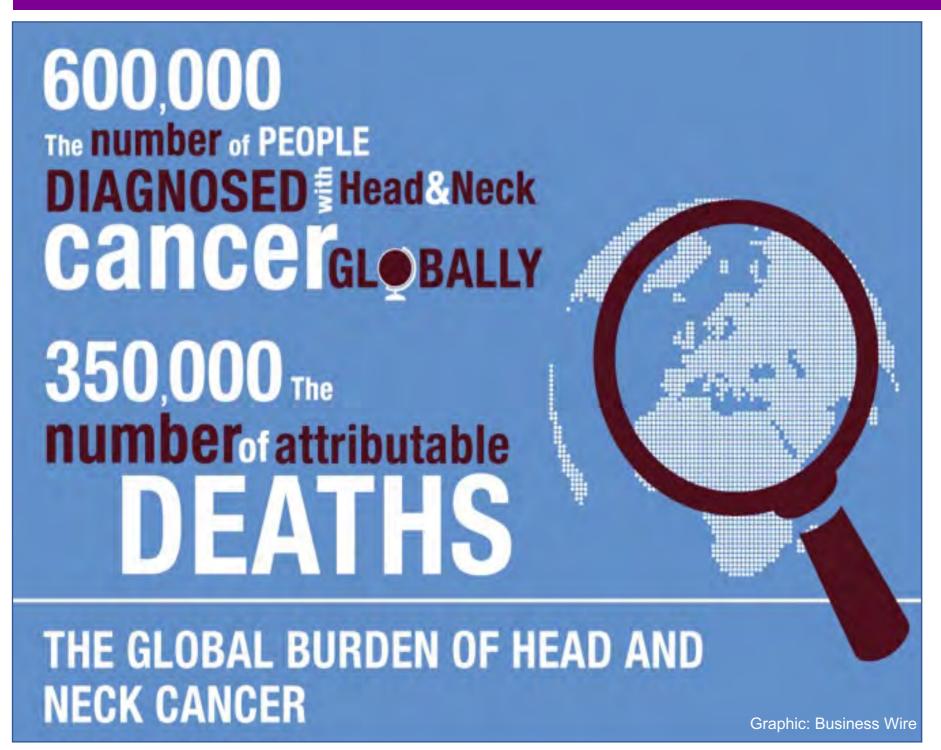


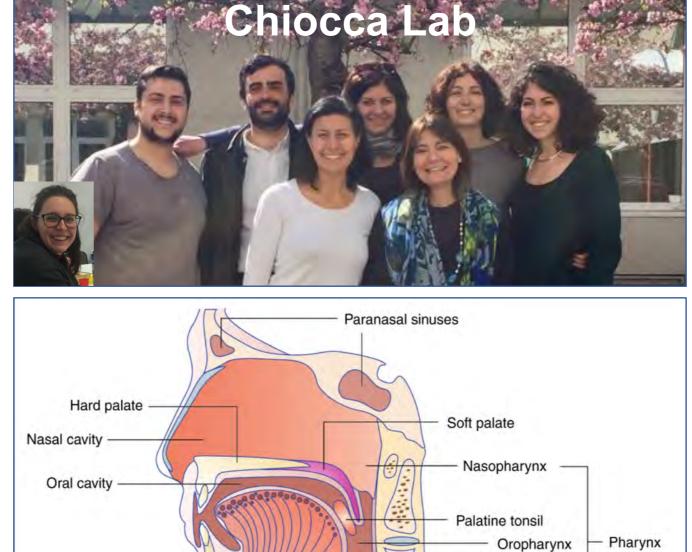


Wiruses and Cancer



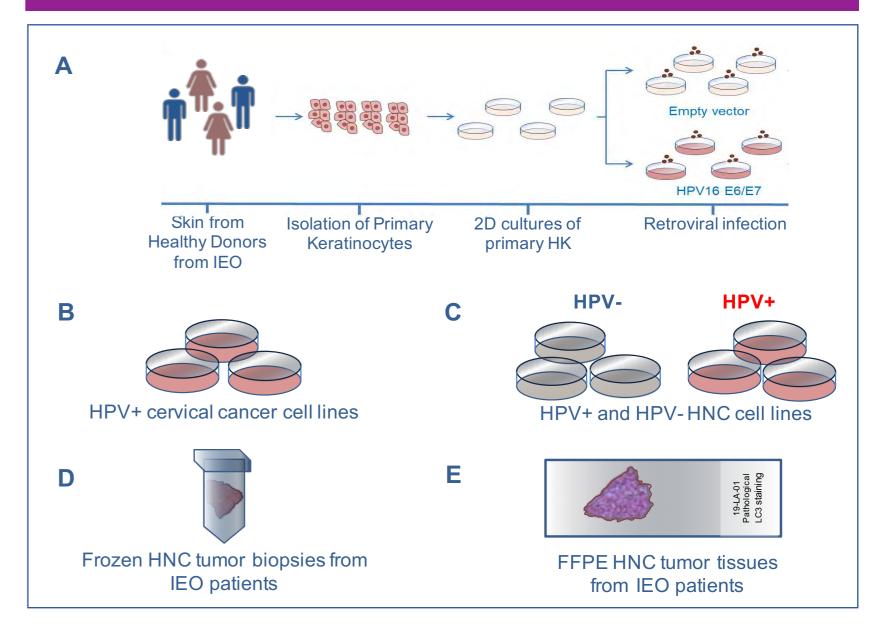






Lingual tonsil

Biological systems



Head and Neck Cancer (HNC) Features

Same therapy for 2 different pathologies

Incidence Age Socioeconomic Status Risk Factors Prognosis

TP53 pathway RB pathway p16INK4a expression Histology

