

CANCER SURVIVORSHIP: MOVING BEYOND CURE

Office of Cancer Survivorship

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D C C P S

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

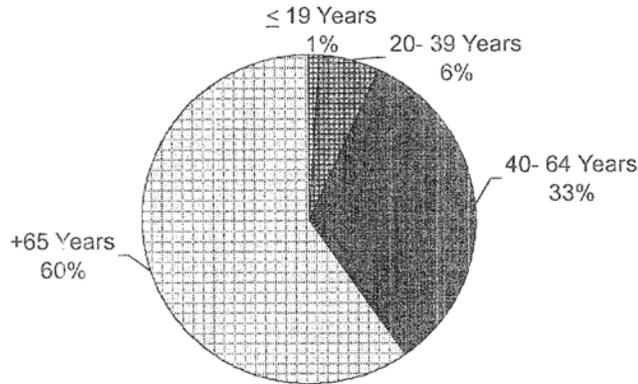
of Cancer Survivors

There are 8.9 Million Cancer
Survivors in the United States.¹

¹Data Sources: Connecticut 1997 prevalence estimates applied to 1/01/97 population estimates based on the average of 1996 1997 population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

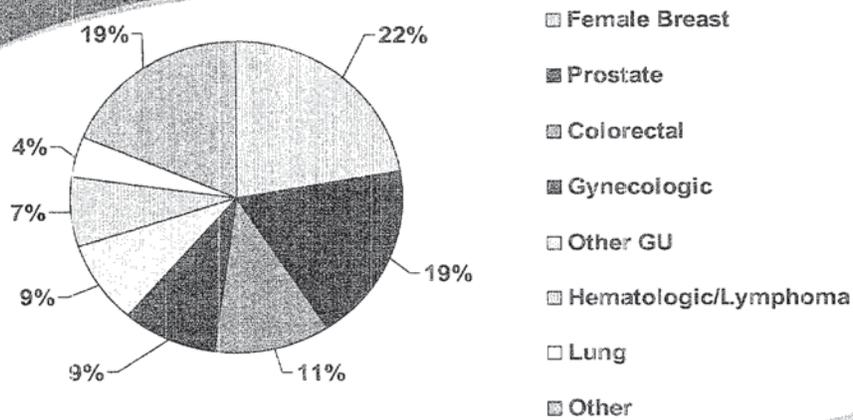


Estimated # of Persons Alive in the U.S. Diagnosed with Cancer in the last 20 Years By Current Age¹
Invasive/1st Primary Cases Only (N = 7.4 Million Survivors)



¹Data Sources: SEER January 1998 Prevalence estimates applied to January 1998 U.S. population estimates from the Census Bureau (January 1998 populations were estimated by averaging July populations from 1998 and 1997).

Estimated # of Persons Alive in the U.S. Diagnosed with Cancer in the last 20 Years By Site¹
Invasive /1st Primary Cases Only (N = 7.4 Million)



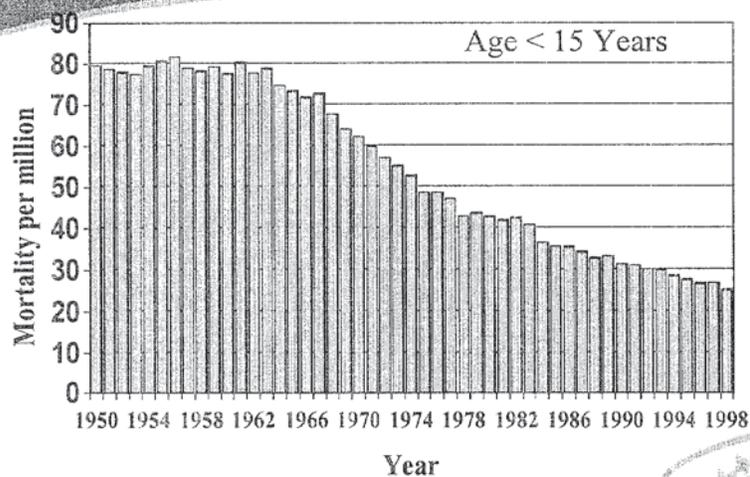
¹Data Sources: SEER January 1998 Prevalence estimates applied to January 1998 U.S. population estimates from the Census Bureau (January 1998 populations were estimated by averaging July populations from 1998 and 1997).

