Keywords: new investigators, diversity, NIDDK, NIMH, ODS
National Institutes of Health
Small Grants for New Investigators to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research (R03)
Letter of Intent Due: May 16, 2014
Application Due: June 16, 2014
The purpose of this funding opportunity announcement (FOA) is to provide support for New Investigators from backgrounds nationally underrepresented in biomedical research to conduct small research projects in the scientific mission areas of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS). The scientific mission areas of the Institutes and Office are: NIDDK - diabetes, endocrinology, metabolism, digestive diseases, hepatology, obesity, nutrition, kidney, urology, or hematology; NIMH – factors contributing to mental disorders, the trajectories of mental disorders, pre-emption and treatment of mental disorders, identify and improve interventions for mental illness; and ODS – all types of research in which the primary emphasis is the investigation of dietary supplements and/or their ingredients. The NIDDK, NIMH and ODS recognize the need to promote diversity in the health-related research workforce by increasing the pool of highly trained researchers from diverse backgrounds conducting research in areas of importance to these Institutes and Office. The R03 grant mechanism supports different types of projects including pilot and feasibility studies; secondary analysis of existing data; small, self-contained research projects; development of research methodology; and development of new research technology. The R03 is intended to support small research projects that can be carried out in a short period of time with limited resources with the ultimate goal of providing the preliminary data for a R01-equivalent application.

Health Behavior

Keywords: research education, family planning
National Institutes of Health
Educational Programs for Demography and Population Science, Family Planning and Contraception, and Reproductive Research (R25)
Deadline: Standard deadlines
This Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA), issued by the NICHD, National Institutes of Health, encourages Research Education Project (R25) grant applications for educational activities related to Demography and Population Science, Family Planning and Contraception, and Reproductive Research. NICHD encourages applications for educational programs for interdisciplinary training; methodological training; and training in the use and dissemination and use of existing datasets. The purpose of this FOA is to support educational programs that focus on interdisciplinary approaches; methodology; and the dissemination and use of existing datasets in
order to advance research in Demography and Population Science, Family Planning and Contraception, and Reproductive Research. The Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch (DBSB) is particularly interested in applications that address one or more of the components of the DBSB scientific mission: 1. Research in demography, the scientific study of human populations, including their size, composition, distribution, density, and growth and decline, as well as the causes and consequences of changes in these factors. Major areas of focus include fertility, mortality and morbidity, migration, nuptiality, and family demography. 2. Behavioral and social science research on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases and reproductive health. 3. Research on other scientific areas related to the health and well-being of populations that applies the methods and perspectives of demography and social science, including the use of population representative samples and methods that address causal inference, such as selectivity, and endogeneity.

**Keywords: secondary analyses, NIMH research domain criteria, mental disorder classification**

**National Institute of Mental Health**

**Secondary Data Analyses to Explore NIMH Research Domain Criteria (R03)**


**Deadline:** Standard deadlines

The purpose of this funding opportunity is to encourage secondary analyses of existing clinical research data to investigate domains and constructs within the NIMH's Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) project and to test novel hypotheses based on the RDoC framework. The RDoC initiative is the implementation of Goal 1.4 of the NIMH Strategic Plan: “Develop, for research purposes, new ways of classifying mental disorders based on dimensions of observable behavior and neurobiological measures.” The initiative provides a framework for integrating neuroscientific, genetic and behavioral knowledge and serves as an alternative to traditional, categorical psychiatric diagnoses. NIMH encourages investigators to conceptualize their research questions in terms of RDoC domains and associated constructs in order to more fully explain the complete range of normal to abnormal functioning. To implement the RDoC initiative, NIMH has funded new research projects via RDoC-focused FOAs and investigator-initiated applications. It is likely, however, that many existing datasets could be re-analyzed within the RDoC framework. This funding opportunity promotes projects that will re-organize existing data from patients and comparison participants according to the dimensional RDoC constructs.

