



Scientific partnerships

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Constances cohort
Population-based cohorts Unit UMS 011
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https://www.constances.fr/index_EN.php

The SAPRIS study

The SAPRIS study (“Santé, pratiques, relations et inégalités sociales en population générale pendant la crise COVID-19 – General population health, practices, relationships, and social inequalities during the COVID-19 crisis”) is based on five large, national, general population-based cohorts ([CONSTANCES](#), [ELFE](#), [EPIPAGE2](#), [E3N - E4N](#), [NUTRINET-SANTE](#)). In all, 140,000 volunteers with activated web account participated. SAPRIS looks at the epidemiological and social challenges posed by the exceptional prevention measures deployed against COVID-19. The analysis of social inequalities is a major axis of transversal analysis.

The SAPRIS-SERO project is complementary by repeated serologies to SAPRIS participants to estimate the cumulative incidence of infection in the general population, to study the factors associated with the positivity of serology, the relationship between seropositivity and onset of symptoms during monitoring, and the durability of immune response.

<https://triton.iplesp.upmc.fr/sapris/>



Innovation in Atherothrombosis Science (iVASC)

Atherothrombosis (the process underlying all myocardial infarctions (MI), and many strokes) remains the first cause of death worldwide. iVASC (Innovations in VAscular SCience) is a consortium of scientists, clinicians, epidemiologists and industry developing research in several directions: a large multicenter registry of MI linked to existing databases allowing long-term follow up of clinical outcomes and healthcare consumption, nested registry-based randomized trials and molecular imaging for identifying the origin of thrombosis in ischemic strokes of unknown cause and identifying surrogate imaging markers of atherosclerosis progression in apparently healthy individuals, the study of the association and impact of poor oral health and sleep-disordered breathing on atherothrombosis.

<https://www.ivasc.eu/>

CARPEM SIRIC - Cancer Research for Personalized Medicine

In order to develop and conduct integrated research programs and ensure the dissemination of research results, the National Cancer Institute (INCa) has launched calls for projects for the labeling of Integrated Cancer Research Site (SIRIC). Since 2011, eight SIRICs have been labeled. They offer cancer research new operating conditions in order to optimize and accelerate the production of knowledge and promote their dissemination and application in the treatment of cancer.

Two Paris-based hospitals, Hôpital européen Georges Pompidou and Cochin/Hôtel-Dieu, both linked to Paris Descartes University, are applying together for the SIRIC grant. Our integrative research program called CARPEM (for CAnCer Research and PErsonalized Medicine) will associate more than 250 researchers and 100 hospital-based, cancer-dedicated physicians. Twenty-two research teams will take part in the SIRIC call for proposal.

<http://www.carpem.fr/>

ILIAD SIRIC - Imaging and longitudinal investigations to ameliorate decision making in multiple myeloma and breast cancer

The ILIAD (Imaging and Longitudinal Investigations to Multiple-Decision Decision Making in Multiple Myeloma and Breast Cancer) SIRIC is a regional consortium led by the Irecan health cooperation group, which associates Nantes University Hospital, the Oncology Institute and Angers University Hospital. It is partnered with INSERM (the teams of the Research Center for Cancer and Immunology Nantes-Angers-CRCINA- and the ESTER unit), the Arronax cyclotron, the Ecole Centrale de Nantes, the two universities of Nantes and Angers and Atlanpole. The Constances cohort is involved in studying problems related to maintaining and returning to work after cancer.

<https://www.siric-iliad.com/>

Estimation of the prevalence of whole life exposure of the French population to major occupational carcinogens for calculating the proportion of cancers attributable to occupational exposures (EPEVIE-PRO)

The main objective of this IARC project is to develop an innovative method for estimating whole life prevalence of exposure of the population to major occupational carcinogens in France, using existing data, and taking into account changes in use of occupational carcinogens in France since the 1960s. The data from the Constances Occupational exposures questionnaires contribute to this project.

The Integrated Datasets in Europe for Ageing Research (IDEAR)

The IDEAR consortium brings together leading occupational cohort and ageing studies from five European countries to explore the impact of working conditions on health and well-being in later life. This will be done using by state of the art statistical modelling in well-established prospective occupational cohort studies, longitudinal ageing studies and registry data from Denmark, Finland, France, Sweden and the UK. These studies represent countries in different welfare regimes and cover up to several decades from mid-life, retirement, early old age, and the beginning of older-old age.

