ABOUT
PETER MACCALLUM CANCER CENTRE

Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre (Peter Mac) is one of the world’s leading cancer research, education and treatment centres globally, and is Australia’s only public hospital solely dedicated to caring for people affected by cancer. We have over 2,500 staff, operating over five sites including more than 580 laboratory and clinical researchers. All focused on providing better treatments, better care and potential cures for cancer.

Peter Mac is located within the $1bn state-of-the-art Victorian Comprehensive Cancer Centre building in the heart of Melbourne’s Parkville biomedical precinct. Construction of the 120,000sqm facility commenced in 2010 supported by the Victorian Government with co-investment from the Australian Government of $426.1m. The centre aims to become a national resource for research, diagnosis, treatment and wellness for people with cancer in Australia. Our new home also includes more than $40m worth of high-tech new equipment for cancer research, treatment and care.

FEATURES OF OUR MAIN CENTRE
The centre has been designed to meet current and future needs.

- Capacity for 96 overnight inpatient beds
- 85 beds and chairs for services such as same day medical and chemotherapy
- Access to Intensive Care Unit provided on the north side of the facility by The Royal Melbourne Hospital
- A dedicated Clinical Trials Unit
- 300+ visitor car parking spaces
- Country patient accommodation apartments
- 25,000 square metres of dedicated cancer research space
- 6 operating theatres and 2 procedure rooms
- 8 radiation therapy bunkers with... 6 linear accelerators
- 47 seminar and meeting spaces and 3 large lecture theatres
- Outdoor gardens and dedicated spaces for patients, families and carers
- 4,800 people visit the centre each day including staff, inpatients, outpatients and other visitors
About Peter Mac

Our Patients

Every year, we see around 31,000 patients, provide over 261,000 episodes of care, and care for inpatients requiring around 51,000 bed days.

~10,000+ new patients each year
190,000 outpatient appointments across all five Peter Mac sites
~200 active clinical trials

Our Community

98% patient satisfaction at June 2016
120+ registered volunteers
$52m in philanthropic funding through Peter MacCallum Cancer Foundation
28,500 Australians registered as Discovery Partners, regularly donating to Peter Mac
27,000+ followers on Facebook

Our staff

2,500+ employees in total, including...
580+ laboratory and clinical cancer researchers

Our Cancer Research

$13.9m in new research grants from National Health and Medical Research Council in 2016
$44.7m in new research funding secured through peer reviewed grant applications and commercial partnership in 2016
525+ cancer research articles published in prestigious scientific and health journals in the past year demonstrating our contribution to global efforts to better understand and treat cancer

The Impact of Cancer in Australia

Key Statistics

More than 1.1m Australians are living today after having had a cancer diagnosis¹, including more than 256,000 Victorians

An estimated 130,466 Australians will be diagnosed with cancer in 2016²

30,585 Victorians were diagnosed with cancer in 2014³

In 2013, there were 44,108 deaths from cancer in Australia (24,972 males and 19,136 females). In 2016, it is estimated that this will increase to 46,880 deaths (26,566 males and 20,314 females)⁴

