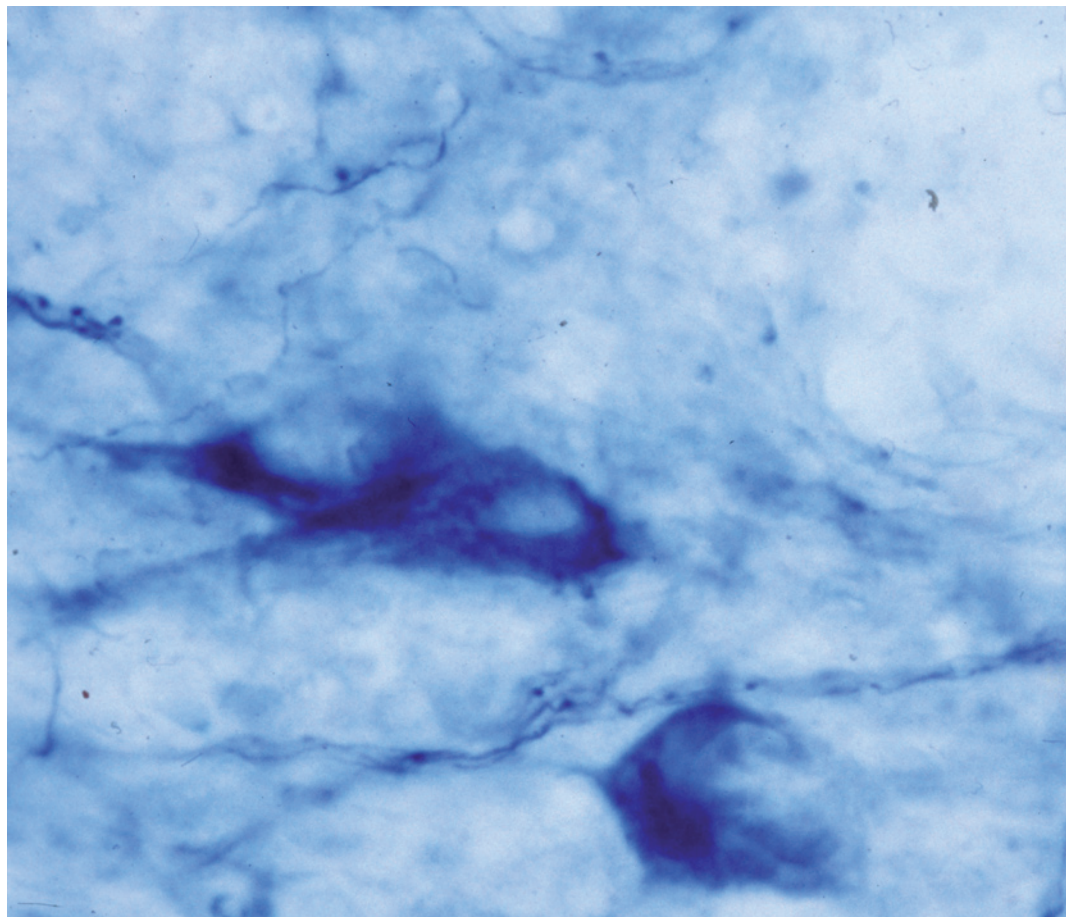




Understand and treat

the major diseases of the brain
and the spinal cord,

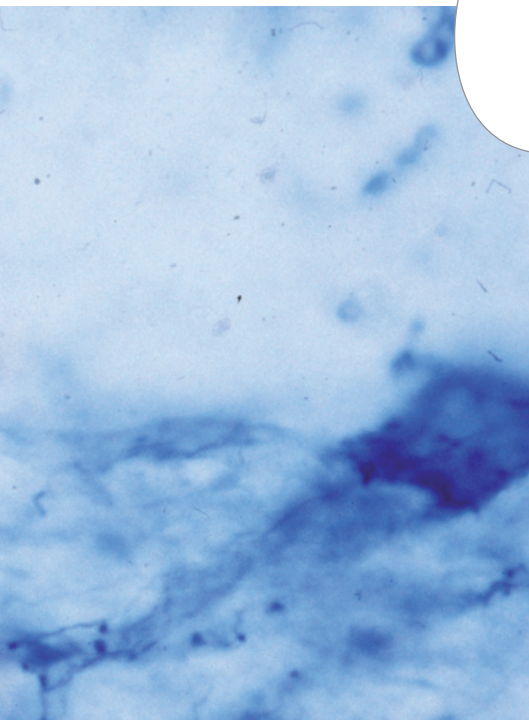
a project becomes reality



Diseases of the nervous system, an immense challenge for public health...

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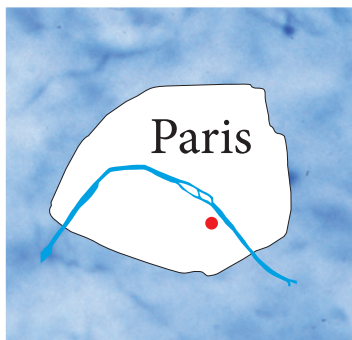
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Editorial

Strokes, Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, psychiatric disorders, brain and spinal cord trauma ... in Europe, diseases of the nervous system affect more than one person out of eight.

Will things get worse? An example, the number of persons with Alzheimer’s disease – 24 million already – will double every 20 years. The social and economic consequences are overwhelming. Treating these disorders monopolizes 35% of current public health expenditures, for a sum of 400 billion euros a year. The consequences of these diseases are disabling. Most often, families cannot cope. The challenge confronting our societies is immense.



Can we remain inactive ?... the problem is such that it requires an unprecedented investment of human, technical, scientific and financial resources, as well as an original form of organization. There is no time to lose.



To get into action, we are creating a unique site where the major pathologies of the brain and spinal cord will be studied and treated, the ICM. It’s an ambitious project, without borders, that requires the talents and competence of the best of the public and private sectors, both national and international, for maximum benefit to patients.

Our goal, associate you with the largest center for research in the pathologies of the nervous system, the ICM.



The ICM is for you, for us, for our families, our children.

*ICM, it’s for you, for us,
for our families,
for our children!*

*P^r Gérard Saillant,
President of the ICM Foundation*



Source: WHO

A public health problem, research is needed



The neurosciences and the complexity of the nervous system

Science has revealed, in recent years, more and more of the astonishing complexity of the brain: **100 billion nerve cells** capable of generating, every second, up to a **billion billion signals!** On the macroscopic level, the neurosciences attempt to discover the rules underlying the circulation of information in the immense puzzle of the brain: a universe composed of an infinite number of elements interconnected in pluridimensional space and assuring the hierarchy of functions of this organ.

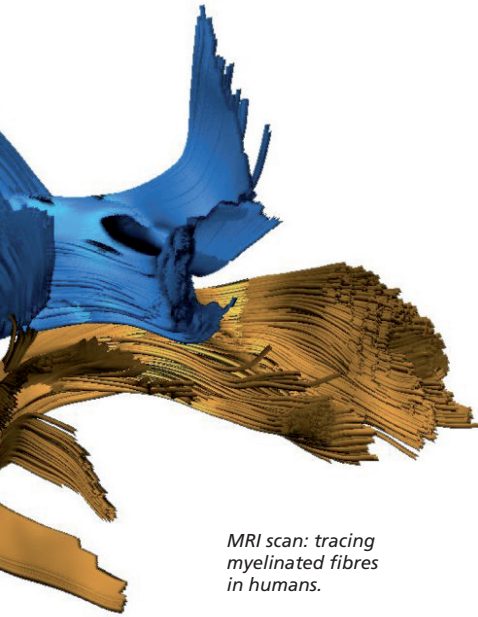
The objective of the neurosciences is to unravel the skein of these interactions, then to apply the conclusions to the major pathologies of the nervous system.

