Closing the Gap Between Discovery and Delivery by Disseminating Surveillance Data to Influence Program, Practice, and/or Policy
Dissemination Supplements for NCI-funded projects with established surveillance data

DCCPS invited NCI-funded surveillance investigators to submit competitive one-year supplement applications ($100,000 total costs) for dissemination planning and implementation (active R01, U01, P50, P01, and U19 grant mechanisms).

A peer review mechanism set up to identify which applications have sufficient data and a viable plan for evaluating dissemination potential.

Successful applicants will be provided resources to advance our understanding of effective strategies to encourage dissemination and utilization of surveillance research findings for program and policy decisions.
Review Criteria (Examples)

- **Significance** – Do the surveillance research findings justify dissemination? Does the dissemination of the proposed surveillance findings address an important cancer control problem?

- **Approach** – Are the conceptual framework, design, methods, and analyses adequately developed, well integrated, and appropriate to the aims of the surveillance data that are proposed for the dissemination?

- **Innovation** - Does the proposed dissemination of surveillance research findings employ novel concepts, approaches, or methods?

- **Investigator** – Is the investigator appropriately trained and qualified to carry out this work? Does the investigator team include specific dissemination expertise?

- **Environment** – Does the environment in which the dissemination work will done contribute to the probability of success?
Examples of Awarded Supplements

Dissemination of a Kentucky SimSmoke Model
Principal Investigator: David Levy, Ph.D.

- Computer model designed to track changes in smoking behavior and smoking-attributable mortality
- Assesses impact of tobacco-control policies
- Dissemination of model to state partners (State planners, policy-makers, and advocacy groups)
  - Train partners to use model as planning tool in evaluation of surveillance data
  - Train partners to use model for evaluation of past and potential tobacco-policies
  - Train advocacy groups to use model as advocacy tool to educate the public and policy-makers in the use of surveillance data on policy.
Examples of Awarded Supplements

Geovisualization and Spatial Analysis of Cancer Data
Principal Investigator: Alan MacEachren, Ph.D.

- Develop, implement and assess an integrated suite of cross-platform visual-statistical-computational, methods and tools that enable geovisualization and exploratory spatial data analysis to support public health research and policy.
- Goals:
  - (a) support a broad understanding of the potential of geovisualization and exploratory spatial data analysis
  - (b) enable sharing (among researchers and between researchers and the public health community) of research insights derived through use of the new methods and tools.
- Target audiences - individuals working in cancer etiology, surveillance, and control (researchers, public health policy makers, etc)
- Products - focused tutorials, a prototype web-based Geovisual Explication Portal (G-EX portal) and publications documenting user-centered design and assessment of these tools
1. The instructions detail the dissemination and evaluation plan needs to be informed by dissemination theories and include process measures tracking dissemination plan components. Where can I find more information about dissemination theories?


2. Does this supplement apply to research with populations outside of the U.S., or is this exclusively for study of populations within our borders?

As noted in the section on eligible institutions, foreign institutions may not apply for this supplement. These supplements are for the study of populations within the U.S.
Financial / Grants Management Issues:

3. Can I apply even if I am currently supported through a surveillance contract?

Investigators who currently have contracts in surveillance research are encouraged to collaborate with investigators who have active grants in surveillance. The supplements must be to an ongoing and awarded grant. Contracts are not eligible for supplements through this mechanism.
4. If a project grant consists of multiple component projects and the PI for the grant is not Project Leader of the component project that will be proposed for dissemination may the current Project Leader be the PI on the RFA supplement submitted to the NCI?

The proposed dissemination projects are going to be awarded as supplements to existing grants - so the PI has to be the same on the supplement as on the parent grant. NCI can't supplement an individual component of a grant.
5. If the PI of the parent grant is going to retire after the application receipt date can a new PI be listed on the application submitted?

The PI requesting a supplement must be the same as the PI on the parent grant. If the PI of the parent is going to retire he/she can either change the PI of the parent grant prior to submission of the application and list the new PI on the application for the supplement or include his/her name on the application for the supplement and change the PI on the parent grant and the supplement if the supplement is awarded funding.
• Receipt Date: May 1, 2007

• Earliest Award Date: September 1, 2007


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