

How Researchers Use Evidence Gaps As Direction For Future Work:

Examples from colorectal cancer

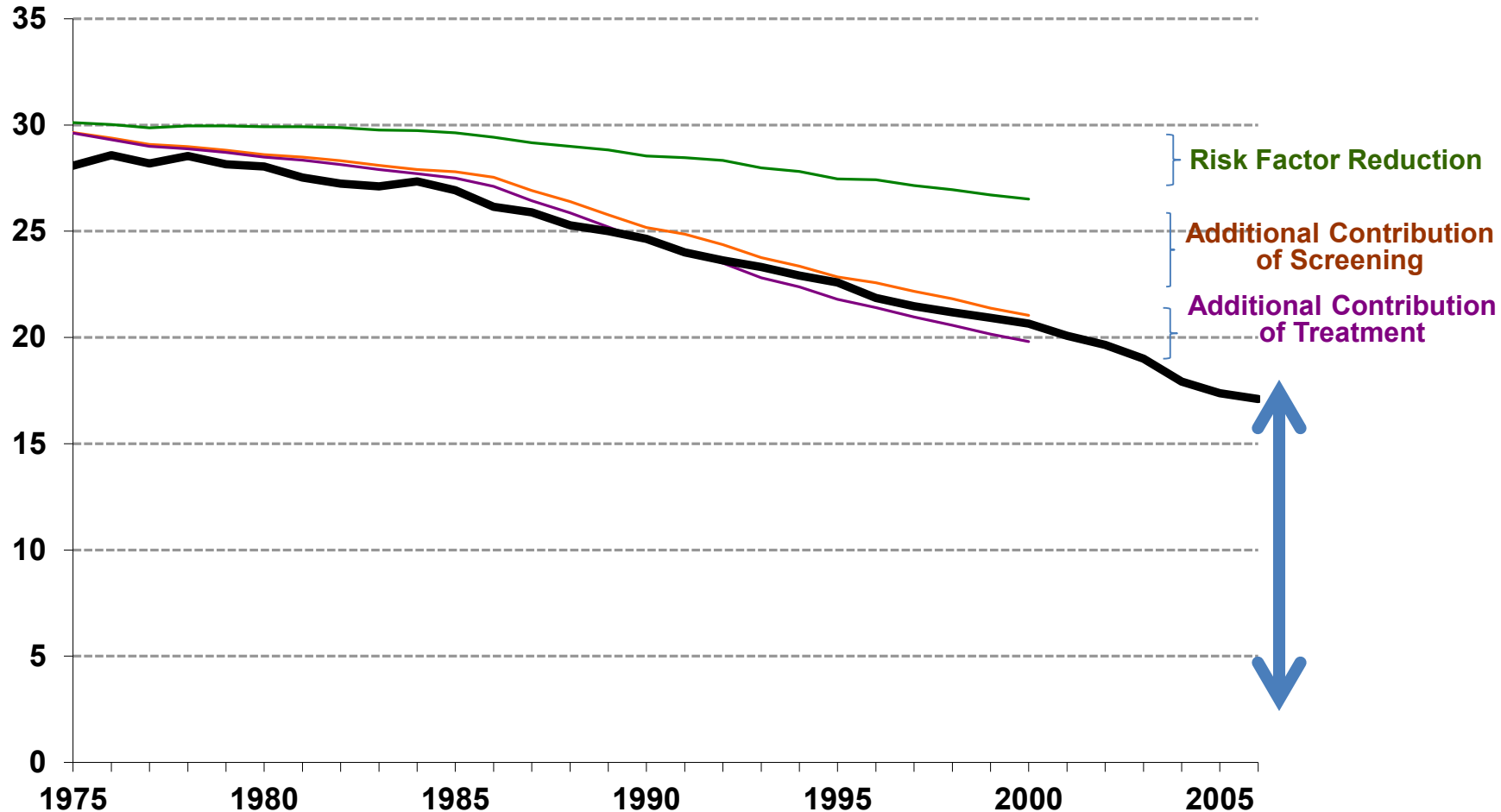
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