Neuroscience research, great hopes for treatment

Thanks to progress in neurobiology and the cognitive sciences, we are beginning to understand how the normal brain functions. And the «whys and wherefores» of the diseased brain are within our grasp. In addition to palliative treatments, a better knowledge of the molecular mechanisms of cell death and the different processes of cell repair should lead to the development of treatments that can cure or prevent brain diseases and repair the damaged brain. That is why research in the neurosciences is traditionally supported by developed countries. This research now requires considerable resources.

The diseases of the nervous system in Europe and their impact

	Patients in Europe	Social impact	Treatment
Neurology			
Stroke	3,000,000	• 1st cause of motor handicap	• Rehabilitation • Symptomatic
Neurodegenerative diseases			
<i>Alzheimer</i>	4,000,000	• Dependency in 3-5 years	• limited
<i>Parkinson</i>	800,000	• 2nd cause of motor handicap	• Rehabilitation • Symptomatic
Multiple sclerosis	500,000	• loss of autonomy in 30% of patients	• Rehabilitation • Symptomatic
Epilepsy	2,500,000	• Familial and social repercussions throughout life	• Symptomatic
Psychiatry			
Psychosis	3,600,000	• Delirium, danger	• Symptomatic
Bipolar disorder	3,600,000	• Suicide, despair	• Symptomatic
Severe depression	36,000,000	• Loss of autonomy	• Symptomatic
Anxiety	36,000,000	• Social inadaptation	• Symptomatic
Traumatism of the brain and spinal cord	60,000 deaths 1,500,000 injured	• Loss of autonomy	• Rehabilitation
Handicap in France 3,500,000 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor infirmities: 850,000 persons; 370,000 in wheelchairs • Serious psychiatric infirmities: 700,000 persons, including schizophrenia • Sensory infirmities: 650,000 persons, including 60,000 blind 		



MRI scan: tracing myelinated fibres in humans.

The diseases of the nervous system are neurological and psychiatric

Schematically, one distinguishes the diseases of the brain in which brain cells are lost from those in which cells are just dysfunctional.

The main neurological diseases

- **The neurodegenerative diseases** are characterized by the premature and selective ageing of nerve cells. The degeneration of nerve cells can affect the cerebral cortex (for example, Alzheimer's disease), deep brain structures (Parkinson's disease), the spinal cord (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis). These disorders constitute a serious problem for public health because their frequencies increase with age, while the population itself is ageing.
- **Multiple sclerosis** and other inflammatory diseases of the nervous system begin in young adults, compromising their future.
- **Strokes**, are the first cause of motor handicap, permanent in 50% of cases.
- **Tumours** are sometimes benign and can be treated by neurosurgery; when malignant, they are often resistant to treatment.
- **Epilepsy**, a frequent and dreaded condition in young people, can be effectively treated, but not always.
- **Developmental disorders**, metabolic disorders, hereditary diseases of the nervous system (Huntington's disease, myopathies) are difficult to accept, especially in children.

Psychiatric diseases

They cause mental disorders, but the nerve cells themselves apparently remain intact. They range from simple anxiety and reactive depression to the most severe psychoses.

Traumatic injuries to the brain and spinal cord

In Europe, traffic accidents cause 60,000 deaths and 1,500,000 injuries each year. The resulting hemiplegia, paraplegia, tetraplegia, require extensive, often life-long, care.

Research that is needed

This data confirms that the diseases of the nervous system represent an enormous challenge. It is our responsibility to reinforce research in the neurosciences in order to find new treatments that will cure, repair and prevent diseases of the nervous system:

- **Promote the well-being** of patients with chronic handicapping disorders: This is the role of the neurophysiological, cognitive and social sciences.
- **Prevent or stop the evolution of these diseases:** This is the role of molecular and cellular neurobiology.

Traditionally, neuroscience research is highly favoured. In France, it is considered to be brilliant, and involves the activity of more than 20% of public research organizations (Inserm, CNRS, universities, etc). The problems call for more funding. Some countries such as Germany, the USA or Japan have already embraced a developmental policies of this kind.



ICM at the Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital, a natural association

It is our conviction that to understand and treat the major pathologies of the brain and spinal cord, the best researchers, clinicians, engineers must work together, in close association with patients. Innovative treatments, based on the most recent discoveries, will be prescribed there where they are conceived and developed.

This site of excellence, a reference, is the Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital. The Pitié-Salpêtrière, known world-wide for the quality of its care of patients with nervous system disorders, is also a center for high-level neuroscience research.



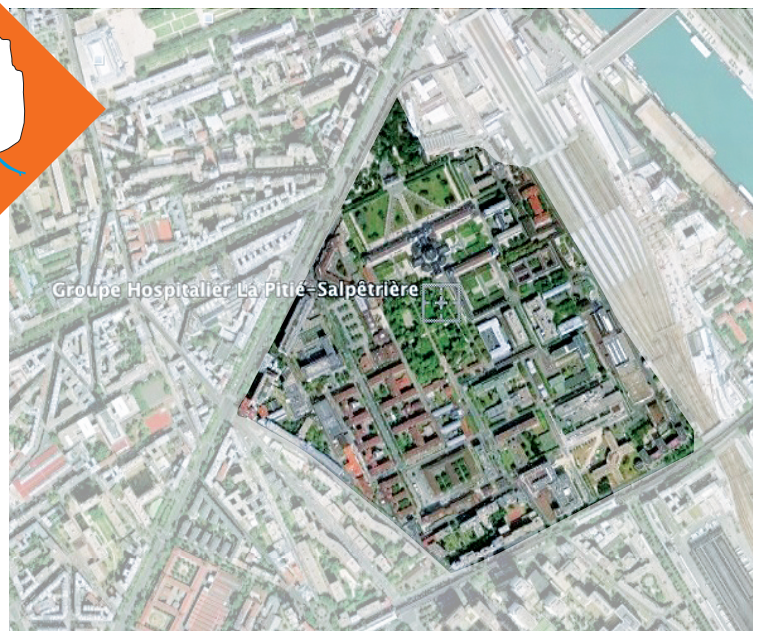
*A lesson by Charcot at the Salpêtrière.
A. Brouillet (1857-1914)*

The Pitié-Salpêtrière is an historical landmark for French neurology. Indeed, it was there that neurology was born, at the end of the 19th century, with the inauguration, in 1882, of the first chair of neurology by Jean-Martin Charcot. His strong reputation attracted students from around the world. The most famous was Sigmund Freud. His interest in the psychological origins of neurosis was stimulated by Charcot's use of hypnosis to discover the organic basis of hysteria.

Today, the Pitié-Salpêtrière covers 80 acres and employs more than 15,000 caregivers for 2,000 beds. About 100,000 patients with nervous system disorders are examined here each year.



80 acres,
2,000 beds,
100,000 patients
in neurology each year



Research to improve patient care



NRM 3 tesla.



