

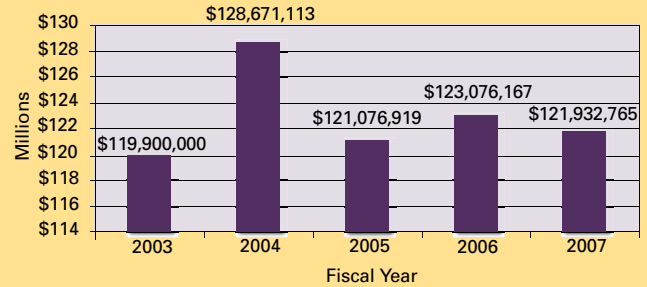
NCI CAM Research

Portfolio Analysis: FY 2007

TOTAL ESTIMATED CANCER CAM RESEARCH EXPENDITURE

In FY 2007, NCI invested an estimated \$121,932,765 for 456 intramural and extramural research projects relevant to CAM. **Figure 3** shows the total CAM expenditures for FY 2003-2007.

Figure 3. NCI's CAM Expenditures FY 2003-2007*

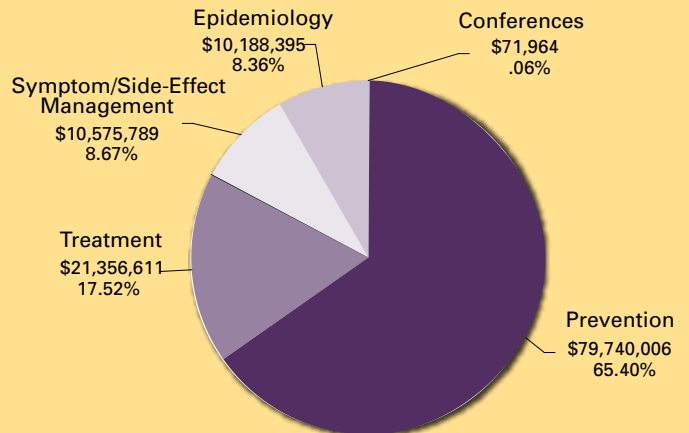


*Includes Grants, Cooperative Agreements, Intramural Projects, and Contracts

BREAKDOWN BY RESEARCH TYPE

The accompanying pie-chart (**Figure 4**) shows the distribution of the projects according to research type (prevention, treatment, symptom/side effects management, epidemiology, and conferences). In FY 2007, 65.40% of cancer CAM-related research project funds went to various cancer prevention efforts, while treatment, symptom/side effects management, epidemiology, and conferences received 17.52%, 8.67%, 8.36%, and 0.06% respectively.

Figure 4. NCI CAM Research Projects FY 2007 by Research Type*

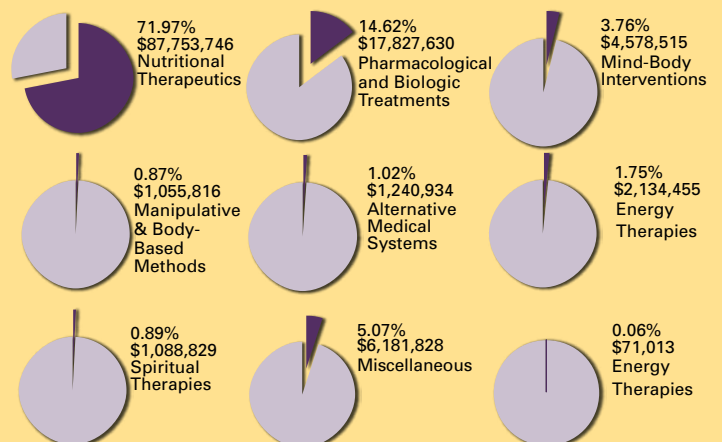


*Includes Grants, Cooperative Agreements, Intramural Projects, and Contracts

BREAKDOWN BY MAJOR CAM CATEGORY

In FY 2007, NCI conducted or supported research addressing a variety of CAM therapies (**Figure 5**). These CAM therapies fall into nine groups: alternative medical systems, exercise therapies, manipulative and body-based methods, mind-body interventions, nutritional therapeutics, pharmacological and biologic treatments, energy therapies, spiritual therapies, and miscellaneous. (See page 4 for definitions of CAM categories.)

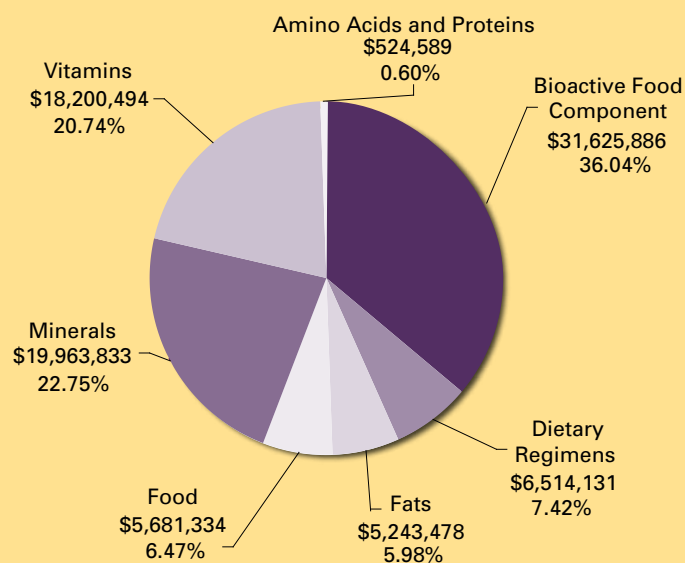
Figure 5. NCI Research by CAM Categories--FY 2007*



*Includes Grants, Cooperative Agreements, Intramural Projects, and Contracts

The largest percentage (71.97%) 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); fats (e.g., linoleic acid and omega-3); and amino acids and proteins (e.g., N-acetyl cysteine and glycine). **Figure 6** shows the distribution of projects according to the subcategories of nutritional therapeutics.

Figure 6. NCI's FY 2007 CAM Nutritional Therapeutics Projects*



*Includes Grants, Cooperative Agreements, Intramural Projects, and Contracts

BREAKDOWN BY CANCER TYPE

The research projects that make up NCI's FY 2007 CAM research portfolio address 19 categories of cancer types. Among these, prostate, breast, colorectal, and lung cancers received the largest amounts of cancer CAM research funding. Approximately one quarter 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**.

Figure 7. NCI CAM Research Projects FY 2007 by Cancer Type*

Bladder	\$206,834
Brain	\$260,095
Breast	\$20,154,436
Cervical	\$1,371,435
Childhood Cancer	\$156,789
Colorectal	\$12,926,502
Esophageal	\$881,995
Gastric	\$2,201,222
Head and Neck	\$2,254,009
Hematologic	\$533,089
Liver	\$1,201,004
Lung	\$12,372,208
Melanoma, Skin	\$2,124,141
Melanoma, Eye	\$87,071
Multiple Types	\$31,694,569
Ovarian	\$211,519
Pancreatic	\$1,595,359
Prostate	\$28,137,106
Skin, Non-Melanoma	\$3,563,384
TOTAL:	\$121,932,765