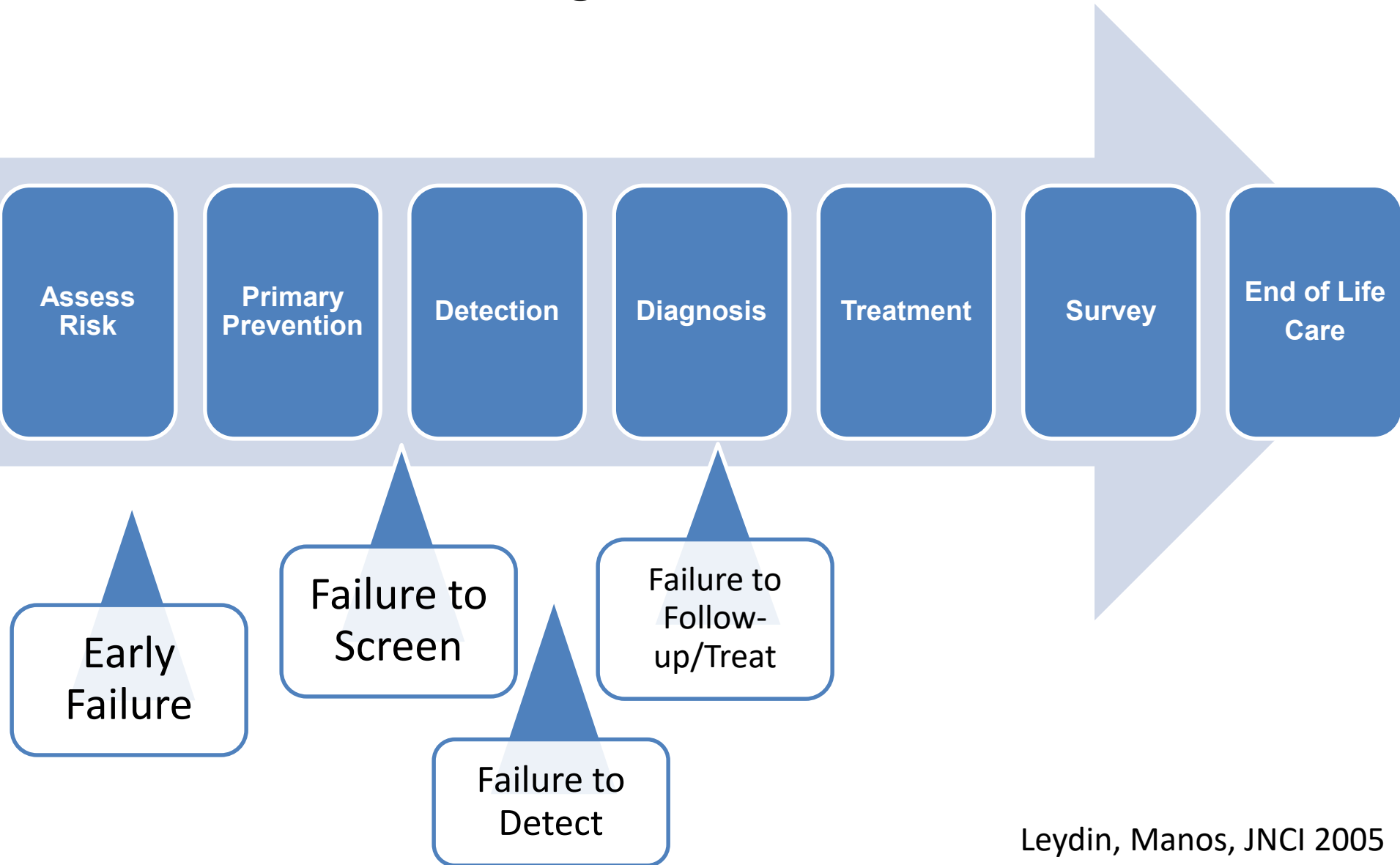
Director, Delivery Science & Applied Research

We go after obvious targets, but if this doesn't work, what do we do?