Science and care

The founders of the ICM want cutting-edge research to be part of the therapeutic process. Scientists, caregivers, engineers, patients, drug companies, share the same ambition: prevent, repair, cure the diseases of the brain and spinal cord.

This will dynamise creativity, leading to:

- **the optimization of resources** allocated to research by creating an internationally recognized pole of excellence in the neurosciences;
- **a reduction in the time** needed to translate the results of research into clinical applications for patients.

Science and care, this important innovation should make the ICM the world center for research in the field of nervous system disorders.

Multidisciplinary research

From genes to behaviour and from behaviour to genes, research in the ICM will include all disciplines. The idea is simple but not easy to accomplish; the fields of cellular and molecular biology, neurophysiology, cognition and therapeutics tend to work independently. Associating these activities, in the same place, should accelerate the development of innovative treatments.

Patients with diseases of the nervous system of any kind, from the cerebral cortex to the muscles, can already consult with specialists at the Pitié-Salpêtrière. They can, if they wish, participate in research at the ICM. In turn, they will benefit from the discoveries that will be made, especially in terms of treatment.

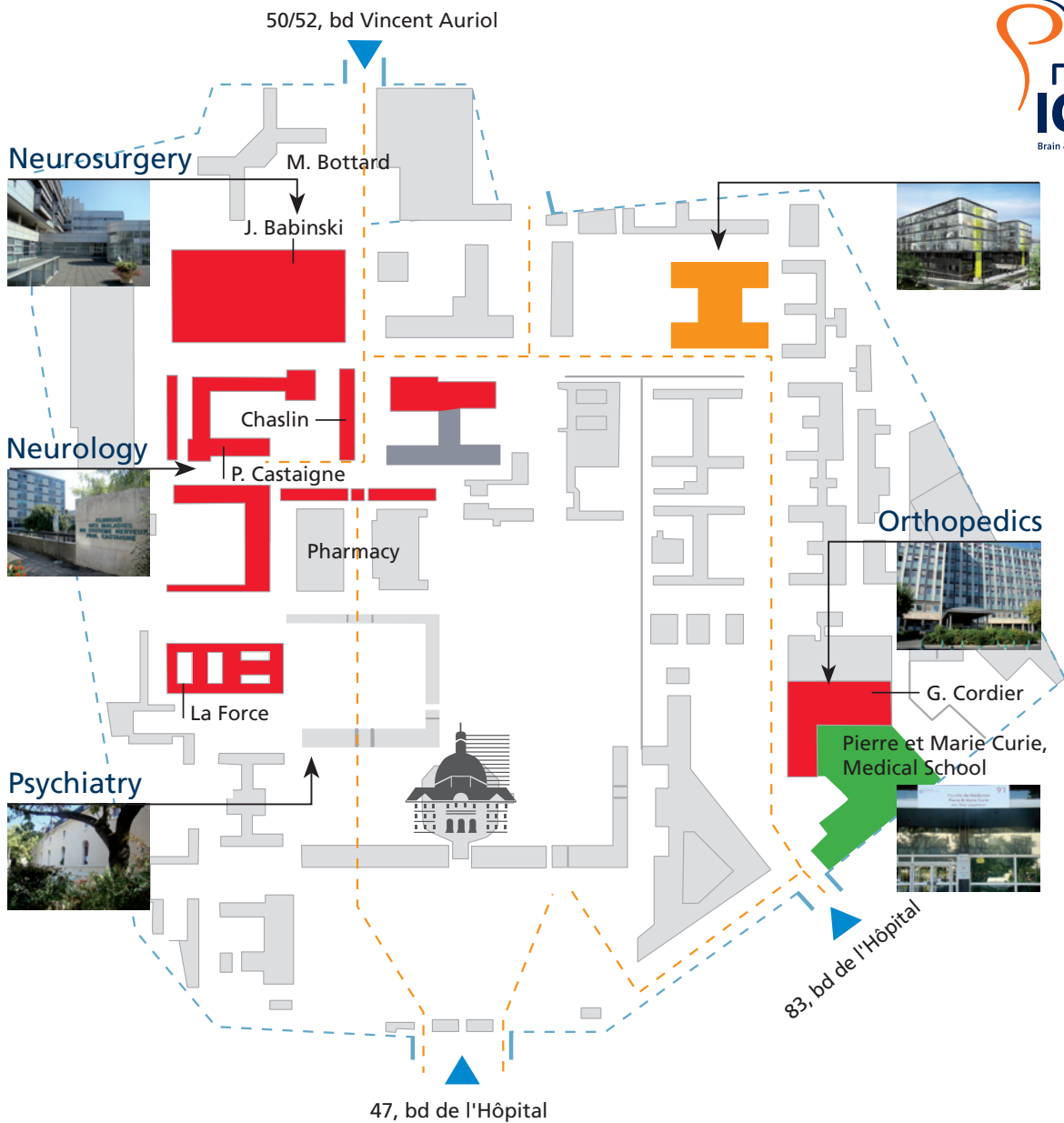
In the future, the ICM will reinforce the patient care offered by the hospital.

At the heart of the Pitié-Salpêtrière

ICM will benefit from the research structures that already exist at the Pitié-Salpêtrière: more than 800 persons participate in neuroscience research at the Pitié-Salpêtrière (Inserm, CNRS, Pierre and Marie Curie University - Paris VI). Four of the ten most cited neuroscientists in the world work here. This research pole is associated with a pole of clinical structures dedicated to nervous system disorders: seven neurology departments, two psychiatry departments, a department of rehabilitation, a department of neurosurgery and a department of traumatology, about five hundred beds in all.

The Pitié-Salpêtrière is part of the Pierre and Marie Curie University - Paris VI, the most prestigious French university in terms of teaching and research. With 20 to 40 post-doctoral programs every year, the ICM will contribute largely to synergies between the University and Research; synergies which always open new perspectives.

An ambitious architectural project

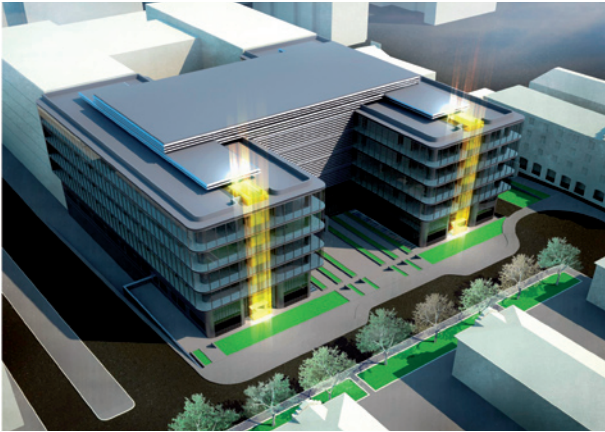


Building site – 2008.

A strategic implantation

The ICM will naturally be located in the heart of the Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital, in proximity to the three buildings housing consultations and hospitalization facilities for the treatment of nervous system disorders: neurosurgery and neuroradiology (Joseph Babinski), neurology and neuropathology (Paul Castaigne), psychiatry (La Force). This strategic localization will permit the ICM to realize its objective of associating research and patient care.

The ICM is also situated close to other important clinical poles of the Pitié-Salpêtrière: the Institute of Cardiology, the future Department of Endocrinology and numerous medico-technical departments.



