

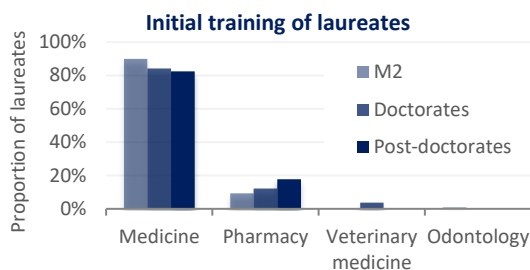
Ex post analysis of the « Support for training in basic and translational research in oncology » Programme (2011-2017)

The Support for training in basic and translational research in oncology ITMO Cancer-Aviesan programme (FRFT) was set in the frames of the 2nd (2009-13) and 3rd cancer plans (2014-19). The objective was to allow physicians, pharmacists, dentists or veterinary physicians to dedicate themselves to a training for and by research in oncology. This document summarises the salient points of an *ex post* analysis of the programme completed in July 2019.

Key Numbers

- 538 evaluated submissions
- 240 selected candidates
- 171 grants: 86 Master 2 (M2), 72 doctorates, 13 postdoctoral fellowships
- Average selection rate: 45 %
- 13,1 M€ funding
- Median age of laureates : 28 yo (M2), 30.5 yo (PhD), 34 yo (postdoctorate)

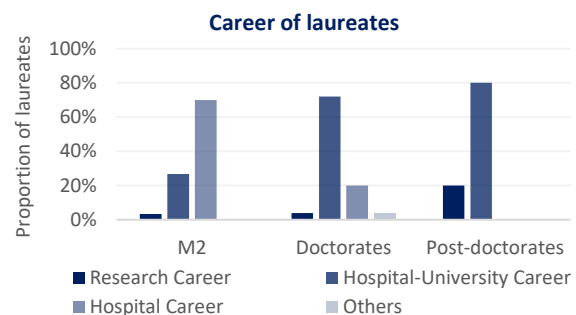
Candidates and Laureates Mostly from a Medical Background, Mainly Oncology and Haematology



The programme has remained attractive with an increase in submissions from 2011 to 2014, and a stabilisation afterwards. The vast majority of candidates was trained in medicine and they globally had higher success rates. Oncology and haematology were the main specialities among laureates, although the proportion of oncologists decreased along the training curriculum.

Tangible Outcomes on Practice and Career

Three years after the funding, 21% of M2 laureates had a university-hospital career. This proportion increased to 65% after a doctorate and to 80% after a postdoctoral fellowship. In line with the initial objectives, the FRFT programme has thus helped the intermingling of science and



Outcomes and impacts of the programme

- Better understanding of the scientific process
- 7 patent requests
- Long-lasting national and international collaborations
- Changes in the diagnosis and care practices

medicine by attracting permanently a substantial proportion of physicians to academic research.

FRFT laureates pointed out the direct impact of the programme on their clinical practice, beyond improving their theoretical and practical knowledge. The reported transposition of research results in the clinics underlies the great value of exchanges between the two communities (“Research” and “Care”) to foster the innovation transfers into healthcare.

A majority of basic research projects, mainly dedicated to cancer biology

- 60% fundamental research, 40 % translational research
- 46% biology, 29% treatment, 19% early detection
- 35% functional studies (roles of genes, signaling pathways or (epi)genetic alterations), 28% correlation studies (link between biomarker or (epi)genetic variants and tumoural characteristics)