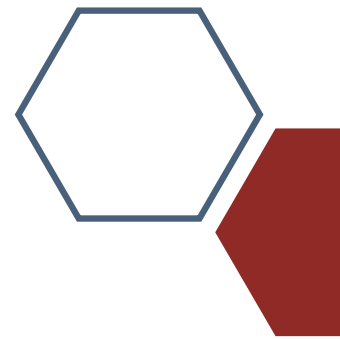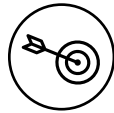# Preventive and Public Health Research

Medical Research Future Fund
Snapshot 2019–20 to 2020–21

Theme
Research translation

Goal

To support targeted research on new ways to address risk factors for chronic and complex diseases in Australia

Budget
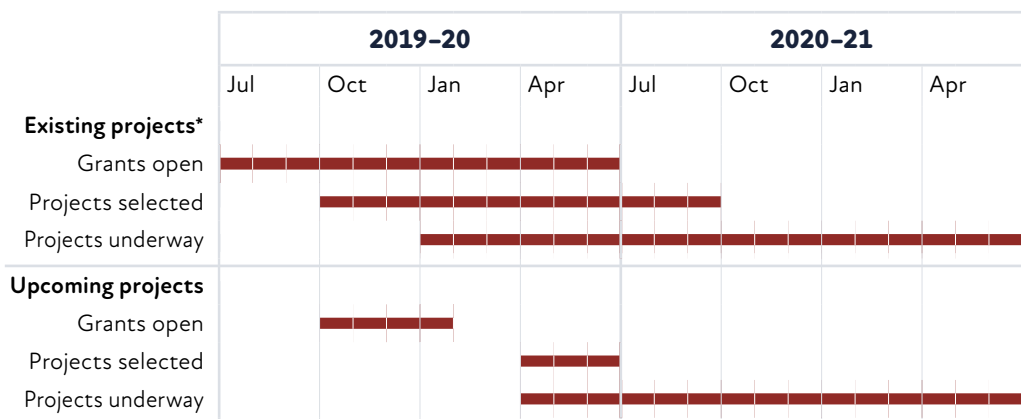
(as at Budget 2019–20)

$260.4 million

over 10 years

Total committed = $34.7 million
Grant rounds in progress = Nil
Not yet allocated = $228.0 million (over 9 years from 2019–20, including an underspend of $7.7 million in 2018–19)

	2019–20 ($m)	2020–21 ($m)	2021–22 ($m)	2022–23 ($m)
Budget	32.5	57.1	33.5	29.5
Committed	7.4	6.2	-	-
Grant rounds in progress	-	-	-	-
Not yet allocated	25.1	50.9	33.5	29.5

Funding timeline

	2019–20				2020–21			
	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr

Existing projects*
Grants open
Projects selected
Projects underway

Upcoming projects
Grants open
Projects selected
Projects underway

* Keeping Australians Out of Hospital, and Targeted Health System and Community Organisation Research rounds 1 and 2

See GrantConnect for specific grant dates

Grant process: Open and competitive

Information correct as at 8 November 2019

Early funding priorities

- Maternal Health and the First 2000 Days
- Early Childhood
- Exercise and Nutrition
- Targeted Health System and Community Organisation Research

Current or completed activity

- $13.3 million committed in 2019–20 and 2020–21 for Keeping Australians out of Hospital ($9.4 million) and Targeted Health System and Community Organisation Research ($3.9 million). $11.4 million spent in 2018–19 on these 2 initiatives
- Priorities from Medical Services Advisory Committee being developed for next round of Targeted Health System and Community Organisation Research
- Current projects include:
  - developing an early detection program to prevent unnecessary hospital admission in aged care residents (Queensland University of Technology)
  - assessing diagnostic accuracy for melanoma with or without melanoma surveillance photography in high-risk people (Monash University)
  - transforming pulmonary rehabilitation to reduce hospital admissions for people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (La Trobe University)
  - translating best practice in preventing osteoporosis refracture to keep Australians out of hospital (University of Technology Sydney)

Delivery horizons

Establish (0 to 3 years)	**Expand** (4 to 7 years)	**Embed** (8 to 10 years)
• Implement priorities of Maternal Health and the First 2000 Days, Early Childhood, Exercise and Nutrition • Support Australian Government health technology assessment committees by addressing key comparative assessment and clinical practice questions	• Support research translation to develop new preventive and public health measures • Identify new priority areas for research • Continue support for health technology assessment committees to address key questions	• Help translated research become common practice in public and community health settings • See new practices improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of preventive health care interventions

Measures of success

The community accepts and adopts new technologies and treatments

Clinicians adopt best practices more quickly

New health technologies and treatments are developed and trialled

Research community has greater capacity and capability to undertake translational research