Session 3 Panel Discussion

• **Questions:**
  - What developments are needed to make epidemiologic cohorts a cornerstone of the discovery to practice continuum?
  - How should NCI and NIH facilitate multidisciplinary collaboration to integrate these developments into the research portfolio?

• **Moderator:** Julie Buring, Sc.D., M.S.

• **Panelists:**
  - Julie R. Palmer, Sc.D., M.P.H.  
    *Boston University School of Public Health*
  - Lyle Palmer, Ph.D.  
    *Ontario Institute for Cancer Research*
  - Leslie L. Robison, Ph.D. (unable to attend)  
    *St. Jude Cancer Center*
  - Daniela Seminara, Ph.D., M.P.H. (presentation not available)  
    *National Cancer Institute*
Julie R. Palmer, Sc.D., M.P.H.

*Boston University School of Public Health*
Optimizing the Value of 21st Century Cohorts

**Improvements in existing cohorts**
- Online questionnaires
- Repeated measures
- Data from Census, EPA, etc.
- Tx, recurrence, 2\textsuperscript{nd} cancers
- Tumor tissue, TMAs

**NIH infrastructure support for collaborative research**

**Consortia of multiple cohorts**
- Centralize harmonization of cohort exposure data
- Facilitate access to CA registries, death files, Medicare claims data

**Collaborations of individual cohorts with outside investigators**
- Benefits: fresh ideas, maximization of valuable resource
- Mechanisms: logistics, funding
Lyle Palmer, Ph.D.

*Ontario Institute for Cancer Research*
Key features of new cohorts in the digital age...

- Online
- Responsive, constant evaluation
- Longitudinal over entire life course
- Large in scale
- Inclusive: Representative and diverse samples
- Comprehensive platforms for disease and health research.
- Closely integrated with linked administrative health data
- Closely integrated with government, clinical and public health networks
- Engines for translation
A personalized home page for every participant
A platform for bi-directional data interchange