All glass and light

The building – designed by the architect Jean-Michel Wilmotte – is a beacon to all researchers who want to work under ideal conditions. All glass and light, the building is in the form of an H for optimal spatial organization:

- flexible infrastructures will adapt to the needs of the research groups;
- communication on and between floors will be facilitated;
- luminous, its great walls of glass and transparent circulation reinforce its openness to the world.

The building, eight floors and two basements for a surface of 22,000 m², will contain zones for discussion, research, consultations with patients, teaching... It is expected to open in 2010.

Designed to be at the service of everyone and to create a stimulating scientific environment, the ICM will foster interactions and dialogue among the participants.

Architecture
facilitates
communication



22,000 m² at the service of research

- The meeting place is the showcase of the Institute that gives access to its various activities, the laboratories, the conference rooms, the clinic.
- The research laboratories occupy a surface of 11,000 m². They are organized in modules around the central part of the building, which houses the technology platforms that are open to everyone.
- Clinical research space includes the Center for Clinical Investigations and the neuroimaging platform.
- Teaching and training facilities, in particular a 180 seat amphitheatre.
- Space for industrial partners and start-up companies.
- Finally, space for the logistics of the Institute.

An original form of organization

The ICM is a private foundation designated of public utility

The ICM is a private foundation of public utility¹ and is therefore financed partly by the government, with contributions from public organisms and subsidies from the Île-de-France Region, the City of Paris, Inserm, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, The French Ministry of Research, Pierre and Marie Curie University - Paris VI, the Caisse des Dépôts. The rest of the financing comes from individual donors, foundations, associations, contracts and partnerships with industry and, ultimately, the generosity of the general public.

The administration is organized to guarantee efficiency and creativity

The ICM Foundation has developed a form of administration based on: creativity, i.e. freedom of research; multidisciplinary and flexibility; selection and evaluation by scientific experts from outside the

Institute; efficient management; powerful technical facilities; industrial partnerships.

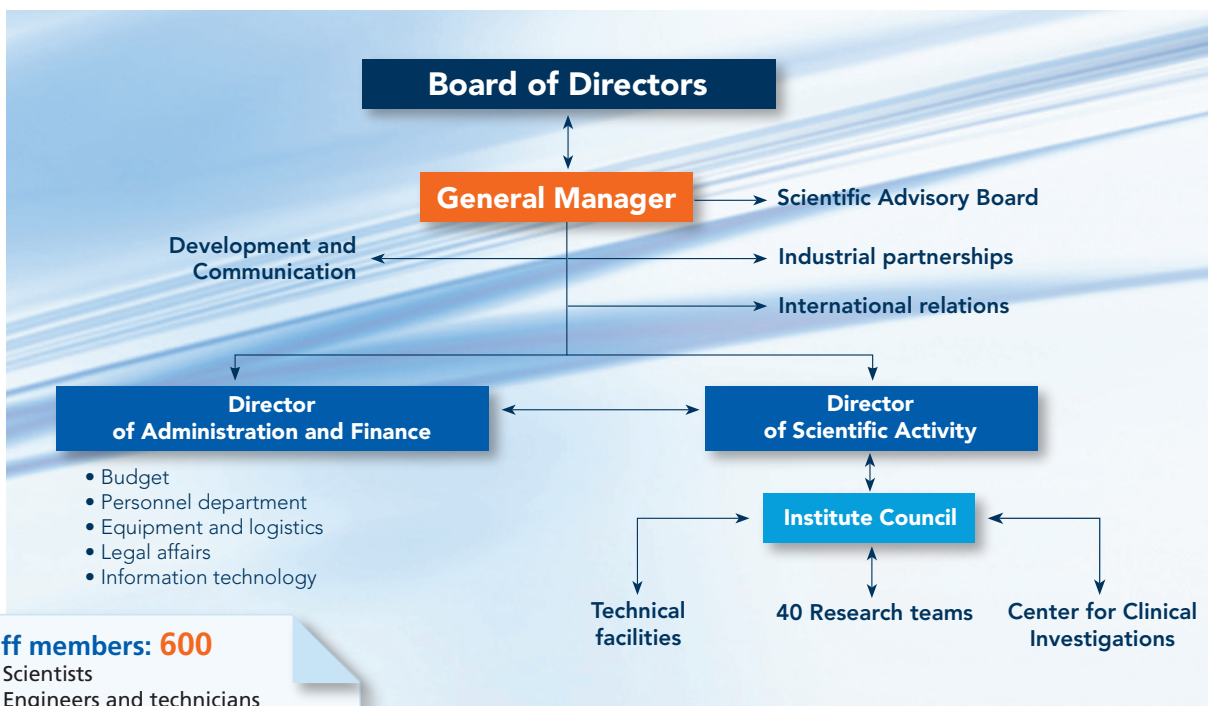
The Board of Directors is composed of representatives from public institutions and personalities from society at large. It is seconded by:

- a **General Manager**, who will be an internationally respected scientist;
- an **Assistant manager** for the scientific activity of the ICM;
- an **Assistant manager** for administration and finance;
- the **Institute Council** that will include the coordinators of the technical facilities, the Center for Clinical Investigations and representatives of the transversal research programmes.

The best of two worlds,
public and private

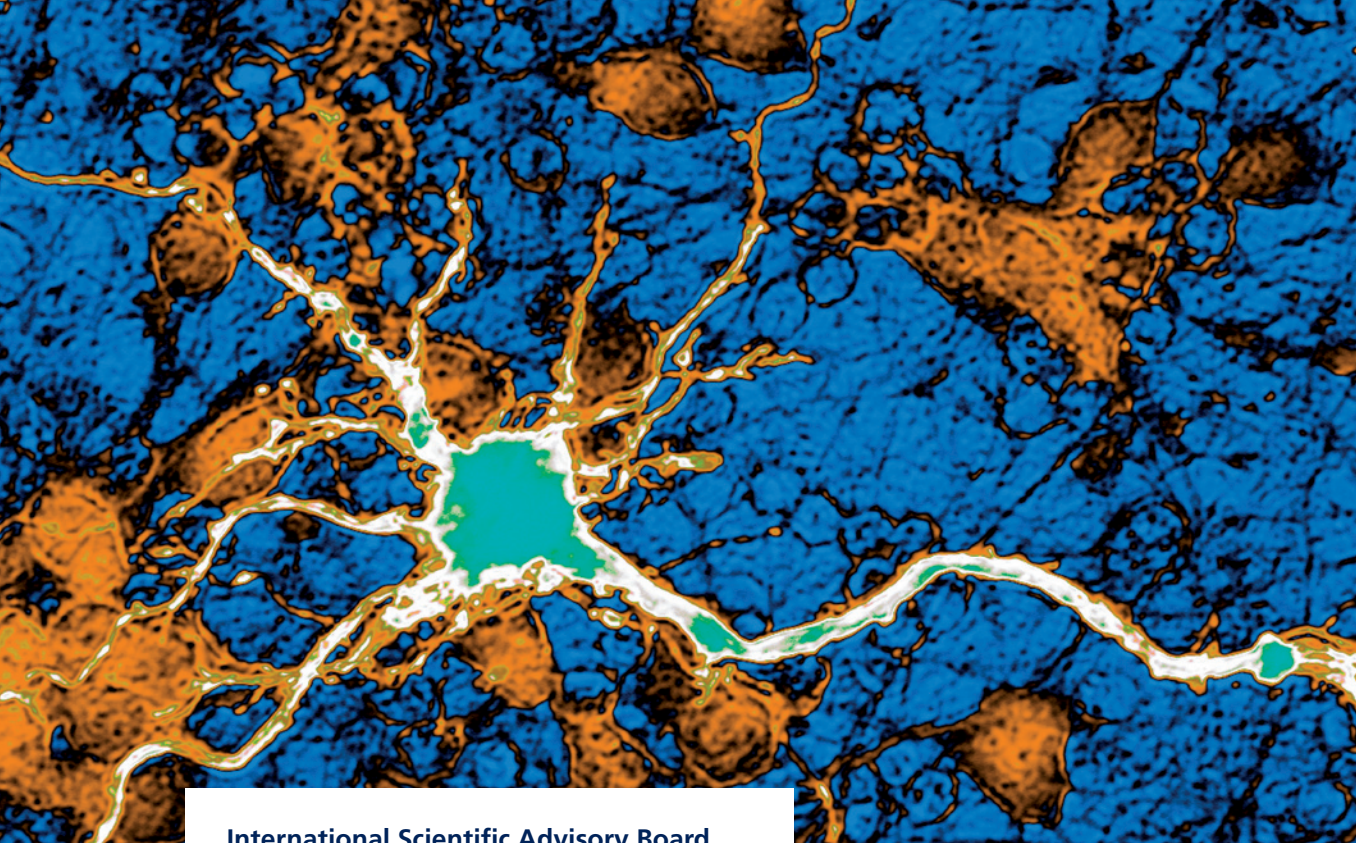
¹ Decree of September 13, 2006.

