Agenda

1. Overview of the survey and response rate
2. Selected results
3. Considerations and utilization
4. Discussion
Background

• The Center for Global Health (CGH) tracks NIH-funded global cancer research internally. To complement this, CGH conducts a periodic mapping of non-NIH-funded global oncology activities led by NCI-Designated Cancer Centers.

• The 2021 survey was conducted in collaboration with the NCI Office of Cancer Centers (OCC), NCI-Designated Cancer Centers, the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), the American Society of Preventive Oncology (ASPO), and the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR).

• The survey included questions about high-level strategies and priorities for cancer center directors and detailed questions about global oncology programs, activities, and research to global oncology contacts and PIs at cancer centers.
Survey aims

Within the context of NCI-Designated Cancer Centers and their activities:

- Provide a more holistic view of global oncology activities
- Track the trends of the global oncology field
- Facilitate collaboration between global oncology researchers
- Encourage cancer centers to leverage survey results to advance their own global oncology programs and activities
- Inform the development of impactful NCI and partner initiatives in global oncology
- Understand the impact of COVID-19 on global oncology activities
Why focus on non-NIH funded global oncology activities and research?

- The majority of NCI awards are granted to institutions in the United States.
- The breadth of non-NIH funded global oncology activities led by NCI-Designated Cancer Centers is not captured in the NCI portfolio.
  - These activities often go beyond the scope of cancer research that would be funded by NCI.
- The global oncology survey provides a more comprehensive view of cancer centers’ commitment to global oncology.
History of the Global oncology survey

2012
- 66 cancer centers
- 31 responses
- 175 projects

Data collected from known global oncology contacts via informational interviews

2014
- 67 cancer centers
- 54 responses
- 258 projects

2018
- 71 cancer centers
- 67 responses
- 517 projects

Most systematic data collection process using Verint, including PIs reporting projects directly

2021
- 70 cancer centers
- 67 responses
- 33 programs
- 613 projects

Systematic data collection done using Google Form/Excel, via global oncology contacts

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2012 data updated by known global oncology contacts via email/Excel
Global oncology at NCI-Designated Cancer Centers

Summary of Global Oncology Survey Responses

61/67 cancer centers (91%) report involvement in global oncology

- 28 cancer centers (42%) reported a global oncology program
- 33 cancer centers (49%) reported global oncology activities outside of a formal program
- 6 cancer centers (9%) have no global oncology activity
Global Oncology at NCI-Designated Cancer Centers

A dedicated department, office, or program that leads the management of global oncology activities across your cancer center

- **28** cancer centers (42%) reported a global oncology program
- **33** cancer centers (49%) reported global oncology activities outside of a formal program
- **6** cancer centers (9%) have no global oncology activity

10 cancer center directors currently without a global oncology program plan to create a formal global oncology program in the next 3-5 years

Prioritization of Global Oncology According to Cancer Center Directors

- Not a priority: 4
- Low: 4
- Moderate: 33
- High: 20
- Extremely High: 7
Source(s) of funding for Global oncology activities at NCI-Designated Cancer Centers

- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- Charitable/Philanthropic/Donated Funds
- Investigator Discretionary Funds
- Internal Research Award Funds
- Administrative Funds
- US Non-Profit
- US Government (non-NIH, e.g., CDC, USAID)
- US Corporate/Private Sector
- International - Non-Profit
- International – Government
- International Corporate/Private Sector
- Other, please specify
- Professional Membership Society Fund

This graph represents the number of cancer centers that report these funding sources. Dollar amounts of funding per source are not available.
Global oncology activities led by NCI-Designated Cancer Centers

61/67 cancer centers (91%) report involvement in global oncology

28 cancer centers (42%) reported a global oncology program

33 cancer centers (49%) reported global oncology activities outside of a formal program

53/67 cancer centers reported 517 global oncology projects

246 PIs from cancer centers reported 447 projects with updated details for analysis
Global oncology activities led by NCI-Designated Cancer Centers

- 61/67 cancer centers report involvement in global oncology.
- 28 cancer centers (42%) reported a global oncology program.
- 33 cancer centers (49%) reported global oncology activities outside of a formal program.
- 53/67 cancer centers reported 517 global oncology projects.
- 246 PIs from cancer centers reported 447 projects with updated details for analysis.
- 69 cancer centers hold 688 NIH extramural awards with international collaborators.

