

GROUP'S NAME: (sugere-se que o nome fique a 2 linhas, no máximo 3 linhas – 57 caracteres, sem espaços)

Epidemiology, Outcomes, Economics & Management in Oncology Group (GEREGO)

PROJECTS WITH INTERNAL FUNDING

Arrest: Aplicação de realidade virtual em doentes oncológicos internados no IPO Porto]; Bolsas de Investigação Dr. José Guimarães do Santos; 10 000€ Dr. Álvaro dos Santos (PI)

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

This pilot project aims to provide patients hospitalized at the institution with immersive access to places and people that are meaningful to them, given that it is not possible to arrange such encounters for hospitalized patients. This study anticipates that exposure to the immersive virtual experience will improve the quality of life and emotional well-being of individuals, despite their advanced cancer, and is expected to highlight the need to expand the use of virtual reality more broadly and systematically to promote patient well-being.

ProTeCteD; Personalização Terapêutica e Análise de Custo Efetividade na Administração de Dinutuximab Beta no Instituto Português de Oncologia do Porto FG, EPE; Bolsas de Investigação Dr. José Guimarães do Santos; 4 300,00 €; Henriqueta Sampaio (PI)

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

Retrospective economic impact assessment of protocol personalization in the administration of Dinutuximab beta (Qarziba®) for patients treated under institutional protocols. These correspond to different therapeutic schemes adopted for the treatment of neuroblastoma, enabling a detailed analysis of variations in costs and effectiveness associated with each protocol. Development of a pilot project – a clinical decision-support tool for cost-effective protocol personalization.

RHiP; Assessment of tolerance to paclitaxel administration at the Portuguese Oncology Institute of Porto; IPOP-CES 030/024; Teresa Monjardino (PI), Henriqueta Sampaio (PI), Joana Gomes (PI)

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

The existence of hypersensitivity reactions (HSR) to cytotoxic chemotherapy leads to a dilemma in patient treatment. The alternatives that arise are to maintain therapy, assuming the risk of progression to a more serious or even fatal reaction, or to interrupt, postpone or replace it with another therapeutic regimen, which may not be as effective as the treatment initially prescribed. At IPOP remains to be analyzed how HSR to paclitaxel are treated and managed. This project aims to characterize hypersensitivity

reactions to paclitaxel in IPOP and relate them to currently approved administration protocols and patient's clinical and demographic characteristics.

The influence of forest fires on the incidence of cancer in Portugal; IPOP-CES 014/024; Rita Calisto (PI)

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

Although many studies have been done regarding the relation between wildfires and acute respiratory diseases, to best of our knowledge, only one study has been done regarding the correlation with the risk of cancer. Since Portugal is a country frequently devastated by forest fires it is of utmost importance to address its consequences on the health of the population, such as the effects on cancer risk. The primary objective of this study is to analyze the relationship between exposure to wildfires in Portugal from 2000 and the incidence of cancers from 2010 to 2020. As secondary objective we will try to evaluate the risk of developing cancer regarding the area burned and the PM concentration in the air.

Correlation between exposure to radon and the incidence of cancer in mainland Portugal; IPOP-CES 006/024; Teresa Garcia (PI)

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

The aim of this project is to analyze the correlation between environmental exposure to radon and the incidence of various types of cancer, in the three-year period 2018-2020, in the different parishes of mainland Portugal.

Incidence patterns of cancer in the population under 50 years of age, in Portugal, between 2011 and 2019; IPOP-CES 040/024; Teresa Garcia (PI)

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

The aim of this project is to characterize patterns of cancer incidence from 2001 to 2019 in individuals under 50 years of age, namely stratified by sex, age group, stage at diagnosis, area of residence, and type of cancer

ULCER2C; Evaluation of the cost for treating pressure ulcers in cancer patients; PI 173-CI-IPOP 07-2022; 3 527.40 € (2021-2024); Luisa Lopes-Conceição (PI).

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

The project ULCER2C has the following objectives:

- i) To estimate the cost for treating pressure ulcers associated with health care in hospitalized cancer patients at IPOP, using the TDABC method;
- ii) To quantify the association between the occurrence of pressure ulcers associated with health care in hospitalized cancer patients at IPOP and the length of inpatient stay.