References

# PETER MAC CANCER BREAKTHROUGHS WITH GLOBAL IMPACT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>STUDY INFORMATION</th>
<th>JOURNAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 2016</td>
<td>In a world-first clinical trial, Professor John Seymour and colleagues from The Royal Melbourne Hospital and Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, show that patients with an advanced form of leukaemia can achieve complete remission with a potent new anti-cancer drug, venetoclax. The new therapy is proving effective in killing cancer cells in people with advanced forms of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) and provides new hope for all leukaemia patients. Results from this trial have led to the approval of the drug in the United States for patients with a particularly poor prognosis subset of relapsed CLL, with submissions planned in Europe and Australia.</td>
<td>New England Journal of Medicine</td>
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<td>Sept 2015</td>
<td>Professor Mark Dawson’s Cancer Epigenetics team discovers how Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML) fights back against a ground-breaking treatment. Knowing how the deadly cancer responds when under attack provides new leads for neutralising resistance before it develops. As part of the research – and for the first time – the team grows and maintains leukaemia stem cells in a laboratory dish, making it easier and faster to test new treatments with the potential to eradicate the disease.</td>
<td>Nature</td>
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<td>Jul 2015</td>
<td>An international clinical trial co-led by Associate Professor Boon Chua shows that radiation treatment of the lymph nodes – in addition to the breast – after breast cancer surgery can prolong the time women remain cancer-free.</td>
<td>New England Journal of Medicine</td>
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<td>May 2015</td>
<td>Professor David Bowtell leads international research providing the largest complete DNA analysis of ovarian cancer in the world. The work offers unprecedented insight into the genetic twists and turns a deadly form of the disease takes to outsmart chemotherapy, potentially changing treatment approaches for women globally.</td>
<td>Nature</td>
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<td>Jan 2015</td>
<td>Associate Professor Prue Francis leads an international clinical trial that finds oestrogen suppression is a key weapon in helping to keep very young women disease-free following chemotherapy and surgery for hormone-responsive breast cancer. The results of the trial have changed treatment practice globally.</td>
<td>New England Journal of Medicine</td>
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<td>Dec 2014</td>
<td>Associate Professor Ben Solomon leads a global clinical trial showing that treatment with a new precision medicine, crizotinib, controls advanced lung cancer for twice as long as chemotherapy. The research changes treatment practice for people with a genetic subset of the disease who have newly diagnosed lung cancer.</td>
<td>New England Journal of Medicine</td>
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<td>Sept 2014</td>
<td>Professor Grant McArthur releases findings of a breakthrough international clinical trial for people with advanced melanoma. The study shows a combination of two drugs targeting different proteins inside the melanoma work better than either alone in stopping the growth of the disease.</td>
<td>New England Journal of Medicine</td>
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<td>Apr 2013</td>
<td>Using live microscope imaging, a team led by Professor Joe Trapani develops a world-first technique for visualising the precise moment a T cell delivers a killer blow to cancer cells, enabling them to define the stages of the kill at which things can go wrong.</td>
<td>Blood</td>
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<td>Oct 2012</td>
<td>Familial Cancer researchers led by Professor Paul James, identify common variants in DNA from women with a strong personal and family history of breast cancer, in the process developing a world-first hierarchy of susceptibility to the disease. The findings significantly advance efforts to understand how a person’s genetic make up can result in a high risk of breast cancer.</td>
<td>Journal of Clinical Oncology</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Landmark research led by Professors Lester Peters and Danny Rischin demonstrates the critical impact of radiotherapy quality on survival of head and neck cancer patients, and that better outcomes are achieved in centres treating a higher number of patients.</td>
<td>Journal of Clinical Oncology</td>
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# Peter Mac Historical Milestones in Cancer Care

