

2018 Priority-driven Collaborative Cancer Research Scheme

Funding Partners and Research Priorities for 2018 Round – All Cancers Research



Australian Government

Cancer Australia



Cancer Australia (Category A, B, C, D)

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 emerging issues, innovation and novel approaches.

Origins and causes of cancer

Aetiology

- Exogenous Factors in the Origin and Cause of Cancer.

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.

Cancer Control, Survivorship & Outcomes

- Patient Care, Survivorship Issues, or End-of-Life Care including Complementary and Alternative Approaches;
- Health Services, Economic and Health Policy analysis and Surveillance;
- Behaviour, Education and Communication.

Tumour types

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

Translational research

- Translational research involving the testing or application of technologies, markers and therapies in a clinical setting;
- Translational research associated with surveillance and prevention of cancer;
- Translational research to improve: patient care, survivorship, supportive and end of life care, health services, economic and health policy.

Populations with poor and unwarranted variations in cancer outcomes

Cancer research focusing on populations who experience poor and unwarranted variations in cancer outcomes is strongly encouraged, including variations by:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status;
- socioeconomic status;
- geographic location.

Cancer Australia: gynaecological cancers (Category A)

Cancer Control, Survivorship & Outcomes research in gynaecological cancer

- Patient Care, Survivorship Issues, or End-of-Life Care including Complementary and Alternative Approaches;
- Health Services, Economic and Health Policy analysis and Surveillance; especially in relation to cervical cancer
- Behaviour, Education and Communication; especially in relation to endometrial cancer

Translational gynaecological cancer research

- Testing or application of technologies, markers and therapies in a clinical setting;
- Surveillance and prevention of cancer.

Populations with poor and unwarranted variations in cancer outcomes

- Gynaecological cancer research focusing on reducing unwarranted variations/ improving outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women is strongly encouraged.

Applications reflecting these priority areas which encompass endometrial cancer research are particularly encouraged

Cancer Australia: lung cancer (Category A)

Aetiology:

- Exogenous and endogenous factors in the origin and cause of smoking and non-smoking related cancers

Treatment:

- The discovery, development or clinical applications of systemic therapies or combinations of localized and systemic therapies

Cancer Control, Survivorship and Outcomes:

- Patient-Centred Care including reported outcomes, Survivorship Issues, Palliative Care or End-of-Life Care including Complementary and Alternative Approaches
- Health Services, Economic and Health Policy analysis
- Surveillance after treatment
- Behaviour, Education and Communication

Translational research (T3):

- Focussed on translation of evidence into clinical practice, patient care, health services, economic and health policy to improve lung cancer outcomes

Populations with poor and unwarranted variations in lung cancer outcomes

- Lung cancer in populations with unwarranted variations

Cancer Council Australia (Category A)

Populations with poor and unwarranted variations in cancer outcomes

Health services research focusing on improving outcomes for populations who experience poor and unwarranted variations in cancer outcomes, including variations by:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status;
- socioeconomic status;
- geographic locations;
- cancer type

Cancer Council NSW (Category A)

Cancer Council NSW invites research applications that address one or more of the following:

- Research addressing cancers with a high burden of disease but with proportionally low levels of research funding e.g. lung cancer, pancreatic cancer; but may include cancer sub-types of otherwise well-funded cancers
- Cancer research focused on populations with poor or unwarranted outcomes:
 - a. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
 - b. Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) populations
 - c. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual or intersexual (LGBTI) populations
 - d. Geographic locations
- Cancer research focused on underfunded Common Scientific Outline categories:
 - a. Aetiology
 - b. Prevention
 - c. Early detection, diagnosis and prognosis
 - d. Cancer Control, Survivorship and Outcomes Research

Cure Cancer Australia (Category B, C, D)

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

Priority One: General Priorities (Categories B and C applicants only):

- Project grants will be awarded in any field of research (including basic laboratory, epidemiology, psychosocial, translational, and clinical) into prevention, detection, treatment or cure of 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. Long term clinicians with recent (up to 7 years) PhD qualifications are eligible to apply;
- Cure Cancer Australia selects 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.

Priority Two: Bioinformatics for cancer research (Category D applicants only)

- Project grants will be awarded in any field of bioinformatics*
 *bioinformatics is defined as the analysis of biological information, using computers and statistical techniques, to accelerate and enhance cancer research including research related to genomes, proteomes, three-dimensional modelling of biomolecules and biologic systems.
- 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; Long term clinicians with recent (up to 7 years) PhD qualifications are eligible to apply;
- Cure Cancer Australia selects 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.

Leukaemia Foundation of Australia (Category B, C)

Leukaemia Foundation of Australia

Leukaemia Foundation of Australia is committed to supporting innovations that drive rapid advancements in treatments and improved quality of life for people living with blood cancer. This will be achieved through the creation of a blood cancer innovation ecosystem that fosters research and collaboration leading to our goal of zero lives lost to blood cancers. The Leukaemia Foundation of Australia invites applications geared towards supporting research in the following priority areas:

- Understanding the biology of haematological malignancies
- Accelerating the adoption of personalised medicine
- New diagnostics
- Novel therapies
- Innovative clinical trials and/or incorporation real world data
- Epidemiology and prevention research

Research will be funded under the following categories:

Young Investigator Category B

- multiple myeloma
- myelodysplastic syndromes

Young Investigator Category C

- haematological malignancies

National Breast Cancer Foundation (Category A)

NBCF funds research across all aspects of breast cancer provided it has the potential to be impactful and to help us achieve our goal of “towards zero deaths from breast cancer by 2030”. However, applications are particularly encouraged in the following priority areas:

- 1) New/optimised treatments for Triple negative breast cancer, comprising new target discovery, new delivery methods, new drugs, new therapeutic regimes etc.
- 2) New/optimised treatments for metastatic/locally advanced breast cancer comprising new target discovery, new delivery methods, new drugs, new therapeutic regimes etc.
- 3) Health services delivery, comprising big data linkage, epidemiological research to address disparities and variances in outcomes, translation of evidence into policy and practice, quality of healthcare etc.

Pancare Foundation (Category A)

Seven priority areas for research have been identified for funding by the Pancare Foundation to achieve significant increases in survival rates for pancreatic cancer, to improve early detection, and provide optimal care for patients regardless of location.

However, applications are encouraged from the following four priority areas:

- 1) Understanding the biological relationship between pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) and diabetes mellitus.
- 2) Improving early detection of PDAC through identification of biomarkers and investigating and evaluating screening protocols for early detection of PDAC and its precursors.
- 3) Studying new therapeutic strategies in immunotherapy.
- 4) Developing strategies to reduce variations in pancreatic cancer care to facilitate improvements in patient care.

The Kids' Cancer Project (Category A, C)

The Kids' Cancer Project is seeking to support collaborative research which will have the greatest impact on childhood cancer survival.

The Kids' Cancer Project defines a child as an individual up to the age of 18 years old

Priority 1: Adolescents and young adults (AYAs)

The Australian health system defines a child as an individual between 0 and 15 years old. The Kids' Cancer Project has extended their definition of a child to include 0 to 18 year olds in response to the significant drop in survival rates once a child reaches 16.

The Kids' Cancer Project recognises that Young Adults are an important consideration, which will now be incorporated in future research funding specifications where possible.