteerde patiënten met COVID-19 op de IC worden epitheliale cellen geïsoleerd voor orgaan specifiek, en mucosaal wettelssecretie voor virus en ontstekingsanalyse. De analyses van dit materiaal (epithelfunctie 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.	mit-20	
MUMC+	2	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.	mit-20	
MUMC+	2	14	CAPACITY	Het doel van CAPACITY is om data te verzamelen van de cardiovasculaire voorgeschiedenis, diagnostische informatie en cardiovasculaire complicaties van COVID-19 patiënten. Door deze data op een gestandaardiseerde manier te verzamelen kan CAPACITY meer inzicht geven in (1) de manifestatie en incidentie van cardiovasculaire complicaties bij patiënten met COVID-19 en (2) de vatbaarheid en het klinische verloop van COVID-19 bij patiënten met een onderliggende cardiovasculaire aandoening.	mit-20	
MUMC+	2	22	Biomarkers in IC patients infected with Covid-19	In patiëntmateriaal van Covid-19 patiënten worden biomarkers geanalyseerd die relevant zijn voor het ontstaan en ontwikkelen van weefsel schade in Covid-19 patiënten die in de IC zijn opgenomen	mit-20	
Amsterdam UMC	2	56	COVID-19: unraveling the pathophysiology Short: COMET (Covid MedicaTion) study	To investigate the relationship between use of certain drugs on clinical outcome of patients with COVID-19	mit-20	
Amsterdam UMC	2	70	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.	mit-20	
Radboudumc	2,6		Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis complicating COVID-19 infection in critically ill patients: a prospective, multinational, multicentre study		mit-20	
Radboudumc	3			Onderzoek onder patiënten met niet-epileptische blaasinkler. 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 lokal 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 te gevolgen daarvan.	mit-20	
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.	mit-20	
Radboudumc	3		Countering Lung Damage in COVID-19 infection (Counte:COVID) 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 is to test whether treatment with oral imatinib reduce disease burden and consumption of medical resources Patients (>16years) with proven Covid19 infection, admitted to the hospital with hypoxemic respiratory failure (SaO2<92% or kPa<8 on room air), with a study population of 386 patients (1934m).	apr-20	

VERTROUWELIJK

Radboudumc	3		A double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial with valartan 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.	apr-20
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.	apr-20
Radboudumc	3		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-19 infected patients are treated. Participants will be randomized between intranasal 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 COVID-19. Secondary objective: To reduce hospital admission, ICU admission or death in HCW with direct patient contacts during the epidemic phase of COVID-19.	apr-20
Radboudumc	3			Onderzoek onder patiënten met niet-splenivasaal blaasanker. Een gedeelte van deze patiënten wordt behandeld met BCG biasspoelingen. Een ander gedeelte krijgt spoelingen met chlorotierapie. De hypothese van Mihal 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.	apr-20
Radboudumc	3		Randomized, Embedded, Multifactorial Adaptive Platform trial for Community-Acquired Pneumonia	GAP (community acquired pneumonia) is een infectie van de longen bij patiënten die niet recent zijn opgenomen in een ziekenhuis. Bij een ernstige GAP is er reden tot opname op de Intensive Care. Alle patiënten met een GAP die worden behandeld op de IC krijgen therapie, die bestaat uit verschillende soorten behandelingen. De richtlijnen die nu gelden zijn voortgezet onderzoek 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.	apr-20
Radboudumc	3		Countering Lung Damage in COVID-19 infection (CounteCOVID) 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 (SaO2<92% or kPa<8 on room air), with a study population of 386 patients (193/arm).	apr-20
Radboudumc	3		A double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial with valartan 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.	apr-20
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.	apr-20
Radboudumc	3		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-19 infected patients are treated. Participants will be randomized between intranasal 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 COVID-19. Secondary objective: To reduce hospital admission, ICU admission or death in HCW with direct patient contacts during the epidemic phase of COVID-19.	apr-20
UMCU	3	1	REMAP-CAP: Randomized Embedded Multifactorial Adaptive Platform-Community Acquired Pneumonia, including ANACCR-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, immunomodulation therapy	apr-20
UMCU	3	2	REMAP-COVID: Randomized Embedded Multifactorial Adaptive Platform-COVID-19	Platform trial non-IC: Randomized Embedded Multifactorial Adaptive Platform for non-IC COVID-19 patients. O2-sat > 94%	apr-20
UMCU	3	3	ARCHAIC: An Open label cluster Randomized controlled trial of Chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine or no treatment in patients Admitted with moderate to severe COVID-19	cluster RCT non-IC COVID-19 patients, O2-sat > 94%. Trial of the safety and efficacy of Standard Care (SC), SC + chloroquine, SC + hydroxychloroquine. To evaluate if treatment with one of two antiviral agents versus no antiviral treatment results in less disease progression in patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 who require hospital admission.	apr-20
UMCU	3	4	COVACTA (Tocilizumab)	double blind-RCT (fase 3) on efficacy of treatment of severe COVID-19 patients with tocilizumab (anti-IL-6)	apr-20
UMCU	3	5	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.	apr-20
UMCU	3	6	Corona-BCG elderly	RCT on efficacy BCG vaccine on prevention COVID-19 in elderly (>60 years).	apr-20
UMCU	3	7	Mesenchymal stromal cell transplantation for COVID-19.	Patients suffering from hematological malignancies with a proven SARS-2CoV2 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 patiënten.	apr-20
UMCU	3	8	BRACE: BCG vaccination to Reduce the impact of COVID-19 in Australian healthcare workers	International multi-centre RCT to test efficacy BCG vaccin in health care workers	apr-20
LUMC	3	1	Argus-1 study - High dose versus low dose LMWH thromboprophylaxis in patient with acute COVID infections - a randomised trial.	Patiënten met een COVID infectie hebben een sterk verhoogd risico van longembolie/thrombose maar ook myocardechade. Deze patiënten krijgen nu standaard lage dosis nadroparine. Het onderzoek vergelijkt dit met een hogere dosis, wat betreft morbiditeit en mortaliteit.	apr-20
LUMC	3	3	COVID: BCG-CORONA	Reducing health care workers absenteeism in Covid-19 pandemic by enhanced trained immune responses through Bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccination, a randomized controlled trial	apr-20
LUMC	3	4	Gleed 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)	april
LUMC	3	5	Gleed trial: RCT Remdesivir	COVID: 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 (GS-US-540-5774)	planned
Erasmusmc	3	1	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.	planned
Erasmusmc	3	3	Convalescent Plasma Therapy from Recovered Patients to Treat COVID-19.	Van patiënten die zijn hersteld van COVID-19 plasma verkregen middels plasmafereze. Dit plasma wordt in een gerandomiseerde studie toegevend aan ernstig zieke patiënten met COVID-19 met de hypothese dat het SARS-CoV-2 specifieke antistoffen bevat die zullen leiden tot herstel.	planned
Erasmusmc	3	4	Early intervention with Tocilizumab in hematology oncology patients with COVID-19 and hypoxia	Opnieuw ingediend als PreToVid	ngoing
Erasmusmc	3	5	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)	To evaluate the efficacy of 2 RDV regimens with respect to clinical status assessed by a 7-point ordinal scale on Day 14. The secondary objective of this study is as follows: To evaluate the safety and tolerability of RDV. N=2400 participants. Remdesivir (GS-5734) for injection, 100 mg, for IV administration.	ngoing
Erasmusmc	3	6	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 (GS-US-540-5774)	To evaluate the efficacy of 2 RDV regimens compared to standard of care (SOC), with respect to clinical status assessed by a 7-point ordinal scale on Day 11. The secondary objective of this study is as follows: To evaluate the safety and tolerability of RDV compared to SOC. N=600 part A and part B based on the anticipated need for RDV and current trends in the COVID-19 epidemic. Remdesivir (GS-5734) for injection, 100 mg, for IV administration.	ngoing
Erasmusmc	3	24	Countering Lung Damage in COVID-19 infection (CounteCovid) study	A randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, clinical trial 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 (SaO2<92% or kPa<8 on room air), with a study population of 386 patients (193/arm). The intervention group will receive a starting dose of 300mg oral imatinib, followed by 400mg per day during 10 days. The control group will receive a similar dosing schedule with a placebo. The main study parameter is the time to liberation from ventilation and supplemental oxygen and alive during a 28day period after randomization.	ngoing