COLLABORATION IN PROJECTS WITH INTERNAL FUNDING

Epidemiological analysis of breast cancer in elderly women from Instituto Português de Oncologia do Porto, and its impact on screening programs; IPOP-CES 033/024; Filipa Pereira (PI)

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

In the present research project, we intend to evaluate new cases and mortality in elderly breast cancer women followed up at IPOP. The course of disease will be characterized in order to evaluate the impact of the extension of the age of breast cancer screening to older ages.

Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma – Incidence and Mortality in Portugal; IPOP-CES 129/023; Cátia dos Santos - Escola Nacional de Saúde Pública (PI)

Descrição do projeto (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

Widely used since ancient times, due to its important chemical and physical characteristics, asbestos is recognized by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as carcinogenic to humans and the main cause of occupational exposure associated with cancer in industrialized countries. Although the relationship between asbestos exposure and Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma (MPM) is well known, much is still unknown about asbestos consumption and its location, as well as incidence and mortality of MPM. In Portugal, it is estimated that around 97% of MPM cases are underreported as an occupational disease. Despite the use of asbestos being banned in 1999, there is no national surveillance program, and consequently remains unknown the true dimension of this problem in the country.

MultiDPCa; Active surveillance for prostate cancer: a multidimensional study of a prospective cohort; Rui Freitas (PI)

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

The main goal of this project is to develop a prospective single-center longitudinal study in a low-risk prostate cancer cohort of patients over a period of 84 months. Simultaneously with clinical endpoints, quality of life and cost-effectiveness parameters will be assessed and compared with those of patients with low-risk (and selected cases of intermedium risk) prostate cancer that opt for alternative treatments rather than active surveillance such as radical prostatectomy, brachytherapy and external beam radiation therapy.

Melanocytic Tumours in Dogs and Cats - Comparative Study with the Human Counterpart; IPOP-CES 039/024; Andreia Santos - ICBAS (PI)

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

The objective of this project is to analyze the distribution of melanocytic tumors in Portuguese dogs and cats, considering breed, sex, age and municipality of residence, and to carry out a comparative analysis with the same tumors in humans, highlighting the similarities and analyzing geographic distribution.

Costs analysis, effectiveness and safety associated with Chimeric Antigen Receptor-T cell therapy: results from a Portuguese Comprehensive Cancer Center; IPOP-CES 188/020; (2019-2024); Sergio Chacim (PI).

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

In the population of patients treated with CAR T cells at IPOP, the aims of this project are:

- Assess overall response rate, complete and partial response rate, as well as duration of response
- Evaluate progression-free survival and overall survival
- Assess quality of life during treatment
- Assess toxicities during treatment
- Calculate direct costs associated with treatment
- Compare response rates obtained with CAR T cell treatment with a retrospective cohort of identical characteristics, treated between 2014 – 2018 at IPOP.

Publications:

Chacim, S., Monjardino, T., Cunha, J. L., Medeiros, P., Redondo, P., Bento, M. J., Mariz, J. M., Costs, effectiveness, and safety associated with Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy: Results from a Comprehensive Cancer Center. PLoS ONE. 2022; 17(12): e0278950.

Comparison of incidence, survival and healthcare utilization between patients with second primary tumors and patients with only one primary tumor (female breast, prostate, colon and rectal, lung and thyroid cancer); IPOP-CES 50/019; (2019-2024); Filipa Fontes (PI).

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

The main objectives of this project are to estimate the cumulative incidence of second primary cancers (SPC) in four population-based cohorts of cases with first primary cancer (FPC) of female breast, prostate, colon and rectum, lung and thyroid, followed by for 10 years, according to sociodemographic and FPC characteristics. It is also intended to describe and compare the health care utilization, and costs associated with the health care, of patients with SPC and patients without SPC treated at the IPOP.

FAROL; Implementation of a financing model based on the measurement of clinical and non-clinical outcomes and integrated disease management in lung cancer at IPO Porto; (2018-2023); Marta Soares (PI).

Description (2000 caracteres, sem espaços)

The FAROL project, focused on Health Outcomes and Integrated Disease Management, consists of the development of a funding model centered on measuring results with incentives associated with quality.