



Almost one in five children may have

TICS at some point in their life



Partners in EMTICS

- Academisch Ziekenhuis Groningen | The Netherlands
- Università degli studi di Bari »Aldo Moro« | Italy
- University College London | UK
- Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München | Germany
- Urwyler Adrian – Cytolab | Switzerland
- Istituto Superiore di Sanità | Italy
- Health Protection Agency | UK
- Technische Universität Dresden | Germany
- Democritus University of Thrace | Greece
- ProImmune Ltd. | UK
- Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics S.R.L. | Italy
- Clalit Health Services | Israel
- The University of Birmingham | UK
- Università degli studi di Roma La Sapienza | Italy
- Advanced Practical Diagnostics | Belgium
- Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London | UK
- Università degli studi di Catania | Italy
- concentris research management GmbH | Germany
- Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf | Germany
- Vadaskert Alapítvány a Gyermekes Lelki Egészséget | Hungary
- Servicio Andaluz de Salud | Spain
- Universität Zürich | Switzerland
- Fundacio Privada Clinic per a la Recerca Biomèdica | Spain
- Region Hovedstaden | Denmark
- Medizinische Hochschule Hannover | Germany
- Guy's and St. Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust | UK
- Azienda Sanitaria Locale della Provincia di Bari | Italy

Key Data for EMTICS

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EMTICS
European Multicentre Tics Study

European Multicentre Tics
in Children Studies



The precise cause of
is largely unknown

TICS



We aim to better understand
the causes of

TICS



What is EMTICS?

EMTICS aims to identify the genetic and environmental susceptibility factors of tic disorders. The project greatly contributes to a better understanding of the underlying mechanisms, especially by elucidating the role of autoimmunity and infections.



The team of EMTICS

What is the intention of EMTICS?

EMTICS undertakes pre-clinical and cohort studies that address susceptibility factors for paediatric and adolescent tic disorders. The studies focus on comorbid obsessive-compulsive symptomatology, from clinical, epidemiological, genetic, microbiological and immunological angles.

What are the main hypotheses of EMTICS?

EMTICS hypothesises that the onset and/or exacerbation of tic and comorbid obsessive-compulsive disorders is associated with increased preceding occurrence of Group A beta-haemolytic Streptococcus (GAS) infections of specific molecular subtypes. This association is most likely based on genetic susceptibility factors and mediated through immunological mechanisms related to psychosocial stress and immunological factors in host and GAS strains.

Further, it is hypothesised that treatment with antibiotics in children with tic disorder with a positive GAS throat culture leads to reduction in symptom severity.

What are the objectives of EMTICS?

EMTICS wants to elucidate the causes of tics in children and to find an effective treatment for the disorder.

EMTICS aims to address the following main objectives:

1. Elucidate the complex aetiology of the onset and clinical course of chronic tic disorders and Tourette Syndrome (TS) as well as associated obsessive-compulsive symptoms, through disentangling the interplay between environmental factors and genetic background.
2. Translate research findings into clinical applications.
3. Establish a European infrastructure for the study of TS and associated obsessive-compulsive symptoms.
4. Disseminate new knowledge on the pathophysiology of TS to the scientific and clinical community as well as the society in general and adherence to medical-ethical regulations.