Erasmusmc	3	53	A RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED, MULTICENTER STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF TOCILIZUMAB IN PATIENTS WITH SEVERE COVID-19 PNEUMONIA	This study will evaluate the efficacy, safety, pharmacodynamics, and pharmacokinetics of TCZ compared with a matching placebo in combination with SOC in hospitalized patients with severe COVID-19 pneumonia. Patients assigned to the active arm will receive one or two doses of tocilizumab (TCZ) via IV infusion at a dose of 8 mg/kg IV to a maximum of 800 mg per dose. Clinical status assessed (7-category ordinal scale at Day 28). Time to clinical improvement (TCI) Time to improvement of at least 2 categories relative to baseline on a 7-category ordinal scale of clinical status, mechanical ventilation, n Ventilator-free days, Organ failure-free Incidence of CU stay.	planned
Erasmusmc	3	61	Saigranostin in patients with acute hypoxic respiratory failure due to COVID-19 (SARPAC)	Phase IV: A prospective, randomized, open-label, interventional study, 5 days treatment. The effectiveness of additional saigranostin (CIM-CSP) inhalation versus standard of care on blood oxygenation in patients with COVID-19 coronavirus infection and acute hypoxic respiratory failure	ngoing
Erasmusmc	3	71	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	A double-blind, placebo-controlled 1:1 randomized clinical trial 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. The active-treatment arm will receive valsartan in a dosage titrated to blood pressure up to a maximum of 160mg b.i.d. and the placebo arm will receive a matching placebo also titrated to blood pressure. Treatment duration will be 14 days or up to hospital discharge < 14 days or occurrence of the primary endpoint <= 14 days.	ngoing
Erasmusmc	3	82	Amendement: Dose individualization of antibiotics in ICU patients: to TDM or not to TDM and the effects on outcome (DOLPHIN-trial).	Amendement op het protocol aangevraagd om de COVID-19 patiënten als een aparte subpopulatie te analyseren.	ngoing
Erasmusmc	3	97	The Randomized Embedded Multifactorial Adaptive Platform for Community-acquired Pneumonia (REMAP-CAP) Study	The trial randomizes patients to multiple interventions within 4 treatment domains: antibiotics, antiviral therapy for influenza, host immunomodulation with extended macrolide therapy, and alternative corticosteroid regimens, representing 240 treatment regimens. The trial generates estimates of superiority, inferiority and equivalence between regimens on the primary outcome of 90-day mortality, stratified by presence or absence of concomitant shock and proven or suspected influenza infection. The trial will also compare ventilatory and oxygenation strategies and has capacity to address additional questions rapidly during pandemic respiratory infections. As of January 2020, REMAP-CAP was approved and enrolling patients in 92 ICUs in 13 countries in 3 continents. In February, it transitioned into pandemic mode with several design adaptations for COVID-19 disease. Lessons learned from the design and conduct of this trial should aid in dissemination of similar platform initiatives in other disease areas. Clinical trial registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT02735707)	ngoing
MUMC+	3	1	A pragmatic adaptive open label, randomized phase III 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.	planned
Amsterdam UMC	3	1	COUNTER-COVID - Oral imatinib to prevent pulmonary vascular leak in Covid19 - a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, clinical trial in patients with severe Covid19 disease	Determine the effect of ten days of imatinib treatment on primary outcome of freedom from ventilation and oxygen supplementation at day 28	

Amsterdam UMC	3	2	An neurohumoral blocking strategy in the treatment of COVID-19 patients admitted to the ICU, a pilot study	Since the SARS-CoV-2 virus enters the cell via ACE2, this will result in lower ACE2 levels to counterbalance the AngII storm that will be initiated by the infection. This will among others lead to an inflammatory response and will lead to a neurohumeral response, which if not adequately blocked will lead to cardiac decompensation, heart failure and lung oedema, often seen in COVID-19 infection of patients admitted to the ICU. By treating severe COVID-19 with a combination of antineurohumeral drugs, such as angiotensin receptor blockers and beta blockers, in a stepped up manner, the deleterious effects of a COVID-19 infection might be attenuated.		
Amsterdam UMC	3	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	3	4	A pragmatic adaptive open label, randomized phase III/II multicenter study of IFX-1 in patients with severe COVID-19 pneumonia: PANAMO	This is a pragmatic, adaptive, open-label, randomized, multicenter phase III/II study consisting of two parts: Phase II and Phase III. In both study parts, patients will be randomized to two treatment arms (Arm A: best supportive care [BSC] + IFX-1; Arm B: BSC alone). After all patients are treated in Phase II, an interim analysis will be performed to assess the clinical benefit of the treatment using the assessed clinical parameters.		
Radboudumc	3		Antihypertensiva in COVID-19 geïnfecteerde patiënten in ziekenhuizen	Onderzoek naar het beschermend effect van ARB's (angiotensine-receptor-blokkers) bij 'n corona-infectie. Met CTcure willen ze query's laten lopen binnen EPIC. CTcure is operationeel in ons Radboudumc.		
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-ICU patiënten, multicenter studie, data in Castor		
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.		
MUMC+	3	3	ExtraCorporel Membrane Oxygenation for 2019 novel Coronavirus Acute Respiratory Disease: The ECMOCARD Trial	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.		
MUMC+	3	5	Annexin A1 and extracellular Histone 3 are novel biomarkers for the progression of COVID-19: A bridging opportunity towards new treatment strategies.	Het ECMOCARD onderzoek is een internationaal registry dat onderzoek doet naar COVID-19 patiënten die op de ICU mechanisch beademd worden of ECMO (extracorporeel membraan 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.		
MUMC+	3	6	Electrical impedance tomography (EIT) biomarkers for COVID-19 induced acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)	COVID-19 heeft in een deel van de patiënten 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 kuren, maar een gestoorde balans tussen de innate immunity (te agressief), en het verworven immuunsysteem (na cytokine storm mogelijk uitgesput) leidt tot het uiteindelijk orgaanfalen. Tijdens de virale infectie komen grote hoeveelheden cytotoxische histonen vrij, zowel door de influx van neutrofielen, als door verval van endotheel en epitheelcellen. De longen zijn hiervoor zeer gevoelig. Annexine A1 daarentegen remt ontsteking, 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. Paralleel wordt nu vanuit Maastricht in versneld tempo gewerkt aan goedkeuring voor een geneesmiddel dat de toxische effecten van de histonen kan neutraliseren, zonder de viruskilling negatief te beïnvloeden.		
MUMC+	3	18	Antihypertensive drugs in COVID-19 infection	De effecten van COVID-19 ARDS op de longfunctie van ICU 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-gerelateerde longschade voorkomt. Herhaalde EIT metingen leiden mogelijk tot betere, gepersonaliseerde beademingsinstellingen en verbeterde timing van uitkijging.		
MUMC+	3	17	Arrhythmias in COVID-19 patients	This project has examined outcome of COVID-19 infection in patients with antihypertensive treatment, including ACE-i's or ARBs		
Amsterdam UMC	3	7	Isolation of COVID-19 specific neutralizing antibodies from COVID-19 patients for therapeutic and prophylactic use	This project investigates the occurrence of significant ECG changes and atrial and ventricular arrhythmias in COVID-19 patients, whether or not treated with chloroquine.		
Amsterdam UMC	3	47	Inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 by RNA-targeting CRISPR systems	The COSCA-study aims to isolate potent and broadly neutralizing antibodies against SARS-CoV2-spike protein for a therapeutic and prophylactic use.		
Amsterdam UMC	3	50	In vitro testing of clinically relevant inhibitory approaches to prevent IgG induced severe lung damage in COVID19	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	3	52	Antivirals against SARS-CoV-2 / fast rapid point of care tests for SARS-CoV-2 / Waning immunity and the risk of re-infection / animal models for COVID-19 / and more	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.		
Amsterdam UMC	3	53	The role of innate immune cells in particular Innate Lymphoid Cells in immunity against CoV2	See info below at 'Short explanation of further needs to startup/continue'		
Amsterdam UMC	3	68	Impact of Medical treatment on the clinical course of COVID-19 Patients (IMCOP): A large Dutch nationwide retrospective cohort study	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 monoclonale 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 immuunresponsie 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 Gile) willen we zeer sterk neutraliserend antistoffen maken vanuit geïmmortaliseerde B cellen van herstelde patiënten.		
