

Improving the Reach and Quality of Cancer Care in Rural Populations (R01 Clinical Trial Required) RFA-CA-18-026



https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov

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Webinar presenters

 Robert T. Croyle, PhD Director
Division of Cancer Control & Population Sciences, NCI



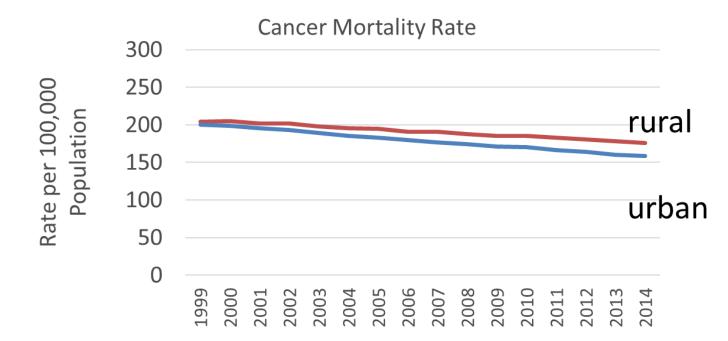
 Shobha Srinivasan, PhD Health Disparities Research Coordinator Division of Cancer Control & Population Sciences, NCI <u>ss688k@nih.gov</u>



Outline

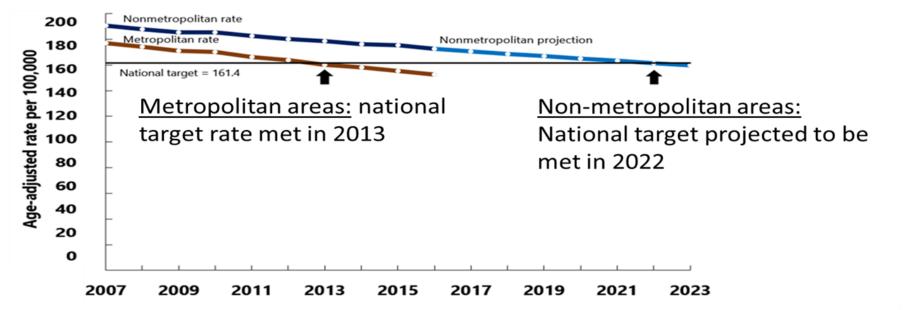
- Introduction
- Background
 - Why a request for funding announcement (RFA)
- RFA Details
 - Goals and scope of RFA
 - Application dates
 - Resources
- Questions
 - Questions about specific aims will not be addressed

As mortality from cancer has fallen overall, rural-urban disparities have grown larger



Healthy People 2020 target: Reductions in overall cancer mortality rate

(preliminary results, objective C-1)



METHODS: The average annual percent change (AAPC) was calculated based on 2007–2016 mortality rates using the National Cancer Institute Joinpoint software. The nonmetropolitan trend was extended from the 2016 mortality rate until it crossed the target, assuming a constant AAPC.

RFA Goals

To reduce the burden of cancer and improve the quality of cancer care in rural areas among low-income and/or underserved populations

Focus on two types of applications:

- 1. Observational research that **includes** pilot testing of intervention to understand and address predictors of cancer care/treatment and outcomes in rural low-income and/or underserved populations; **OR**
- 2. Intervention research to address known predictors of cancer care/treatment and outcomes in rural low-income and/or underserved populations.

Focus: Observational Studies

Observational studies – WITH PILOT TESTING include

- understanding and
- addressing the predictive and/or mediating role of social determinants of health, barriers to care, and treatment

At least ONE aim that is pilot testing an intervention

Budget - Not to exceed \$400k direct cost in any year

Not focused on issues related to recruitment and retention of participants to clinical trials

Focus: Intervention Studies

Most existing interventions – most not ready for implementation

So, proposals should seek to develop, adapt, and/or implement, and test interventions

Less than \$500k direct cost in any year

Not focused on issues related to recruitment and retention of participants to clinical trials

FOA parameters

Requirements

- Use the Rural Urban Continuum Code (RUCC), USDA ERS, 2013
- Low Income
 - Justify that the population being served is low income <u>https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines</u>
 <u>https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/#howis</u>

Other issues to consider

Can use other definitions of rural in addition to RUCC

Required Definition – Rural Urban Continuum Code - USDA 2013

https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/documentation/

Code	Definition	<i>k</i> in US	<i>N</i> in SEER
1	Counties in metro areas of 1 million+ population	472	54,360,203
2	Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population	395	17,963,604
3	Counties in metro areas of <250,000 population	369	6,104,298
4	Urban population of 20,000+, adjacent to a metro	217	1,845,954
5	Urban population of 20,000+, not adjacent to a metro	92	1,374,217
6	Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro	597	2,427,381
7	Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro	434	1,736,695
8	All rural or <2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro	220	415,639
9	All rural or <2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro	425	492,659

Examples of activities covered

<u>Barriers to accessing health services (e.g., financial hardships,</u> such as being underinsured or uninsured; shortage of physicians; oncology specialists; distance from treatment facilities; no personal vehicle and/or lack of access to public transportation to reach services; place/built environment; prejudice/discrimination)

<u>Evaluation of natural experiments</u>, programs, and policies to improve care and access to treatment services in rural areas that may interact with the implementation of the intervention and potentially influence effectiveness

<u>Role of social determinants of health</u>, including socioeconomic factors, cultural differences that influence trust in and attitudes toward institutions, medical providers, and government-sponsored programs

Examples of activities covered (cont.)