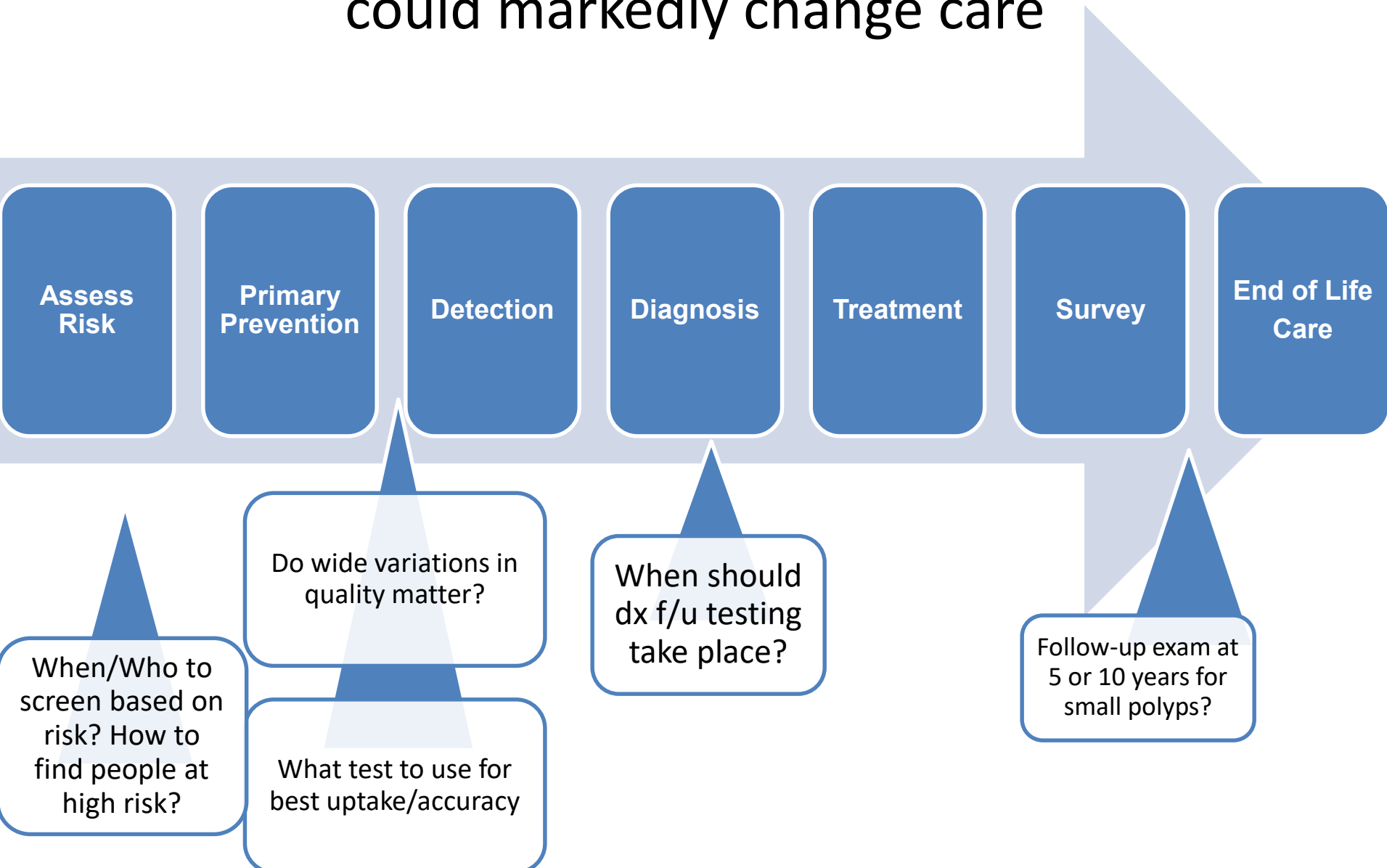


Edwards et al. Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer 1975-2006, Featuring Colorectal Cancer Trends and Impact of Interventions (Risk Factors, Screening, and Treatment) to Reduce Future Rates. Cancer Dec 2009

