



HEADSpAcE



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WP1

COORDINATION, MANAGEMENT, AND EXPANSION OF LARGE BIOREPOSITORIES AND RELATED DATA

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)



Oversee all ethical and legal documentation necessary for recruitment of new patients



Develop new prospective recruitment of patients from 11 centres



Ongoing follow-up of biorepositories for clinical outcome, with a focus on recently recruited patients from South America.



Provide a searchable database of the biorepositories



Ensure appropriate access to biological samples for external groups



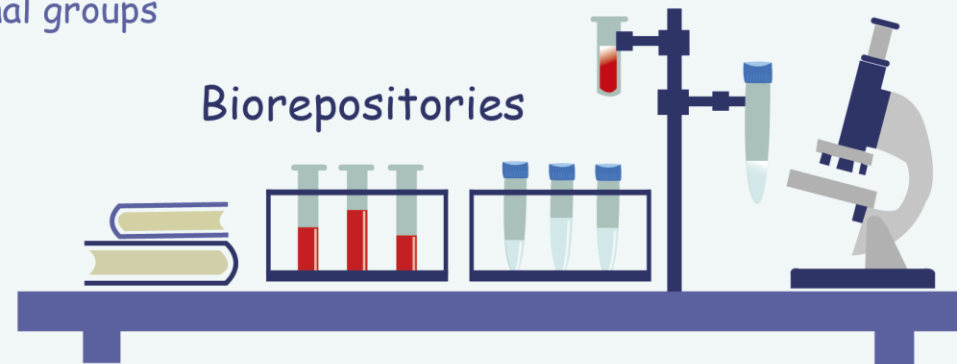
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Sharing of genomic data generated by HEADSpAcE.



Sharing of data and biological samples between partners.

Biorepositories



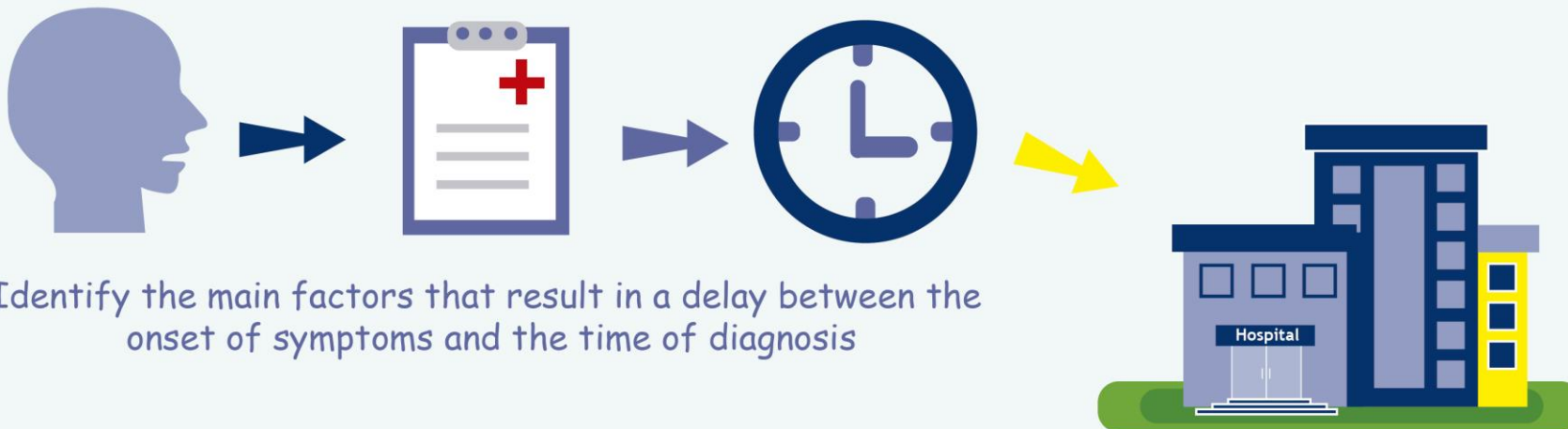


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WP2

SOCIOECONOMIC, LOGISTICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF DELAYED HEAD AND NECK CANCER DIAGNOSIS IN EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA

University of Glasgow (UGLA)

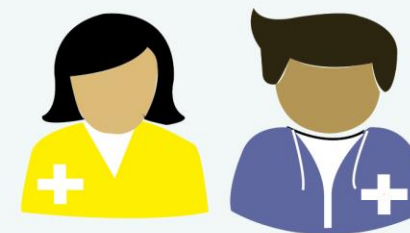


Identify the main factors that result in a delay between the onset of symptoms and the time of diagnosis



Assess inequalities in late-stage presentation of head and neck cancer, focusing on socioeconomic, logistical, and biological factors.