Organization chart



Staff members: 600
 400 Scientists
 140 Engineers and technicians
 35 Administrative agents

Center for Clinical Investigations
 4 Physicians
 15 Caregivers
 6 Technicians



International Scientific Advisory Board

The scientific strategy of the ICM will be developed in consultation with an international board of scientific advisors, exclusively composed of scientists, nominated by the Board of Directors.

- **Dr Gyorgy Buzsaki**, Neurophysiology, Computational Sciences, Rutgers University, USA
- **Dr Ray Dolan**, Cognitive Neurosciences, Neuroimaging, UCL, United Kingdom
- **Dr Marie Filbin**, Cellular Biology, Hunter College, USA
- **Dr Ann Graybiel**, Neurophysiology, MIT, USA
- **Dr Dimitri Kullman**, Cellular Physiology, UCL, United Kingdom
- **Dr Nikos K. Logothetis**, Neuroimaging, Max-Planck-Institut für biologische Kybernetik, Germany
- **Dr Pierre Magistretti**, Neurochemistry, Centre de Neurosciences Psychiatriques, Switzerland
- **Dr Bertram Müller Myhsok**, Neurogenetics, Max-Planck-Institut für Psychiatrie, Germany
- **Dr William D. Richardson**, Cellular Biology, UCL, United Kingdom
- **Dr Giacomo Rizzolatti**, Neurophysiology, Cognitive Functions, Università di Parma, Italy
- **Dr Peter St George-Hyslop**, Neurogenetics, Centre for Research in Neurodegenerative Diseases, Canada
- **Dr Martin E. Schwab**, Cellular Biology, Neuroplasticity, Universität Zürich, Switzerland
- **Dr Michael Shelanski**, Molecular Neuropathology, Columbia University, USA
- **Dr Patrick Vuilleumier**, Behavioral Neurology, University Hospital of Neurosciences, Switzerland
- **Dr Frank S. Walsh**, Neuropharmacology, Kings College, United Kingdom
- **Dr Frauke Zipp**, Molecular Neurobiology, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany

Sponsoring Committee

The Sponsoring Committee is composed of distinguished scientists.

- **Richard Axel** (Nobel prize), Columbia University, USA
- **Alain Berthoz**, Collège de France
- **Sydney Brenner** (Nobel prize), University of La Jolla, USA
- **Martin Chalfie** (Nobel prize), Columbia University, USA
- **Pierre Chambon**, Collège de France
- **Jean-Pierre Changeux**, Collège de France
- **Jacques Glowinski**, Collège de France
- **Masao Ito**, Riken Brain Institute, Japan
- **François Jacob** (Nobel prize), Institut Pasteur, France
- **Éric Kandel** (Nobel prize), Columbia University, USA
- **Michel Lazdunski**, Académie des Sciences, France
- **Nicole Le Douarin**, Collège de France
- **Jean-Marie Lehn** (Nobel prize), Collège de France
- **Stanley Prusiner** (Nobel prize), University of San Francisco, USA
- **Bert Sakmann** (Nobel prize), Max-Planck-Institute, Germany
- **Torsten Wiesel** (Nobel prize), The Rockefeller University, USA

Bring together the most talented researchers

The ICM offers
a scientific
environment
that promotes
reflection
and creativity

World-wide recruitment

To recruit and develop its research teams, the ICM has set up a Search Committee to prospect for the talent needed to attain its goals. This rigorous selection is one of the main guarantees of the scientific excellence of the personnel that will be recruited for periods of five years, renewable. Ultimately, forty teams will comprise about 400 researchers, assisted by 200 engineers, technicians and administrators.

This recruitment exemplifies two key advantages of the ICM:

- **its exceptional technological infrastructure;**
- **the quality of the working and living conditions offered to the research teams.**

Quality working conditions, quality of life

The ICM offers its researchers optimal working conditions by favouring – in a multidisciplinary context – the decompartmentalization of the teams and scientific synergy, both inside and outside the Institute, with public and private research laboratories and industrial partners. In association with the Pierre and Marie Curie University - Paris VI, the ICM will create annual postdoctoral programmes and professorships.

The ICM will facilitate the existence of its researchers by taking responsibility for administrative tasks, helping to find lodging in a city which offers an exceptional quality of life, and proposing attractive salaries. The ICM offers a scientific environment that will promote reflection and creativity, and should attract the very best.



An exceptional technological environment

Privileged access to the Center for Biological Resources (CRB)

The CRB of the Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital is exceptionally rich, with its collections of brain tissue, DNA and cells, its clinical observations on patients classified by pathology, with brain imagery and the results of paraclinical examinations (electroencephalograms, electromyograms, evoked potentials, transcranial magnetic stimulation, etc).

Paraclinical Investigations

A platform for paraclinical investigations comprises the Center for Clinical Investigations and a functional exploration facility. Everything is done to provide the best care for the patients, including nursing, medical treatment, reconstructive surgery, new techniques of rehabilitation, robotics. The voluntary participation of the patients is essential to guarantee high quality clinical research, under the conditions of optimal security and ethics prescribed by Huriet's law.¹

The neuroimagery facility

Five MRI scanners will be installed in the 1,200 m² of the neuroimagery facility. A first 3 Teslas scanner, inaugurated in 2007, functions *ex situ*. In 2013, four more scanners (three 3 Tesla, one 7 Tesla) will be operational. Each of these scanners will perform around one thousand examinations per year. This facility for imagery in humans is associated with the imagery centers of the Commissariat for Atomic Energy (CEA), including Neurospin and MIRcen.

