



Institute of Oncology
Chisinau



institutCurie

RAIDS

Rational molecular
Assessment
Innovative Drug
selection

BIO-RAIDS

**Evaluation of biomarkers in advanced stage cervical cancer by
an international consortium.**

Tumor Stage: 1B2- 4



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Plan

1. Context
2. Rationale and objectives of the trial
3. Methodology

1- Context

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➤RAIDs

« *Rational molecular Assessments and Innovative Drug Selection* »

➤EU Project (FP7): 15 partners (clinical academic centres and SME) conjointly form the RAIDs consortium.

➤8 EU countries and 4 SMEs

“SME - small to medium-sized enterprise, a company with no more than 500 employees”.

<http://www.raids-fp7.eu/>



1- Context

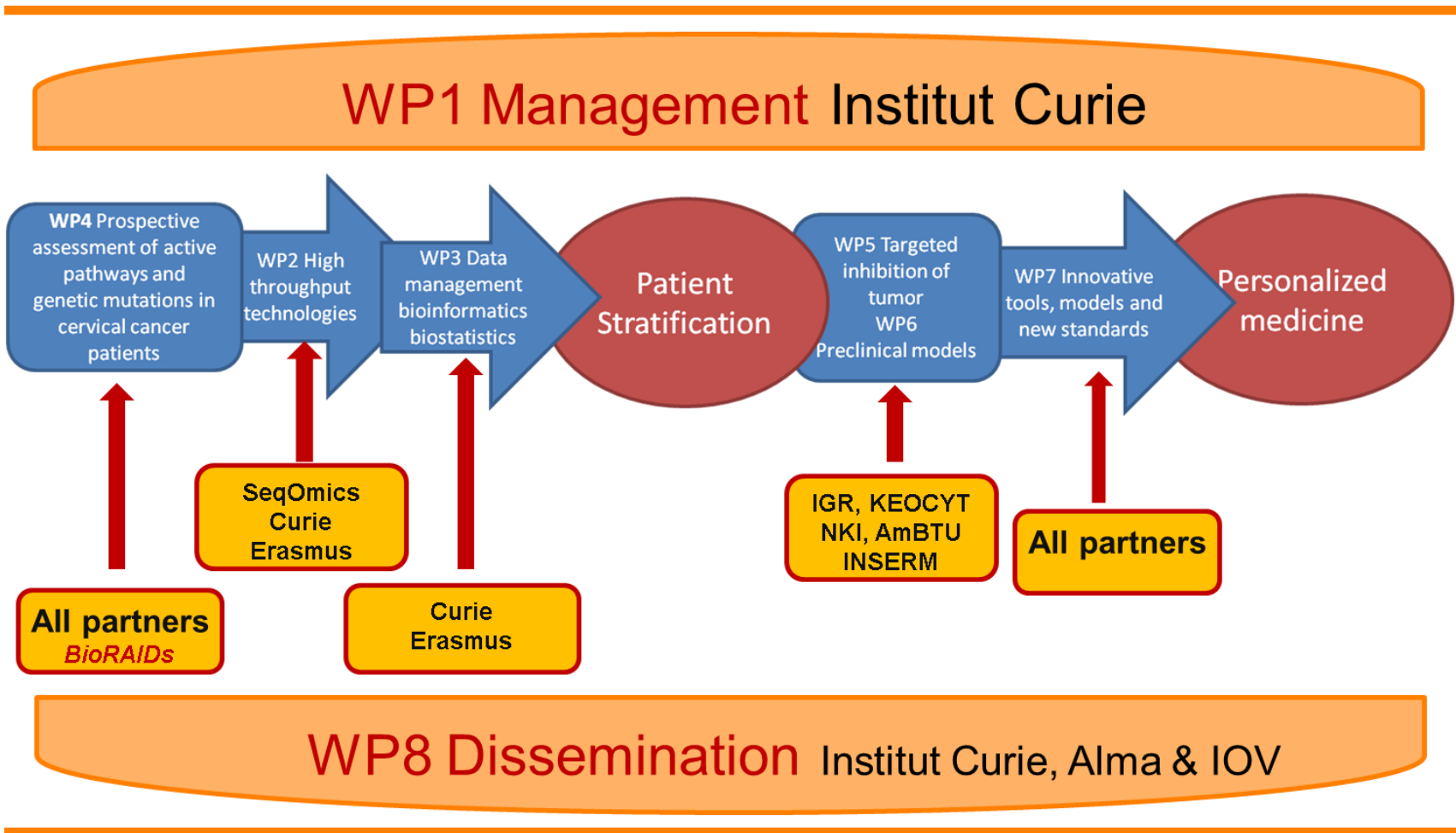
- RAIDs is a multidisciplinary approach which integrates genomic, proteomic, and viral genotyping as well as immuno-histochemical analyses of cervical tumor biopsies and patient blood samples.

- Objectives are to

- Harmonize clinical practice for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.
- Develop new tools for early diagnosis.
- Identify biomarkers of prognostic and predictive value for response or no response to standard therapy.
- Learn to stratify patients according to molecular profiles, allowing inclusion in personalized treatment protocols.

Workpackage 4 [grant agreement number: 304810 / FP7 – HEALTH – 2012 – INNOVATION – 1 program]

Organization of the RAIDs project



2- Rationale and objectives of the trial

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- Cervical cancer is the second cause of cancer related mortality of women worldwide
- In the EU 34 000 new cases and more than 16 000 deaths are registered each year.
- There remains a disparity in the incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer in the larger EU arena of 27 member states.
 - The Incidence is higher in the more recent member states (Central and Eastern Europe)
 - The Mortality in Moldova and Romania is $\approx 11x$ the mortality rates of Finland.

2- Rationale and objectives of the trial (2)

- Despite the early enthusiasm of preventive HPV vaccination it appears mandatory to pursue screening efforts, since:
 - The first effects of preventive vaccination on the incidence of cervical cancer are likely to become visible 20 years from now
 - The people most « at risk » for a variety of reasons will not have been vaccinated

2- Rationale and objectives of the trial (3)



Molecular analysis of tumor biopsies and blood samples
at predefined time points
to allow biomarker assessment by an international consortium.

➤ Indication:

Cervical cancer, not previously treated.

➤ Primary Objective :

Assessment of dominant mutations and activation of signaling pathways which
may allow to predict treatment response.

2- Rationale and objectives of the trial (4)

➤ Secondary Objectives :

- Evaluation of the PFS at 18 months in correlation with dominant genetic and protein alterations.
- Descriptive analysis of standard treatment modalities which are applied in the participating EU countries.
- Descriptive analysis of adverse events (grade 3 and 4).
- Descriptive analysis of the frequency and geographic distribution of dominant molecular alterations.

3- Methodology

3- Methodology

- ↪ **Interventional trial – without medication**
- ↪ **Prospective**
- ↪ **Multicentric**
- ↪ **EU**

7 countries: Serbia, Romania, Moldova, France, Holland, Germany, Belgium

700 patients: 80 160 60 150 90 90 70

Period of inclusion : 3 years

Follow up of patients after end of treatment : 18 months

Total Duration of study : 5 years

Thank you for your attention



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