Resources and Facilities

The University, Community, and National Resources Available to the CCRTC

- Medical Center receives $110.4 million in external research grants annually, with most of these supported by the federal government ($81.4 million).
- 723 research projects carried out by 380 faculty (The University of Rochester website, www.urmc.rochester.edu, lists hundreds of researchers and their research interests and is updated regularly.)
- A new cancer facility within the next three to four years
- The Rochester Institute for Biomedical Sciences is headquartered in a newly completed 131,000 net square foot research building on the Medical Center Campus, including the Center for Cancer Biology, the Center for Aging and Developmental Biology, the Center for Cardiovascular Research, the Center for Oral Biology, and the Center for Vaccine Biology and Immunology. This provides, along with other basic science departments, exceptional opportunities for interaction between clinical researchers and basic scientists.

The General Clinical Research Center (GCRC)

- Recently renovated NIH funded unit, with eight inpatient beds, four outpatient rooms, laboratory, clinical monitoring and computational facilities

The University of Rochester James P. Wilmot Cancer Center

- Regional population of about 1.4 million people with 120 affiliated faculty members from all clinical and basic science departments of the URMC
- Coordinated multidisciplinary approach to treatment of major cancer disease sites
- Clinical Trials Office is the common pathway for initial approval of clinical research involving patients in the Center’s facilities

Department of Biostatistics and Computational Biology

- Dr. Hongwei Zhao is the biostatistical chair on CCOP protocols. She is a career development awardee of the DOD
The Center for Future Health, Medical Director, Alice P. Pentland, M.D.

- A collaborative effort among the School of Medicine, the School of Engineering, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Media Lab, Georgia Tech, and industry to apply basic science discoveries to the development of advanced home health technologies that can benefit human health

The Department of Community and Preventive Medicine

- Excellent training in health services research is provided by the Department of Community and Preventive Medicine, and the Rochester area provides additional resources through unique shared community databases
- MPH degree accredited since 1970
- Currently has 110 matriculated students including 70 physicians

Medical Center and Cancer Center Lectures and Seminars

- Wide array of academic educational activities within a large medical center and university are available to trainees.

Achieving High Quality Clinical Research

A monthly seminar series sponsored by the Office of Human Subject Protection, among the topic areas covered are:

- Protocol Preparation: Regulatory Requirements and The RSRB Perspective
- Patient Recruitment and Retention Techniques
- How to Design and Manage A Sponsor-Friendly Budget Without Losing Your Shirt
- Writing Consent Forms That Inform

Available Databases

- Data from the various individual mentor investigations
- Several reasonably large clinical databases that may be used to inform study feasibility or as raw data for specific investigations within the bounds of HIPAA constraints
- large local studies
- A randomized CCOP trial looked at the antidepressant, Paroxetine, for the alleviation of depression and fatigue. All patients were studied over four chemotherapy treatments with a variety of psychological and clinic measures. (N=901)
- A survey assessment carried out prior to and following chemotherapy and radiation treatments, and again six months later. Assessment focused on what patients wanted in terms of treatment and disease information. Other sections looked at internet usage and usage of complementary and alternative medicine. (N=1,015)
• All patients going through radiation therapy complete a 12-side effect symptom inventory each week (current N=1,438)
• CCOP study in which 1,800 consecutive chemotherapy patients had their side effects and psychosocial and clinical characteristics assessed following four successive chemotherapy treatments