Including factors related to the patient and factors related to medical infrastructure.



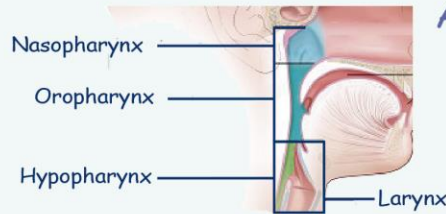


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WP3

DETERMINING THE MOST ACCURATE METHOD OF ASSESSING HPV-DRIVEN OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER IN THE CLINICAL SETTING

University El Bosque (UnBosque)



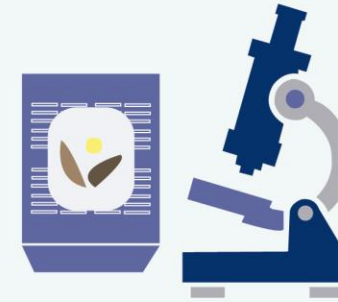
Assess performance characteristics of routine biomarkers for identification of HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer in the clinical setting



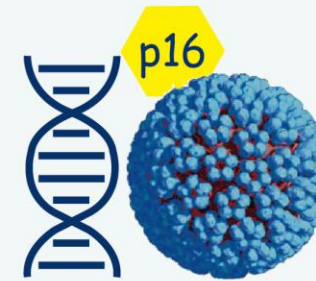
Comprehensively describe the immunohistochemical characteristics of HPV-driven versus non-HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancers.



Validate a novel diagnostic HPV ELISA assay detecting antibodies to the E6 oncoprotein of HPV16 in serum or plasma samples from patients with oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma



Validate a novel diagnostic RNA-based chromogenic in-situ hybridization technique capable of reliably detecting transcriptionally active genes in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue from oropharyngeal cancers



Including HPV DNA and p16 immunohistochemistry.



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WP4

IDENTIFYING THE EXTENT OF HPV-DRIVEN OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER IN EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA, ASSESSING ITS INFLUENCE ON CLINICAL OUTCOME, AND DEVELOPING PROGNOSTIC MODELS

Catalan Institute of Oncology (ICO)



Assess the lifestyle, sexual history, and clinical factors associated with HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer by country and region.



Estimate the burden of HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer in Europe and South America.



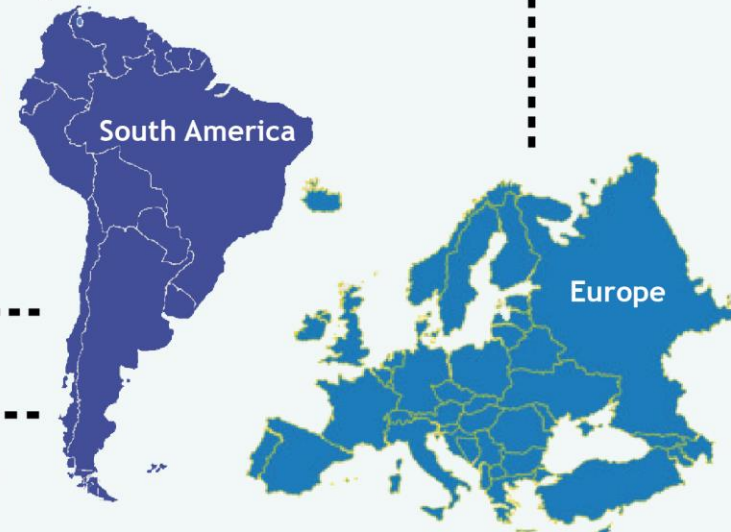
Assess the prognostic value of lifestyle, clinical, and genetic factors in patients with oropharyngeal cancer by HPV status.



Assess time trends in the HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer fractions by country and region.



Assess genetic factors associated with HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancer by country and region





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WP5

GENOMIC ANALYSIS OF 800 CASES OF HEAD AND NECK CANCER FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

The University of Tennessee (UT)



Assess gene expression profiles among a subgroup of at least 400 cases of oral cancer, oropharyngeal cancer, and laryngeal cancer by RNA sequencing.



