

Research Priorities

In Australia, more than 1,000 children and adolescents are diagnosed with cancer each year. These young individuals have unique medical, psychosocial, and social needs. The goal of the Australian Child & Adolescent Cancer Priority Setting Partnership is to identify research priorities for child and adolescent cancer in Australia. The partnership comprises a researchers from the Queensland University of Technology, Cancer Council Queensland, University of New South Wales and Redkite.

The team have collaborated with children and adolescents with cancer, their families and carers and the healthcare professionals who care for them. By focusing on their voices, we aim to align the future child and adolescent cancer research agenda with what matters most to those affected.

The top ten research priorities for child and adolescent cancer are:

1	How can the development of cancer treatments and equitable access to treatment be optimised for children and young people so that treatments are safer, less toxic, less traumatic, and more effective?
2	What are the best ways to prevent, identify and manage the long-term effects of cancer and its treatment in children and young people on physical and psychological health?
3	What are the best ways to support children and young people through transitions from active cancer treatment to follow-up and everyday life? (e.g., re-engagement with education and communities and transition to adult healthcare)?
4	What is the effect of cancer survivorship programs for children and young people on health outcomes and healthcare costs?
5	How can psychosocial interventions that prevent or minimise the trauma of cancer treatment in children and young people be better integrated to care?
6	How can health and community services better engage with First Nations children and young people with cancer, their kin and families to provide culturally safe care and support services?
7	How can a more personalised and tailored approach to childhood cancer treatment be developed and delivered to meet the unique needs of each person?
8	How can children and young people with cancer from regional, rural and remote locations of Australia, and their families, access better support services? (e.g. when travelling for treatment, living away from home or seeking services)
9	What are the psychosocial effects of cancer in children and young people, and their families, during and after treatment, and how can these effects be addressed?
10	What factors contribute to the risk of cancer relapse or treatment resistance in children and young people? Can identifying these factors early help personalise treatment to improve outcomes?



To learn more about the project visit:

auschildcanpsp.org

For more resources, visit

kidsbeyondcancer.com.au