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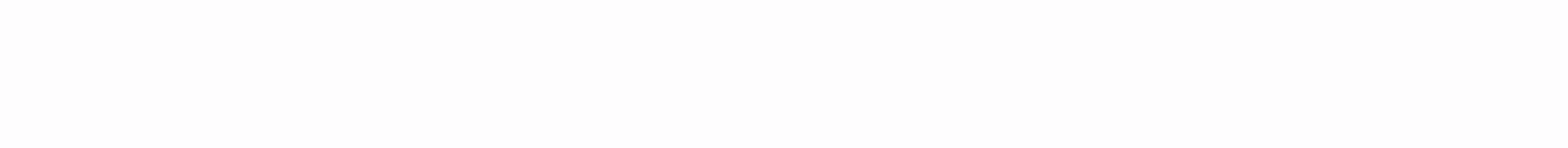
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World history timeline



HowStuffWorks looks at the history and culture of places from around the world. Cancer prevention and early detection research has been concluded at the National Cancer Institute for more than 45 years. Since 1971, the science of cancer prevention has been infused early by guiding principles of reducing cancer risk and detecting cancer. Whether the focus of cancer prevention research was on developing agents, biomarkers, clinical trials, screening approaches, lifestyle interventions, or measurement verification, decades of dedicated effort have continued to advance knowledge and help people live longer, healthier lives. Select a decade below to see the timeline of events for that period. December: The National Cancer Act signed President Richard M. Nixon's National Cancer Act, which authorized the NCI director to coordinate all activities of the National Cancer Program, establish national cancer research centers, and establish national cancer control programs. The NCI Award for Ovarian Screening Cancer Control Grant is provided to state health departments to increase ovarian cancer screening for low-income women. The Senate Committee on Nutrition produces the report on the American Diet GoalsLead by select Senator George McGovern, the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition produces a report on dietary goals for the United States. This publication recommends a low-fat, high fiber diet to reduce the risk of diseases such as diabetes and cancer. The report stimulates interest in the field of nutrition and an increase in research. The origin of the Community Hospital Oncology Program begins to organize the Community Hospital Oncology Program (CHOPs), the predecessor of the Community Clinical Oncology Program (COPOP). Public Health Service publication Provides DietAry Guidelines The Surgeon General Published Healthy People: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, which provides nutrition advice. This is the first public health service publication to provide dietary guidelines. October: NCI announced dietary recommendations nci announced that a balanced, low-fat diet can reduce the risk of nearly 30% of cancer. Dietary recommendations include low alcohol intake and increased amount of fiber. October: NCI approved the concept for community clinical oncology programme (COP) The concept for community based program is approved by NCI. The programme aims to provide cancer care and research in underserved areas and create a conduit for technology transfer. The Chemo Prevention Research Program established the Chemo Prevention Research Program has been established to detect micronutrients or synthetic compounds that reduce cancer. NCI provides grants for cancer prevention research under Small Business Innovation Law Congress authorizes Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program under Small Business Development Act (PL 97-219) to encourage private sector contributions to federal research and development needs. NCI uses this program to provide grants for cancer prevention research. The Smoking, Tobacco, and Cancer Intervention Research Program launched the Smoking, Tobacco, and Cancer Program (STCP) Intervention Research Program has been launched to test specific intervention drains such as media, schools, and health care providers. The new prevention research program begins a new program to address prevention research in the NCI diet, chemo prevention, early detection, and identification of high-risk businesses. July: The NCI Fund New Community Clinical Oncology Program (COP) COP, 62 clinical oncology centers across the country that are responsible for enrolling patients in NCI trials, are funded. These centers conduct clinical trials and control clinical trials in an effort to develop clinical prevention and symptom management. December: NCI adds new division dedicated to prevention and control THE NCI creates division of Cancer Prevention and Control (DCCP). The Cancer Prevention and Control Division (DCCP) begins the program, testing, and study DCCP establishes cancer control science programs to propagate cancer control knowledge. Clinical trials begin in chemo prevention and diet and nutrition, and DCTC adds preclinical efficacy and toxicology studies. May: NCI company meets with NCI to discuss dietary health claims Kellogg's company discussed health claims in a promotional campaign for all bran grains that promotes the benefits of cancer prevention of high-fiber, low-fat foods. May: Linjian Begins Coordinating China Dysplasia Test The Lunxian China Dysplasia Test begins with coordination between the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and the Cancer Institute of NCI. People with severe esophagus dysplasia begin to take either vitamin and mineral supplements or placebo to test the etiologic and preventive role of vitamins and minerals in the final stages of esophagus. Alpha-tocopherol, beta-carotene (ATBC) cancer prevention study The ATBC study begins to determine whether some vitamin supplements would prevent lung cancer and