**Keywords: health disparities, racial/ethnic discrimination, health care delivery systems**

**National Institutes of Health**

**The Effect of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination/Bias on Health Care Delivery**

**R01:** http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-11-162.html

**R03:** http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-11-164.html


**Deadline:** Standard deadlines
This funding opportunity announcement (FOA) encourages the submission of research project grant applications from institutions/organizations that propose to: (1) improve the measurement of racial/ethnic discrimination in health care delivery systems through improved instrumentation, data collection, and statistical/analytical techniques; (2) to enhance understanding of the influence of racial/ethnic discrimination in health care delivery and its association with disparities in disease incidence, treatment, and outcomes among disadvantaged racial/ethnic minority groups: and (3) to reduce the prevalence of racial/ethnic health disparities through the development of interventions to reduce the influence of racial/ethnic discrimination on health care delivery systems in the United States (U.S.).

**Keywords: mHealth, patient-provider communication, Telehealth, chronic disease management**

National Institutes of Health

**mHealth Tools to Promote Effective Patient–Provider Communication, Adherence to Treatment and Self Management of Chronic Diseases In Underserved Populations**


**Deadline:** [Standard deadlines](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-11-332.html)

The purpose of this initiative issued by the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) and the Office of Dietary Supplements is to stimulate research utilizing Mobile Health (mHealth) tools aimed at the improvement of effective patient–provider communication, adherence to treatment and self-management of chronic diseases in underserved populations. With the rapid expansion of cellular networks and substantial advancements in Smartphone technologies, it is now possible - and affordable - to transmit patient data digitally from remote areas to specialists in urban areas, receive real-time feedback, and capture that consultation in a database. mHealth tools, therefore, may facilitate more timely and effective patient-provider communication through education communication around goal setting, treatment reminders, feedback on patient progress and may improve health outcomes. This announcement encourages the development, testing and comparative effective analysis of interventions utilizing mHealth technologies in underserved populations.

**Keywords: prescription drug abuse, prevention, service delivery**

National Institute on Drug Abuse

**Prescription Drug Abuse**


**Deadline:** [Standard deadlines](http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-13-016.html)

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) encourages applicants to develop innovative research applications on prescription drug abuse, including research to examine the factors contributing to prescription drug abuse; to characterize the adverse medical, mental health and social consequences associated with prescription drug abuse; and to develop effective prevention and
service delivery approaches and behavioral and pharmacological treatments. Applications to address these issues are encouraged across a broad range of methodological approaches including basic science, clinical, epidemiological, and health services research to define the extent of the problem of prescription drug abuse, to characterize this problem in terms of classes of drugs abused and combinations of drug types, etiology of abuse, and populations most affected (including analyses by age group, race/ethnicity, gender, and psychiatric symptomatology). Studies on individual- and patient-level factors, prescriber factors, and/or health system factors are encouraged, as are studies on all classes of prescription drugs with high abuse liability, including analgesics, stimulants, sedative/hypnotics and anxiolytics. Researchers are further encouraged to study the relationship between the prescription medication, the indication for which the medication was prescribed (e.g., pain, sleep disorder, anxiety disorder, obesity), and the environmental and individual factors contributing to abuse.

Keywords: emergency medical services for children, prevention research, service delivery

National Institutes of Health
Research on Emergency Medical Services for Children
R01: http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-12-141.html
Deadline: Standard deadlines

This Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is designed to improve the quality and quantity of research related to emergency medical services for children (EMSC), with the goal of reducing morbidity and mortality in children through improved care delivery. This FOA invites the submission of innovative R21 applications dealing with exploratory and developmental aspects of research included under the term EMSC: prevention research to reduce the need for emergency care; clinical research to ensure that children receive high-quality and appropriate medical, nursing and mental health care in an emergency; health systems research, from pre-hospital care, to the emergency department, to in-patient care and return to the community; models to improve service and cost efficiency in pediatric emergency care; and methodological studies to improve the quality of research conducted.

Health Management and Policy

Keywords: deliberative methods, shared decision-making, implementation, public input, patient-centered care
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
Deliberative Approaches: Patient and Consumer Input for Implementing Evidence-Based Health Care (R21)
Letter of Intent Due: January 6, 2014
Application Due: February 7, 2014
Deliberative methods offer means to gain insight into patient and public views that can inform and improve clinical, program, and policy decisions in health care. The purpose of this FOA is to use deliberative methods to understand and clarify important public or patient values and concerns that affect the implementation of specific interventions, programs or policies to improve health care or research. The input gained through the proposed project must be for the purpose of informing specific activities of the applicant or an organization collaborating with the applicant as part of this project. The applicant or partner organization will have identified and proposed the deliberative question and committed to using the findings from this activity in a way that will contribute to its implementation of patient centered, evidence-based care or development of programs or policies to improve care or research. The deliberative activities proposed under this project must contribute to that effort, in a specific clinical setting or by directly contributing to the development or improvement of a specific policy or program. In addition to obtaining public input, projects should advance the science related to deliberative methods. Projects will include an evaluative component that will define and investigate the success of the deliberative approach employed as compared to an education-only intervention, and that will include pre-deliberation and post-deliberation measures.