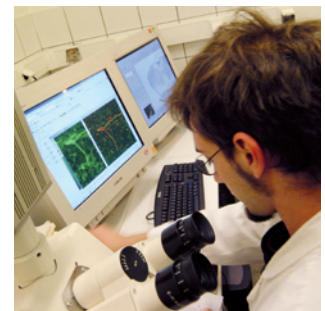
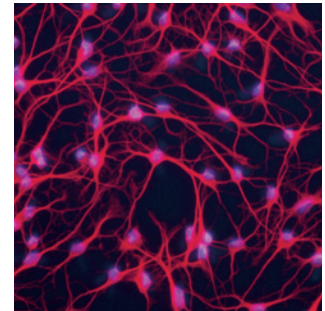
Neurobiology facilities

The facilities for cell imaging, genomics and transcriptomics, proteomics, vectorology, data processing, ..., are located in the different laboratories of the ICM, and are associated with the facilities of the Pierre and Marie Curie University - Paris VI, located in proximity, which are known for their work in robotics, organic chemistry, physics, mathematics.

There will be a special focus on:

- image and signal analysis;
- the brain-machine interface and robotics;
- methods of brain and spinal imagery (volumetric, functional, diffusion, spectroscopic);
- mathematic modelisation;
- nanotechnologies, and the new perspectives they offer.

¹ *Loi Huriet-Sérusclat (law 881138): protects persons participating in biomedical research.*



1,200 m² dedicated to neuroimagery”

Translational Research

Relieve, repair, cure

The scientific programme of the ICM is highly ambitious: Relieve the suffering of patients, i.e. suppress symptoms such as muscle weakness, anxiety, pain, depression, falls, loss of memory... Repair damage, i.e. reconstruct neuronal systems that are damaged by disease or injury. Cure, i.e. stop the evolution of the pathological process and prevent it if possible. This research, which addresses simultaneously sensorimotor, intellectual and emotional functions will be successful because of the synergies between fundamental science and clinical research, from psychotherapy to the development of new drugs, and including reconstructive surgery.

The final objective
is therapeutic

Scientific strategy: transversality and integration

The main objective is to produce high level research. To perform, stimulate and manage such research, the ICM has defined a policy in which the Institute is committed to respect the creativity of the 40 research teams. In return, these teams must accept the criteria defined by the scientific programme.

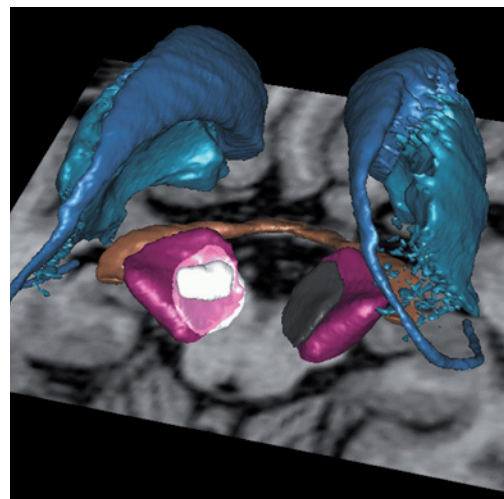
There are two:

- **the criterion of transversality**, a multidisciplinary approach insuring a *continuum* between the basic research and the final objective, which is therapeutic;
- **the criterion of integration**, which implies working in synergy with the rest of the scientific community on the campus of the Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital.

The scientific programme

Research in the ICM will be mainly focused on the following subjects:

- neurodegenerative diseases and ageing;
- glial pathologies and their repair, neuroglial development;
- epilepsy, synaptic transmission, neuronal excitability;
- movement disorders;
- traumatism and chronic spinal cord disorders;
- intellectual disorders, the neuronal bases of cognition;
- psychic disorders, the neural bases of the emotions.



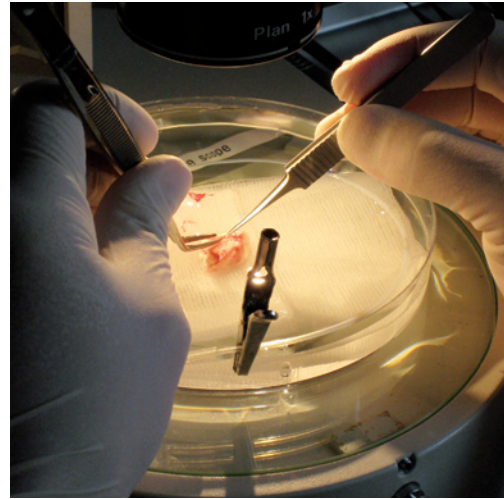
Three dimensional representation of the basal ganglia of a patient with Parkinson's disease: placement of electrodes in the subthalamic nuclei.

Research and its offshoots, an incubator for start-ups

The dynamics of valorisation

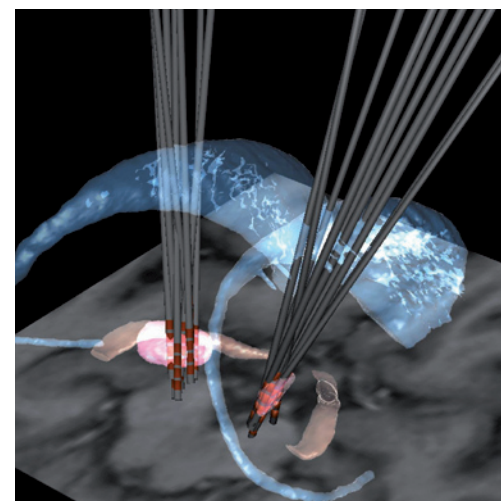
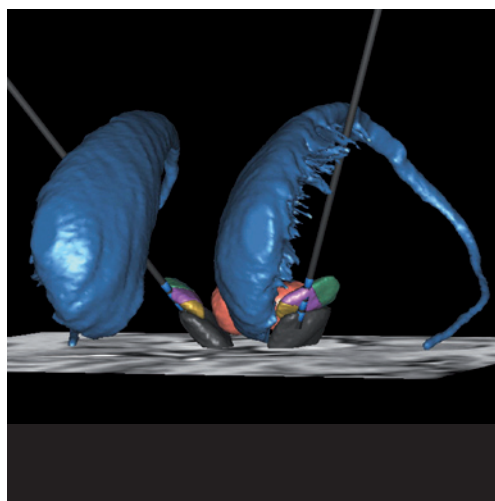
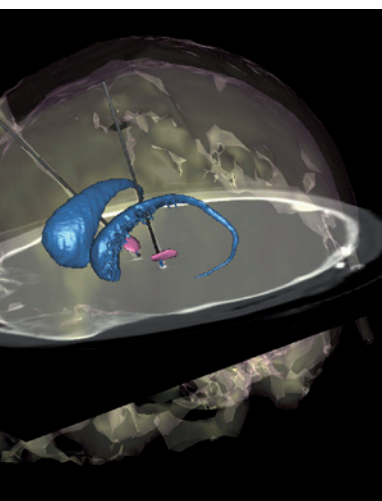
Valorisation is today at the core of scientific research. The scientific excellence of the ICM will lead to several types of valorisation, by contract or by sharing of intellectual property.