Amsterdam UMC	3	74	Reming van ernstige acute longschade in Covid-19 patiënten door Fostamalinib	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 azithromycin 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 azithromycin		
Amsterdam UMC	3	75	Talizumab in Hemato Oncology patients			
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		
UMCU	4	4	Mathematical modeling COVID-19	Mathematical modeling 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	12	RECOVER transmissie onderzoek	Transmissieonderzoek. Gebruik makend van COMBACTE infrastructuur.		
UMCU	4	13	RESCEU: REspiratory Syncytial Virus Consortium in Europe - burden COVID in children	Transmissieonderzoek gebruikmakend van RESCEU infrastructuur (healthy birth cohort). Burden and household transmission is unknown. Healthy birth cohort study with weekly monitoring and intensified sampling in case of respiratory tract infections.		
UMCU	4	18	COCCON	ziekenhuisepidemiologie ter ondersteuning van infectiepreventiemaatregelen		
LUMC	4	1	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 advisering in de zorg en tevens meer gedetailleerd geïnformeerd te raken over gedragsrisico's n.a.v. de richtlijnen van de overheid.		
LUMC	4	10	Covid-Noord	Case control onderzoek binnen grootschalige Covid PCR diagnoses. Onderzoek naar risicofactoren voor overte ziekte en voor prognose		
Erasmusmc	4	42	RECOVER: aanvullende financiering voor PREPARE voor COVID cohort studies seroepidemiologie, doorlopende inclusie op MERMAIDS			
Erasmusmc	4	45	PREPARE: Europees preparedness research netwerk ziekenhuizen. Daarin doorlopende observationele studies acute respiratoire patiënten volgens MERMAIDS ARI protocol. Host and immunresponse profiling in relation tot outcome			
Erasmusmc	4	46	National and international Reference activities, reference diagnostics, outbreak response, strategic advise, national GMT and response team			
Erasmusmc	4	73	Emergency Department Visits during COVID-19 outbreak	Observational (retrospective) study to study the numbers and characteristics of ED visits during the COVID-19 outbreak. The number and characteristics of patient ED visits during COVID-19 outbreak will be studied from February 1st 2020 through July 31st 2020 (?), and will be compared to the number and characteristics of ED visits in the same period in 2019 (Feb1st-July 31st 2019).		
Erasmusmc	4	83	Covid19 questionnaire in the Rotterdam Study	The Rotterdam Study is a prospective cohort study ongoing since 1990 in Ommoord, a suburb of Rotterdam, and a med to investigate risk factors of chronic diseases in elderly. We propose additional COVID19 information is gathered by means of a questionnaire (and ideally by collecting additional biospecimens in the future).		
Erasmusmc	4	85	COVID19 HOST GENETICS	With a newly developed protocol for genotyping very small amounts of host DNA, we will unlock an ever growing collection of many thousands of nose swabs of suspected covid19 infected subjects for genetic research, to discover host susceptibility and progression factors to predict covid19 disease outcome. This will help in risk stratification of infected subjects and related clinical decision making, and might be useful in population screening and monitoring. We will use DNA present in isolates of nose swabs (and/or blood samples) that have already been collected and prepared by the dept of Viroscience. Clinical data has already been collected from the patients/persons donating these nose swabs.		
Erasmusmc	4	96	Preoperative screening for Covid-19 using chest computed tomography in patients scheduled for cardiothoracic surgery	In this observational prospective cohort-study, we will collect data regarding Covid-19 disease status, medical history, indication for surgery, relevant clinical examinations (such as lab results, PCR data, imaging etc.), CT-scan data, surgical reports and outcomes, among which any change in surgical strategy, postoperative course and mortality. Primary endpoint in this study is the prevalence of signs of Covid-19 on preoperative chest CT. Secondary endpoints are alteration of surgical strategy (postponement or cancellation of surgery, change of surgical approach), Covid-19 related complications (respiratory insufficiency, unplanned or prolonged ICU-stay) and mortality.		

Erasmusmc	4	99	Unravelling the genetics of SARS-CoV-2 infection	To identify genetic variations that are associated with SARS-CoV-2 susceptibility and outcome/complications. Participating in the world-wide COVID-19HG effort. Study design: genome-wide association study case-control and case cohort study, observational study. Study population: 1. For the case-control design: laboratory confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infected patients in the adult intensive care department with respiratory support (cases), and SARS-CoV-2 infected patients without respiratory support at any point since diagnosis (not ICU admitted, admitted to the internal medicine ward or home). Cases from the ICU in the EMC will be included, as well as other Dutch ICU's that we are currently contacting for data. 2. Case cohort: cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection are analysed for several outcomes including death, acute kidney injury/RT, pulmonary embolism, hyperinflammation syndrome, etc. Furthermore, laboratory data is collected on several metabolic/inflammation measurements that can be analysed. Main study parameters/endpoints: whole genome genetic variation between cases and controls, and outcome/complications and continuous lab measurements in cases. Blood samples that are stored are used. Clinical data is collected.		
MUMC+	4	12	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	19	The first cross-border introduction of SARS-CoV-2 from Germany to the Netherlands: outbreak in the first Dutch nursing home	The first cross-border introduction of SARS-CoV-2 from Germany to the Netherlands: outbreak in the first Dutch nursing home		
MUMC+	4	21	Serological survey in the province of Limburg for COVID-19, compliance to measures and social networks	serological survey in the province of Limburg for COVID-19, compliance to measures and social networks in 10,000 Limburg civilians. Option for follow up measures		
Amsterdam UMC	4	29	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		
Erasmusmc	4	2	Hospital and healthcare worker impact of COVID-19	De correlatie tussen besmettelijkheid en het humoraal immuunrespons in gezondheidsmedewerkers van het Erasmus MC. COVID follow up.		
Erasmusmc	4	30	A phased lift of control: a practical strategy to achieve herd immunity against Covid-19 at the country level	Mathematic model by which an alternative exit strategy to develop herd immunity in a predictable and controllable way is proposed: a phased lift of control. This means that successive parts of the country (e.g. provinces) stop stringent control, and Covid-19-related IC admissions are distributed over the country as the whole.		
Erasmusmc	4	86	Development of a prognostic model to predict mortality in suspected COVID-19 patients presenting to the Emergency Department	Retrospective cohort study of all suspected COVID-19 patients presenting to the Emergency Department of participating Dutch hospitals between presentation of the first COVID suspected patient and data of data extraction. Expected sample size: 2000 patients		
Erasmusmc	4	89	A novel prognostic model to identify COVID-19 patients at risk for ICU admission and/or COVID-19 related death	Observational multicenter study. Aim is to identify potential predictors for adverse outcome defined as ICU admission and/or COVID-19 related death in all patients admitted to the hospital with a high suspicion of COVID-19 infection. Making use of these variables, we want to develop an accurate prediction model that could help the physician discriminate between patients who will need an ICU admission and patients who will recover without being admitted to the ICU.		
Erasmusmc	4	2	Hospital and healthcare worker impact of COVID-19	De correlatie tussen besmettelijkheid en het humoraal immuunrespons in gezondheidsmedewerkers van het Erasmus MC. COVID follow up.		
Erasmusmc	4	30	A phased lift of control: a practical strategy to achieve herd immunity against Covid-19 at the country level	Mathematic model by which an alternative exit strategy to develop herd immunity in a predictable and controllable way is proposed: a phased lift of control. This means that successive parts of the country (e.g. provinces) stop stringent control, and Covid-19-related IC admissions are distributed over the country as the whole.		
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MUMC+	4	5	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	11	COVID-19 Epidemiology update: rapid and living systematic reviews	Epidemiology collaborative to perform rapid and living systematic reviews on risk factors for COVID-19 infection, diagnosis, hospitalization, prognosis and death. Partner of the WHO Evidence Collaborative. Early results will be published open access via university library (Gregor Franssen, Ron Aardeling)		
MUMC+	4	13	CovidPredict	Doel: het voorspellen van het klinische beloop van patiënten met COVID-19. In de komende 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		
Amsterdam UMC	4	71	Infectiepreventie van COVID-19 in ziekenhuizen: COCON 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. Seroprevalence 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. Seroprevalence 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 seroprevalence in healthcare workers in Dutch hospitals in regions with varying incidence of COVID-19.		
