2017 Priority-driven Collaborative Cancer Research Scheme

Funding Partners and Research Priorities for 2017 Round

Australian Government
Cancer Australia

Cancer Australia

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

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

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

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 locations.

Cancer Council NSW

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

a) Research that is categorised in one or more of the following Common Scientific Outlines:

i) Aetiology;
ii) Prevention;
iii) Treatment;
iii) Cancer control, survivorship & outcomes research;

and/or

b) Research that focuses on the following specific tumour types:

i) head and neck;
ii) lung;
iii) lymphoma;
iv) oesophagus;
v) pancreas.

Cure Cancer Australia

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). 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 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;

- 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 the field of bioinformatics* for cancer research;

  *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 modeling 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;

- 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.

National Breast Cancer Foundation

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/optimized treatments for Triple negative breast cancer, comprising new target discovery, new delivery methods, new drugs, new therapeutic regimes etc

2) New/optimized 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