NCI Center for Global Health Update on U.S. – China Partnership in Cancer Research

Board of Scientific Advisors & National Cancer Advisory Board

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Mao Zedong & Richard Nixon, 1971



Deng Xiaoping & Jimmy Carter, 1979



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Brief History

- 1979 US-China Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology
 1980 Atlas of Cancer Mortality in the People's Republic of China
 1981- Launch of epidemiologic studies of lung, esophagus, stomach, liver cancers, and studies of environmental and occupational exposures
 1985 Linxian Nutrition Intervention Trial (NIT) launched
 1986 Shanghai Health Study Cohort launched
 1993 NIT results published
 1997 Study of hematologic cancers in benzene exposed worker published
- 2008 NCI Office of China Cancer Programs, Beijing, Dr. Julie Schneider
- 2010 MOU NCI-Beijing Tiantan Hosp (Chinese Cancer Genome Consortium)
- 2010 MOU NIH–National Science Foundation of China (NSFC)
- 2011 MOU HHS–Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
- 2011 NCI Center for Global Health, Beijing, East Asia, Dr. Ann Chao
- 2012 MOU NCI–Chinese National Cancer Center
- 2015 Ongoing research and training cooperation

Cancer Incidence, China, 2011

		Male		Female		
Rank	Site	Cases	ASR*	Site	Cases	ASR*
1	Lung	441,364	48.44	Breast	248,620	28.51
2	Stomach	296,419	32.62	Lung	209,689	21.93
3	Liver	264,635	29.30	Colorectum	131,840	14.02
4	Esophagus	205,560	22.47	Stomach	124,070	13.21
5	Colorectum	178,404	19.70	Liver	90,960	9.64
6	Bladder	53,074	5.82	Cervix	87,982	10.40
7	Prostate	49,007	5.33	Esophagus	85,678	8.85
8	Pancreas	45,385	4.99	Thyroid	67,788	8.70
9	Brain, CNS	43,289	5.22	Uterus	57,709	6.46
10	Lymphoma	41,298	4.80	Ovary	45,233	5.35

Data Source: 2013 Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report

^{*} ASR - age standardized rate, Segi standard population

Cancer Mortality, China, 2011

		Male		Female		
Rank	Site	Cases	ASR*	Site	Cases	ASR*
1	Lung	364,432	39.94	Lung	164,721	16.68
2	Liver	239,218	26.38	Stomach	90,792	9.21
3	Stomach	206,704	22.69	Liver	83,199	8.61
4	Esophagus	154,587	16.86	Esophagus	64,371	6.38
5	Colorectum	86,427	9.40	Colorectum	63,295	6.26
6	Pancreas	40,580	4.43	Breast	60,473	6.57
7	Brain,CNS	28,542	3.35	Pancreas	32,143	3.21
8	Leukaemia	27,907	3.46	Cervix	23,375	2.59
9	Lymphoma	25,066	2.84	Brain,CNS	22,234	2.54
10	Bladder	20,949	2.23	Leukaemia	19,708	2.45

Data Source: 2013 Chinese Cancer Registry Annual Report

^{*} ASR – age standardized rate, Segi standard population

Research – Addressing Major Cancer Burdens

Lung Cancer

- Occupational Cohort of Tin miners in Yunnan Province
- Genetic susceptibility and environmental exposures in women who never smoked tobacco

Upper Gastrointestinal Cancers

- Studies of etiology, early detection, and treatment
- Nutritional Intervention Trial

Liver Cancer

- Epidemiology
- Genetic basis of hepatocellular carcinoma, diagnostic markers, potential treatment targets

Research – Addressing Major Cancer Burdens

Colorectal Cancer

Microbiome and adenoma, colorectal cancer screening

Breast Cancer

Breast density and tumor molecular subtypes

Nasopharyngeal Cancer in Southern China

Familial, viral, dietary, and environmental risk factors

Hematologic Cancers

- Lymphoma subtypes in relation to occupational and environmental exposures
- Benzene-exposed workers; study results were instrumental in modifying US EPA rulings
 National Cancer Institute

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Research Co-Funding

NIH – National Science Foundation of China (NSFC) US-China Program for Biomedical Research Cooperation

Objective

- Build US-China scientific cooperation and teams to address a common question
- Assess the benefits and challenges of co-managing a collaborative program

Year 1 (FY2011)

- Extramural 1-year administrative supplements, intramural 1-year new awards
- NIH ~\$3 million (NCI, NIAID, OAR), NSFC ~9 million RMB

Year 2 (FY2012)

- Extramural 1-year administrative supplements, intramural 1-year new awards
- NIH ~\$4 million (NCI, NIAID, OAR, NIMH), NSFC ~12 million RMB

Year 3 (FY2013)

- Extramural 3-year R01 awards
- NIH ~\$5 million (NCI, NIAID, OAR, NIMH, NINDS), NSFC ~15 million RMB

Evaluation

Research Co-Funding

NIH – Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)

Objective

- Build new US-China cooperation in biomedical research funding, including clinical research
- Exchanges information on research funding governance, infrastructure, and management

Status

- MOST engagement with NIAID
- 2014 MOST leadership visit to NIH in 2014 with leaders of 4 National Clinical Research Centers, issued call for proposals from National Clinical Research Centers working with NIH

Training and Capacity Building

In the US

- Chinese post-doctoral fellows at NCI, NCI-designated Cancer Centers, and universities
- Chinese researchers and visiting fellows at NCI, NCI Cancer Centers, and universities
- Participation in NCI's Summer Principles and Practices of Cancer Prevention and Control Course

In China

- Training through working on joint research
- Joint workshops (select examples)
 - Media workshop for journalists
 - Using cancer registry data to inform research and cancer prevention and control policy
- Training of US Fogarty and Fulbright fellows

Role of NCI Center for Global Health

Advocate for research and implementation of research results

- HPV vaccine approval and implementation in China, tobacco control, etc.
- Building and sustaining national clinical research networks
- Partnerships in China and internationally (WHO, IARC, etc.)

Convene

Partners within and across disciplines, institutions, countries, regions

Facilitate

- Ongoing research collaborations and help address needs of intramural and extramural scientists in the US, China, and elsewhere
- Opportunities for scientific exchange
- New initiatives in cancer research, prevention and control

Explore

- Outstanding scientists and opportunities for research, funding, advocacy
- Training and capacity building
- Cooperation in China's global health work

China-US partnership in cancer research