**Keywords:** patient safety, process improvement, systems design and testing

**Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality**

**Patient Safety Learning Laboratories: Innovative Design and Development to Improve Healthcare Delivery Systems (P30)**


**Letter of Intent Due:** January 6, 2014

**Application Due:** February 7, 2014

While many researchers have endorsed a systems model as a way of thinking about entrenched patient safety problems, there has been a scarcity of programmatic activity that actually engages in new design and systems engineering effort, and that is focused on more than singular patient safety concerns. This P30 FOA calls for the creation and utilization of Patient Safety Learning Laboratories. These learning laboratories are places and professional networks where interrelated threats to patient safety can be identified, where multidisciplinary teams generate new ways of thinking with respect to the threats, and where environments are established conducive to brainstorming and rapid prototyping techniques that stimulate further thinking. Learning laboratories further enable multiple develop-test-revise iterations of promising design features and subsystems of the sort that can be found in larger-scale engineering projects. Once the separate projects or systems are developed, integrated, and implemented as an overall working system, the ultimate function of the learning laboratory is to evaluate the system in a realistic simulated or clinical setting with its full complement of facility design, equipment, people (patients, family members, and providers), new procedures and workflow, and organizational contextual features, as appropriate. Under this FOA, applicants will select two to four interrelated patient safety areas as projects for which new and innovative design approaches are needed. While applicants will select the areas of patient safety focus they consider of high significance, a flexible methodology – problem analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation – is provided that parallels the system development process to give an underlying structure to the four-year level of effort.
**Keywords: patient safety, medication use, care coordination**

**Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality**

Advancing Patient Safety Implementation through Safe Medication Use Research (R18)


**Deadline:** Standard deadlines

AHRQ's Patient Safety (PS) Portfolio is addressing patient safety and medication research by focusing on the safe usage of medications. This perspective centers on how medications move through the health care system and how this systemic process can be improved so that patients are not harmed, while health care delivery is improved. The PS Portfolio encourages the involvement of all members of the health care team, especially patients, and families; nurses, pharmacists, technicians (pharmacy and medication administration technicians), health care administrators, risk managers, and physicians) across all settings of care (including in the home) as well as the home). This FOA will fund investigative research demonstration projects that examine the effective implementation of processes, policies, and behaviors that support safe use of medication as well as its sustainment and dissemination.

**Keywords: health disparities, racial/ethnic discrimination, health care delivery systems**

**National Institutes of Health**

The Effect of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination/Bias on Health Care Delivery


**Deadline:** Standard deadlines

This funding opportunity announcement (FOA) encourages the submission of research project grant applications from institutions/organizations that propose to: (1) improve the measurement of racial/ethnic discrimination in health care delivery systems through improved instrumentation, data collection, and statistical/analytical techniques; (2) to enhance understanding of the influence of racial/ethnic discrimination in health care delivery and its association with disparities in disease incidence, treatment, and outcomes among disadvantaged racial/ethnic minority groups; and (3) to reduce the prevalence of racial/ethnic health disparities through the development of interventions to reduce the influence of racial/ethnic discrimination on health care delivery systems in the United States (U.S.).

**Keywords: mHealth, patient-provider communication, Telehealth, chronic disease management**

**National Institutes of Health**

mHealth Tools to Promote Effective Patient–Provider Communication, Adherence to Treatment and Self Management of Chronic Diseases In Underserved Populations


Deadline: Standard deadlines
The purpose of this initiative issued by the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) and the Office of Dietary Supplements is to stimulate research utilizing Mobile Health (mHealth) tools aimed at the improvement of effective patient–provider communication, adherence to treatment and self-management of chronic diseases in underserved populations. With the rapid expansion of cellular networks and substantial advancements in Smartphone technologies, it is now possible - and affordable - to transmit patient data digitally from remote areas to specialists in urban areas, receive real-time feedback, and capture that consultation in a database. mHealth tools, therefore, may facilitate more timely and effective patient-provider communication through education communication around goal setting, treatment reminders, feedback on patient progress and may improve health outcomes. This announcement encourages the development, testing and comparative effective analysis of interventions utilizing mHealth technologies in underserved populations.