Amsterdam UMC	4	72	Infectiepreventie van COVID-19 in ziekenhuizen: COCON of COVID-19 IN Hospitals (COCON-study) omgevingsdeel deel	Het doel van dit onderzoek is inzicht te krijgen in hoeverre de omgeving van de patiënt in het ziekenhuis kan bijdragen aan transmissie van SARS-CoV-2 en welke transmissieroutes van belang zijn (lucht, contaminatie oppervlakken). Op deze manier wordt getracht infectiepreventie maatregelen beter af te kunnen stemmen op potentiële blootstelling, om zo medewerkers optimaal te beschermen. De mate van contaminatie van de omgeving in het ziekenhuis wordt onderzocht in relatie tot het klinisch beeld van de patiënt en specifieke zorg gerelateerde handelingen.		
MUMC+	4	21	Philippe Lambin		18-3-2020	15-3-2020
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 vital diagnostics and disease symptoms.	19-3-2020	18-12-2020
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 vital diagnostics and disease symptoms.	20-3-2020	20-3-2027
Radboudumc	4,9		Machinel 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 intensive care in Nederlandse ziekenhuizen. Hierbij worden prospectief en retrospectief in onderling afstemming data, gegevens over vitale parameters, lab data, en observationele data verzameld in een Castor database. Hiervoor 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 bevestigde COVID-19 infectie. Volwassenen, leeftijd >= 18 jaar	15-4-2020	15-4-2021
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	20-3-2020	1-9-2020
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	25-3-2020	25-3-2021
LUMC	5	15	SCIL	Door serielel restronsters te verzamelen ontwikkeling antistoffen vast te stellen in een oudere populatie	1-4-2020	1-4-2021
Erasmusmc	5	29	COVID-19 infection: immune responses in the pregnant woman, fetus, and neonate and risk of vertical transmission	This study is a prospective, longitudinal, multicentre, cohort study. It involves measurements that are part of standard care, non-invasive measurements and usage of human tissue waste. Serum measurements will only be performed when blood is already drawn for standard care. Informed consent wordt uitgevaard. Alle zwangere vrouwen met COVID-19 infectie	20-3-2020	31-12-2020
Erasmusmc	5	60	Pre-existing immune aging in COVID-19	4 patient groups will be compared in A. comparative, non-randomized, observational, multi-center study and B. Observational cohort. Na-Heparin blood and serum will be obtained at the emergency department and patient stratification will be applied. (flowchart included) From hospital admitted non-ICU and hospital admitted ICU patients longitudinal samples obtained once weekly will be collected. Heparin blood will be used for different types of cellular and molecular analysis. Serum will be used for extensive cytokine, autoantibody and hormonal profiling. This study will generate a broad panel of cellular, molecular and serological immune parameters.	6-4-2020	6-5-2020
Erasmusmc	5	74	Monitoring the immune changes in the circulation during COVID-19 disease	Prospective cohort study. To investigate the baseline systemic immune profile in COVID-19 patients using mRNA expression profiling, and to connect that to clinical outcome in order to identify prognostic and predictive markers that can help in decision making for individual patients. Secondary objectives: 1) To investigate the individual systemic immune profile changes in COVID-19 patients using mRNA expression profiling, and to connect that to clinical outcome. 2) To scrutinize the pathogenesis of COVID-19 by connecting the circulating immune profile to that infiltrated in the lung samples of deceased patients. 3 additional blood samples from each patient are required.	1-4-2020	1-4-2023
Erasmusmc	5	76	Immune profiling in critical ill patients with pre-existing pulmonary diseases, not eligible for mechanical ventilation or other available treatments, are related to clinical outcome. Blood samples will be drawn prior to start of the infusion of the drug and after 2, 7 and 14 days. Outcome is change in peripheral blood immune cells and cytokine/fibrinogen factor pattern.	Prospective cohort study to determine whether immune profile changes due to treatment with tocilizumab in critically ill COVID-19 patients with pre-existing pulmonary diseases, not eligible for mechanical ventilation or other available treatments, are related to clinical outcome. Blood samples will be drawn prior to start of the infusion of the drug and after 2, 7 and 14 days. Outcome is change in peripheral blood immune cells and cytokine/fibrinogen factor pattern.	14-4-2020	14-7-2020
MUMC+	5	20	Crossborder-border comparison of Covid19 immunity and infection prevention compliance in the Flemish, Mass & 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 living and COVID-19 serologic test. Option for follow up measures.	15-4-2020	31-12-2020
Amsterdam UMC	5	41	Viro-immunological, clinical and psychosocial correlates of disease severity and long-term outcomes of infection in SARS-CoV-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.	17-4-2020	31-7-2020



Amsterdam UMC	5	43	Immunity against SARS-Coronavirus 2 in breast 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 to the Holder method.	20-4-2020	1-1-2020
LUMC	6	2	COVID	Microbiota targeting therapy as alternative for prednisolone and anti TNF in Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) patients during the current COVID-19 pandemic: a study addressing the safety of Budesonide in combination with rifaximin or the Nestlé diet.	1-4-2020	1-5-2020
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.	15-03-2020	01-10-2020
Radboudumc	6		Risk of developing a chronic (functional) gastro-intestinal disorder following severe COVID-19 infection which required hospitalization in patients with or without gastro-intestinal complaints during active COVID-19 infection	Risk of developing a chronic (functional) gastro-intestinal disorder following severe COVID-19 infection which required hospitalization in patients with or without gastro-intestinal complaints during active COVID-19 infection.	15-04-2020	15-04-2021
Radboudumc	6			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.	4-4-2020	End of COVID-19
Radboudumc	6		Observational cohort study of COVID-19 infection in cancer patients in the Netherlands (DOCC)		1-4-2020	1-5-2020
Radboudumc	6		International registry on thoracic cancer patients with COVID-19		10-5-2020	1-3-2021
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.	10-5-2020	1-3-2021
Radboudumc	6		Dutch Oncology COVID consortium		24-3-2020	
LUMC	6	2	IENIMINI	Effect van immuunsuppressie op verkrijgen en beloop van Covid-19 en andere infecties bij patiënten met reumatoïde artritis, nierziekten, Interstitiële longziekten en inflammatoire darmziekten worden gevolgd wat betreft het voorkomen van infecties (waaronder Covid-19)	15-4-2020	
LUMC	6	3	Uitkomsten van Ouderen met COVID-19	Verzameling van data op baseline mbt vitaliteit/kwestbaarheid van ouderen die zich in het ziekenhuis presenteren met COVID-19. Uiteindelijk doel is voorspellen van in-hospital uitkomsten obv van vitaliteit/kwestbaarheid.	23-3-2020	
LUMC	6	4	Coronaonderzoek in verpleeghuizen	In kaart brengen van ontwikkelingen rond de COVID-19-epidemie in verpleeghuizen	1-5-2020	
LUMC	6	14	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.	24-3-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	13	International registry on thoracic cancer patients with COVID-19 (Thoracic cancer international covid-19 collaboration)	Er worden gegevens verzameld (leeftijd, geslacht en klinische kenmerken zoals comorbiditeit, severe events en behandeling). Retrospectief, niet herleidbaar tot de patiënt. Ook prospectief incuse tot e einde pandemie.	15-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	14	Treatment of oncology patients during COVID-19 pandemic, COVID-19 Oncology	Eenmalige vragenlijst aan behandelend arts over de klinische kenmerken van hun patiënten die geïnfecteerd zijn (geweest) met Coronavirus. Niet herleidbaar tot de patiënt.	15-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	19	COVID-19 in adults with congenital heart disease, COVID-ACHD.	Het betreft hier een multicenter retrospectief onderzoek. De patiëntgroep bestaat uit 18+ volwassenen met congenitale hartziekten die positief getest zijn op COVID-19 in de aangesloten centra. De coördinatie is in handen van de University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA).	10-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	28	Voorspelers van slechte uitkomsten bij de oudere patiënt met SARS-CoV-2	De associatie tussen verschillende (geriatrische) determinanten en diverse uitkomstmaten (o.a. mortaliteit) bij oudere patiënten (≥ 70) met een ziekenhuisopname voor SARS-CoV-2 besmetting. Prospectieve cohort. Demografische maten en maten die al verkregen zijn tijdens reguliere zorg.	1-3-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	41	The course of COVID-19 in patients with inflammatory bowel disease	Er worden data van dagboekjes gebruikt die patiënten al ontvangen voor betere monitoring van COVID-19 als onderdeel van standard of care op dit moment. Er worden 2 buisjes bloed afgenomen bij patiënten die al een bloedafname ondergaan voorafgaand aan hun medicatie infuus op de dagbehandeling of die om een andere reden bloed moeten prikken.	6-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	67	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV-2) infection: epidemiology of an international liver transplant cohort	Observational, prospective, multi-center study on livertransplanted patients, helping in everyday decision-making and in providing updated recommendations on management. Demographic data, Short clinical history (including indication to liver transplantation, liver transplant date and comorbidities). Data on COVID-19 diagnosis and management. Outcome.	10-3-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	68	A longitudinal registry of patients with interstitial lung diseases and (suspected) Covid-19	This study aims to create a longitudinal registry of all ILD patients with suspected or established Covid-19. Longitudinal observational study, data will be collected both retrospectively and prospectively. Patients will be followed for 5 years. Data of all available hospital visits during one year after infection with Covid-19 will be collected and stored in the eCRF.	10-4-2020	
