

Early detection priorities

- 1. What causes diagnostic delay and what primary care interventions can reduce diagnostic delay?
- 2. What interventions can be developed and tested to reduce disparities in participation in cancer screening?
- 3. What factors (such as patient behaviour, literacy, rural/regional location, GP-related factors) impact the delay in diagnosis of cancer and what interventions can effectively target this?

Cross-cutting priorities

- 1. Can we identify and implement effective interventions in primary care that improve the quality of cancer care?
- 2. Are there flexible models and interventions to effectively and locally manage the psychosocial needs of rural and regional patients?
- 3. Can we successfully implement effective strategies such as patient navigation to improve the quality of cancer care?

Survivorship priorities

- 1. What are effective strategies to detect recurrence and new cancers more promptly?
- 2. What are the most effective strategies to influence behaviour change (eg smoking and exercise), including referral to services and developing new interventions?
- 3. What are appropriate tools for assessing physical and psychosocial aspects of survivorship, and how to effectively implement them?

Figure 3. The top 15 cancer in general practice research priorities across the cancer continuum. GP, general practitioner.