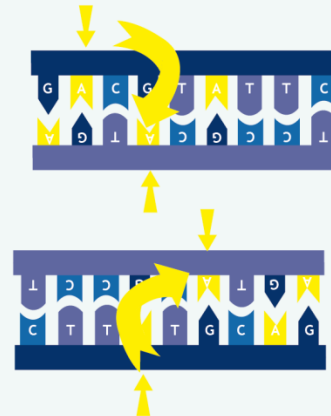
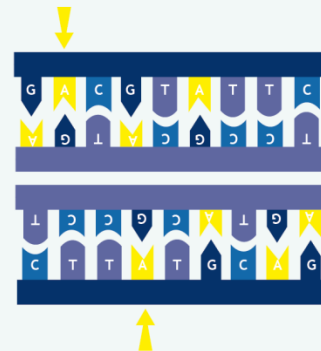
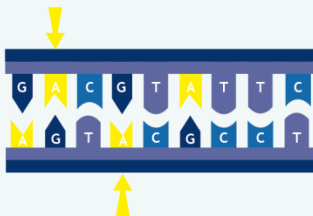
Comprehensively assess somatic mutations in 800 cases of head and neck cancer from Europe and South America by deep exome sequencing and high-density methylation arrays.



Conduct rigorous bioinformatics analysis of all 800 cases to identify mutation, methylation, and expression profiles associated with each cancer type and with disease outcome.



Incorporate these 800 cases into the parallel analysis of 1000 cases of oral cancer and oropharyngeal cancer being conducted within North America and Europe as part of the NIH-funded VOYAGER project.



Assess gene methylation patterns in 100 cases of head and neck cancer, including both tumour and normal adjacent tissues.



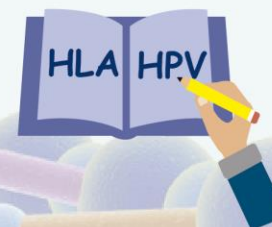
Extend genome-wide association analysis to 1300 oropharyngeal and 900 oral cancers from the HN5000 study and incorporate an additional analysis of 900 oral and oropharyngeal cancer cases from the InterCHANGE study.



Analyse rare variant exomes for 1800 cases, with targeted sequencing follow-up.



Conduct complete survival analysis along with an additional 6000 cases from the VOYAGER project, resulting in a total of 9000 cases.



Analyse HLA class and HPV infection for both oropharyngeal cancer and oral cancer, in relation to outcome.

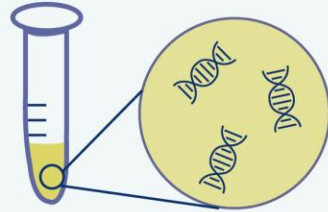


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WP7

EVALUATING MINIMALLY INVASIVE BIOMARKERS TO PREDICT RECURRENCE AND SURVIVAL IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER CASES

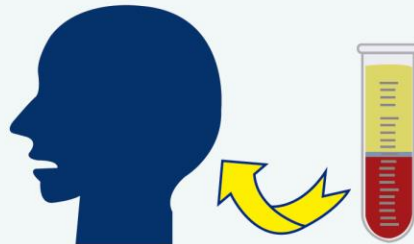
Brazilian National Cancer Institute (INCA)



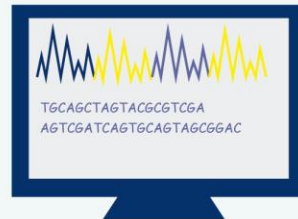
Evaluate the use of circulating tumour DNA detection from plasma in predicting recurrence and outcome of head and neck cancer.



Evaluate the use of HPV16 E6 serology detection from plasma in predicting recurrence and outcome of HPV-driven oropharyngeal cancers.



Determine the correlation of mutations between tumour and plasma at baseline in head and neck cancer.



Develop a targeted sequencing panel for head and neck cancer monitoring during follow-up.



