

BCRC-WA Academic Research

At BCRC-WA, we continue to lead our own research initiatives. Our research studies are not affiliated with biopharmaceutical companies but driven by the BCRC-WA team of specialists. In conducting this research, we aim to expand knowledge in the area of breast cancer and better tailor future treatment options, resulting in improved outcomes for patients.

Title	Breast Cancer Offspring Study (BCOS)
Study Type	Observational
Recruitment Status	Complete
Purpose	Evaluation of the incidence and type of psychosocial needs in 14-24 year old offspring of women with early or metastatic breast cancer. To better understand the needs of this group and if these needs differ dependent on the type of the mother's breast cancer.
Benefits	To provide this information to the wider community so that interventions may be developed that would help address those needs identified.

Title	Early Breast Cancer Socioeconomic and Psychological Impact (ESPI)
Study Type	Observational
Recruitment Status	Open
Purpose	To identify the prevalence and nature of socioeconomic and psychological impact in breast cancer survivors seen at a tertiary referral breast cancer centre.
Benefits	Better understand the frequency and magnitude of physiological and socioeconomic problems that may be associated post-treatment, with consideration for future studies.
Who can join?	If you were diagnosed and completed treatment for early stage breast cancer within the last 5 years here at BCRC-WA, and if you can read and understand English, and if you can spare around 30-45 minutes to complete some questionnaires, please speak to one of our staff today.

Title	Randomised controlled study to evaluate the impact of Aerobic and Resistance Exercise on fatigue in patients with Advanced breast cancer (AREA)
Study Type	Interventional
Recruitment Status	Ongoing
Purpose	
Identify whether the use of a planned exercise program in patients with metastatic breast cancer is associated with an improvement in their physiological and psychological wellbeing, and importantly to reduce the severity of cancer-related fatigue.	
Benefits	
Aim to identify new ways to improve fatigue and have a positive impact on the quality of life.	
Who can participate?	
If you are a patient at BCRC-WA with metastatic breast cancer and suffer from fatigue, and if you are available for 60 minutes twice a week for 8 weeks to participate in supervised exercise sessions with our physiotherapist, please speak with one of our staff today	

Title	Chemotherapy-Induced Alopecia study (CIA)
Study Type	Interventional
Recruitment Status	Completed
Purpose	
Application of a cold cap is known to prevent the incidence of chemotherapy-induced alopecia in breast cancer patients: in this study two different cold cap temperature settings were evaluated to understand if a certain temperature level is more effective. In addition, we evaluated the impact of the degree of hair loss on a woman's body image and mood.	
Benefits	
To provide a better understanding of temperature setting on chemotherapy-induced hair loss and study if there are any long term side effects of this treatment. At the time this research project was developed there was little data available about the long term effects of scalp cooling, this study will follow patients treated for 10 years to evaluate this aspect of the treatment.	

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Title	Review of Australian Prescribing Practices of Eribulin (RAPPER)
Study Type	Retrospective
Purpose	
<p>To gather information about how Eribulin is prescribed by breast cancer oncologists in various locations around Australia</p>	
Benefits	
<p>To assess Eribulin chemotherapy prescribing patterns and to assess when and how this drug is most effectively used.</p>	

Title	A prospective study to evaluate the impact of vitamin D deficiency as a prognostic factor in early breast cancer outcome and its effect in molecular subtype's differentiation (POVE)
Study Type	Retrospective
Recruitment Status	Opening soon
Purpose	
To analyse and evaluate the impact of vitamin D deficiency as a prognostic factor in early breast cancer outcome. To assess whether there is a differing prognostic effect across the molecular subtypes.	
Benefits	
To provide better understanding as to whether there exists a relationship between vitamin D levels and outcome in early breast cancer.	

Title	Predictive Markers of Response to Systemic therapy using Archival Breast Tumour Tissue (NOTTINGHAM)
Study Type	Retrospective
Recruitment Status	Completed
Purpose	
To develop a biological classification of breast cancer, and assess how effective the treatments given were, based on these biological factors.	
Benefits	
This research will allow future treatment to be tailored to the needs of the patient and ultimately lead to better patient outcomes.	

Title	Retrospective evaluation of markers of DNA repair competency in primary triple negative breast cancer: breast cancer outcome following standard adjuvant chemotherapy in tumours with or without competency of DNA repair (TNDN)
Study Type	Retrospective
Recruitment Status	Completed
Purpose	Investigate if there are characteristics in triple negative breast cancer tumour samples that make it more susceptible to chemotherapy. Look for defective DNA repair in the tumour cells to see if it influences patient outcomes.
Benefits	This research will allow future treatment to be tailored to the needs of the patient and ultimately lead to better outcomes.

Title	Breast Cancer in Men in Australia (BIMA)
Study Type	Retrospective
Purpose	Breast cancer in men is rare and difficult to study. Despite known differences in breast cancer between men and women, treatment recommendations are the same for men and women. There is evidence that men do not receive the recommended treatment as often as women. To use an Australian wide database of men and women with early breast cancer since 2006 to see if there are differences in how men and women with breast cancer are treated.
Benefits	To better understand differences between men and women with breast cancer and to inform the community, including the medical community, of adherence to treatment recommendations.

Title	Toxicity in Obese Patients Receiving Adjuvant Dose Dense Chemotherapy (TOAD)
Study Type	Retrospective
Purpose	
<p>Chemotherapy dosing depends on the height and weight of patients. Traditionally, chemotherapy dosing was capped for obese patients but this is no longer the current practice. This study is looking at whether giving chemotherapy more quickly results in more toxicity for obese patients.</p>	
Benefits	
<p>To better understand appropriate chemotherapy dosing and scheduling in obese patients and their risks of side-effects.</p>	

Title	Compliance in Early Systemic Breast Cancer Adjuvant Therapy in Australia (CEBAT)
Study Type	
Purpose	
<p>To identify treatment recommendations and refusals for women with early breast cancer in Australia. To see if there are specific groups that are more likely to refuse treatment.</p>	
Benefits	
<p>To identify groups that are more likely to refuse treatment recommendations and therefore more likely to benefit from educational programs about the importance of breast cancer treatment.</p>	