other cancers in a group of 29,133 male smokers in Finland. The 50 to 69-year-old participants took a pill daily for five to eight years that included either alpha-tocopherol (a form of vitamin E), beta-carotene (a precursor to vitamin A), both, or a placebo (passive pill that looked like a vitamin). The Community Clinical Oncology Program expands its research portfolio to include large-scale cancer prevention and Testing. NCI develops working guidelines for cervical and breast cancer screening: NCI develops working guidelines for cervical and breast cancer screening, including regular mammograms and annual mammograms until the age of 40 after the age of 50. The Cancer Prevention Fellowship Program (CPFP) begins CPFP has been established to provide physicians and scientists with a strong foundation to train in the field of cancer prevention and control. The fellowship provides training toward an M.P.H. degree at a recognized university during the first year, following advice research with investigators at NCI, and opportunities for cutting-edge research in basic, quantitative, social and behavioral sciences, and clinical cancer prevention. The law mandates medical coverage of mammography screening the President Reagan signs the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of PL 100-360, 1988. It mandates that mammography provisions by 1 January 1990 include biennial screening for women aged 65 and older and annual screening for women aged 50 to 64. Screening women who are between the ages of 40 and 49 should be available every other year, and by the time a woman is 40 she must have at least one mammogram. January: NCI approves MB-COPO to Minority Based Community Clinical Oncology Programme (MB-COPOP) NCI, which aims to give minorities and people more access to preventive trials and cancer treatment in underserved areas. American Stop starts working closely with the Smoking Intervention Study (ASSIST), announcing the introduction of the American Cancer Society and Division Assist of Cancer Prevention and Control (CDC). The study sets a target of having a smoke-free society by 20. National 5-a-day public health message supported in conjunction with the product for the Better Health Foundation, the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control (DCCP) begins to support the National 5-a-Day Message, which encourages the American public to eat at least five servings of fruit and vegetables a day. Chemo prevention, intervention testing underway cancer prevention and control division (DCCP) is responsible for 27 interventional clinical trials, including synthetic retinoids and natural chemical prevention substances such as vitamins A, C, E, B12, folate and beta-carotene. April: Breast Cancer Prevention Test (BCPT) enrollment begins bcpt begins testing chemotherapy drug tamoxifen to enroll women. A total of 13,388 women aged 35 and older, who are at an increased risk of breast cancer, are accepted in the trial. October: NCI holds international workshop on breast cancer screening an NCI-held international workshop on breast cancer screening review published and unpublished data from eight randomized controlled clinical trials, hip tests that were launched in 1963 and concluded that along with screening Breast cancer reduces mortality among women ages 50-69. October: Enrollment for prostate cancer prevention testing begins to enroll PCPT participants. The 18,882-man trial is intended to determine whether the drug phenasteride can prevent prostate cancer in men. The drug is approved to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia, but it is believed that it also reduces the level of male hormones involved in the development of prostate cancer. December: NCI mammography guidelines drops the NCI now abandons its previous mammography guidelines by advising that women under 50 should have an annual mammogram. Test results show Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) screening reduces colorectal cancer death outcomes from an NCI-backed, randomized controlled clinical trial suggests that annual screening with guaiac FOBT can help reduce colorectal cancer mortality by about 33%. Copop network helps with colorectal adenoma prevention study (CAPS) assists cancer and leukemia Group B in COPPO caps. This study evaluates the effectiveness of aspirin in reducing early-stage colorectal tumors. Prostate, lung, colorectal and ovarian cancer screening trial begins enrollment participant enrollment begins for pleco testing, a large population-based randomized clinical trial evaluates cancer screening of more than 150,000 men and women ages 55 to 74 in chest X-rays, flexible sigmoidoscopy, transvaginal ultrasound, blood tests, and digital examination. Test finds beta-carotene Finnish increases lung cancer in men Alpha-Tocopherol (vitamin E)/beta-carotene Prevention Study (ATBC) findings indicate that beta-carotene in fact increases the incidence of lung cancer in Finnish men. ASCUS/LSIL Triage Study (ALTS) enrollment begins ALTS begins to enroll participants. This study deals with the treatment of mild abnormalities found on the cervix during pap tests. Women in the test may have: immediate colposcopy, no treatment until screening indicates