MUMC+	6	7	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 (bevezen of sterk verdacht). Doel is om te kijken hoe COVID-19 bij hen verloopt, en patiënt en behandelingsrelevante factoren te relateren aan uitkomst.	20-4-2020	
MUMC+	6	18	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 COVID-19". 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/3AR2P65 .	4-7-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	14	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.	1-4-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	21	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.	14-4-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	28	What is the incidence and clinical course of Covid-19 infections in immunocompromised patients.	Little is known about the epidemiology of Covid-19 in immunocompromised patients. We will mainly concentrate on patients using immunosuppressive drugs such as prednisolone, MTX, Azathioprine etc. Our end points will be disease severity during presentation, relevant clinical outcomes such as hospital length of stay, ICU admissions, 30 day mortality. We will use the patients not using immunosuppressive drugs as the control population.	4-1-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	30	COVID-19 in rheumatic patients; a prospective cohort study	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/IgA, IgG/Ig) and repertoire (anti-SP, anti-NP) and IgG antibody avidity. We will also investigate if 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/IgA, IgG/Ig) 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.	20-4-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	31	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.	13-4-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	32	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.	7-4-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	33	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.	1-5-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	34	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.	5-1-2020	

Amsterdam UMC	6	35	Autoimmunity and covid-19	We hypothesize that, considering the activated immune status of vitiligo patients and the genetic association to antiviral genes, vitiligo patients might clear a viral infection more efficiently. On the other hand, perhaps the antiviral immune response is too high and complications could be also more serious. We plan to investigate our hypothesis in an international collaborative prospective observational multicenter cohort study of vitiligo patients during the Covid-19 pandemic. The aims of the study are: 1. To analyze the relation between vitiligo and coronavirus infection risk. 2. To define how vitiligo affects the risk of Covid-19 disease development. 3. To define how vitiligo affects the severity and mortality of Covid-19 disease.	24-3-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	38	Physical activity and nutrition intake of TAVI patients during Dutch lock down	Determine the influence of a lock down on physical activity and nutrition intake in frail elderly cardiac patients	15-4-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	45	Clinical outcome in older patients with Covid19	The prevalence of Covid19 in older patients is high. Older patients, particularly those who are frail, are at increased risk of adverse outcomes after Covid19 such as functional decline, institutionalization and death. This observational study investigates the association between frailty and clinical outcome in older hospitalized patients with Covid19	23-3-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	46	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 Shangu et al. in 2016). 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	10-4-2020	
LUMC	6	2	Effecten van check-point inhibitor blokkade als immunotherapie voor longkanker op COVID-19 beloop en ontstaan van 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 pol, en dit te combineren met in vitro celweeke onderzoek met longepitheel en infecties met SARS-CoV-2.	15-8-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	77	Living with a Kidney Transplant during the Corona Virus'	Cross-sectional, observational study is to assess the impact that the Corona virus and associated societal restrictions have had on the lives, emotions and behaviours of transplant recipients. In total the telephone interview consists of 26 questions (questionnaires on impact, depression, anxiety, social impact and medication adherence)	6-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	98	COVID-19 symptoms and disease in people with HIV in the Netherlands: a prospective national outpatient questionnaire	Objective is to monitor COVID-19-related symptoms and disease in people with HIV in the Netherlands. Prospective online survey (one baseline questionnaire and follow-up questionnaires every two weeks, total duration for each patient 4 months). Main study parameters/endpoints: The percentage of people with HIV with possible, probable and proven COVID-19 infection, corrected for COVID-19-specific risk factors. (Two seronegative cohorts within the human functional genomics program (HFGP) will be used as control groups, one with BCG vaccination, and one without BCG vaccination)	3-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	102	2000 HIV Human Functional Genomics Partnership Program, amendment: COVID-19 in HFGP cohorts'	Prospective observational cohort study among 2000HIV (chronic HIV) n=107 included patients in the Erasmus MC. (in Nijmegen also the following cohorts: 500FC, 300DCG (healthy), 300DM (type 1 diabetes), 300OB (obesity/cardiovascular disease), 200HIV (chronic HIV). 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 chronic HIV patients. Baseline questionnaire: Age, sex, length, weight, living situation (household), occupational situation, vaccination status, general health status and medication use, health status and COVID-19-related symptoms. Two-weekly follow-up questionnaire: Presence and severity of COVID-19-related symptoms, COVID-19 infection status, contact with COVID-19 patients), GP visits, hospital admission	7-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	77	Living with a Kidney Transplant during the Corona Virus'	Cross-sectional, observational study is to assess the impact that the Corona virus and associated societal restrictions have had on the lives, emotions and behaviours of transplant recipients. In total the telephone interview consists of 26 questions (questionnaires on impact, depression, anxiety, social impact and medication adherence)	1-5-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	98	COVID-19 symptoms and disease in people with HIV in the Netherlands: a prospective national outpatient questionnaire	Objective is to monitor COVID-19-related symptoms and disease in people with HIV in the Netherlands. Prospective online survey (one baseline questionnaire and follow-up questionnaires every two weeks, total duration for each patient 4 months). Main study parameters/endpoints: The percentage of people with HIV with possible, probable and proven COVID-19 infection, corrected for COVID-19-specific risk factors. (Two seronegative cohorts within the human functional genomics program (HFGP) will be used as control groups, one with BCG vaccination, and one without BCG vaccination)	6-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	6	102	2000 HIV Human Functional Genomics Partnership Program, amendment: COVID-19 in HFGP cohorts'	Prospective observational cohort study among 2000HIV (chronic HIV) n=107 included patients in the Erasmus MC. (in Nijmegen also the following cohorts: 500FC, 300DCG (healthy), 300DM (type 1 diabetes), 300OB (obesity/cardiovascular disease), 200HIV (chronic HIV). 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 chronic HIV patients. Baseline questionnaire: Age, sex, length, weight, living situation (household), occupational situation, vaccination status, general health status and medication use, health status and COVID-19-related symptoms. Two-weekly follow-up questionnaire: Presence and severity of COVID-19-related symptoms, COVID-19 infection status, contact with COVID-19 patients), GP visits, hospital admission	24-3-2020	
MUMC+	6	3	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 opvoing van eerder verzamelde data en inclusie van patiënten die nog niet geïdentificeerd waren in deel 1	4-10-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	80	Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on care for patients with esophageal or gastric cancer	Analyze effects of the pandemic on later diagnosis of esophageal or gastric cancer. Effects of postponing or canceling of treatment for esophageal or gastric cancer.	1-4-2020	