Using a model and finding where most deaths occur can guide research

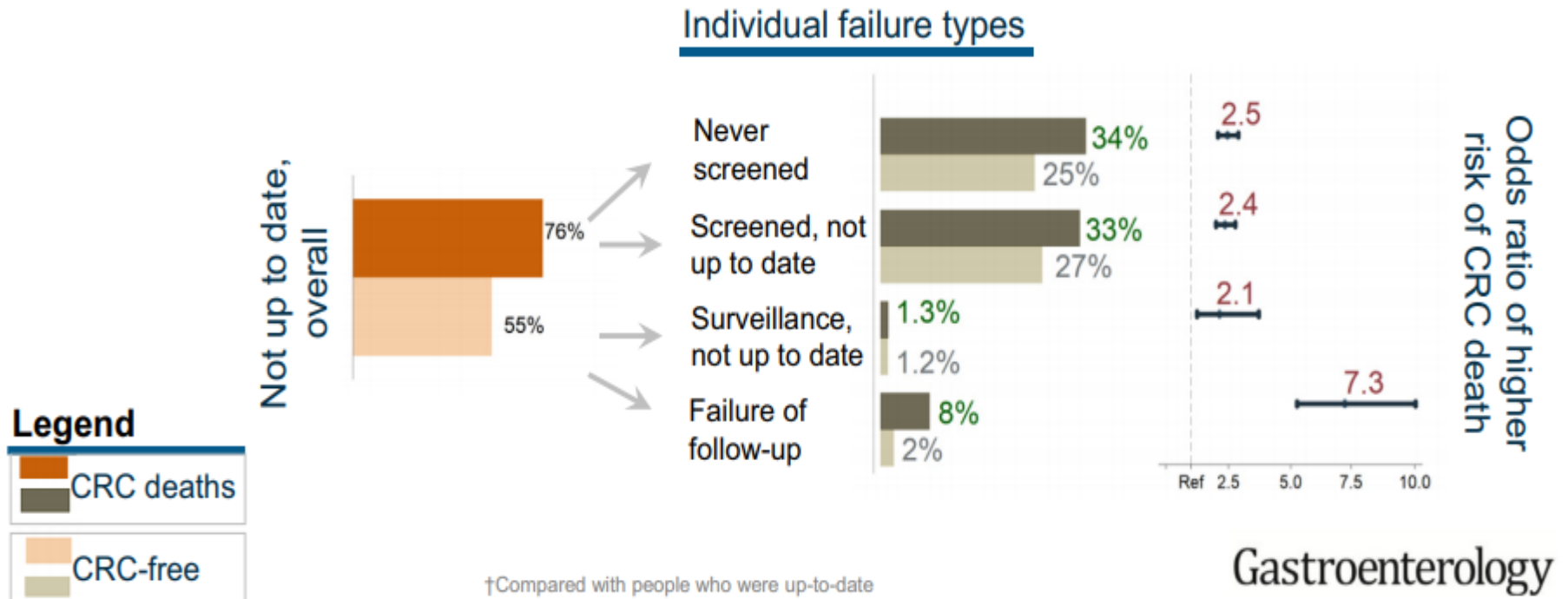


There are different perspectives (patient, societal, system, etc.): the clinical view answers questions that could markedly change care



Real world example from colorectal research

Modifiable Screening Failure Types and Risk of Death From Colorectal Cancer



Modifiable Failures in the Colorectal Cancer Screening Process and Their Association With Risk of Death

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Identify from these
which are likely to be
funded:

- Topic-focused funding
highest likelihood of
success for a given
question

- Many impactful
questions difficult to
fund with RO1
PROSPR
CISNET.