The Changing Demography of Cancer Survivorship

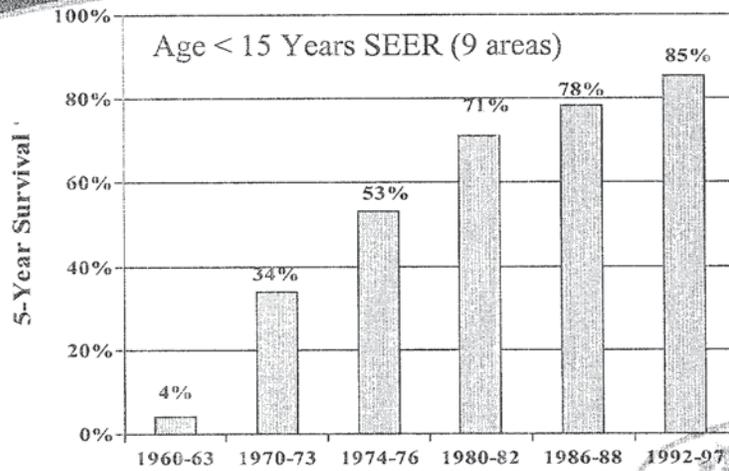
- 62% of adults diagnosed with cancer today will be alive five years from now
- 77% of children (age 0 – 14) diagnosed with cancer today will be alive five years from now
- Over 80% of all cancer patients are treated in the community
- Cancer for many has become a chronic illness

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Remarkable Past Progress Childhood Cancer Mortality, 1950-98