Projects led by or convened by a PI at your cancer center in partnership with an international collaborator in a setting outside the United States, including unfunded projects.
NIH funded grants and non-NIH funded projects led by NCI-Designated Cancer Centers, by CSO code

- Projects and grants could be coded to multiple CSO codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>NIH funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etiology</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Detection, Diagnosis, and Prognosis</td>
<td>244, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>310, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Control, Survivorship, and Outcomes</td>
<td>153, 152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- # of projects/grants
Collaborating institutions by country on non-NIH funded global oncology projects at NCI-Designated Cancer Centers

- Collaborating institutions in a total of 85 countries; this shows the top 20
- Dark blue bars indicate LMICs
- White numbers indicate the number of cancer centers leading those projects
Collaborating institutions by country on > 30 total NIH funded grants and non-NIH funded projects at NCI-Designated Cancer Centers

There were collaborating institutions in a total of 86 countries; this shows the top 18

- Darker bars indicate LMICs
Global oncology training opportunities offered at NCI-Designated Cancer Centers

Didactic global oncology training offered by cancer centers

- No global oncology training, 28
- Specialized global oncology training program, 15
- Other didactic global oncology training, 18

- Abramson Cancer Center
- Fred Hutch/University of Washington/Seattle Children’s Cancer Consortium
- H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute
- Masonic Cancer Center
- Mayo Clinic Comprehensive Cancer Center
- MD Anderson Cancer Center
- Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
- Norris Cotton Cancer Center
- Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center
- St. Jude Children's Research Hospital
- Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center
- UCSF Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center
- University of Chicago Medicine Comprehensive Cancer Center
- University of Hawaii Cancer Center
- Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University
Tracking of global oncology activities at NCI-Designated Cancer Centers is inconsistent

Of the 33 Cancer Centers with global oncology activities, but no formal program:
- 14 reported that activities are **not tracked**
- 17 reported that individuals track activities
- Consortium Cancer Centers reported challenges reporting full/accurate data
Utilization of 2018 global oncology survey results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utilization</th>
<th># of Respondents</th>
<th>Notes and Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased knowledge about other global oncology activities/collaborations in areas where our Cancer Center works</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compared our global oncology program to programs at other Cancer Center</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified research gaps</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified new or potential international collaborators</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built institutional support for global oncology program/activities at our Cancer Center</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed our methods for tracking global oncology activities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilized the data to report to the Cancer Center leadership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reached out to NDCCs with training in global oncology for surgical oncology for surgical fellows to understand their programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified other NDCCs working in a specific country for a joint stakeholder knowledge exchange meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned to include additional questions on future internal surveys that capture global oncology activities</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Utilization of 2018 global oncology survey results

• Used the 2018 survey results to grow the global oncology program at MD Anderson
• Took that knowledge to UWCCC and initiated a global oncology program
• Organized that new program in tandem with co-designing and piloting the 2021 survey

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University of Wisconsin Carbone Cancer Center
How can the global oncology community use the results of this survey?

**NCI-Designated Cancer Centers** → assess their own global oncology programs, further develop collaborations, and identify best practices

**Research institutions** → identify collaborators and shared research interests

**Program implementers/policymakers** → build and strengthen collaborations

**Trainees** → identify relevant opportunities and programs

**Funders** → refine priorities and inform program design

**National/regional authorities** → conduct similar surveys or landscape assessments
### Key takeaways

- Interest in global oncology is increasing at cancer centers
- Cancer centers maintained their global oncology programs and offered more global oncology training than in 2018
- Tracking and reporting these data is challenging

### Opportunities

- Increase shared knowledge between centers to help expand the field of global oncology
- Formalize curricula and ongoing interactive global oncology training for trainees at NCI-Designated Cancer Centers and in LMICs
- Develop accepted global oncology benchmarks for success, including research, education, and COE
Discussion

• What are the facilitators and barriers to NCI-Designated Cancer Centers’ increasing engagement in global oncology?

• How does engaging in global oncology benefit NCI-Designated Cancer Centers, and what is NCI’s role in amplifying or leveraging those benefits?

• The survey shows greater interest in global oncology among early-career researchers. Can cancer centers respond to that demand currently? What would facilitate their response?