Keywords: prescription drug abuse, prevention, service delivery
National Institute on Drug Abuse
Prescription Drug Abuse
Deadline: Standard deadlines
The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) encourages applicants to develop innovative research applications on prescription drug abuse, including research to examine the factors contributing to prescription drug abuse; to characterize the adverse medical, mental health and social consequences associated with prescription drug abuse; and to develop effective prevention and service delivery approaches and behavioral and pharmacological treatments. Applications to address these issues are encouraged across a broad range of methodological approaches including basic science, clinical, epidemiological, and health services research to define the extent of the problem of prescription drug abuse, to characterize this problem in terms of classes of drugs abused and combinations of drug types, etiology of abuse, and populations most affected (including analyses by age group, race/ethnicity, gender, and psychiatric symptomatology). Studies on individual- and patient-level factors, prescriber factors, and/or health system factors are encouraged, as are studies on all classes of prescription drugs with high abuse liability, including analgesics, stimulants, sedative/hypnotics and anxiolytics. Researchers are further encouraged to study the relationship between the prescription medication, the indication for which the medication was prescribed (e.g., pain, sleep disorder, anxiety disorder, obesity), and the environmental and individual factors contributing to abuse.

Keywords: emergency medical services for children, prevention research, service delivery
National Institutes of Health
Research on Emergency Medical Services for Children
R01: http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-12-141.html
This Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is designed to improve the quality and quantity of research related to emergency medical services for children (EMSC), with the goal of reducing morbidity and mortality in children through improved care delivery. This FOA invites the submission of innovative R21 applications dealing with exploratory and developmental aspects of research included under the term EMSC: prevention research to reduce the need for emergency care; clinical research to ensure that children receive high-quality and appropriate medical, nursing and mental health care in an emergency; health systems research, from pre-hospital care, to the emergency department, to in-patient care and return to the community; models to improve service and cost efficiency in pediatric emergency care; and methodological studies to improve the quality of research conducted.

**Keywords:** healthcare quality, HIT, secondary analysis, economic analysis

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Exploratory and Developmental Grant to Improve Health Care Quality through Health Information Technology (IT) (R21)


Deadline: Standard deadlines

The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to fund exploratory and developmental research grants that will contribute to the evidence base of how health IT improves health care quality. This FOA supports the use of a wide variety of research designs in order to generate information regarding the design and development, implementation, use, or impact of health IT on quality. Depending on the research design and intent of the project, applicants may receive support for: (1) pilot and feasibility or self-contained health IT research projects; (2) secondary data analysis of health IT research; or (3) economic (prospective or retrospective) analyses of a health IT project. Each grant application must clearly state which type of the three types of studies is being proposed.

Epidemiology

**Keywords:** aging, changes in lifespan, biodemography

Biodemography of Aging

R03: http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-12-080.html

Letter of Intent Due: February 3, 2014

Application Due: March 3, 2014
Biodemography, the integration of demographic and biological theory and methods, provides an innovative tool for understanding the impact of aging on health and longevity. This FOA encourage applications for research combining demographic and life-science approaches for expanding the current understanding of aging/senescence, frailty and mortality. Applications should include evolutionary and life history theories as a framework for investigating individual and population-level factors that underlie changes in lifespan and healthy life expectancy, including sex and population differentials in late-life frailty and mortality.