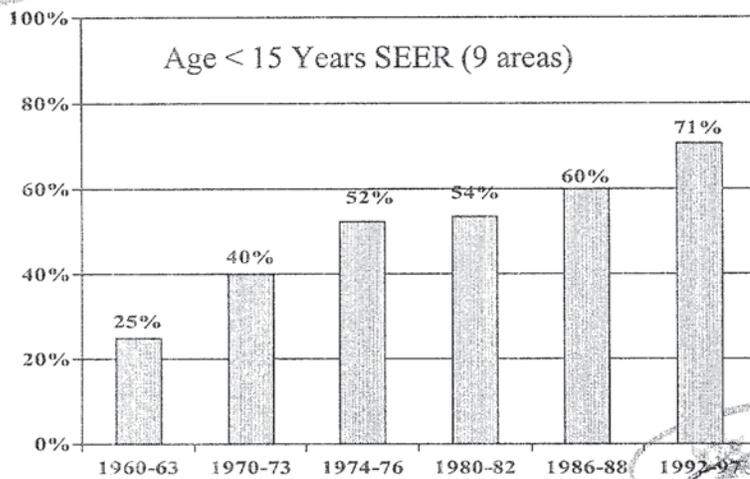


Remarkable Past Progress
Childhood ALL Survival Rates 1960-1997

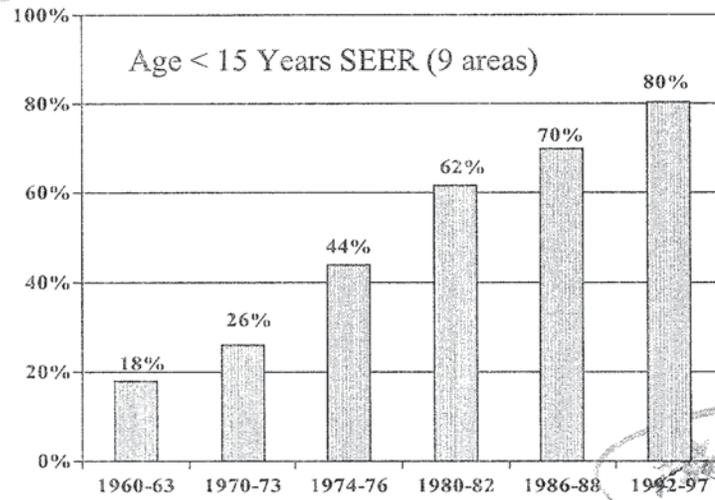


<http://seer.cancer.gov/>

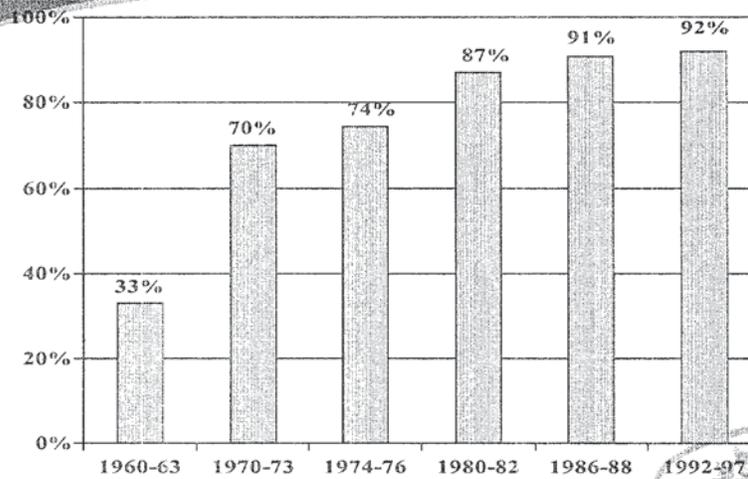
Remarkable Past Progress
Neuroblastoma Survival Rates 1960-1997



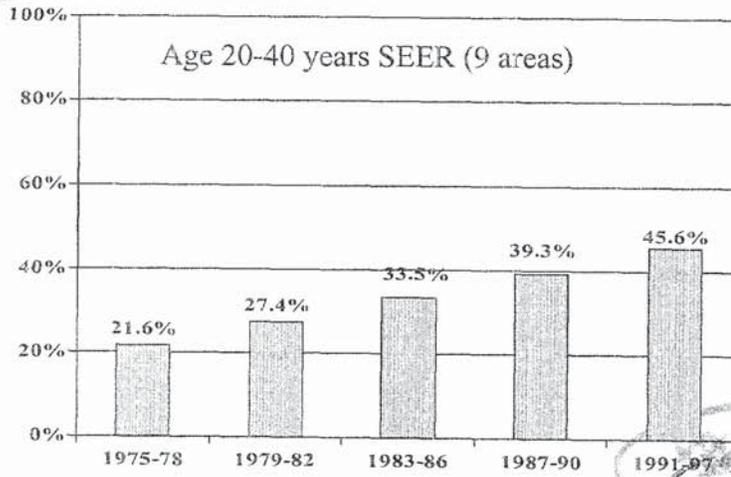
Remarkable Past Progress
NHL Survival Rates: 1960-1997



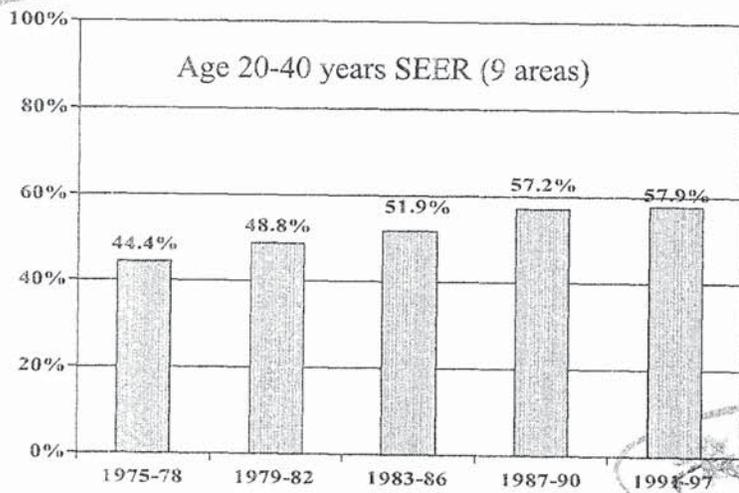
Remarkable Past Progress
Wilms Tumor: 1960 to 1997