<u>Limitations in information technology</u> that may limit access to patient portals, telehealth, or other proposed strategies to improve patient-provider communication and care in rural communities

<u>IT-enabled, team-based care delivery models</u> that could improve the delivery of guideline-concordant, high-quality cancer care among rural populations (e.g., studies of innovative care delivery interventions using telemedicine and other technologies or novel strategies designed to deliver comprehensive, coordinated, highquality cancer-related care to rural low-income and/or underserved populations)

<u>Improve primary/specialty collaborative care to enhance the</u> dissemination of state of the art cancer care and follow-up.

Collaborations

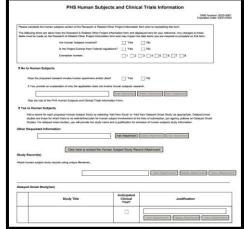
- Among cancer control research community and research communities that are less likely to be involved in such research, including demographers, geographers, transportation researchers, economists, and sociologists
- Relevant community stakeholders and rural health care delivery partners
- With organizations and programs with experience or infrastructure (e.g., telemedicine, social, clinical and behavioral health services) designed to address other health or social problems in rural populations

Clinical Trials and FORMS-E

FORMS-E Application Packages is **REQUIRED** (including new Human Subjects and Clinical Trials form)

PHS Human Subjects and Clinical Trials Information Form

- ✓ Consolidates information from multiple forms
 - ✓ Incorporates structured data fields
 - ✓ Collects information at the study-level



Be sure you are using the correct application forms.

See https://grants.nih.gov/policy/clinical-trials/new-human-subject-clinical-trial-info-form.htm

Resources for clinical trials

Website on Clinical Trial Requirements:

https://grants.nih.gov/policy/clinical-trials.htm

Training Resources:

https://grants.nih.gov/policy/clinical-trials/training-resources.htm

✓ Slides

✓ Human Subjects/Clinical Trials Questionnaire

✓Videos

✓ Training opportunities

Page limit for R01

Section of Application	Page Limits	
Specific Aims	1	
Research Strategy	12	
Biographical Sketch (each)	4	

Please contact: Shobha Srinivasan – <u>ss688k@nih.gov</u>, when you have the ONE page specific aims!

Application Alignment with Review Criteria

Review Criteria

- Significance
- Investigators
- Innovation
- Approach
- Environment

Application Sections

- Research Aim & Purpose
- Bio-sketches
- Research Strategy
- Research Methods & Analysis
- Resources

Important Dates

- Letter of intent/earliest submission date: August 19, 2018
- Application Due Date: September 19, 2018 by 5 p.m.
- Scientific merit review: November/December 2018
- Advisory council review: May 2019
- Earliest start date: July 2019
- Start the process early! Read the RFA very carefully!





Today's webinar and FAQ will be posted on our websites:

https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/research-emphasis/rural.html

https://healthcaredelivery.cancer.gov/media

Connect with RFA Program Contact early!

Shobha Srinivasan, PhD Health Disparities Research Coordinator, Division of Cancer Control & Population Sciences, NCI <u>ss688k@nih.gov</u>

Additional resources

NIH) NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE Division of Cancer Control & Population Sciences					
Home Program Areas + Re	search Portfolios - Funding Opportunities - Publications & Data -	Research Emphasis - About DCCPS	<u>;</u> -		
Rural Cancer Control					
Home / Research Emphasis / Rural Car	ncer Control				
SECTION MENU Energy Balance Health Disparities Care Coordination and Delivery Patterns of Care	Background Research Opportunities Resources F Planned: May 30 - 31, 2018: Accelerating Rural Cancer Control Research Bethesda, MD Bethesda, MD <td>ublications Events Partners</td> <td>us,</td>	ublications Events Partners	us,		
Precision Medicine & Population Health Hereditary Cancer Syndromes Rural Cancer Control	Background Evidence has shown that rural communities in the United States face disadvantages compared with urban areas, including higher poverty rates, lower educational attainment, and lack of access to health services. Populations living in rural areas have higher average death rates for all cancer sites combined, compared to populations in urban counties. Additionally, rural counties have higher incidence and death rates for cancers associated with smoking (e.g., lung and laryngeal cancers) and higher rates of incidence of cancers that can be prevented by screening (i.e.,				

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https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/ research-emphasis/rural.html

Improving Health Research on Small Populations: Proceedings of a Workshop (January, 2018)

Questions?

Please type your questions in the Q & A section on WebEx

Shobha Srinivasan, PhD ss688k@nih.gov

