



CANCER PREVENTION &
RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TEXAS

**Defining Cancer Prevention and Control Programs and Cancer Prevention
Research for CPRIT Grants**

Statute

By Texas statute, 90% of dollars available to CPRIT is awarded through CPRIT's Cancer Research Grants Program. The CPRIT Cancer Prevention Grants Program may award up to 10% (but not more) of dollars available to CPRIT.

Purpose of CPRIT Prevention Grants Program

Grants funded under the Prevention Grants Program are intended to fund prevention strategies, programs and services that have a demonstrated evidence base and are culturally appropriate for the target population. An evidence-based strategy refers to programs or services that are validated by some form of documented research or applied evidence. Links to resources that provide evidence-based strategies, programs, and clinical recommendations can be found by visiting CPRIT's website at <http://www.cprit.state.tx.us/prevention/resources-for-cancer-prevention-and-control/>

Based upon the above, the Prevention Grants Program will focus on funding:

- ★ the delivery of evidence-based, culturally appropriate, education and outreach to the public and to health care professionals
- ★ the delivery of evidence-based preventive clinical services
- ★ the adoption and implementation of policy and system change to address barriers and promote prevention

CPRIT seeks projects that will apply evidence-based strategies, services, or programs in new or innovative ways to increase current rates of recruitment, provision of services and cancer detection leading to an increase in survival rates.

Eligible projects include:

- ★ Primary prevention (e.g., vaccine-conferred immunity, tobacco control, healthy diet, alcohol misuse, physical activity, sun protection)
- ★ Early detection/screening (focus on breast, cervical, and/or colorectal cancers)
- ★ Survivorship services (e.g., physical rehabilitation/therapy, psychosocial interventions, navigation services, palliative care)

The Prevention Grants Program seeks to fund innovative ways of delivering evidence-based programs and services that go beyond 1) simply increasing the number of persons educated or trained to demonstrating and supporting sustainable behavior change and 2) going beyond delivering early detection/screening services to improving systems and cost efficiencies by addressing needed system and policy change or improvements. Projects should demonstrate measurable public health impact in ways that exceed current performance in a given service area.

The amount available for the CPRIT Prevention Grants Program is approximately \$30M per year. To ensure the prevention funds go towards the delivery of programs and services to the public, a distinction between prevention research (funded under the Research Grants Program) and the delivery of evidence-based prevention services to the public (funded under the Prevention Grants Program) must be made. The Prevention Grants Program does not accept or review prevention research proposals. Organizations seeking funding for prevention research should consider submitting to CPRIT's Research Grants Program.

Prevention Research vs. Prevention Programs & Services

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) makes the following distinction between public health research and non-research: The major difference between research and non-research lies in the primary intent of the activity. The primary intent of research is to generate or contribute to generalizable knowledge. The primary intent of non-research in public health is to prevent or control disease or injury and improve health, or to improve a public health program or service.

CPRIT makes the following distinction between prevention research and prevention programs and services:

A project is appropriate for the Prevention Grants Program if:

- ★ The intervention is evidence-based.
- ★ It offers a program or service to the public and strives to reach and serve as many people as possible. Cost per person served will be highly variable depending on the project but the majority of the budget should be for direct program or service delivery. Refer to each RFA; some RFAs such as those focusing on policy/systems change, may only cover activities to address barriers but not pay for the delivery of the service being evaluated.
- ★ Evaluation is conducted under real-world circumstances (rather than controlled), in real time and with regular personnel conducting the interventions, usually without rigid protocols (Also may be described as effectiveness research in contrast to efficacy research). Evaluation and

reporting of outcomes are critical components of CPRIT-funded projects and must be guided by a professional with demonstrated expertise and experience in the field. Applicants should budget accordingly for this activity.

- ★ The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the success of the project in achieving its objectives (changing behavior, increase in screening rates, and detection of cancers). CPRIT recognizes that in many cases evidence-based practices have been developed but not implemented in all populations or all service settings. In proposing to evaluate such projects, other forms of evidence (e.g. preliminary evaluation or pilot project data) that the proposed service is appropriate for the population and has a high likelihood of success must be provided. For example, the project may compare evidence-based strategies or evaluate implementation in a new population but the main objective of the project should be to deliver a program or service to the public that will have a measureable impact on public health. CPRIT strongly encourages funded projects to submit their results and findings for publication in appropriate journals.

A project is appropriate for the Research Grants Program if:

- ★ The primary intent is to generate or contribute to generalizable knowledge.
- ★ The project is conducted using highly controlled, usually randomized, designs (also may be described as efficacy research).

What kinds of prevention research will be eligible for the Research Grants Program?

There is no restriction on the type of research that can be supported by CPRIT's Research Grants Program other than it must be relevant to cancer. Proposals will be evaluated based on their significance and importance, as well as their feasibility, the qualifications of the investigator(s), etc.

Types of prevention research include but are not limited to: pre-clinical and clinical research, health services research, behavioral research, intervention research, community-based participatory research, and disease or behavioral surveillance systems research.