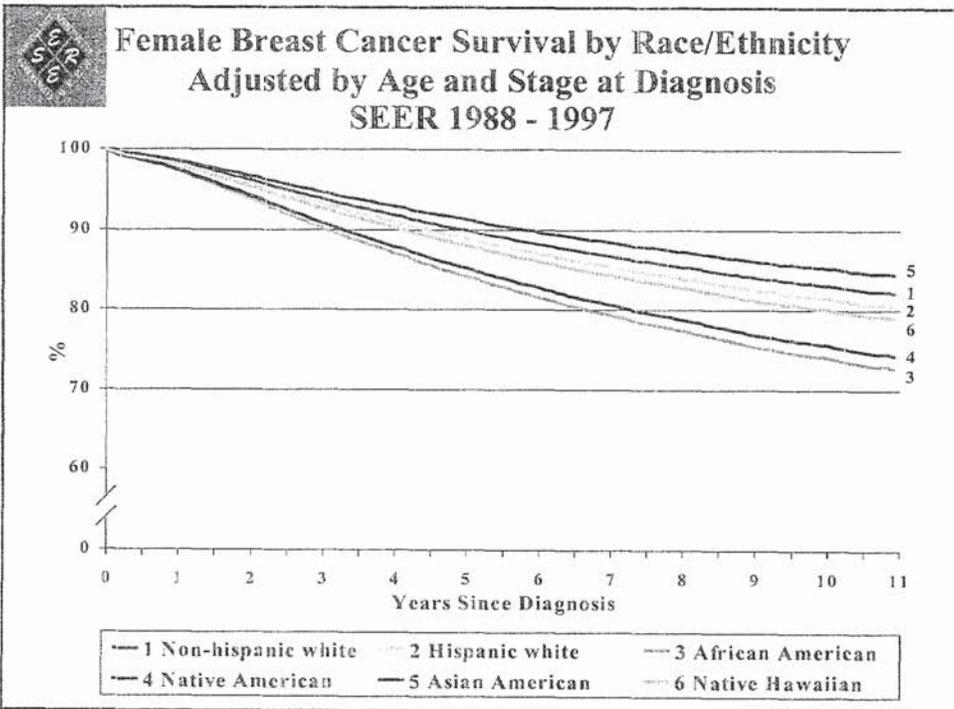
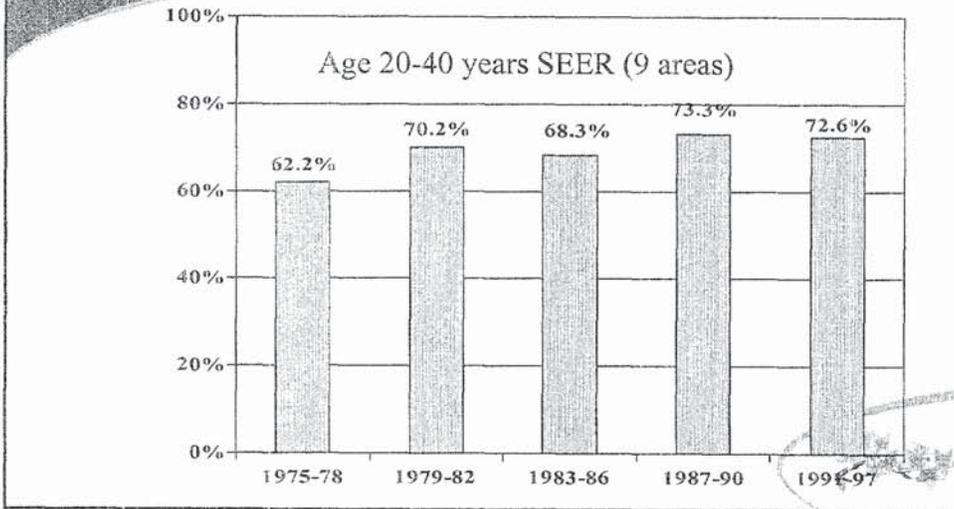
Leukemia Survival Rates 1975-1997