**Keywords:** secondary analyses, NIMH research domain criteria, mental disorder classification

**National Institute of Mental Health**

Secondary Data Analyses to Explore NIMH Research Domain Criteria (R03)


**Deadline:** [Standard deadlines](http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/par-files/PAR-14-008.html)

The purpose of this funding opportunity is to encourage secondary analyses of existing clinical research data to investigate domains and constructs within the NIMH's Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) project and to test novel hypotheses based on the RDoC framework. The RDoC initiative is the implementation of Goal 1.4 of the NIMH Strategic Plan: “Develop, for research purposes, new ways of classifying mental disorders based on dimensions of observable behavior and neurobiological measures.” The initiative provides a framework for integrating neuroscientific, genetic and behavioral knowledge and serves as an alternative to traditional, categorical psychiatric diagnoses. NIMH encourages investigators to conceptualize their research questions in terms of RDoC domains and associated constructs in order to more fully explain the complete range of normal to abnormal functioning. To implement the RDoC initiative, NIMH has funded new research projects via RDoC-focused FOAs and investigator-initiated applications. It is likely, however, that many existing datasets could be re-analyzed within the RDoC framework. This funding opportunity promotes projects that will re-organize existing data from patients and comparison participants according to the dimensional RDoC constructs.

**Keywords:** prescription drug abuse, prevention, service delivery

**National Institute on Drug Abuse**

Prescription Drug Abuse


**Deadline:** [Standard deadlines](http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/guide/par-files/PA-13-015.html)

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) encourages applicants to develop innovative research applications on prescription drug abuse, including research to examine the factors contributing to prescription drug abuse; to characterize the adverse medical, mental health and social consequences associated with prescription drug abuse; and to develop effective prevention and service delivery approaches and behavioral and pharmacological treatments. Applications to address these issues are encouraged across a broad range of methodological approaches including basic science, clinical, epidemiological, and health services research to define the extent of the problem of
prescription drug abuse, to characterize this problem in terms of classes of drugs abused and combinations of drug types, etiology of abuse, and populations most affected (including analyses by age group, race/ethnicity, gender, and psychiatric symptomatology). Studies on individual- and patient-level factors, prescriber factors, and/or health system factors are encouraged, as are studies on all classes of prescription drugs with high abuse liability, including analgesics, stimulants, sedative/hypnotics and anxiolytics. Researchers are further encouraged to study the relationship between the prescription medication, the indication for which the medication was prescribed (e.g., pain, sleep disorder, anxiety disorder, obesity), and the environmental and individual factors contributing to abuse.

**Keywords: secondary analyses, kidney disease**

**National Institutes of Health**

**Ancillary Studies of Acute Kidney Injury, Chronic Kidney Disease, and End Stage Renal Disease Accessing Information from Clinical Trials, Epidemiological Studies, and Databases (R01)**


**Deadline:** Standard deadlines

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) and the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) encourage investigator-initiated research project applications for ancillary studies to ongoing or completed clinical trials, existing administrative and clinical databases and epidemiological studies of kidney disease as well as clinical trials and epidemiological studies for other diseases or populations that lend themselves to the study of acute kidney injury and chronic kidney disease. These studies may range from new analyses of existing datasets of completed studies to additional collection of data and biological specimens in ongoing investigations. The goal of these studies should be to extend our understanding of the risk factors for developing kidney disease and their associated co-morbid illnesses such as malnutrition and cardiovascular disease, factors associated with rapid decline in kidney function among persons with chronic kidney disease, and the impact of these diseases on quality of life and mental and physical functioning. Investigations of acute kidney injury, including biomarkers are also an appropriate topic for investigation. Studies ancillary to both government and non-government supported clinical trials and epidemiological studies are encouraged. Analysis of large public access databases and other databases is also encouraged.

**Keywords: secondary analyses, eye disease**

**National Eye Institute**

**NEI Research Grant for Secondary Analysis (R21)**


**Deadline:** Standard deadlines

This FOA issued by the National Eye Institute (NEI), National Institutes of Health (NIH), encourages applications from institutions/organizations that propose to conduct secondary data analyses utilizing existing database resources. Applications may be related to, but must be distinct from, the specific aims of the original data collection. The NEI supports an extensive portfolio of
clinical trials and large-scale epidemiologic research projects, wherein numerous data collection activities are required to meet each project's specific aims. The resultant wealth of data generated by these studies often provides unique, cost-effective opportunities to investigate additional research questions or develop new analytical approaches secondary to a project's originally-intended purpose. Data are not limited to those collected under NEI support but such data are of the highest programmatic interest. The R21 may be used to develop new statistical methodologies or to test hypotheses using existing data, but this FOA may not be used to support the collection of new data.