Amsterdam UMC	6	69	A multi-center retrospective cohort study on the outcomes of pre-operative COVID-19 screening in children	The aim is to evaluate the preoperative COVID 19 screening in children	1-5-2020	
MUMC+	6	1	TERAVOLT: Thoracic cancer 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	27-4-2020	
MUMC+	6	2	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.	27-4-2020	
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)	24-4-2020	
UMCU	7	9	RECOVER Social sciences - Healthcare worker survey	Korte cross-sectionale survey. Voorbereiding en percepties van zorgverleners is zeer belangrijk gebieden in het voorspellen van latere uitval van zorgverleners. Aansluitend aan deze organisatorische en sociale aspecten is daarom van groot belang, de in: Europese zorgverleners (bijv. artsen, verpleegkundigen) met direct patiëntcontact die deel uitmaken van bestaande onderzoeknetwerken (i.e. COMBACTE, PREPARE).	11-5-2020	
UMCU	7	17	LEAP: Leveraging Entrustment to Alternative Professionals	Werkbeleving onderzoek. Leveraging entrustment to alternative professionals. Cohort artsen & verpleegkundigen.	11-5-2020	
UMCU	7	18	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	14-5-2020	
MUMC+	7	15	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)		
Amsterdam UMC	7	39	Mental health impact of COVID-19	In ongoing large cohort studies (NESDA, NESDO, NOGDA) 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.	planned	
Amsterdam UMC	7	42	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 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.	planned	
Erasmusmc	7	16	Experience of end-of-life care during the COVID-19 epidemic, COVID and end-of-life care	Het betreft een online vragenlijstonderzoek voor nabestaanden van overleden personen. Nabestaanden melden zichzelf aan voor deelname via een website.	planned	
Erasmusmc	7	18	Public health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (POPCORN): inequity of its effects and the role of health policies	Web based survey bij proffpersonen die op vrijwillige basis lid zijn van panels van marktonderzoeksbureau Dynata (in Nederland, Griekenland, Italië, VS, China en Engeland)	planned	
Erasmusmc	7	27	Hoe gaat het met adolescenten tijdens de coronacrisis: een smartphone studie.	We zijn voornemens een niet-wettig plichtig smartphone onderzoek in gemeente Rotterdam uit te zetten onder middelbare scholieren in de regio.	planned	
Erasmusmc	7	85	'The iBerry Study 2.0: adolescent mental health during the COVID-19 crisis'	potential alterations in wellbeing, depression and anxiety in adolescents that are currently affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Premorbid mental health problems, socio-demographic factors, attitudes towards the COVID-19 crisis and consequences for their families will be taken into account. observational assessment we propose here takes advantage of the infrastructure of the ongoing iBerry Study (MEC-2016-0077 MEC 2018-1472).	planned	
Erasmusmc	7	92	HIPPO study - Happiness for improvement of Premature and Parental Outcome, COVID-19 amendment	In this COVID-19 amendment of the HIPPO study (MEC-2019-0574) we broaden the inclusion criteria from a gestational age below 29 weeks to all gestational ages admitted to our ward. Moreover, we added a few additional questions to the parental questionnaires regarding the COVID pandemic. This to determine the COVID-19 related burden to parental stress. In this COVID-19 amendment we only collect questionnaires once and only collect parental residual body material (N=50). The NICU nurses will not be asked to prospectively collect data because of the current high burden for the nurses related to COVID-19	planned	
Erasmusmc	7	94	10 steps to outrun injury: preventing injuries in runners	To investigate the effectiveness of a further optimized prevention program, i.e. the '10 steps 2 outrun injury', in a large group of recreational runners, with a specific focus on runners with previous injuries, participating in Go4zo running events in The Netherlands. A secondary objective is to examine the association between running activities and onset of symptoms of community-acquired respiratory tract infections. Randomized controlled trial. For this secondary objective we will use the prospectively collected data and send a new digital questionnaire. Within 8-8 weeks after the start of lockdown in the Netherlands due to COVID-19, all included participants (N=4430) will be sent an additional questionnaire to evaluate the association between running and community-acquired respiratory tract infections. Main study parameters obtained in this questionnaire are: general information, running behaviour, general health and occurrence of community-acquired respiratory tract infections (including a positive test for COVID-19).	planned	
Erasmusmc	7	16	Experience of end-of-life care during the COVID-19 epidemic, COVID and end-of-life care	Het betreft een online vragenlijstonderzoek voor nabestaanden van overleden personen. Nabestaanden melden zichzelf aan voor deelname via een website.	planned	

Erasmusmc	7	16	Public health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (POPCORN): inequity of its effects and the role of health policies	Web based survey bij proepersonen die op vrijwillige basis lid zijn van panels van marktonderzoeksbureau Dynata (in Nederland, Griekenland, Italië, VS, China en Engeland)	1-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	7	27	How goes it with adolescents during the coronavirus crisis: a smartphone study.	We zijn voornemens een niet-wmo plichtig smart-phone onderzoek in gemeente Rotterdam uit te zetten onder middelbaar scholieren in de regio.	planned	
Erasmusmc	7	65	The iBerry Study 2.0: adolescent mental health during the COVID-19 crisis	potential alterations in wellbeing, depression and anxiety in adolescents that are currently affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Pre-morbid mental health problems, socio-demographic factors, attitudes towards the COVID-19 crisis and consequences for their families will be taken into account. Observational assessment we propose here takes advantage of the infrastructure of the ongoing iBerry Study (MEC-2015-007/ MEC-2015-1472).	planned	
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MUMC+	7	1	The influence of the COVID-19 pandemic 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 levenswijze van basisschoolkinderen en hun ouders		
MUMC+	7	15	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 voluntarily 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	21	Monitoring personal resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic	Selfmonitoring of personnel under extreme stress conditions to detect to recognize resilience and vulnerabilities and access to care		
Amsterdam UMC	7	57	Strengthening moral competence and moral resilience. Corona related ethical challenges, moral stress and effective ethics support.	The aim of this study is strengthen moral competence and moral resilience of health care professionals by mapping their moral challenges, measuring the experienced moral stress and by offering and sharing best practices of ethics support.		
Amsterdam UMC	7	65	Digital inequality	Co-creating solution with citizens living in vulnerable circumstances with a distance to the online world.		
Amsterdam UMC	7	86	Experienced autonomy during COVID-19 crisis	study experienced autonomy in the general population during the COVID-19 crisis		
Amsterdam UMC	7	67	Experience of end-of-life care during the COVID-19 crisis	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 provide end-of-life care to a recently deceased person and how are these affected by the current COVID-19 crisis?		
MUMC+	7	25	Sinen Gülöksüz			
Radboudumc	7,8		Opvang en behandeling van patiënten met (een verdenking van) COVID-19 op de spoedeisende hulp: een kwalitatieve studie naar ervaringen en behoeften van patiënten.	Onderzoeksvragen: 1. Hoe hebben COVID-19 (verdachte) patiënten de opvang en behandeling op de SEH ervaren? 2. Welke behoeften hadden zij naast hun klinische zorgvraag? 3. In hoeverre stoot de zorg op de SEH aan op deze behoeften? Populatie: wilsbekwame volwassenen, vanaf 9 maart 2020 i/vm besmetting of verdenking van COVID-19 zijn opgevangen of behandeld op de Radboudumc SEH en die na een behandeling op de SEH naar huis zijn ontslagen.		
Radboudumc	8		Uitgestelde zorgvraag van patiënten op de spoedeisende hulp tijdens de coronapandemie: een observationeel cohortonderzoek naar de omvang, kenmerken en achterliggende motieven	Onderzoeksvragen: 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 (bijv. SEH bezoeken, SEH verblijfsduur, follow-up) van deze patiëntengroep? 3. Wat zijn de achterliggende motieven 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-wilsbekwame, 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.		
Erasmusmc	8	35	Post-mortem expression of 770 immune-related genes, 770 fibrosis-related genes, 10 COVID-19 Spike-in genes, with viral in situ hybridization.	Metabolic profiling of COVID-19 outcome. Prospective observation cohort study of patients that succumbed to COVID-19 ARDS. Preferably in continuation with protocol metabolic profiling of COVID-19 (PI Prof de Rijke). Patients died on the ICU with respiratory insufficiency, will be eligible for post-mortem investigation. For this profiling study, we aim to include 20 patients who died of a proven Sars-corona-2 infection. As control we aim to include either controls without Sars-corona-2 who died of ARDS or archival cases like patients with influenza on whom post-mortem diagnostics has been performed.		