high-grade wounds, or human papillomavirus (HPV) testing. NCI establishes separate division for prevention and control/population sciences NCI reconstituted and divides the Cancer Prevention and Control Division (DCCP) into cancer prevention and control division (DCCP) and Cancer Control and Population Sciences Division (CCPPS). DCCP focuses more specifically on cancer prevention, while DCCPS explores population genetics, epidemiology, behavior, society and the welfare of cancer survivors. Breast Cancer Prevention Test (BCPT) shows tamoxifen reduces breast cancer incidence results from BCPT show that the drug Tamoxifen increases the risk of the disease to breast cancer incidence by 49% among women who are at increased risk of the disease Tax. The Food and Drug Administration later approved tamoxifen for breast cancer prevention in high-risk women. Quick detection The Network (EDRN) has established a network of established EDRN institutions to coordinate the development, evaluation and application of biomarkers of cancer and cancer risk. EDRN includes biomarker development laboratories, diagnostic and epidemiological centers, biomarker verification laboratories, and a data management and coordination center. The Preventive Intervention Development (RAPID) program begins to have rapid access to the DCP Rapid Program, which begins to develop the DCP Rapid Program, which provides contractual support for investigators who need help to advance laboratory and clinical testing on various chemical agents and molecules. With the Selecoxib (APC) trial begins enrollment enrollment for the Adenoma Prevention APC clinical trial, more than 2,0 participants specify 200 mg of selecoxib (Celebrex®) twice a day. The drug is expected to block cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes, which are turned on by precancer and cancerous tissues. The trial is part of a larger search for effective non-steroid drugs acting as anti-inflammatory mechanisms to prevent cancer. Study of tamoxifen and raloxifene (STAR) begins star clinical trial begins. Its goal is to compare the effectiveness of both drugs in reducing the incidence of breast cancer and comparing adverse side effects. More than 22,0 women spread across 200 clinics will take one of two drugs for 5 years. Nominations have been completed in November 2004. April: Polyp prevention test finds low fat, high fiber diet does not affect risk of recurrence of colorectal adenomas Polyp Prevention Trial tested the hypothesis that dietary intervention may inhibit the development of recurrent colorectal adenoma, the precursor to the largest bowel cancer. The results of the study found that adopting a diet that is low in fat and high in fiber, fruit, and vegetables does not affect the risk of recurrence of colorectal adenomas. The primary objective was to determine whether the plan to eat low fat, high fiber, high vegetable and fruit would reduce the recurrence of adenomatous polyps of the large intestine. were for secondary purposes: evaluating the effectiveness of the intervention program with regard to the participant achievement of dietary goals; Check dietary changes and associated biochemical markers in the blood; and assess the impact on quality of life. July: Selenium and Vitamin E cancer prevention testing (select) begins recruiting men selecting men start recruiting men at age 55 to test the effectiveness of these two dietary supplements as prostate cancer prevention agents. The National Lung Screening Test (NLST) begins the NLST has begun testing. The aim is to compare the effectiveness of two early lung cancer detection tests, single-visual chest X-rays and spiral-computed tomography. May: Results released from colorectal adenoma prevention study (CAPS) caps clinical trials indicate that daily use of aspirin reduces growth Colorectal tumors up to 35% in patients with a pre-existing history of polyps. Preliminary results released from the ACUS/ALCIL Triage Study (ALKS) on hpv testing indicate that HPV testing can determine whether abnormal squamous cells of undetermined importance (ASCUS) will progress in cervical cancer. HPV testing is not found useful for women with low grade lesions due to the high incidence of HPV in women with these specific abnormalities. June: Prostate Cancer Prevention Testing (PCPT) results from released PCPT results show that the drug finasteride, which reduces the production of male hormones in the body, reduces a man's risk of prostate cancer by about 25%, demonstrating that prostate cancer, like breast cancer, can be prevented. August: The decades of progress from 1983 to 2003 are documented, published 20 years before the NCI Community Clinical Oncology Program (CCOP), the forerunner of the NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP). (See report (PDF, 2 MB)) December: Selecoxib (APC) trial suspended with Adenoma prevention APC clinical trial Selecoxib (Celebrex®) is suspended based on an increased incidence of major cardiovascular events in participants. Other NCI tests continue with revision of consent forms, and research into the benefits of Silexib continues. Despite the suspension of the test and the apparent negative side effects, DCCP APC adheres to 33% to 