**Biostatistics**

**Keywords: secondary analyses, NIMH research domain criteria, mental disorder classification**

National Institute of Mental Health

Secondary Data Analyses to Explore NIMH Research Domain Criteria (R03)


**Deadline:** Standard deadlines

The purpose of this funding opportunity is to encourage secondary analyses of existing clinical research data to investigate domains and constructs within the NIMH's Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) project and to test novel hypotheses based on the RDoC framework. The RDoC initiative is the implementation of Goal 1.4 of the NIMH Strategic Plan: “Develop, for research purposes, new ways of classifying mental disorders based on dimensions of observable behavior and neurobiological measures.” The initiative provides a framework for integrating neuroscientific, genetic and behavioral knowledge and serves as an alternative to traditional, categorical psychiatric diagnoses. NIMH encourages investigators to conceptualize their research questions in terms of RDoC domains and associated constructs in order to more fully explain the complete range of normal to abnormal functioning. To implement the RDoC initiative, NIMH has funded new research projects via RDoC-focused FOAs and investigator-initiated applications. It is likely, however, that many existing datasets could be re-analyzed within the RDoC framework. This funding opportunity promotes projects that will re-organize existing data from patients and comparison participants according to the dimensional RDoC constructs.

**Keywords: computational model development, mental disorders, genetic variants**

National Institute of Mental Health

New Computational Methods for Understanding the Functional Role of DNA Variants that are Associated with Mental Disorders (R01)


**Letter of Intent Due:** One month prior to application

**Deadline:** Standard deadlines

The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to support the development of advanced computational, bioinformatic and statistical tools to determine the functional relevance of
genetic variants associated with mental disorders of complex etiologies identified through genome-wide association or sequencing studies. The overarching goal of this initiative is to support the development of innovative computational methods that facilitate the elucidation of the functionality of genetic variants associated with mental illness, taking into account the added complexities and nuances of brain diseases, and to ultimately inform the identification and validation of potential targets for novel treatment development.

**Keywords: secondary analyses, kidney disease**

National Institutes of Health

Ancillary Studies of Acute Kidney Injury, Chronic Kidney Disease, and End Stage Renal Disease Accessing Information from Clinical Trials, Epidemiological Studies, and Databases (R01)


**Deadline:** Standard deadlines

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) and the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) encourage investigator-initiated research project applications for ancillary studies to ongoing or completed clinical trials, existing administrative and clinical databases and epidemiological studies of kidney disease as well as clinical trials and epidemiological studies for other diseases or populations that lend themselves to the study of acute kidney injury and chronic kidney disease. These studies may range from new analyses of existing datasets of completed studies to additional collection of data and biological specimens in ongoing investigations. The goal of these studies should be to extend our understanding of the risk factors for developing kidney disease and their associated co-morbid illnesses such as malnutrition and cardiovascular disease, factors associated with rapid decline in kidney function among persons with chronic kidney disease, and the impact of these diseases on quality of life and mental and physical functioning. Investigations of acute kidney injury, including biomarkers are also an appropriate topic for investigation. Studies ancillary to both government and non-government supported clinical trials and epidemiological studies are encouraged. Analysis of large public access databases and other databases is also encouraged.

**Keywords: secondary analyses, eye disease**

National Eye Institute

NEI Research Grant for Secondary Analysis (R21)


**Deadline:** Standard deadlines

This FOA issued by the National Eye Institute (NEI), National Institutes of Health (NIH), encourages applications from institutions/organizations that propose to conduct secondary data analyses utilizing existing database resources. Applications may be related to, but must be distinct from, the specific aims of the original data collection. The NEI supports an extensive portfolio of clinical trials and large-scale epidemiologic research projects, wherein numerous data collection activities are required to meet each project's specific aims. The resultant wealth of data generated by these studies often provides unique, cost-effective opportunities to investigate additional research
questions or develop new analytical approaches secondary to a project's originally-intended purpose. Data are not limited to those collected under NEI support but such data are of the highest programmatic interest. The R21 may be used to develop new statistical methodologies or to test hypotheses using existing data, but this FOA may not be used to support the collection of new data.