Support can be obtained for key questions: having RFAs align is most effective

Does screening quality matter

• PROSPR I

Time to follow-up

• PROSPR I

Who/when to screen & pilot interventions

• PROSPR II

Genetic & Epi Risk Stratified Screening

• NCI R01CA206279; KLS-5111-08-2020 (Switzerland, Selby)

How effective are colonoscopy & FIT?

• SCOLAR I & II (R01-CA-213645)

Decreasing surveillance

• NCI FORTE Trial

Identifying people with high risk

• FAMILY Trial PCORI (HIS-2017C3-9211)

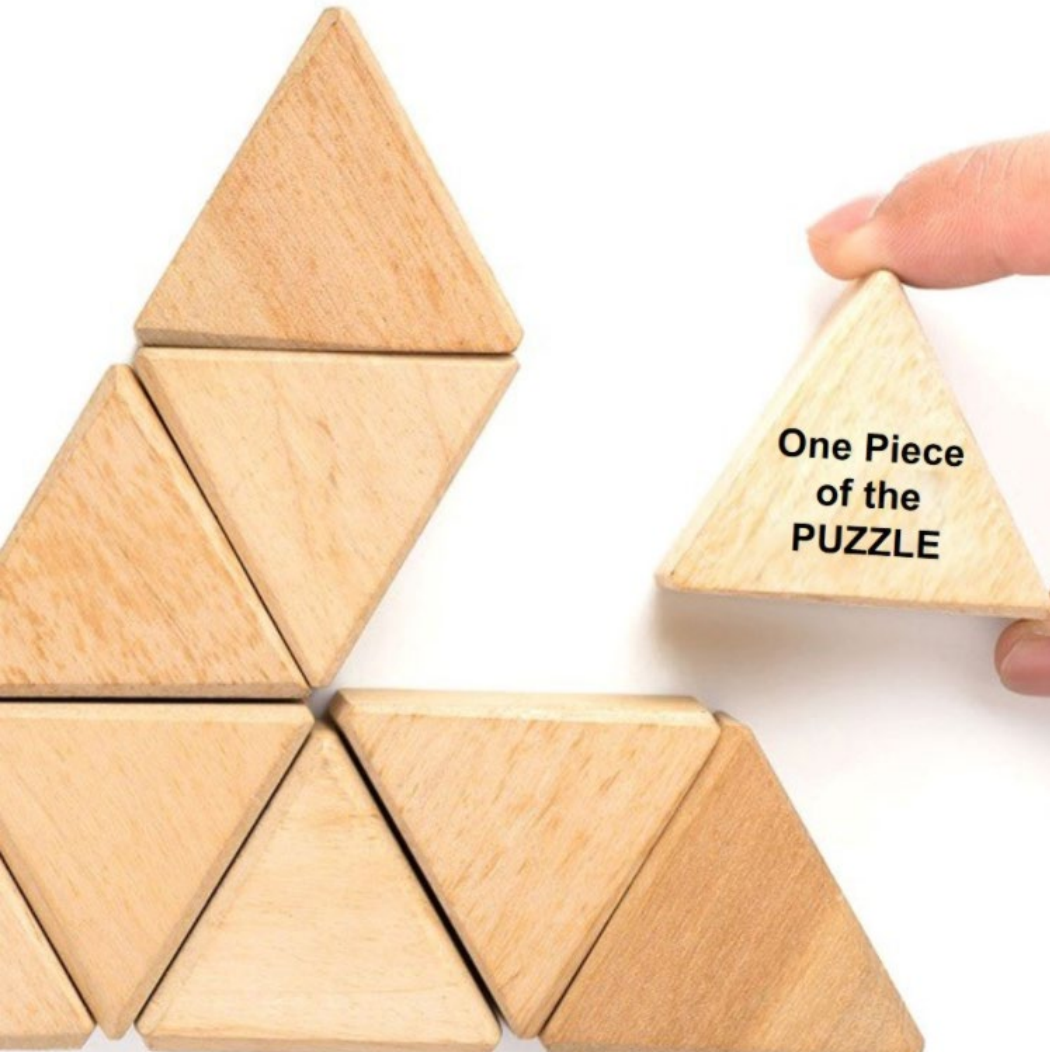
Increasing screening: new tests

• Serum-based Trial (Levin)