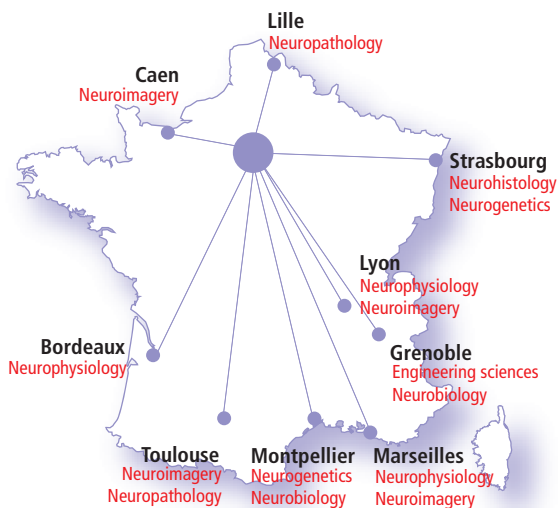
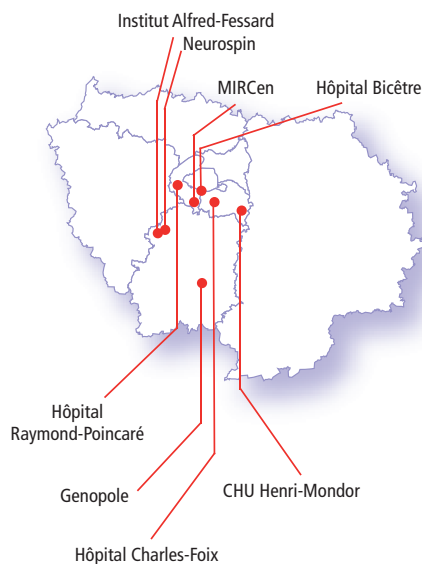
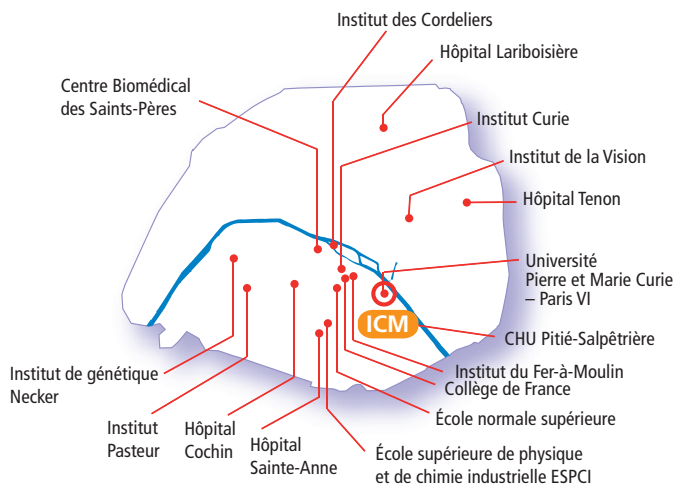
A personality with high-level experience will direct this activity, which will develop progressively. The ICM will be demanding in terms of the results of valorisation, which must create the resources that will sustain the project.



Incubator and nursery

The incubator of the ICM will permit valorisation of all the research. The ICM will also provide a space of 2,500 m², for young enterprises, start-ups with advanced technologies. This nursery will benefit from the scientific and technological potential of the ICM, forming a bridge between basic research and the concrete applications to which it must give rise.





Cooperation without limits

The ICM sees itself as a pole of medico-scientific research that will attract high level researchers and disseminate new scientific information on a world-wide scale. The influence of the ICM is intended to be international.

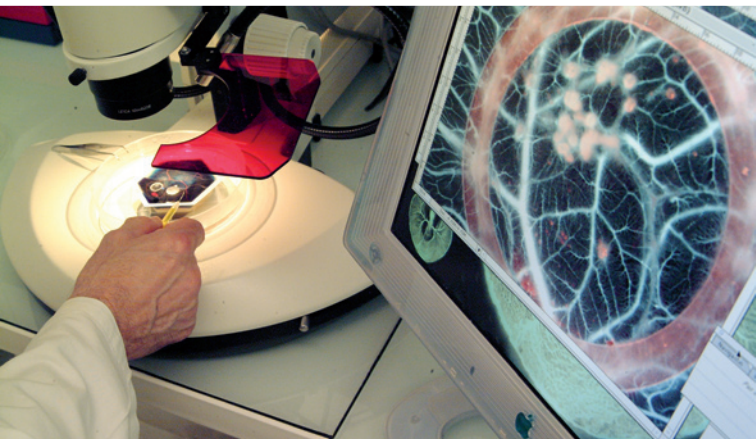
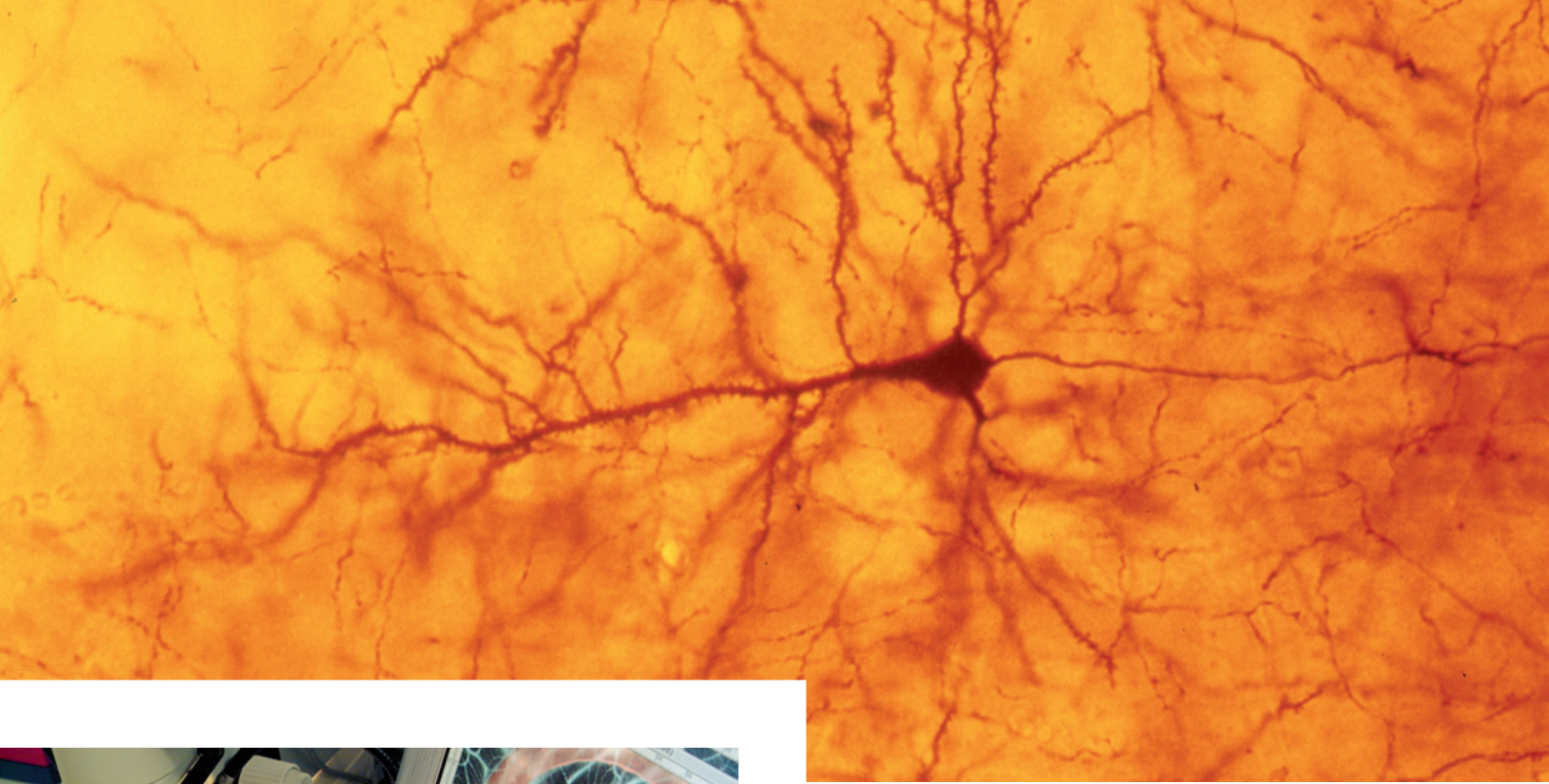


