Detecting Cancer Early Priority Setting Partnership

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Top 10 Research Priorities for Detecting Cancer Early



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1	What simple, non-invasive, painless, cost-effective and convenient tests can be used to detect cancer early?
2	Can a blood test be used to detect some or all cancers early and how can this test be included into routine patient care?
3	Would increasing access to tests to diagnose a cancer within General Practices (GPs) improve rates of detecting cancer early, and is this cost effective?
4	What cultural, religious, gender (including transgender) and behavioural issues (including stigma associated with illness) prevent a person from reporting early symptoms of cancer?
5	How can genetic testing be effectively used to identify individuals at risk of developing cancer?
6	Can we use a cancer-relevant diagnostic tool (e.g. reminders in medical records) to help recognise patients presenting on multiple occasions with similar symptoms?
7	Can effective screening tests be developed for cancers we don't currently screen for e.g. lymphoma, ovarian, pancreatic and prostate cancer?
8	Can we use data from patients who have already been diagnosed with cancer, to look for early warning signs that might have been missed or not investigated appropriately at first appointment?
9	What is the best way to coordinate information between different healthcare sectors and healthcare professionals to improve the early detection of cancer?
10	Can we predict how a tumour develops more accurately and would this help to reduce unnecessary investigations and treatment (i.e. overdiagnosis)?