45% less adenoma in those within the test, indicating further research possibilities such as anti-inflammatory pathways. November: Results of Breast Cancer Prevention Test (BCPT) Updated BCPT results show a constant lack of aggressive breast cancer incidence as well as a decrease in some negative side effects. These side effects, noted after the first 1998 study, include increased risk of stroke, pulmonary embolism, and deep vein thrombosis. February: Low-fat diets may have small effects on breast cancer in women's health enhancement (DM) results from dietary modification (DM) prevention studies suggests that reducing dietary fat and increasing fruits, cereals, and vegetables can reduce the risk of aggressive breast cancer in some women, but have no effect on aggressive colorectal cancer. Although more than 19,500 postmenopausal women followed the revised diet, the overall breast cancer risk reduction of 9% after an average of 8.1 years was not statistically significant. Women whose diets were most in fat before they entered the study, however, were 22% less likely to develop breast cancer than the comparison group. (READ DCP News Note) April: Initial results of tamoxifen and ralxifen (STAR) study released preliminary results of star clinical trials show that postmenopausal women who have an increased risk of breast cancer can reduce their risk of developing the disease if they take the drug An antiestrogen agent already approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis. Mature results from the star later show that raloxifen is somewhat less effective than tamoxifen in preventing breast cancer, but it also has less toxicity, including a significantly lower risk of endometrial cancer. January: The low-fat diet can help prevent breast cancer recurrence findings from the NCI-sponsored Female Intervention Nutrition Study (WIN) was published. Interim results from the first large-scale randomized clinical trial show an intervention that can reduce their consumption of fat after treatment for women who have early-stage breast cancer, also reducing their risk of a breast cancer recurrence. (READ DCP News Note) July: Adopting a low diet in vegetables, fruits, fiber, fat did not reduce breast cancer incidence or mortality rates for early-stage breast cancer survivors. The published results of women's healthy eating and living (WHEU) randomized trials show that among survivors of early-stage breast cancer, adopting a diet that was too high in vegetables, fruit, and the low in fiber and fat did not reduce the incidence or mortality rate of excess breast cancer during a 7.3 year October: Selected preliminary results from selenium and vitamin E cancer prevention tests (CHOOSE) released preliminary results from clinical trials indicate that selenium and vitamin E do not contribute to prostate cancer prevention. In fact, test results suggest a slight increase in the incidence of prostate cancer in subjects taking vitamin E March: Prostate, lung, colorectal, and ovarian (PLCO) cancer screening tests released from the PLCO test releasing results suggests that screening men 55 years and older with PSA testing and digital rectal examination was not effective in reducing mortality. February: The Alliance of Glycobiologists to Detect Cancer The Alliance of Glycobiologists to Detect Major Antitumor Antibody Cancer finds that cancer patients produce antibodies that target abnormal proteins with sugar molecules carried by their tumors, suggesting that antitumor antibodies in the blood may be the source of sensitive biomarkers to detect cancer. (NCI press release read) August: Early Detection Research Network (EDRN) continues as awarded new grant EDRN continues with 20 biomarker development laboratories, eight clinical verification centers, three biomarker reference laboratories, and one data coordination management and center providing 32 new grants for funding the biomarker search and verification program. November: Early results of lung cancer screening test (NLST) released preliminary results of nist clinical trial suggests that screening with low-dose computerized tomography (CT) reduces deaths from lung cancer by about 20% between screening currents Former heavy smokers. (NCI Q&A READ) January: Achievements in cancer clinical trials The highlights of the NCI Community Clinical Oncology Program (CCOP), the precursor to the NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP) published, are updated in a report. (See report (PDF, 1 MB)) June: Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian (PLCO) releasing ovarian results from cancer screening test THE PLCO results show that screening for ovarian cancer with transvaginal ultrasound (TVU) and CA-125 blood tests did not result in fewer deaths from the disease compared with normal care. In addition, false-positive results from two screening methods often caused unnecessary surgery and other serious complications. October: Prostate, Lung, colorectal and ovarian (PLCO) cancer screening tests release lung results from PLCO clinical trial results show that annual screening for lung cancer using a standard chest X-ray does not reduce the risk of dying from lung cancer when compared with no annual screening. January: