

NCI CAM Research Portfolio Analysis: FY 2006

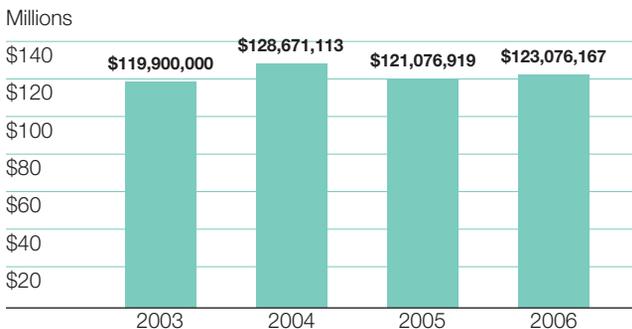
Total Estimated Cancer CAM Research Expenditure

In FY 2006, NCI invested \$123,076,167 for 461 intramural and extramural research projects of which some portion addresses CAM. For the purpose of the FY 2006 analysis, the following types of funding are included: intramural projects and extramural grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and supplements. Training grant awards (Ts, Fs, Ks, and R25s) were excluded. (See Figure 3.)

Breakdown by Research Type

The accompanying pie-chart (Figure 4) shows the distribution of the projects by prevention, treatment, symptom/side effects management, epidemiology, and conferences. In FY 2006, 67.85% of cancer CAM-related research project funds went to various cancer prevention efforts, while treatment, symptom/side effects management, epidemiology, and conferences received 21.13%, 7.37%, 3.37%, and .28% respectively.

FIGURE 3. NCI's CAM Expenditures FY 2003-2006*



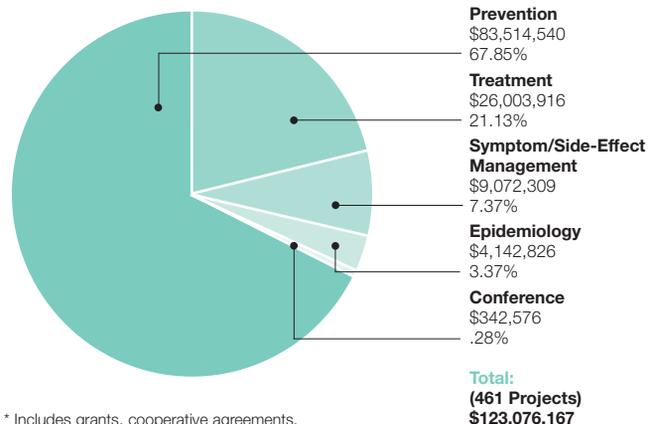
* Includes grants, cooperative agreements, intramural projects, and contracts. Regarding grants and cooperative agreements, only includes those for which NCI is the primary funding IC and excludes training grants (Ts, Fs, Ks, and R25s).

Breakdown by Major CAM Therapy Category

In FY 2006, NCI performed or supported research addressing a variety of CAM therapies (Figure 5). These CAM therapies fall into seven groups: alternative medicine systems, exercise therapies, manipulative and body-based methods, mind-body interventions, nutritional therapeutics, pharmacological and biologic treatments, and spiritual therapies. (See page 4 for definitions of CAM categories.)

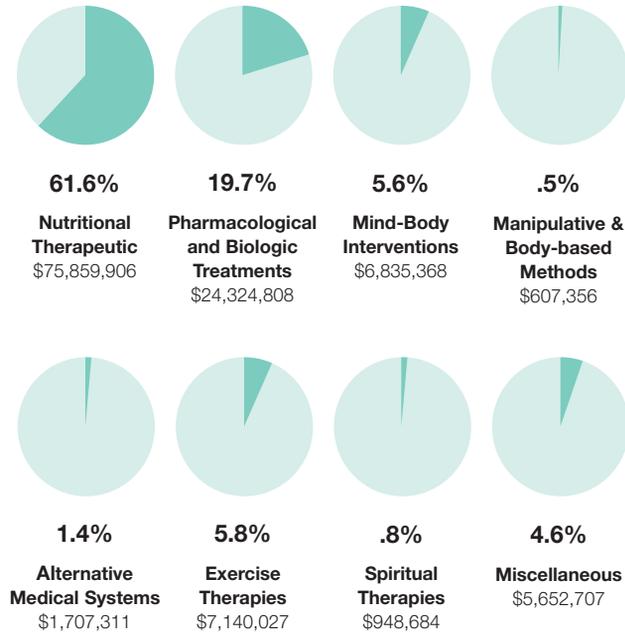
The largest percentage (61.5%) of research funding went to projects that investigated nutritional therapeutics, which can be further broken out into subcategories of research on: food (e.g., broccoli and berries); minerals (e.g., calcium and selenium); vitamins (e.g., vitamins C and D); bioactive food components (e.g., isoflavones and carotenoids); dietary regimens (e.g., caloric restriction and high fruits and vegetables); and fats (e.g., linoleic acid and omega-3). Figure 6 shows the distribution of projects by the subcategories of nutritional therapeutics.

FIGURE 4. NCI's CAM Research Projects FY 2006 by Research Type*



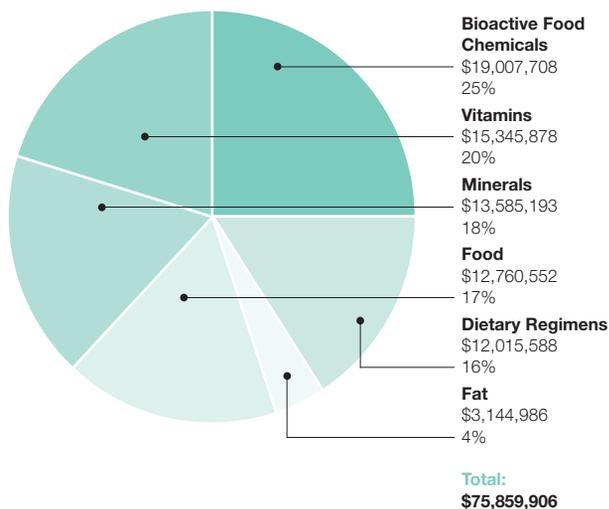
* Includes grants, cooperative agreements, intramural projects, and contracts.

FIGURE 5. NCI CAM Therapies—FY 2006*



* Includes grants, cooperative agreements, intramural projects, and contracts.

FIGURE 6. NCI's FY 2006 CAM Nutritional Therapies Projects



Breakdown by Cancer Type

The research projects that make up NCI's FY 2006 CAM research portfolio address 20 categories of cancer types. Among the various categories, prostate, breast, colorectal, and lung cancers received the largest amounts of cancer CAM research funding. Almost half (46%) of NCI's cancer CAM research funding was allotted for multiple types of cancer within the same project. For a complete listing of the cancer type categories and estimated funding amounts, please see Figure 7 below.

FIGURE 7. NCI CAM Research Projects FY 2006 by Cancer Type

Bladder	\$731,318
Brain	\$538,357
Breast	\$14,788,877
Cervical	\$2,645,072
Childhood Cancer	\$365,561
Colorectal	\$11,564,397
Endometrial	\$67,174
Esophageal	\$928,081
Gastric	\$337,024
Head and Neck	\$938,960
Kidney	\$539,617
Liver	\$601,364
Lung	\$6,115,562
Melanoma	\$516,509
Multiple Myeloma	\$25,721
Multiple Types	\$56,313,158
Ovarian	\$136,170
Pancreatic	\$1,269,592
Prostate	\$18,861,790
Skin. Non-Melanoma	\$5,791,863
TOTAL:	\$123,076,167