Australian Government
Cancer Australia

Priority-driven Collaborative Cancer Research Scheme (PdCCRS) 2015

Cancer Australia and Funding Partners Research Priorities

Cancer Australia: general

Cancer Australia's framework of research priorities relate to specific areas of cancer research, tumour types and populations with poorer outcomes. In looking to support research in these areas, Cancer Australia encourages research which focuses on innovation and novel approaches.

Origins and causes of cancer

Aetiology

- Exogenous or Endogenous Factors in the Origin and Cause of Cancer
- Interactions of Genes and/or Genetic Polymorphisms with Exogenous and/or Endogenous Factors

Prevention of cancer

Prevention

- Personal Behaviours That Affect Cancer Risk
- Nutrition, Chemoprevention, or Vaccines

Early Detection and Treatment of cancer

Early Detection, Diagnosis & Prognosis

- Technology and/or Marker Evaluation or Testing in a Clinical Setting

Treatment

- Discovery and Development of Localized Therapies
- Clinical Applications of Localized Therapies, Systemic Therapies or Combinations of Localized and Systemic Therapies

Patient support, Survivorship or End-of-Life care

Cancer Control, Survivorship & Outcomes

- Patient Care, Survivorship Issues, or End-of-Life Care including Complementary and Alternative Approaches
- Cost Analyses, Health Care Delivery and Surveillance
- Behaviour, Education and Communication

Tumour types

Research addressing cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, pancreas, cancer of unknown primary, or lymphoma is strongly encouraged.

Populations with poorer outcomes

Cancer research focusing on populations with poorer cancer outcomes is encouraged including:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- socioeconomic status
- geographic locations

Cancer Australia: gynaecological cancers

- Research into follow-up, supportive care, quality of life and survivorship outcomes during and/or following treatment, for women with gynaecological cancers. Research into quality of life and survivorship outcomes with a specific emphasis on cancer in the elderly is encouraged.

- Research that translates evidence into clinical practice, policy or further research that will improve outcomes for women with gynaecological cancers by addressing areas such as prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and/or management.

Cancer Australia: lung cancer

- Research that focuses on improving outcomes for people with lung cancer, including prevention and treatment of brain metastases.
- Research that focuses on the prevention and early detection of lung cancer, to assist in diagnosing patients at an earlier stage of disease.
- Research that focuses on reducing the variations in lung cancer care, including access to curative treatment and improvements in the co-ordination of care across the lung cancer pathway.
- Research into patient focused symptomatic, supportive and end-of-life care, particularly for people with advanced lung cancer.
- Research that further focuses on the aetiology of lung cancer, particularly relating to the increased proportion of women diagnosed with lung cancer who were never smokers.

Cancer Council Australia

Research addressing inequalities in cancer care and outcomes

"Inequalities in cancer care" may include, for example, variation in patient care or service delivery due to community, sociodemographic, economic, cultural, racial or other factors.

Cancer Council NSW

Cancer Council NSW wishes to fund research which uses appropriate and rigorous methodology to evaluate the effect of new and emerging interventions designed to decrease the incidence of cancer. The strategies to be evaluated must have the capacity to be adopted within current clinical and/or public health practice.

Cure Cancer Australia Foundation

Cure Cancer Australia Foundation wishes to fund innovative, high-achieving, early-career researchers, and will be assessing the applicant's track record and publications (relative to opportunity). Applicants are advised to consider the following research priorities in their applications:

Project grants will be awarded in any field of research (including basic laboratory, epidemiology, psychosocial, translational, and clinical) into malignant disease;

Cure Cancer Australia aims to provide "start-up" funding to support post-doctoral researchers with less than seven years post-doctoral or less than seven years post-MBBS experience at the time of application;

We select for leadership and innovation as well as scientific excellence, therefore the applicant must nominate themselves as sole Chief Investigator of their project. This assists early-career researchers to advance their research and to increase their competitiveness for funding from other granting agencies in the future. Please note that this funding cannot be used as part of a larger PdCCRS project grant application.

Cure Cancer Australia funding may be used for the applicant's own salary, or the salary of a research assistant, and/or research materials for the specified project

National Breast Cancer Foundation

- Prevention
- Early diagnosis
- Survivorship of all individuals and families living with a diagnosis of breast cancer
- Advanced and/or metastatic disease
- Translational research with the potential to deliver outcomes that are clinically relevant or otherwise ready to be implemented to facilitate prevention or improve the care of those with breast cancer
- Multidisciplinary research, which encourages research across disciplines and academic boundaries
- Health service delivery
- To enable evidence-based, personalised medicine, including projects that improve access to data, enhance breast cancer prevention programmes or advance screening techniques

Particular consideration will be given to projects that are innovative, non-duplicative of other efforts and have the potential for national application.

The Kids' Cancer Project

- Research that will improve the survival and treatment of childhood cancer.

The proposed project must have a direct relationship to childhood cancer and childhood cancer must be the primary focus of the project. It is expected that the successful Young Investigator will be looking to develop or build on a track record in childhood cancer, in either a clinical setting or research environment.