Prostate data updated from prostate, lung, colorectal and ovarian (PLCO) cancer screening tests PLCO test data shows that after 13 years of follow-up, men who undergo annual prostate cancer screening with prostate specific antigen (PSA) testing and digital examination had a 12% higher incidence of prostate cancer than men in the control group, but had the same rate of death from the disease. No evidence of death benefit from screening was seen in subgroups defined by age, the presence of other illnesses, or pre-trial PSA testing. (NCI Q&A Read) May: Colorectal Results from Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian (ERVO) Cancer Screening Test The released results of the PLCO test confirm that screening of people 55 years and older for colorectal cancer using flexible sigmoidoscopy reduces the incidence and mortality rate of colorectal cancer. At PLCOS, the individuals examined had a 21% lower risk of developing colorectal cancer and a 26% lower risk of dying from the disease than control subjects. June: The NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP) is approved by the board of nci scientific advisors approved for the start-up NCORP, opening the way for the program to study state-of-the-art cancer prevention, control, treatment and imaging clinical trials, cancer care delivery research, and inequalities for individuals in their communities. This varies, but expands on the success of the Community Clinical Oncology Program (CCOP), including minority-based CCOPs; Superseding, but adds elements of the NCI Community Cancer Center Program (NCCCP); and cancer care distribution creates a network for research. August: Prostate Cancer Prevention Testing (PCPT) findings updated based on follow-up of test participants for up to 18 years, PCPT update findings Discover that survival existed Finasteride is equivalent to men who did not take the drug, and the risk of prostate cancer remains deficient. December: National Lung Screening Test (NLST) researchers continue to find on overdiagnosis A detailed analysis of primary NLST findings showed that screening can detect slow-growing tumors that might not otherwise cause clinical symptoms, and may lead to overdiagnosis. The probability that any lung cancer was diagnosed by screening with low-dose CT was an overdiagnosis, and 22.5% that a non-small cell lung cancer, the most common form, was an overdiagnosis diagnosed by low-dose CT. Hyperdiagnosis represents the additional cost associated with treatment, the potential loss of anxiety and morbidity. (NCI Q&A Read) February: Selenium and Vitamin E Cancer Prevention Testing (SELECT) findings updated in an update, researchers select reports that men who had higher levels of selenium at the start of the trial, as evaluated by selenium measures in their toenail clippings, had almost a chance of developing high-grade prostate cancer if they took selenium supplements compared to men with lower levels of selenium at the start of the trial. Additionally, men with low selenium levels at the start of the trial had doubled the chance of developing a high-grade prostate cancer if they took vitamin E supplements. (NCI Q&A Read) May: Early Menopause Study (Poems) Clinical Trial Results Announced Poems Clinical Trial Results Young women with breast cancer were better able to protect their fertility during cancer treatment by using hormone-blocking drug injections that put them into temporary menopause. (NCI press release read) July: Logic and Men's Eating and Living Design (Meal) Study Published Meal Study On Active Monitoring Begins To Assess The Effectiveness of a High Vegetable Diet Intervention to Prevent Clinical Progress in Men With Local Prostate Cancer. August: NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP) gets launched NCORP Awards 53 new 5-year grants to researchers around the country to conduct multi-site cancer clinical trials and cancer care delivery research studies in their communities. (NCI news note read) January: Cancer Prevention and Control Central Institutional Review Board (CIRB) established Cancer Prevention and Control (CPC) In addition to CIRB, it expands the benefits of centralized IRB review to investigators participating in clinical trials sponsored by the Division of Cancer Prevention. The role of CPC CIRB is to review studies developed by DCP sponsored NCI Community Oncology Research Programme (ENCORP) and Consortium for Early Phase Trials Program. (Read the DCP news note. July: Olanzapine a drug that helps prevent nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy findings from a large Phase III clinical trial show Receiving chemotherapy used to treat many psychiatric conditions can help prevent nausea and vomiting in patients. (READ NCI blog) June: NCORP sites participate in the enrollment of patients in NCI-MATCH (Molecular Analysis for Therapy Choice) wants to test to determine whether targeted therapy for people whose tumors have specific gene mutations will be effective regardless of their cancer type. (Read the NCI fact sheet.) July: DCP Leads an important initiative in the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Glycoscience Common Fund Programme The program supports the development of accessible and affordable new tools and technologies to study complex carbohydrates role in health and disease. (Read the DCP news note. August: The consortium on imaging and biomarkers is built with grants to eight leading