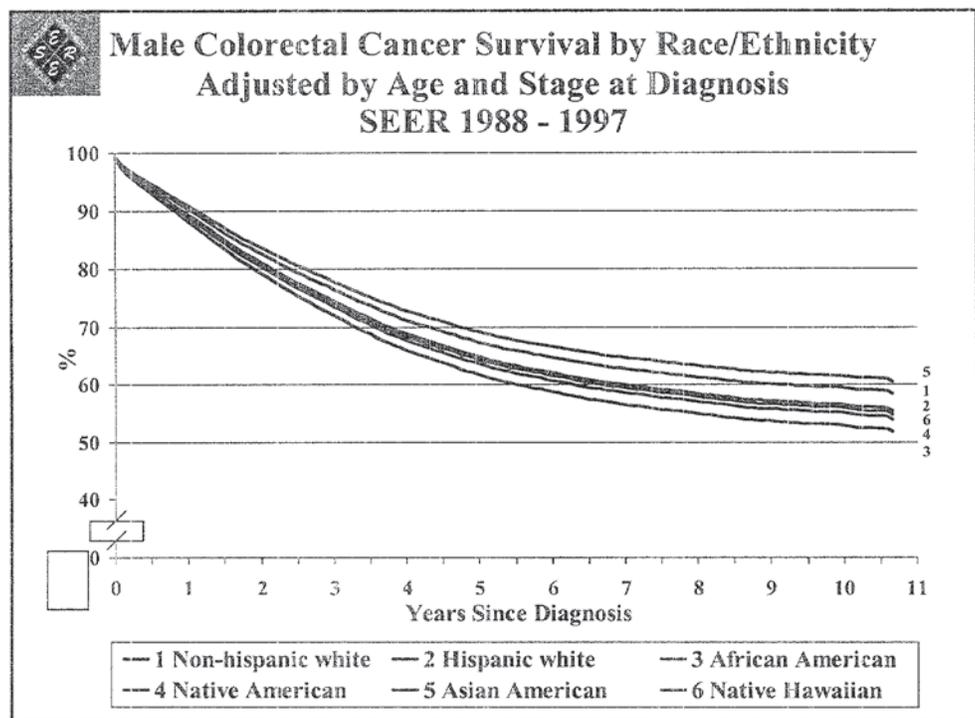
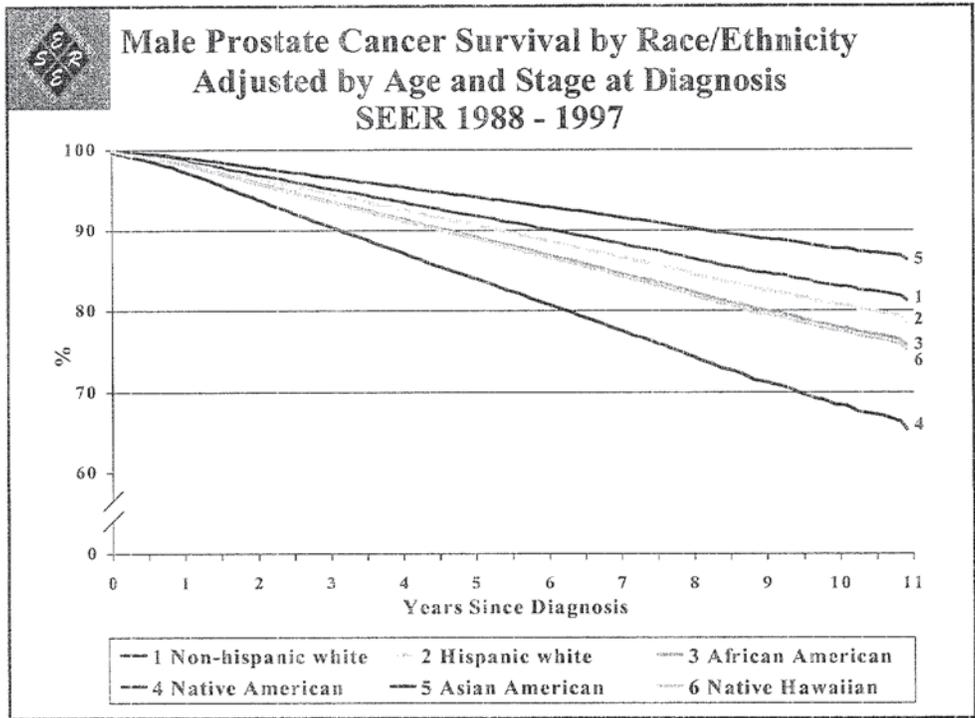