<http://www.idear-net.net/>

The Biobanking and Biomolecular Resources Research Infrastructure – Large Prospective Cohorts (BBMRI-LPC)

BBMRI-LPC (Biobanking and Biomolecular Resources Research Infrastructure – Large Prospective Cohorts) is one of the largest biobanking and cohorts networks in Europe aiming to facilitate scientists' access to large prospective study sets on human health and disease. By improving harmonization, providing solutions for transnational access and networking, BBMRI-LPC will increase the utilization of large sample collections in research on human health.

<https://www.bbmri-eric.eu/>

The LIFEPAATH consortium (Horizon 2020)

The aim of the LIFEPAATH consortium is to investigate the biological pathways underlying social differences in healthy ageing. To fulfil such a purpose, LIFEPAATH brings together 17 population-based cohorts from 10 countries in order to show that healthy ageing is an achievable goal for society, to improve the understanding of the mechanisms through which healthy ageing pathways diverge by SES, by investigating life-course biological pathways using omic technologies, to examine the consequences of the current economic recession on health and the biology of ageing (and the consequent increase in social inequalities) and to provide updated, relevant and innovative evidence for healthy ageing policies.

<https://www.lifepathproject.eu/>

OMEGA-NET - Network on the Coordination and Harmonization of European Occupational Cohorts

Occupation and paid employment is an essential component of adult life and a major determinant of health and healthy ageing. The overarching concept of the Network on the Coordination and Harmonization of European Occupational Cohorts (OMEGA-NET) is to create a network to optimize the use of occupational, industrial, and population cohorts at the European level. OMEGA-NET will advance collaboration of existing cohorts with extensive contemporary information on employment and occupational exposures, coordinate harmonization of occupational exposure assessment, and facilitate an integrated research strategy for occupational health in Europe.

<https://omeganetcohorts.eu/>

The Exposome Project for Health and Occupational Research (EPHOR Project)

EPHOR is working on the relationships between occupational exposure and health by developing a working life exposome toolbox. The consortium consists of 19 exposure, health, and data scientists and technology institutions from 12 different countries. EPHOR is coordinated by Anjoeka Pronk from TNO (Utrecht, Netherlands). Constances is the only French cohort to participate in EPHOR.

<https://www.ephor-project.eu/>

The LongITools project

LongITools is a European research project focuses on the exposome for studying the interactions between the environment, lifestyle and health in determining the risks of chronic cardiovascular and metabolic diseases. Coordinated by Sylvain Sebert (Oulu University, Finland), LongITools gathers 18 universities and research organizations across Europe. Inserm is involved through 2 birth cohorts ([EDEN](#) and [Elfe](#)) and one adult cohort, [CONSTANCES](#).

<https://longitools.org/>

Cosmos - International prospective cohort study of mobile phone users

There is continuing public and scientific interest in the possibility that exposure to radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic fields (EMF) from mobile telephones or other wireless devices and applications might increase the risk of certain cancers or other diseases. The aim of Cosmos is to identify whether long term (beyond 10 years) RF exposure might pose some health risk.

The “Cosmos” study is a large prospective cohort study of mobile telephone users in six European countries: Denmark, France, Finland, Sweden, The Netherlands, UK, who will be followed up for 25+years. Information on mobile telephone use is collected prospectively through questionnaires and objective traffic data from network operators. Associations with disease risks will be studied by linking cohort members to existing disease registries, while changes in symptoms such as headache and sleep quality and of general well-being are assessed by questionnaires. Cosmos France, conducted by IARC, the French component of this European project relies on Constances participants and data.

<http://cosmos.iarc.fr/fr/Liens>

IHCC - International Hundred K+ Cohort Consortium

The International 100K Cohort Consortium (IHCC) was established in 2018 at the request of the leaders of the Heads of International Research Organizations (HIROs) through a collaboration between the Global Genomic Medicine Collaborative (G2MC) and the Global Alliance for Genomics and Health (GA4GH). The objective of IHCC is to create a global network for translational research that will utilize large cohorts to enhance the understanding of the biological and genetic basis of disease and improve clinical care and population health.

<https://ihcc.g2mc.org/>