investigators the consortium focuses on combining imaging methods with biomarkers to improve the accuracy of screening, early cancer detection, and early-stage cancer diagnosis. Imaging information is obtained from various means, such as computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography (PET), magnetic resonance (MR) imaging, and optical-based imaging for real-time visualization of lesions. (Read the DCP news note. October: The NCI Award grants supported by the Division of Cancer Prevention and Cancer Biology to create a consortium for molecular characterization of screen-detected lesions, the consortium focuses on seven molecular characterization labs and a coordination center, and critical areas of characterizing the molecular and cellular features of screen pre-cancer and early cancers detected , and tumor microenvir. (Read the DCP news note. February: The White House announced \$1,000 in investment in national cancer Moonshot initiative prevention, including cancer vaccine development and early cancer detection, are two of five opportunity areas. (Read about the initiative.) May: The largest ever U.S. study for research causes and genetics of blood diseases creates a national research resource for the study of NCI and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute fund myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and unexplained, persistently low red blood cell count (anemia). Patients are being recruited through NCI's Community Oncology Research Programme (ENCORP) and the National Clinical Trial Network. May: Ovarian cancer study tests are working to develop ways to detect early signs of ovarian cancer in the blood, such as early detection research networks, lead time of potential biomarker teams of scientists around the world. (READ DCP News Note) June: Data from interactive diet and activity tracking in the AARP study (IDATA) is made available to qualified investigators looking into the relationship between physical activity, diet, and disease Access to IDATA study data through cancer data access systems. (READ DCP News Note) October: The study confirms the benefits of early palliative care for advanced cancer patients who reported having a better quality of life and mood than patients receiving palliative care with standard treatment for advanced cancer who did not receive early palliative care. (READ NCI blog) December: Think tank community-based cancer prevention study entails identifying and building the next generation of cancer prevention research experts and stakeholders to discuss the status of cancer prevention research, identify key prevention research priorities for NCI, and identify studies that can be conducted within the NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP). (READ DCP News Note) May: NCI's Cancer Prevention Fellowship Programme (CPFP) celebrates 30 years as NCI Cancer Prevention Fellowship Programme (CPFP) celebrates its 30th anniversary. continues with calls for applications for the next class of Successful Cycle Fellows start in 2018. (READ DCP News Note) July: NCI joins leading groups on inequalities The NCI joins the American Cancer Society in the American Society of Clinical Oncology, the American Association for Cancer Research and the Journal of Clinical Oncology to guide cancer health inequalities research. October: TMIST trials have launched a large nationwide clinical trial to provide clarity on breast cancer screening approaches, trying to answer some key questions about tomosynthesis Mammographic Imaging Screening Test (TMIST), technologies used to screen for breast cancer. (READ NCI blog) October: Former Cancer Atlas and other Human Tumor Atlas Network funding opportunity announcements issued three funding opportunity announcements about pre-cancer atlas, associated with the Beau Biden Cancer MoonshotSM initiative, are released with a goal to accelerate cancer research. November: Experimental ovarian cancer vaccine shows promise in mice in mouse studies, an experimental vaccine strategy has shown promise to prevent ovarian cancer. The vaccine targets a protein that is present at elevated levels in nearly 90% of human ovarian epithelial cancer, the most common type of ovarian cancer. (Read the NCI blog) May: Finasteride's long-term study results are found safe in twenty-five years after it opened to enrollment, the Landmark Prostate Cancer Prevention Test (PCPT) has shown that finasteride, a common hormone-blocking drug, reduces men's risk of getting prostate cancer without increasing their risk of dying from the disease. July: NCI and VA collaborate to boost veterans' access to cancer clinical trials NCI and VA Interagency Group to accelerate trial enrollment, or navigate, to increase veterans' ability to start at 12 VA facilities Cancer to participate in trials of novel cancer treatments carried out through NCI's National Clinical Trial Network (NCTN) and NCI Community Oncology Research Programme (ENCORP). (NCI press release read) September: Daily low doses of aspirin found no impact on healthy life span in older people Preliminary findings from ASPirin in reducing events in the Elderly (ASPREE) trial showed that daily low-dose aspirin did not prolong healthy, independent living (life free from dementia or persistent physical disability) in healthy older adults without previous cardiovascular events. (READ NIH news releases) October: Hormone injections reduce early menopause, poems test results show final, 5 years of early menopause study (poems) prevention results show that giving some young women with early-stage breast cancer a hormone suppressing drug in addition to chemotherapy helps to protect ovarian function and improves their ability to get pregnant after treatment. Women who get injections of goserelin with standard breast cancer chemotherapy were more likely to become pregnant without developing negative side effects or shortening their lives, the NCI-sponsored study found. (READ NCI blog) November: Vitamin D supplements reduce cancer incidence not the largest ever randomized clinical trial trial for vitamin D cancer prevention, supplemental cancer did not reduce the risk of developing. The main goal of vitamin D and omega-3 testing (vital) was to see if the benefit of getting above the recommended dietary allowance is considered essential for bone health. (READ NCI blog) December: Testing a topical drug for breast cancer prevention to explore alternatives to oral tamoxifen, which can help prevent breast cancer in women at an increased risk of the disease, that may have fewer side effects, researchers are testing a topical form of the drug in two clinical trials. These randomized placebo-controlled studies are evaluating a gel formulation of tamoxifen called 4-hydroxytamoxifen (4-OHT) that women directly apply to breasts. (READ NCI blog) January: Final verdict on Finasteride published data published on long-term finasteride, a generic hormone blocking drug that reduces prostate cancer risk by 25% in landmark prostate cancer prevention testing (PCPT), showed that the risk of prostate cancer has been reduced since the results were first published and that finasteride has the lasting effect of reducing prostate cancer risk. Fewer than 100 men on trial had died of the disease. (READ NCI blog) March: NCORP Tissue Procurement Protocol opens at 12 community sites on 12 NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP) sites A new kind of study was opened for patients with advanced fatal patients being treated with molecularly targeted therapies. encorp The procurement protocol is not a treatment test, but a study to assess if researchers can later obtain analysis tissue and blood samples on the baseline and progress in patients with advanced cancer on being treated with molecularly targeted therapy. (READ DCP News Note) April: Researchers develop a vaccine to take the first step toward preventing cancer in people with Lynch syndrome DCP cancer prevention is cancer prevention pre-clinical drug development program, Which focuses on unmet needs in cancer prevention, recognized the ability of a vaccine to prevent cancer in individuals with Lynch syndrome, an inherited condition that elevates a person's risk of colorectal, endometrial, and other types of cancer. Scientists reported results showing that the vaccine prevented the growth of colorectal tumors in a mouse model of Lynch syndrome and prolonged the existence of mice compared with unvaccinated mice. (Read the NCI blog) August: NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP) expands to more states the NCI nci awarded 53 grants to researchers at the NCI Community Oncology Research Program (NCORP) to conduct multi-site cancer clinical trials and cancer care delivery studies in their communities. The award went to 32 community sites and 14 minority/underserved community sites that have gathered more than 1,0 affiliates across the country to do research. The network covers 44 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and Guam, the regions of the largest geographic coverage in the program's history. (READ DCP News Note) January: Behavioral interventions reduce prostate cancer progression among men with early stage prostate cancer Among men managed with active monitoring, a behavioral intervention that increased consumption of vegetables did not significantly reduce the risk of prostate cancer progression, according to published results of men's eating and living (meal) study. The findings do not support using this intervention to reduce prostate cancer progression in this population. February: New technology gives patients access to 5 minutes, office-based testing to identify risk for esophageal cancer A new technology coupled with a new biomarker trial in clinical trials provides patients with timely access to identify the risk for a type of esophageal cancer. Assocch™ and EsoGuard™ device and Barrett are tests designed to detect the esophagus, benign and treated precursor condition esophageal adenocarcinomas. The technology was made more widely available with a special Food and Drug Administration designation. (Read cancer prevention science blog) blog)

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