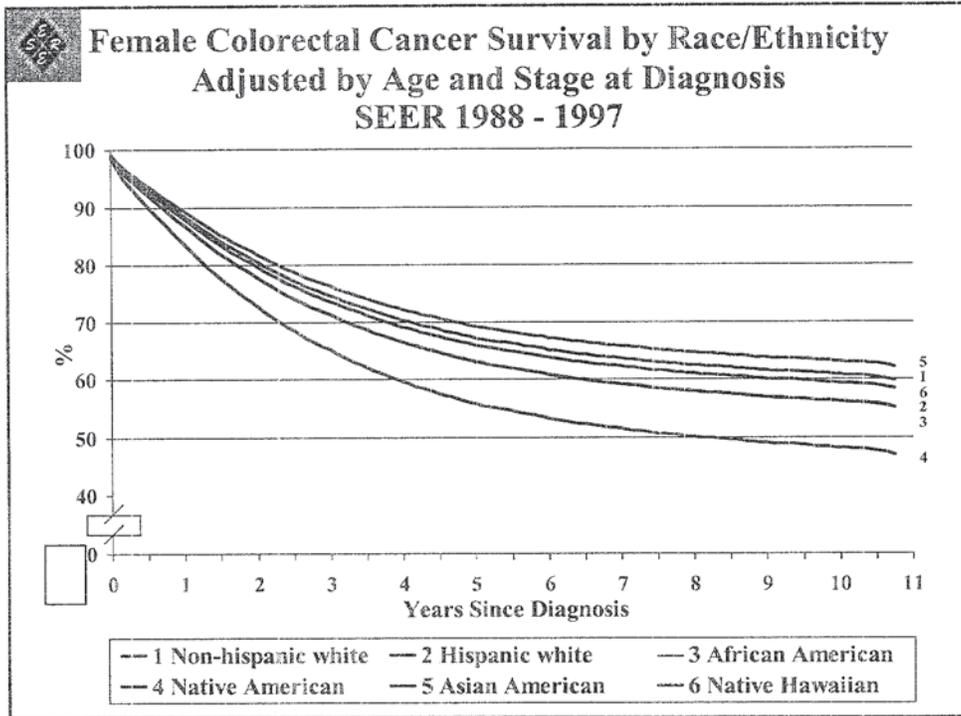
Malignant Brain/CNS Survival Rates 1975-1997



*Total Bone
Survival Rates 1975-1997*







Impact of Cancer on the Family ²

Three out of every four American families will have at least one family member diagnosed with cancer.

²Cancer facts and figures 1996. New York: American Cancer Society, 1996

of Families with Children 18 Years or Younger³

24% of adults with cancer (N = 1.2 million) are parents, who have a child 18 years or younger living in the home.

³Estimate from the National Health Interview Survey, 1992.

Historical Background

- The Office of Cancer Survivorship was established in June, 1996 by the National Cancer Institute in recognition of the large number of individuals now surviving cancer for long periods of time and their unique and poorly understood needs.

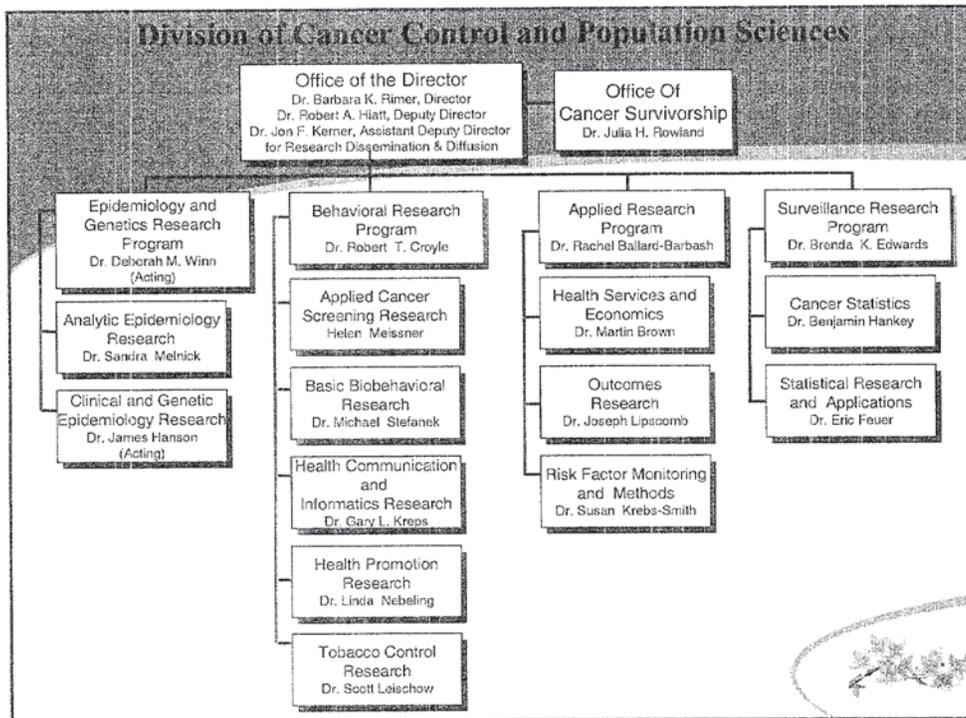
Definitional Issues

Survivorship research focuses on the health and life of a person with a history of cancer beyond the acute diagnosis and treatment phase.