How do USPSTF Evidence Gaps serve researchers? #1 Getting a research idea



How do USPSTF Evidence Gaps serve researchers? #2: Supporting grant development for an idea you already have



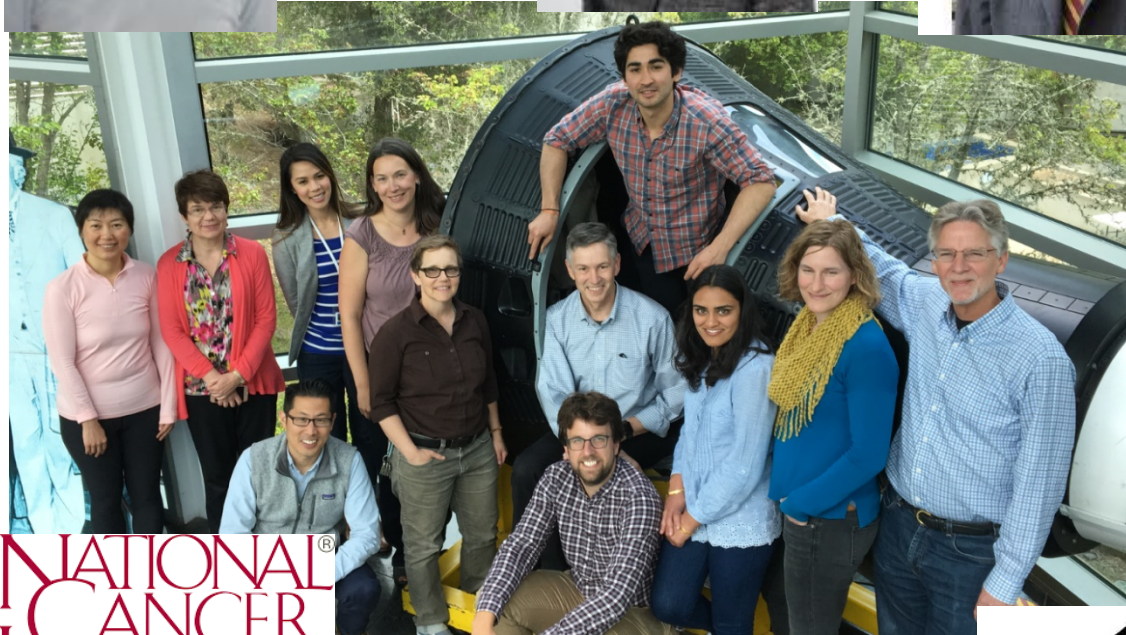
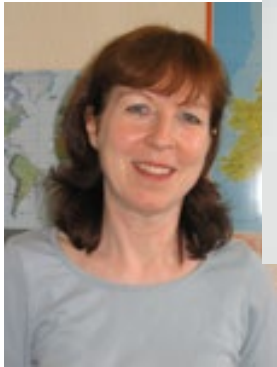
Emphasizes to reviewers:
Experts agree - this IS an
important evidence gap



USPSTF Evidence Gaps align well with research topics – key is having align with ongoing mechanisms for answering the questions?

- RCTs comparing screening strategy on CRC mortality
- Screening effectiveness/accuracy in Blacks & adults <50.
- Factors for increased colorectal cancer incidence and mortality in Black (e.g. access, system characteristics).
- Evaluation of sDNA-FIT on CRC mortality
- Evaluation of abnormal sDNA-FIT with negative colo.
- Evaluation of CT colonography on CRC mortality
- Consequences of extracolonic findings of CT colography
- Understand uptake and adherence to individual screening tests and effects on overall benefits
- Accuracy/effectiveness emerging methods (serum/urine)

On behalf of our teams. It takes a village Thank You!



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Questions

- Thanks!