HPV-



HPV+

Head and neck regions relevant for HNC.

Clinical and epidemiological characteristics

Decreasing
Older
Lower
Tobacco and Alcohol
Poor

Increasing
Younger
Higher
Sexual Behavior
Good

Biological and histopathological characteristics

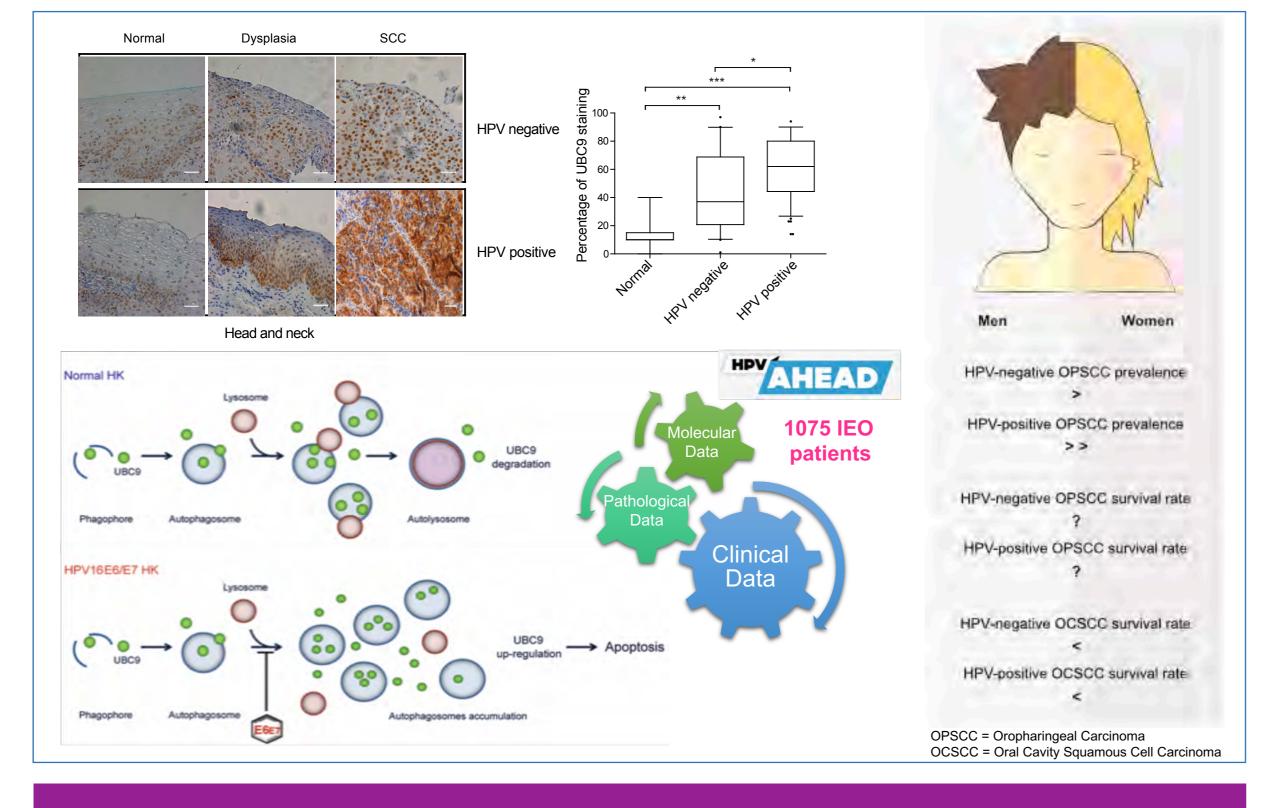
Mutations in 80% patients
Inactivations or mutations
Low
Modestly to well