Erasmusmc	8	36	A post-mortem pathogenesis study correlating viral load, histopathology and imaging	Correlation study between pre-mortem radiology, post-mortem histopathology and post-mortem viral load determination (primary objective). Correlation between cellular (sub) location (secondary objective) and histopathology (secondary objective); correlation virus-histopathology with imaging on tissue level (micro CT) and ante mortem imaging level (secondary objectives). Post-mortem investigation of 20 patients, who died with fatal ARDS-like clinical features and proven SARS-CoV-2, with clear visualization and correlation of radiology-pathology-virology to increase insight into the radiologic patterns of dying lungs in COVID-19 and its histopathology substrate. It may eventually help to triage ICU patients on the basis of radiologic features. In addition and as a control, viral presence should be determined in these lungs and elsewhere in the respiratory tract.		
Erasmusmc	8	37	Post-mortem biobanking from COVID-19 patients for WGS, metabolomics and immunohistochemistry.	Store samples in the biobank according to up to date guidelines and quality controls in order to make samples available to the researchers in the Erasmus MC. Prospective biobanking cohort with one inclusion moment to allow for observational (translational) research. Patients for whom a post-mortem procedure is requested by the ICU or the COVID-19 department in Erasmus MC. Relatives must have given consent for both the autopsy and the sample acquisition. Preferably, among these patients are patients that already participate in the metabolomics cohort conducted by clinical chemistry.		
Erasmusmc	8	75	"The impact of COVID-19 on autonomy, activity and quality of life in the first 12 weeks after hospital discharge	Prospectief, observationeel, multicenter onderzoek voor het bepalen van symptomen (o.a. kortademigheid, vermoeidheid, angst, depressie, pijn, etc.), de mate van autonomie bij activiteiten van het dagelijks leven, post-traumatische stress, het fysiek functioneren en kwaliteit van leven bij COVID-19 patiënten op het moment van ontslag uit het ziekenhuis en 6 en 12 weken na ontslag.		
MUMC+	8	2	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 accurate van de beoordeling van CT scans te verhogen en een betere risico-inschatting te maken voor zorgprofessionals als ook 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	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 ontwikkelen van voorspellingmodellen, in het bijzonder om IC-opname en behandlingsbehoefte te voorspellen.		
MUMC+	8	9	Defectie 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 volatiele organische compounds (VOCs) in uitademingslucht van patiënten met een bewezen COVID-19 besmetting en van patiënten met uitsluitend klachten verdacht voor COVID-19 met een negatieve COVID-19 testuitslag op CT-thorax en/of RT-PCR.		
MUMC+	8	11	Ademtest voor diagnose 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 uitgedroogde 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.		
Amsterdam UMC	8	26	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		
Erasmusmc	8	95	Home monitoring and evaluation after admission for COVID-infection in the Netherlands	Dit is een prospectieve, observationeel multicenter studie. Patiënten zullen gedurende 1 jaar worden gevolgd. Het beoogd aantal patiënten is 150, gelijk verdeeld over de drie deelnemende centra. Alle patiënten opgenomen in het Erasmus MC, LUMC en Amsterdam UMC, locatie VJmc met een bewezen Covid-19 infectie die tijdens opname afwijkingen op X-thorax en/of HRCT hebben gehad.		
Erasmusmc	8	95	Home monitoring and evaluation after admission for COVID-infection in the Netherlands	Dit is een prospectieve, observationeel multicenter studie. Patiënten zullen gedurende 1 jaar worden gevolgd. Het beoogd aantal patiënten is 150, gelijk verdeeld over de drie deelnemende centra. Alle patiënten opgenomen in het Erasmus MC, LUMC en Amsterdam UMC, locatie VJmc met een bewezen Covid-19 infectie die tijdens opname afwijkingen op X-thorax en/of HRCT hebben gehad.		
MUMC+	8	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 thuis situatie - levende richtlijn		

MUMC+	8	9	Prediction of risk for chronic lung disease after COVID-19 in P402	<p>The P402 program (https://p402.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 in vitro 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 P402, 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 P402: 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 P402: NRS, Longfonds, LAN, CAHAG, GSK, Boehringer Ingelheim, Roche, Ortec LogicaCare, Danone Nutricia Research, Sodaq, Smartfish, RespiQ, Clear, Apanto</p> <p>The expertise brought together and logistics set up for P402 are very well suited to study the long-term effects of COVID-19. Therefore, in the COVID-19 extension to the P402 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://p402.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 Covid 19 disease to examine the effect of oral inhaled prevent pulmonary vascular leak in Covid19). Both cohorts are set up by partners in P402. 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	10	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+	8	27	David Linden en Rainer Goebel			
UMCU	9	1	ISARIC e-CRF (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 comorbidities and follow-up at 7- and 30-days for admitted patients) Public perspective on social distancing and other behavioural measures: a survey study during the COVID-19 outbreak		
UMC	9	5	COVID			
Amsterdam UMC	9	12	CT for Covid-19	Automatic detection of CORADS score and CT severity score		
Amsterdam UMC	9	13	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	9	18	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	9	19	Covid infections in adults with congenital heart disease	International registry on covid infection in CHD patients	15-4-2020	15-4-2021
Amsterdam UMC	9	27	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.	20-4-2020	20-4-2021
Amsterdam UMC	9	40	Impact of Dutch COVID-19 pandemic 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.	20-4-2020	20-4-2021
Amsterdam UMC	9	44	Home monitoring and evaluation after admission for COVID-infection in the Netherlands	Patiënten met Covid-19 hebben een verschildend ziektebeloop en herstel. Met een thuismonitoring systeem kunnen mensen die opgenomen zijn in het ziekenhuis 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, Respi Res 2018).	43941	44306
MUMC+	9	12	EPPI Mapper PICO Annotator	Adding PICO annotations to all COVID19 scientific studies via EPPI mapper, a living database of COVID19 scientific studies	13-3-2020	13-8-2020
Amsterdam UMC	9	58	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	1-3-2020	not decided yet
Amsterdam UMC	9	62	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	15-3-2020	not decided yet
Amsterdam UMC	9	63	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?	27-3-2020	zo lang updates nodig zijn zullen deze blijven verschijnen
Amsterdam UMC	9	64	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.	1-9-2020	1-9-2025
UMCU	2-jun	8	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)	1-6-2020	1-12-2022
MUMC+	?	32	Frank Smeenk	X	6-4-2020	06-4-2022
UMCG	2 - Observational	8	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).	6-4-2020	06-4-2022
UMCG	2 - Observational	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.	23-4-2020	1-12-2021
UMCG	2 - Observational	3	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.	z.s.m.	1-12-2021
UMCG	2 - Observational	12	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.		October 2020
UMCG	2 - Observational	36	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.		in uitvoering

UMCG	2 - Observational	45	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.	In uitvoering	
UMCG	2 - Observational	46	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.	In uitvoering	
UMCG	2 - Observational	44	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.	In uitvoering	
UMCG	2 - Observational	58	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.	In uitvoering	
UMCG	2 - Observational	57	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.	27-4-2020	31-12-2021
UMCG	2 - Observational	59	COVID-19 Follow-up Intensive Care studies (CO-FICS)	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.	14-3-2020	
Erasmusmc	2 of 4	101	Machine learning voor de behandeling van COVID-19 patiënten op de intensive care	Het doel van het onderzoek is om middels data van COVID-19 patiënten op Nederlandse intensive care afdelingen de behandelstrategieën te identificeren welke geassocieerd zijn met de beste uitkomsten. Daarnaast hopen we het beloop van COVID-19 bij patiënten te kunnen voorspellen. Gegevensverzameling; demografische data, gegevens over vitale parameters, lab data, en observatiele data. Met behulp van machine learning technieken wordt deze data geanalyseerd. Accuraatheid en precisie van het te ontwikkelen model dat gebruikt kan worden om de behandelkeuzes te identificeren die geassocieerd zijn met een betere uitkomst van patiënten	1-6-2020	