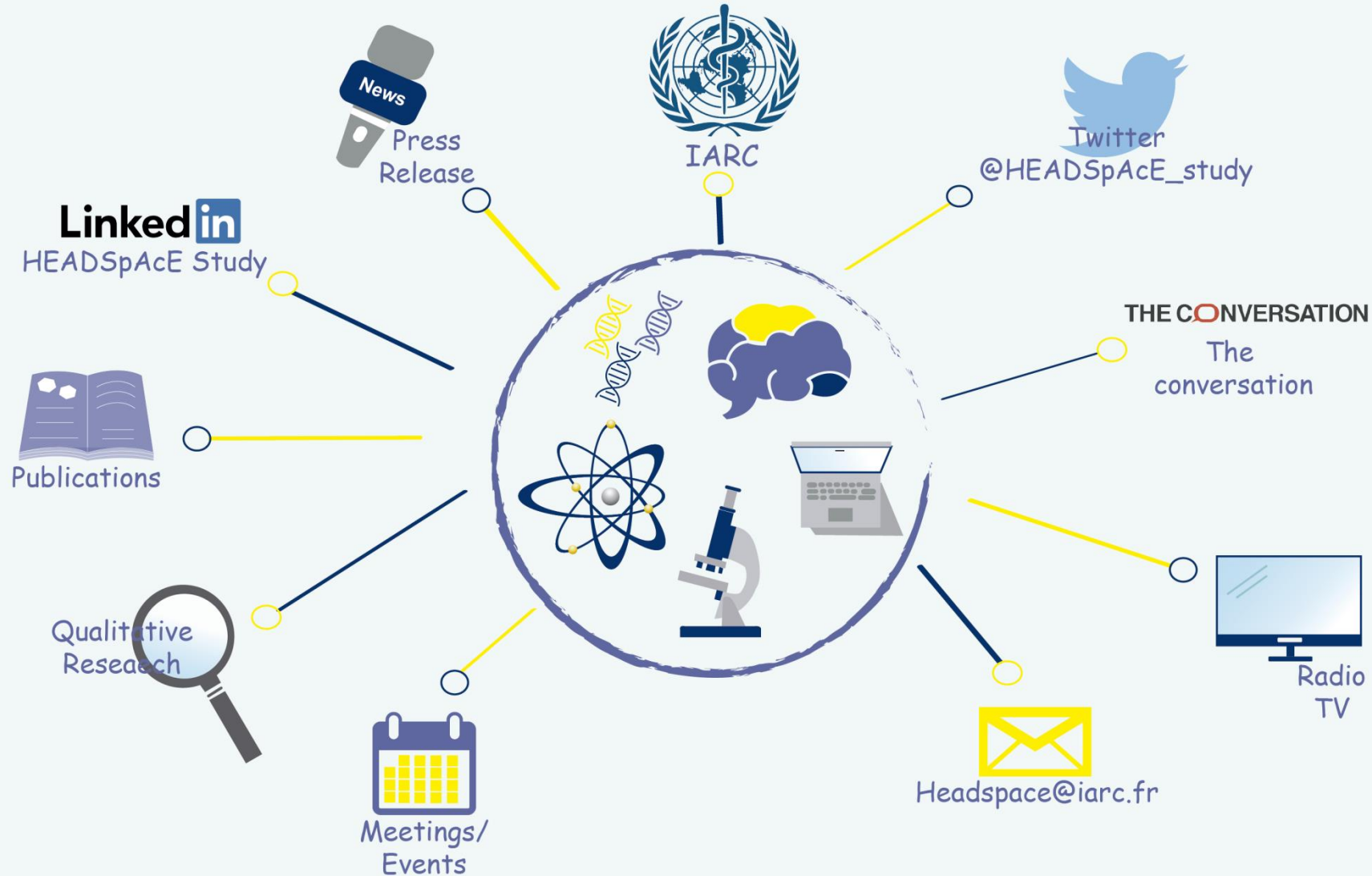


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WP8

DISSEMINATION OF KEY HEADSPACE FINDINGS AND IMPLEMENTATION IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

A.C. Camargo Cancer Center (AC-CCC)





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WP9

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HEADSPACE

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)



Provide effective coordination and management for the planned activities of the HEADSpAcE project and bring it to a successful conclusion.



Ensure that the project's main objectives are realized on schedule and according to budget



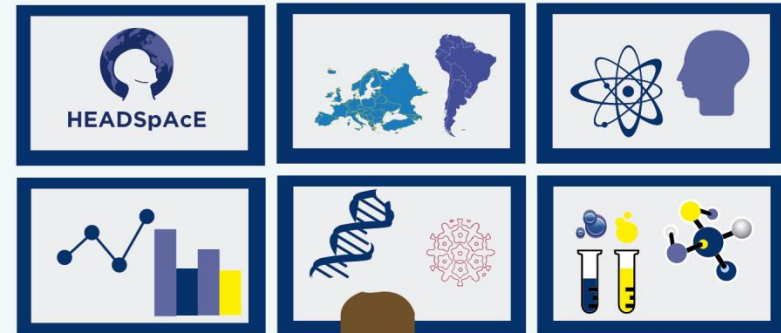
Ensure that the activities of all participants are compliant with the European Commission contract



Ensure an effective management, risk-assessment, and decision-making process among the consortium partners.



Ensure the completion of reporting procedures in accordance with European Commission regulations.



Facilitate the unhindered progress of the project by ensuring smooth and timely flow of samples, analysis of biological specimens, and harmonization of epidemiological and exposure data.



Ensure compliance with all ethics requirements.