A national reference

The ICM will be one of the most important elements of the neuropole of research in the Paris Region (NERF) and the School of Neuroscience of Paris (ENP), in association with other Parisian research centers (École Normale Supérieure, Pierre et Marie Curie University - Paris VI, Fer-à-Moulin Institute, Vision Institute, MIRCen, Neurospin...).

The research developed in the ICM will also associate other major centers for the neurosciences throughout France:

- Bordeaux (neurophysiology)
 - Caen (neuroimagerie)
 - Grenoble (engineering, neurobiology)
 - Lille (neuropathology)
 - Lyon (neurophysiology, neuroimagerie)
 - Marseille (neurophysiology, neuroimagerie)
 - Montpellier (neurogenetics, neurobiology)
 - Strasbourg (neurohistology, neurogenetics)
 - Toulouse (neuroimagerie, neuropathology)
- and any other structure performing research in the neurosciences that is competitive and collaborative.



An international reference

Our ambition is to develop research projects involving close collaborations with the major international research centers. Contacts have already been established with some of the most prestigious of these: The RIKEN Neuroscience Research Institute (Tokyo, Japan), MIT (Boston, USA), University College (London, United Kingdom), Weizman Institute (Tel-Aviv, Israel), Karolinska Institute (Stockholm, Sweden), Stanford University (San Francisco, USA).



The Founders

Transversality... interact, collaborate, decide, these words describe those who founded the ICM. The founding members, from the spheres of science, economy, politics, sports and culture, have combined their personal experience and invested themselves, together, for the success of the ICM. They are also committed to publicizing the project throughout the world.

- **Yves Agid**, professor of neurology and neuroscience, scientific director of the ICM Foundation
- **Luc Besson**, film-maker
- **Louis Camilleri**, president of Altria
- **Jean Glavany**, deputy, former minister, general manager of the ICM Foundation
- **Maurice Lévy**, president of the administration of Publicis Groupe
- **Olivier Lyon-Caen**, professor of neurology, coordinator of the pole of nervous system diseases at the Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital
- **Jean-Pierre Martel**, lawyer
- **Max Mosley**, former president of the International Automobile Federation
- **Lindsay Owen-Jones**, president of L'Oréal
- **Gérard Saillant**, professor of orthopedic surgery, president of the ICM Foundation
- **Michael Schumacher**, Formula 1 driver
- **Jean Todt**, president of the International Automobile Federation, vice-president of the ICM Foundation
- **Serge Weinberg**, president of Weinberg Capital Partners, treasurer of the ICM Foundation

Jean Reno, actor, goodwill ambassador of the ICM Foundation

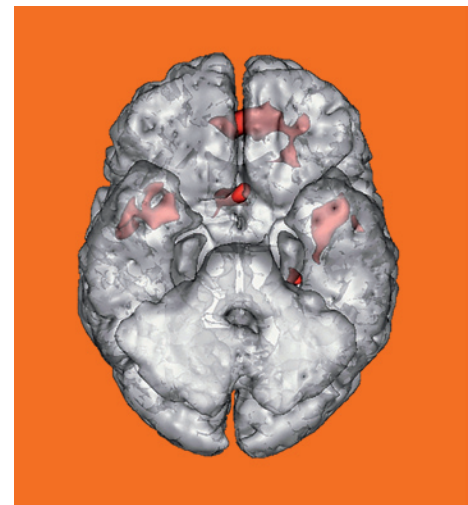
Michelle Yeoh, actress, goodwill ambassador of the ICM Foundation

ICM, the keywords

The Institute for the Brain and Spinal Cord Disorders – ICM, is a neuroscience research center that will open in 2010 on the campus of the Pitié-Salpêtrière University Hospital in Paris. The building, 22,000 m² of laboratories and cutting-edge technical facilities will host 600 persons: researchers and engineers, doctors and caregivers, administrators, all working together on fundamental and clinical research.

The keywords are:

- **scientific excellence**, international recruitment of high-level researchers, engineers and postdoctoral fellows;
- **international**, at least 15% of the teams will be of foreign origin;
- **translational research**, the Center for Clinical Investigations, 5 MRI scanners dedicated to research, the Center for Biological Resources...;
- **industrial partnerships**, nursery for start-up companies that will occupy an entire floor;
- **efficient management**, with the status of a private foundation of public utility.

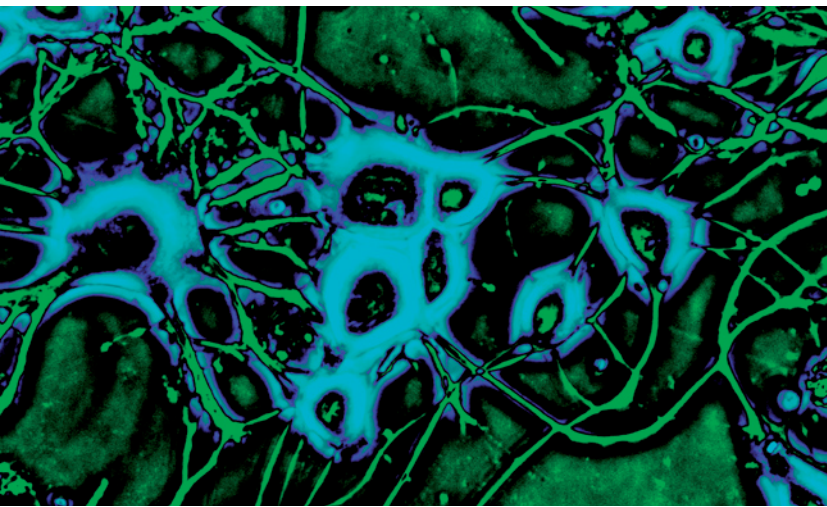




Freedom
of movement,
freedom
of thought,

A project becomes reality

The ambition of the project, the breadth of the research, the resources available, the importance for humanity..., all should mobilize institutional and private partners, as well as the public at large. The prevention, treatment and cure of the diseases of the brain and spinal cord concerns us all.



we need you.



The ICM is a non-profit foundation officially recognised by the decree of 13 December 2006. The ICM Foundation is authorized to receive bequests and donations exempt from all inheritance taxes.



It's for you,
for us,
for our families,
for our children!

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