Erasmusmc	2 of 8	15	Clinical features and clinical follow-up of COVID-19 patients. CLICO	evaluation of the clinical course of their illness. verzamelen alleen gegevens en slaan die op in een data base (OpenClinica). verschillende analyses op een later tijdstip	10-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	2 of 8	69	Natural history of cognitive impairment in survivors of COVID-19 with ARDS	To study the incidence and investigate clinical and inflammatory determinants of cognitive impairment in patients with COVID-19 after treatment of Acute Respiratory Stress Syndrome (ARDS), corrected for confounding factors (cerebrovascular events, diffuse white matter changes) at the ICU. 50 COVID-19 survivors after ARDS treatment versus 50 age and gender matched COVID-19 survivors without ARDS. 3 and 12 months after discharge. Intensive Care Delirium Screening Checklist (ICDSC), Delirium Observatory Scale (DOS), type and amounts of sedatives, recording of subjective cognitive complaints, screening cognitive test (MMSE), extensive cognitive battery assessments, Questionnaires on pre-ICU cognitive (ADL) and general functioning (ADL, SF-36, EuroQol), and post-ICU anxiety, depression (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale - HADS), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSS-10). Daily levels of inflammation markers (CRP, procalcitonin, IL-6, ferritin, etc) during ICU admission. Single MRI scanning of the brain at three months. Serum levels NT, during ICU hospitalization, and 3 and 12 months after discharge will be obtained. CAM-ICU and Delirium Observatory Scale (DOS) during hospital admission. Structured interviews, recording of subjective cognitive complaints, and both screening cognitive test (MMSE) and extensive cognitive battery assessments 3 and 12 months after discharge from the intensive Care Unit (ICU), obtained from patients and caregivers. Anxiety and depression scale, posttraumatic stress disorder; PTSS-10 scale. We will request house physicians for information on care support at one year.	1-4-2020	
UMCU	2/8	70	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 leefstijlfactoren, stress en mentale gezondheid. Via enquête: 1) Welke exposom 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?	4-6-2020	
UMCU	2/9	71	ML Covid: Machine learning voor het beloop en de behandeling van COVID-19 patiënten		6-4-2020	
UMCG	3 - Clinical	10	COVID-SHIELD: inhaled hydroxychloroquine to prevent infection and transmission of COVID-19	This project aims to investigate the use of inhaled 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.	1-2-2020	
UMCG	3 - Clinical	14	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.	13-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	4 of 5	44	Genomic epidemiology of SARS CoV 2 Incursion I relation to virulence and antigenicity		1-4-2020	
Erasmusmc	4 of 6	59	Transmission, risk factors and consequences of SARS-CoV2 among children and their families: the Generation R COVID-19 Studies	Wij stellen drie aanvullende projecten voor binnen Generation R, elk in een aparte groep deelnemers om overbelasting van deelnemers te voorkomen (Focus Cohort Gezin (n = 500; household visit, swab, blood), 17 kind (n = 4.000; questionnaire), 17 ouders (n = 6.000; questionnaire)). Dit voorstel is het resultaat van overleg met de hoofdfonderzoekers in Generation R. Deze projecten worden voorgesteld als een amendement op het lopende en door de METC goedgekeurde Generation R Kaderprotocol. Alleen deelnemers die op hun meest recente toestemmingsformulier toestemming hebben gegeven om hen te benaderen voor extra onderzoek zullen uitgenodigd worden om deel te nemen. Alle data zullen geïntegreerd worden in de Generation R database en voor toekomstig onderzoek beschikbaar zijn.	1-5-2020	
Erasmusmc	4 of 6	59	Transmission, risk factors and consequences of SARS-CoV2 among children and their families: the Generation R COVID-19 Studies	Wij stellen drie aanvullende projecten voor binnen Generation R, elk in een aparte groep deelnemers om overbelasting van deelnemers te voorkomen (Focus Cohort Gezin (n = 500; household visit, swab, blood), 17 kind (n = 4.000; questionnaire), 17 ouders (n = 6.000; questionnaire)). Dit voorstel is het resultaat van overleg met de hoofdfonderzoekers in Generation R. Deze projecten worden voorgesteld als een amendement op het lopende en door de METC goedgekeurde Generation R Kaderprotocol. Alleen deelnemers die op hun meest recente toestemmingsformulier toestemming hebben gegeven om hen te benaderen voor extra onderzoek zullen uitgenodigd worden om deel te nemen. Alle data zullen geïntegreerd worden in de Generation R database en voor toekomstig onderzoek beschikbaar zijn.	4-1-2020	
UMCU	4/2	19	CoKids	Klinisch beelooft/transmissie studie naar dragerschap, ziektebelasting en transmissie van en naar kinderen	1-6-2020	
UMCU	4/6	11	CovidCord	Transmissieonderzoek in zwangere vrouwen met een positieve SARS-CoV-2 test. Vindt er transplacentaire transmissie plaats van SARS-CoV-2 bij zwangere met Covid-19? Correlatie virale load Covid-19 in navelstengbloed met virale load moeder.	4-1-2020	
UMCG	6 - Risk groups	11	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.	16-4-2020	
UMCG	6 - Risk groups	20	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.	6-4-2020	
UMCG	6 - Risk groups	22	International registry on thoracic cancer patients with COVID-19 (Thoracic cancer RE international covid 19 cOLaboration)	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.	1-4-2020	
UMCG	6 - Risk groups	41	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.	3-1-2020	
UMCG	6 - Risk groups	42	ERACOOA	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.	25-4-2020	
UMCG	6 - Risk groups	49	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.	4-6-2020	
UMCG	6 - Risk groups	50	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.	1-2-2020	
UMCG	6 - Risk groups	51	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.	4-4-2020	
UMCU	6/2	2	Uniforme data verzameling - Nethos	Uniforme data verzameling. Nethos system, data patiënten (zvangere) 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.	10-4-2020	
UMCG	7 - Psych	40	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.	20-4-2020	
UMCG	7 - Psych	29	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.	1-5-2020	
UMCG	7 - Psych	31	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.	6-1-2020	
UMCG	7 - Psych	43	Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on functioning and wellbeing of psychiatric 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).	11-5-2020	
UMCG	7 - Psych	46	Dagboekmetingen bij psychiatrische patiënten ten tijde van de corona pandemie	Psychiatrische Machten kunnen toename 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 wetzijn zo op afstand monitoren.	1-5-2020	
MUMC+	7 en 8	4	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)		

Erasmusmc	7 of 4	100	Impact of COVID-19 on AO CMF surgeons: results of a global survey	The aim of this survey study is to explore the impact that COVID-19 has on surgeons working in the craniomaxillofacial (CMF) field, and the inherent variations that may exist geographically. Our main objective is to study the availability of adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) among healthcare workers and surgeons around the world. Secondary objective is to which guidelines surgeons adhere to, which maximal PPE is available and whether elective surgery is still performed.		
Erasmusmc	7 of 4	100	Impact of COVID-19 on AO CMF surgeons: results of a global survey	The aim of this survey study is to explore the impact that COVID-19 has on surgeons working in the craniomaxillofacial (CMF) field, and the inherent variations that may exist geographically. Our main objective is to study the availability of adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) among healthcare workers and surgeons around the world. Secondary objective is to which guidelines surgeons adhere to, which maximal PPE is available and whether elective surgery is still performed.	1-5-2020	
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 Verly Study Watch, in people with Parkinson's disease.		
Radboudumc	7,(2)		De impact van COVID-19 op de mate van autonomie bij activiteiten van het dagelijks leven en de kwaliteit van leven bij patiënten in de eerste 12 weken na ontslag uit het ziekenhuis	Observationele studie (vragenlijsten) voor bepalen van symptomen (kortademigheid, vermoeidheid, angst en depressie), de mate van autonomie bij activiteiten van het dagelijks leven, post-traumatische stress en kwaliteit van leven bij COVID-19 patiënten op het moment van ontslag uit het ziekenhuis en 6 en 12 weken nadien. Op het moment van ontslag uit het ziekenhuis worden alle COVID-19 patiënten (met of zonder IC-opname) gevraagd om, na een geschreven toestemming, diverse vragenlijsten digitaal in te vullen		
Radboudumc			COvid MEDicaTion (COMET) study: a retrospective cohort study: rationale and design	Main research question: correlation between use of ACE inhibitors or ARBs and clinical outcome in COVID-19 positive patients. Patients are included from various hospitals in Europe by a pharmacist, clinical pharmacologist or treating physician. The participating investigators are asked to consecutively include patients registered at the emergency department (ED) at a certain day or several days. If ED registration was incomplete, all COVID patients that are hospitalized during a specific period (ICU and normal ward) are entered. The major criterion for a patient to be included was COVID positive by a positive SARS-CoV2 PCR or high clinical likelihood based on bilateral pulmonary infiltrates not explained by another cause.		