**Environmental Health**

**Keywords: early stage investigator, environmental exposures**

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Outstanding New Environmental Scientist (ONES) Award (R01)


Deadline: UK Internal Deadlines Apply; Contact Margaret if you are interested in applying

An essential element of the mission of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) is the support and career promotion of the next generation of exceptionally talented and creative new scientists who will further the understanding of the impact of environmental exposures on human health. The NIEHS supports a number of training and fellowship programs for pre and postdoctoral training, and mentored career development awards for faculty in the early stages of their career development. Along with these training and career development programs, NIEHS initiated a program of research grants for Early Stage Investigators, The Outstanding New Environmental Scientist (ONES) Award that is designed to identify the best new biomedical investigators and facilitate their establishing a vibrant, independent research program in the environmental health sciences. This funding opportunity announcement (FOA) is a central component of the NIEHS goal of identifying and promoting the success of a cadre of new, productive environmental health science investigators.

**Keywords: indoor environments, “green” housing, low-income children with asthma**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Indoor Environment of Low-Income Renovated Multifamily Housing in the United States (U01)


Letter of Intent Due: January 2, 2014

Application Due: February 3, 2014

The purpose of the program is to evaluate housing factors that are energy efficient and have the potential to mitigate the negative health outcomes of low income children with asthma. This program addresses the “Healthy People 2020” focus areas of homes and communities and respiratory diseases by:

1) Comparing the levels of certain environmental chemical and biological agents in green vs. comparison, multi-family, and low-income housing

2) Documenting the differences in the health of the residents in these homes
3) Assessing the economic impacts of the “greening” of housing -- particularly those related to health

**Keywords:** environmental exposure detection devices, prototype development

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Validation and Demonstration of Devices for Environmental Exposure Assessment (R21/R33)


Letter of Intent Due: January 4, 2014

Application Due: February 4, 2014

This funding opportunity announcement (FOA) is intended to facilitate the translation of prototype devices for characterization of personal exposures into field use by supporting a phased validation effort involving a partnership between tool developers and environmental epidemiologists. In the initial (R21) phase, the focus is on iterative refinement of the prototype based on evaluation in a pilot scale study. The goal of this phase is to demonstrate data quality, tool reliability, and usability in a real world and relevant setting. The second (R33) phase will involve larger scale application in a larger epidemiological study to demonstrate the added scientific value of the tool in terms of both improved exposure assessment and estimation of exposure-health outcome relationships. Funding for the second phase requires an evaluation of the successful attainment of quantitative milestones and Go/No-Go decision points established in the application and through negotiation.

**Gerontology**

**Keywords:** aging, changes in lifespan, biodemography

Biodemography of Aging


Letter of Intent Due: February 3, 2014

Application Due: March 3, 2014

Biodemography, the integration of demographic and biological theory and methods, provides an innovative tool for understanding the impact of aging on health and longevity. This FOA encourage applications for research combining demographic and life-science approaches for expanding the current understanding of aging/senescence, frailty and mortality. Applications should include evolutionary and life history theories as a framework for investigating individual and population-level factors that underlie changes in lifespan and healthy life expectancy, including sex and population differentials in late-life frailty and mortality.

**Keywords:** pain management, aging

National Institutes of Health

Pain in Aging
This FOA encourages applications from institutions/organizations that propose to study pain from an aging perspective, including studies of older populations, studies of age differences and age-related changes in pain processes and experiences, and studies of pain treatment and management in older adults. This FOA particularly encourages studies on 1) mechanisms and predictors of pain experience in aging, 2) development and evaluation of pain assessment tools for older adults or older model organisms, and 3) development and evaluation of pain management strategies in older adults, with particular attention to the challenges associated with treating pain in patients with multiple morbidities. Studies may address a variety of approaches and outcomes including biological (i.e., genetic, molecular, neurobiological), clinical, behavioral, psychological, and social factors. Both animal models (especially aged animals) and human subjects are appropriate for this FOA.

Biomedical Informatics

Keywords: computational model development, mental disorders, genetic variants

National Institute of Mental Health

New Computational Methods for Understanding the Functional Role of DNA Variants that are Associated with Mental Disorders (R01)


Letter of Intent Due: One month prior to application

Deadline: Standard deadlines

The purpose of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) is to support the development of advanced computational, bioinformatic and statistical tools to determine the functional relevance of genetic variants associated with mental disorders of complex etiologies identified through genome-wide association or sequencing studies. The overarching goal of this initiative is to support the development of innovative computational methods that facilitate the elucidation of the functionality of genetic variants associated with mental illness, taking into account the added complexities and nuances of brain diseases, and to ultimately inform the identification and validation of potential targets for novel treatment development.