Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics

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June 19, 2017

Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics

DCEG is an intramural component of NCI whose mission is to conduct broadbased, high quality, high impact research to uncover the causes of cancer and the means of its prevention.

DCEG is uniquely able to conduct epidemiologic research projects that are:

- high risk
- need long-term commitments of funding and scientific staff
- require a national programmatic approach
- need a quick response to emerging public health or scientific issues
- might go unattended by groups without a national and international reach, or
- require an interdisciplinary approach that is fostered by the breadth and interactive potential of the intramural research program of NCI and NIH

Prevention Research Continuum

Etiology

Prevention

Implementation

- Tobacco
- Physical inactivity, diet, and obesity
- Infectious agents
- Radiation
- Occupational carcinogens
- Hormones
- Genetics

- HPV vaccine trial
- Melanoma screening
- Genetic risk prediction
- Radiation
- Nicotine addiction
- Occupational exposure dose response and threshold levels

- HPV screening recommendations and management guidelines
- Lung cancer screening guidelines
- Radiation protection guidelines

Role of DCEG in Prevention Research

- Focus on foundational, etiologic research
 - Extensive collaborative network
 - Special relationship with IARC (WHO)
- Randomized prevention trials as outgrowth of etiologic work
 - HPV (current 1 vs 2 DT non-inferiority trial in Costa Rica)
 - Chinese Nutritional Intervention Trial
- Observational studies can be critical when trials not feasible
 - Radiation
 - Chemical carcinogens

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics



Chief

Cross-Branch Working Groups

- Tobacco
- Microbiomics
- Descriptive Epidemiology
- Early-life Exposures
- Geographic Analysis
- Breast Cancer
- Genetic Mosaicism
- Translational Epidemiology

DCEG Staff

Staff Category	Total Number	Women (%)
Division leadership	11	5 (45%)
Tenured Investigators	53	23 (43%)
Tenure-track Investigators	20	12 (60%)
Staff Scientists/Clinicians	33	24(73%)
Fellows	105	68 (65%)

Approximately 550-600 Scientific Publications per Year

nature

Integrated genomic and molecular characterization of cervical cancer

JAMA Internal Medicine

Association of long-term, low-intensity smoking with all-cause and cause-specific mortality in the National Institutes of Health-AARP Diet and Health Study

PEDIATRICS

Cancer risk after pediatric solid organ transplantation



Evolution of multiple cell clones over a 29 year period of a CLL patient

JNCI JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

Kinetics of the human papillomavirus type 16 E6 antibody response prior to oropharyngeal cancer



Functional characterization of a multi-cancer risk locus on chr5p15.33 reveals regulation of TERT by ZNF148

JAMA

Trends in thyroid cancer incidence and mortality in the United States, 1974-2013

JNC JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

Ultraviolet radiation and Kaposi sarcoma incidence in a nationwide US cohort of HIV-infected men

Radiology

Mortality in U.S. physicians likely to perform fluoroscopy-guided interventional procedures compared with psychiatrists, 1979 to 2008

Diet and biliary tract cancer risk in Shanghai, China

JNCI JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

Projecting individualized absolute invasive breast cancer risk in US Hispanic women

THE LANCET

Trends in premature mortality in the USA by sex, race, and ethnicity from 1999 to 2014: An analysis of death certificate data

IJC International Journal of Cance

Association between breast cancer genetic susceptibility variants and terminal duct lobular unit involution of the breast

THE LANCET Oncology

Common genetic variation and risk of gallbladder cancer in India: a case-control genome-wide association study

BJC

unal at Cancer

Body weight trajectories and risk of oesophageal and gastric cardia adenocarcinomas: A pooled analysis of NIH-AARP and PLCO Studies

DCEG Scientific Approaches – Selected Examples

- General Population Prospective Cohort Studies PLCO, ATBC, NIH-AARP
- Special Exposure Studies

Agricultural Health Study, DES, Diesel, Chernobyl, HPV Vaccine Trial, HPV SUCCEED Study

Families and Other Populations at High-risk

Inherited bone marrow failure syndrome study, melanoma families, HIV

- Case-Control Studies of Cancers of Special Interest (Cancer Maps)
- Omics: Genetics, Microbiomics, Metabolomics
- Methods: Biostatistics Branch, Cancer Genome Research Laboratory

Health Disparities

DCEG conducts research on disparities related to gender, race and ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geographic area, urban-rural patterns, migration history, and time.



Landscape of Characterizing Somatic Alterations in DCEG

- Molecular characterization of tissues
- Capitalize on distinctive studies within DCEG portfolio with high attributable fraction of risk identified
- Select examples:
 - Thyroid Cancer post-Chernobyl (Ukraine/Belarus)
 - Lung Cancer High Quality Smoking Data & Indoor Air-Pollution (China)
 - Second Cancers
 - Very High Risk Families (TP53, RB)
 - Cervical Cancer & HPV Genomics

Strategic Initiatives in Genomics

• Germline Genomics

- Susceptibility
- Focus on highly informative cases
- Laboratory investigation of mechanistic insights
 - How does the germline inform somatic alterations?
- Somatic Molecular Epidemiology
 - Investigate interaction between exposures, germline and somatic profiles in high-quality studies
 - Close partnership with Center for Cancer Genomics
 - TCGA-related projects
- Risk Assessment and Modeling

DCEG Global Research Portfolio



Why Conduct Epidemiologic and Prevention Research in Other Countries?

- Discover causes or effective interventions for high/unusual rates of cancer
- Understand subtypes of cancer that are more prevalent in other geographic areas
- Evaluate role of high/unusual exposures in causing cancer
- Exploit unique data resources not available in U.S.
 - Registries, national health care systems
- Explore role of genetic contribution to cancer

DCEG Today

- High quality, high impact, value-added research
- National and international in scope
- Superb investigators, fellows, and staff
- Value of team science
- Strategic pursuit of methodological issues (laboratory work, study design & analysis)