- Cancer survivorship research encompasses the physical, psychosocial, and economic sequelae of cancer diagnosis and its treatment among both pediatric and adult survivors of cancer.
- It also includes within its domain, issues related to health care delivery, access, and follow-up care, as they relate to survivors.

Definitional Issues (continued)

- It seeks to (a) prevent and control adverse cancer diagnosis and treatment-related outcomes (such as late effects of treatment, second cancers, and poor quality of life), (b) provide a knowledge base regarding optimal follow-up care and surveillance of cancer survivors, and (c) to optimize health after cancer treatment.



Emerging Priority Areas for Cancer Survivorship Research

1) Descriptive and Analytic Epidemiologic Research:

Documenting for diverse cancer sites the prevalence and incidence of physiologic and psychosocial late effects, as well as the prevalence of second cancers, and their associated risk factors.

Emerging Priority Areas for Cancer Survivorship Research

2) Intervention Research :

- Strategies aimed at preventing or diminishing adverse physiologic or psychosocial sequelae of cancer survivorship;
- Studies designed to measure the effect of a specific intervention (psychosocial, behavioral or medical) on subsequent health outcomes or health practices.

Emerging Priority Areas for Cancer Survivorship Research

3) Family Issues

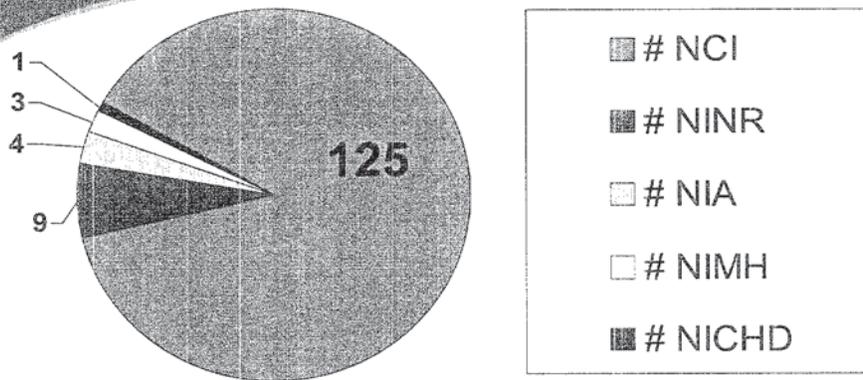
4) Economic Outcomes, Patterns of Care

5) Instrument Development

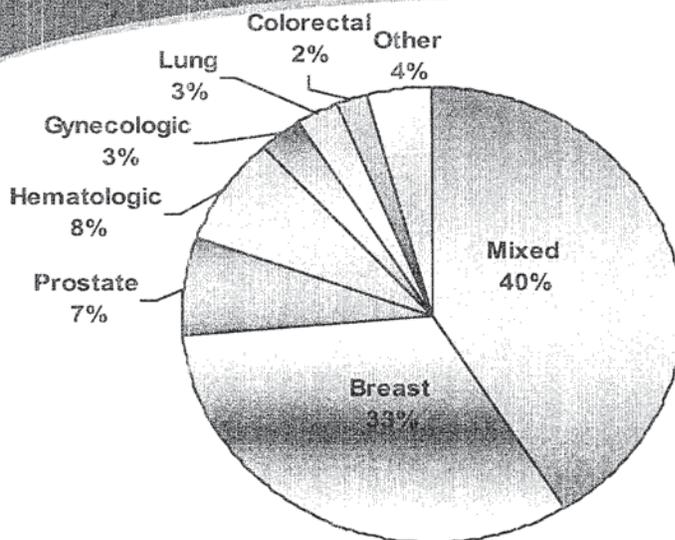
6) Neglected groups by cancer site; by culture and income; by geography; by age (the elderly)

