Interventions for Health Promotion & Disease Prevention In Native American Populations
Agenda

Total - 90 min

- Introduction - 5 min
- Describe Funding Opportunity Announcement & Application Structure - 25 minutes
- Institute Interests - 25 minutes total
- Q & A - 30 minutes
- Wrap-up - 5 minutes
Overview

- Areas of Interest
- Grant Basics
- Grant Preparation
- Peer Review Process
- Additional Information
- Institutes’ Areas of Interest
Participating Institutes

- National Cancer Institute
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
- National Institute on Drug Abuse
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
- National Institute of Mental Health
- National Institute of Nursing Research

You can request assignment to one or more Institute!
Focus of the Funding Announcement

- **Develop, adapt, and test** the effectiveness of health promotion and disease prevention interventions in Native American (NA) populations

- Native Americans include the following populations
  - **Alaska Native**
  - **American Indian**
  - and **Native Hawaiian**

- The term ‘Native Hawaiian’ means any individual any of whose ancestors were natives, prior to 1778, of the area which now comprises the State of Hawaii.
Interventions

- Intervene on at least TWO levels simultaneously
  - individual/familial and
  - institutional/structural levels

- Multilevel Intervention

- Sustained Intervention
  - Behavior change to incorporate institutional changes so that these interventions can be sustained over time.
  - However, the intervention should not be so intensive or time-consuming that they exceed the resources of the participants to participate.
Other Aspects

- Culturally appropriate and relevant
- Demonstrate community support & collaboration in research design - Strongly encourage using the community based participatory research philosophy
- Plans for recruitment & retention of subjects
- Propose a reasonable budget & timeframe
- Ensure adequate protection of humans and environment
- Include Tribal resolution or appropriate letter of support from the community
Grant Basics
**R01 – Research Project Grants**

- Investigator-initiated
- Discrete, specified research
- **12 page limit** for research strategy
- Awards renewable
  - Up to 5 years (usually 3–5 years)
  - 2 submissions—initial and 1 amended
  - If > $500K/year, must request NIH Center for Scientific Review (CSR)/Institute Program Director approval to submit
Successful grant writing requires

- Good Science
- Good Partnership
- Clear Communication
Gain Institute’s Interest & Feedback

Share your 2-3 page concept paper with an NIH program official and request feedback on:

✱ Is your Institute interested in funding research like this?
✱ Does this fall within a priority area of research for your institute?
✱ Are others currently funded doing similar work?
✱ How can I improve this concept?
Reasons to Contact a Program Official/Director

While gain program official feedback by submitting a concept paper

* Program Official cannot
  * Design your study
  * Suggest projects you should propose
Consider Details

- How much time will it take to secure the cooperation and support of key stakeholders and letters of commitment?

- Tribal Resolution or equivalent document is mandatory with your application.

- How much time is needed for key team members and consultants to review and comment on the content?

- Will your proposed idea require more than $500K in support (direct costs) from NIH in any given year?
A Strong ARA Letter – Awaiting Receipt of Application

Letter that requests approval to submit application over 500K (in direct costs in any year of the application)

- Title of grant
- Scientific impact
- Cost reduction measures
- Draft budget
- Abstract with specific aims
# Page Limit Summary

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Peer Review Process
Scientific Review Group (SRG)

- 12-18 topic / scientific area experts
- Each SRG has an Scientific Review Officer
  Mushtaq Khan, PhD
- Review each application and provide feedback
- Overall Score
  Likelihood for the project to exert a sustained, powerful influence on the research field
Peer Review Process

- **Review criteria**, and given a score
  - Significance
  - Investigator(s)
  - Innovation
  - Approach
  - Environment
Application Evaluation Criteria

**Significance**
- Addresses an important problem
- Advances scientific knowledge or clinical practice
- Effects concepts, methods, technologies, treatments, services, or preventative interventions driving the field

**Approach**
- Conceptual or clinical framework, design, methods & analyses well developed, integrated, reasoned and appropriate to project
- Considers potential problems and alternative tactics

**Innovation**
- Original (i.e. challenges existing paradigms or practice, addresses an innovative hypothesis or barrier to progress in the field)
- Employs novel concepts, approaches, methods, tools, technologies
Application Evaluation Criteria

**Investigators**
- Investigators have appropriate training and expertise
- PI experience is appropriate to work proposed
- Team has complementary, integrated expertise

**Environment**
- Scientific environment enhances probability of success
- Proposal has unique scientific environment features, subject population or collaborative arrangements
- Evidence of institutional support
Priority Scoring

- **Priority Scores**
  - 9-point rating scale (1 = exceptional; 9 = poor)

- **Percentile Rank**

- **Summary Statements**
  Priority score reported in the summary statement
Additional Information
More Information

* NIH grants process
  http://grants.nih.gov/grants/grants_process.htm

* NIH grant eligibility
  http://grants.nih.gov/grants/grant_basics.htm

* More information on the Native American funding announcement
Important Issues

- Must submit a Tribal resolution or equivalent document along with the application.
- Community partners must agree in writing to approve documents according to a negotiated pre-defined schedule.
- IRBs that insist on reviewing documents also must agree to such a schedule.
- NIH recognizes that Tribes have the right to own or control data and biological samples. Agreements should be negotiated.