differentiated

E6 mediated degradation E7 mediated degradation High Poorly differentiated

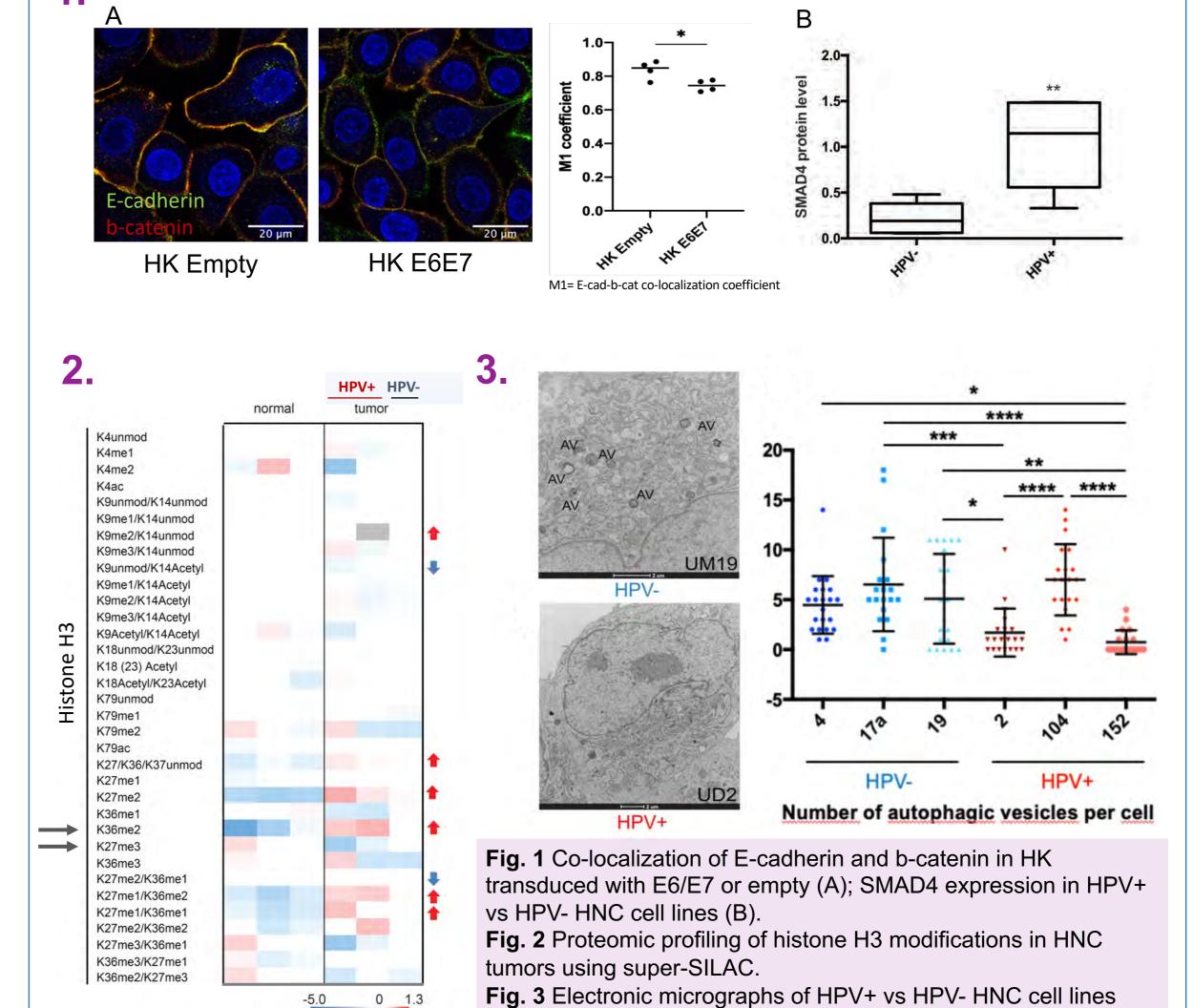
Adapted from Dok and Nuyts Cancers 2016

State of the Art

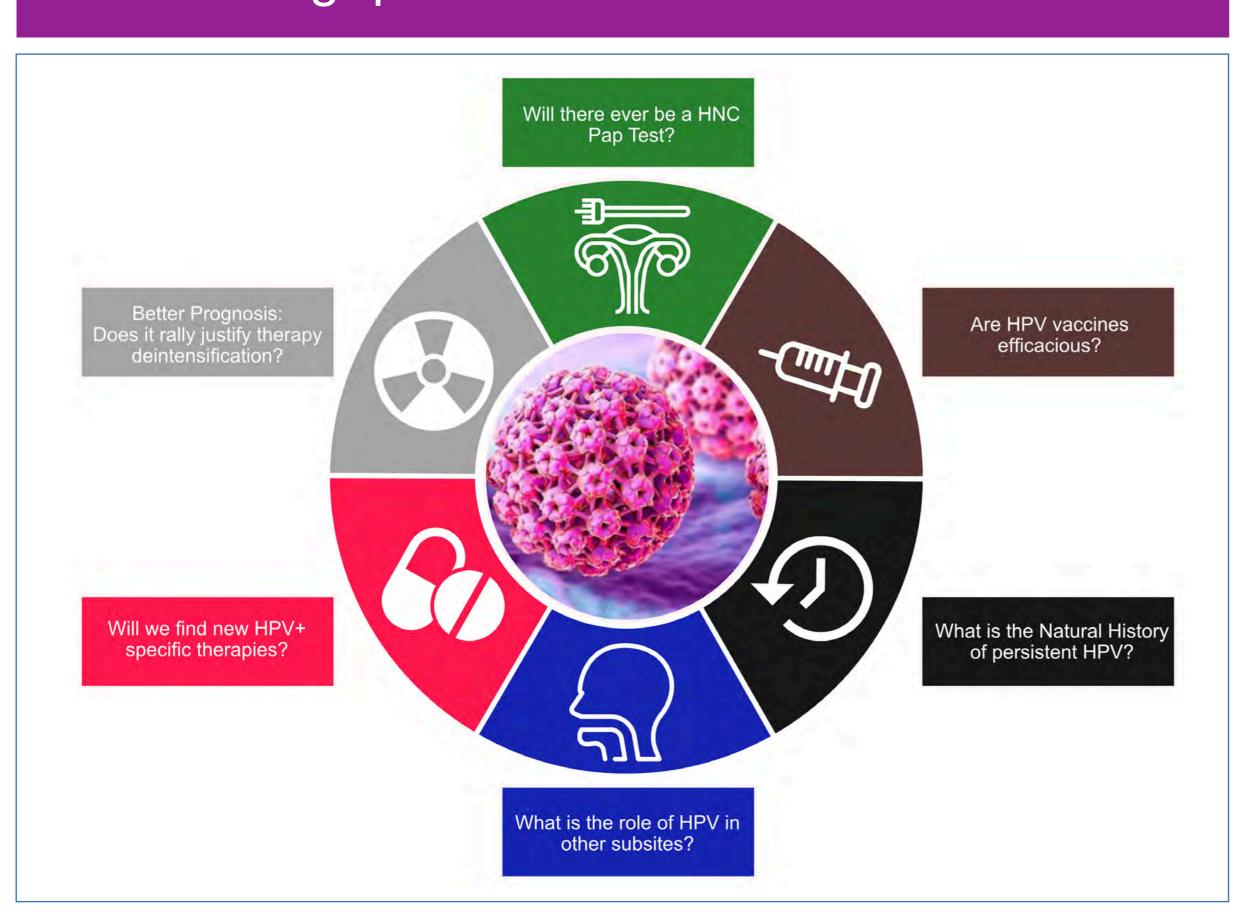


Ongoing in the Lab

- Novel signalling pathways in HPV+ HNC (Simona, Maria Elisa, Claudia)
- 2. hPTMs landscape of HPV+ vs HPV- HNC (Lavinia and Simona)
- Autophagy pathway as a target for HPV+ HNC (Alessandro, Simona, Claudia)
- 4. Ubc9, SUMO in HNC (Maria Elisa, Micaela, Claudia)



Burning questions on HPV-related HNC



Future and how we push the boundary



HNC treatment is intrinsically complex. Nutritional, swallowing dentary evaluation/preparation, pain management are mandatory throughout treatment. IEO considers this.

showing the number of autophagic vesicles per cell.



Given the complexities of HNC, treatment decisions have to be taken by **multidisciplinary teams** (MDTs). IEO MDTs have training in treatment and in supportive care.



In the future, a variety of biological, pathological, and molecular factors that affect the behavior and the prognosis (e.g., HPV status, hPTMs, autophagy, tumor infiltrates lymphocyte,) might allow a more accurate selection of treatments.



Sex and Gender Dimension in Head and Neck Cancer.