7) Training and Education

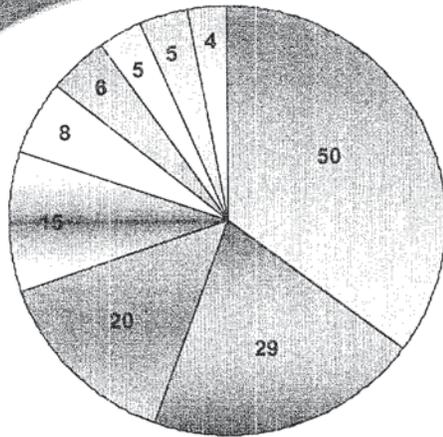
NIH Breakout of FY 2001 Survivorship Research Grants: by Institute (N = 142)



NIH Survivorship Research Portfolio By Site N = 142

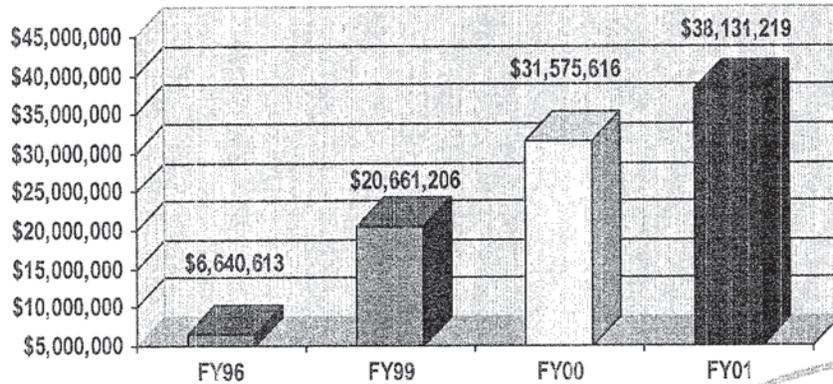


NIH Survivorship Research Portfolio by Grant Focus (N = 142)



- QOL or Health Behavior Interventions
- Psychosocial
- Patterns & Quality of Care
- Physiologic Sequelae
- Physiologic Interventions
- Surveillance
- Physiologic & Psychosocial Late Effects
- Training Grants
- Conference Grants

NIH/NCI Survivorship Grant/Cooperative Agreement Awards By Budget Year



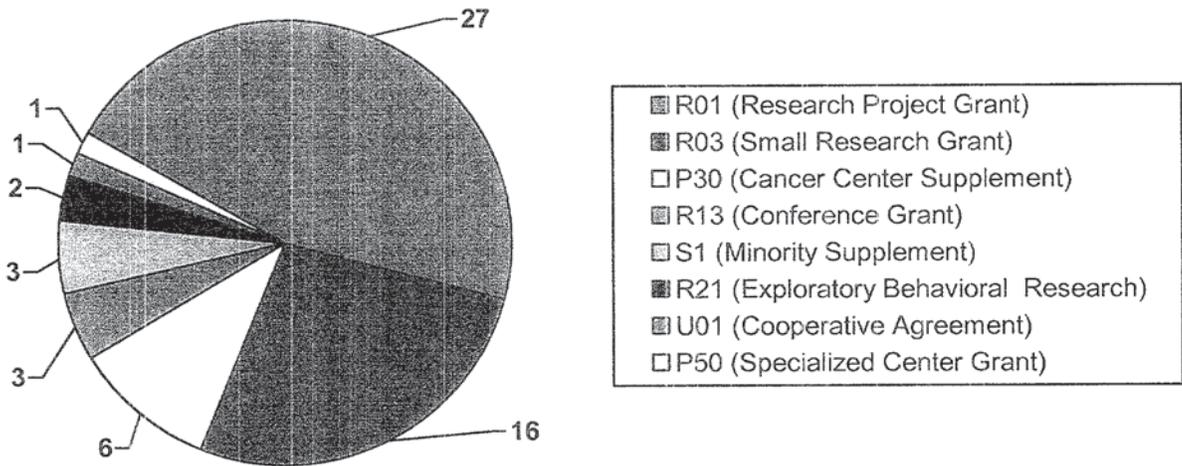
What is needed to move Cancer Survivorship Beyond Cure

- **Interdisciplinary approach**
- **Attention to understudied populations and evolving questions**
- **Recognition that survivorship begins at the time of diagnosis**



Office of Cancer Survivorship Research Portfolio
 Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences
 National Cancer Institute

**Chart 1: OCS- Breakout of Research Grants
 by Funding Mechanism (N = 59)**



**Chart 2: OCS- Breakout of actively funded Survivorship Research
 Grants by Grant Focus (N = 59)**

