

Rare Cancers Research in the Epidemiology and Genetics Research Program

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	Cases	Deaths	Death Rates
• Pancreas	31,860	31,270	98%
• Esophagus	14,250	13,300	93%
• Multiple myeloma	15,270	11,070	72%
• Leukemia	33,440	23,300	70%
• Brain	18,400	12,690	69%
• Ovary	25,580	16,090	63%
• Bones & joints	2,440	1,300	53%
• Soft tissue (including heart)	8,680	3,660	42%
• Uterine cervix	10,520	3,900	37%
• Kidney & renal pelvis	35,710	12,480	35%
• Ureter, other urinary organs	2,450	690	28%
• Vulva	3,970	850	21%
• Uterine corpus	40,320	7,090	18%
• Hodgkin's disease	7,880	1,320	17%
• Penis & other genital, male	1,570	270	17%
• Endocrine system	25,520	2,440	10%
• Thyroid	23,600	1,460	6%
• Testis	8,980	360	4%

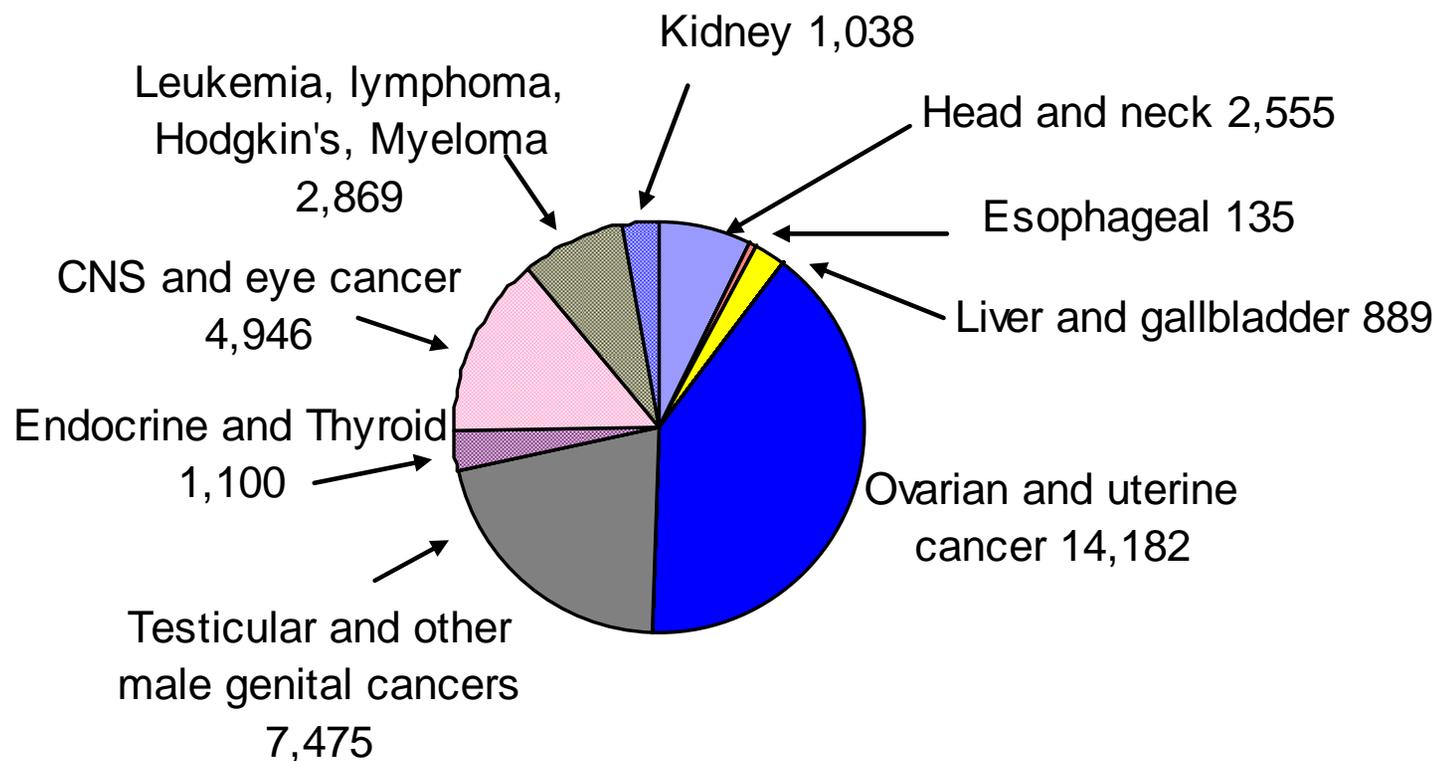
Challenges

- Small pool of investigators
- Multiple institutions and investigators need to be involved
- High costs of grants – ascertaining study populations, data collection

Opportunities

- Many models described in this meeting
- Flexibility by NCI to use programmatic priorities in making funding decisions
- Multiple NIH Institutes fund research
- Collaborations do work very successfully

Funding for rare cancer grants in \$1000s



Numbers of rare cancer grants in EGRP

Head & neck	6
Esophageal	2
Liver & gallbladder	2
Ovarian & uterine	31
Testicular & other male genital cancers	8
Endocrine & thyroid	2
CNS & eye cancer	14
Leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin's, Myeloma	11
Kidney	5

PanScan

- A whole genome association study of pancreas cancer
- Two stage design: 1200 cases and 1200 controls and 800 cases and 800 controls
- Consortium of 12 very large cancer epidemiology cohort studies and Mayo clinic study as part of second stage