From its modest beginnings, Peter Mac is now one of the world’s leading cancer research, education and treatment centres globally. Many of the major developments along the way were made possible through the generous support of the Victorian, Australian and International community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>The Cancer Institute is established on 27 April 1949 with a budget of 30,000 pounds and one room at the former Queen Victoria Hospital on William Street, Melbourne. The clinical arm opens 12 months later and is called “Peter MacCallum Clinic”. Today Peter Mac treats more than 31,000 public and private patients, including 10,000+ new patients each year.</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>The Visiting Nurses Service commenced, enabling cancer patients to remain at home and be cared for daily by a nurse. By the mid-1970s nearly 800 visits were made each week. Peter Mac still provides home-based care and chemotherapy treatment for patients through its Peter Mac@Home service.</td>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>Medical staff, radiographers and support teams start to travel to cancer clinics in Geelong, Bendigo, Hobart and Launceston – an early example of Peter Mac’s commitment to cancer care and outreach. Today, Peter Mac centres in Bendigo, Box Hill, Moorabbin and Sunshine also provide high quality radiation therapy services closer to home for thousands of cancer patients across our community.</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>The hospital’s 4 million volt linear accelerator is introduced – one the first of its kind in Australia. It offers a major advancement in the treatment of tumours lying deep within the body. Today, Peter Mac provides more than 110,000 radiation therapy treatments per year.</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>The Chemotherapy Day Ward is established bringing together specially trained staff to administer chemotherapy to out-patients, vastly improving access to this mode of treatment. Today, Peter Mac provides almost 12,000 chemotherapy treatments per year.</td>
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<td>1994-1995</td>
<td>Peter MacCallum Cancer Institute relocates to St Andrews Place, East Melbourne forming Victoria’s first comprehensive cancer centre. This was made possible through generous grants and community donations, including through the Peter Mac Cup which is still contested each year between Collingwood and Carlton. Professor Joseph Sambrook was recruited as Director of Research and Professor Lester Peters AM was recruited as Head of the Department of Radiation Oncology. Both were internationally renowned world-leaders in their fields, specifically recruited to confirm Peter Mac’s increasing reputation as a cancer centre of global standing.</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>A Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanner was introduced providing a unique ability to detect, characterise, assess, monitor and determine the best treatments for cancer in ways often not possible through conventional imaging techniques. The PET team conducted over 600 scans in its first year - one of the highest numbers in the world at that time. By 2015, more than 8,000 scans were completed helping to progress more precise and personalised cancer treatments for patients.</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>Peter Mac’s long-time ‘multi-disciplinary’ approach to patient care is formalised in the establishment of specialised teams centred on caring for patients with specific types of cancer. Each week, clinicians from a range of disciplines, researchers and support staff meet formally to discuss individual patients and agree the best approach to treatment and care.</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Robotic assisted surgery was introduced – the first of its kind available to public patients in Victoria and funded through generous philanthropic support. The new technology further enhances the most advanced keyhole surgery theatres in Australia which, together, vastly improve surgery and recovery time, pain management and outcomes for patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Peter Mac continues to combine care and compassion with the latest research to provide better treatments, better care and cures for people impacted by cancer. For the first time, this care will be matched by world-class facilities at its new home within the $1.1bn, state-of-the-art Victorian Comprehensive Cancer Centre building.</td>
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CONTACT INFORMATION

ADDRESS
Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre
Victorian Comprehensive Cancer Centre building
305 Grattan Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

VISITING HOURS
11:00am to 8:00pm, daily

TELEPHONE
03 8559 5000

FAX
Main: 03 8559 7379
Referrals: 03 8559 7371

OTHER CENTRES
Peter Mac at Box Hill
Epworth Easter Medical Centre
1 Arnold Street, Box Hill
Ph: 03 9895 7662

Peter Mac at Monash Cancer Centre
823-865 Centre Road, East Bentleigh
Ph: 03 9928 8923

Sunshine Hospital
Radiation Therapy Centre
176 Furlong Road, St Albans
Ph: 03 8395 9999

Peter Mac at Bendigo Hospital
Stewart Street, Bendigo
Ph: 03 5454 9234

WEBSITE
www.petermac.org

OUR COMMUNITY
Peter MacCallum Cancer Foundation
@PeterMacCC
Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre

BUILDING LOCATION MAP

Map key
- Bus stop
- Tram stop
- Taxi rank
- Train Station
- Patient drop off and pick up
- Car and motorcycle parking entrance
- Ambulance Bay
- Loading Dock
- Touch screen information kiosks
- Welcome Lounge
- Toilet
- Public lifts
- Car park lifts
- Research lifts

AREA VIEW
TO MELBOURNE AIRPORT

TO CARLTON

TO MELBOURNE CBD

Melbourne

NORTH MELBOURNE TRAIN STATION

THE ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL

THE ROYAL WOMEN’S HOSPITAL

PETER MAC VCCC

ZOOMED VIEW

Grattan St
Flemington Rd
Haymarket Roundabout

Partnering
with Consumers