2 December 2020

Dr. Lambratu Rahman Sesay Named Chief of the Oncology-Translational Clinical 1 (OTC 1) Integrated Review Group

Dr. Lambratu Rahman Sesay, has been selected as the Chief of the newly-formed Oncology-Translational Clinical 1 (OTC 1) Integrated Review Group (IRG) at the Center for Scientific Review. She joined the Oncological Sciences IRG in 2005 through the CSR Internship Program and in 2006 was hired as a scientific review officer (SRO). Since then, she served as the SRO for a number of standing and special review committees in the Oncology-Translational Clinical 2 (OTC 2) IRG, including the Mechanisms of Cancer Therapeutics 1 (MCT1) study section. Dr. Rahman Sesay has coordinated a number of important reviews in the area of cancer biology, including her leadership of the Cancer Moonshot initiative, which involved designing the review process, communications, and oversight of SRO activities in multiple IRGs. Dr. Rahman Sesay has also been a key contributor to a number of trans-NIH and CSR committees, such as the Best Practices Committee, the SRO Handbook Committee, and the SRO Technical Competencies Steering Committee. Within her IRG, she has served both an acting chief and as mentor to scientific and support staff. Dr. Rahman Sesay's breadth and depth of review policy knowledge and experience, excellent communication skills, and keen interest in mentoring staff at every level makes her well positioned to lead the new OTC 1 IRG.

As OTC 1 Chief, Dr. Rahman Sesay will oversee five standing panels and two recurring small business special emphasis panels that cover a range of topics in the area of cancer therapeutics, ranging from underlying mechanisms to immunotherapy, drug discovery, and radiation therapy.

Dr. Rahman Sesay earned a Ph.D. in biochemistry from Howard University. She then did postdoctoral work in the Molecular Therapeutics Program at the National Cancer Institute. Her research focused on the role of thymidylate synthase in cellular transformation; she identified a novel role for the gene as an oncogene.