Current Perspectives in Public Health and Aging: Research Translation and Examples of Funding Opportunities

Lynda Anderson, PhD
Director, Healthy Aging Program

Current and Future Challenges in Designing Behavioral Interventions: From Randomized Trials to Community Implementation
Gerontological Society of America
November 18, 2011
The latest research shows that we really should do something with all this research.
Evidence Integration Triangle

Source: Glasgow. NIH Annual D & I Science Meeting, March 22, 2011
Implementation and Dissemination Research Characteristics

• Contextual
• Complex
• Multi-component programs and policies
• Non-linear
• Transdisciplinary

Definitions

• Dissemination research:
  – “Systematic study of the processes and factors that lead to widespread use of evidence-based interventions (based on findings gleaned from rigorous scientific methods) by the target population.”

• Implementation research:
  – “Seeks to understand the factors associated with integration of evidence-based interventions in particular settings (e.g., worksite or school) and also examines whether the components of the original intervention were faithfully transported to the real-world setting.”

The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)
Implementation Science

Source: B.S. Mittman, Applying Implementation Science to Enhance the Impact of Health Services Research, academyhealth.org/files/interestgroups/researchtranslation/mitman.pdf
Because dissemination and translational research occurs across a number of disciplines, studies are funded and/or conducted by

- Federal agencies
- Private and non-profit agencies
- State agencies
Translating Research to Practice

The Guide to Community Preventive Services

- Provides information about high-priority interventions
- Older Adults:
  - Interventions to treat depression

Prevention Research Centers

- Extramural program
- Established by Congress in 1984

www.thecommunityguide.org

www.cdc.gov/prc
Overview

- Research centers at accredited Schools of Public Health or Medicine with Preventive Medicine Residency
- Cooperative agreements in 5-year funding cycles
- Research conducted with underserved communities
- Fund 37 PRCs in 27 states (2010-2014)
- 300+ active projects
PRC Special Interest Projects

Established in 1993 to

- Support research in health promotion and disease prevention
  - Focus on the major causes of death and disability
  - Improve public health practice within communities
  - Cultivate effective state and local public health programs

Eligible Sponsors

- CDC Centers/Institutes/Offices
- Other federal agencies, such as National Institutes of Health
Implementation Science

The reauthorization of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) calls on the CDC to leverage its expertise and leadership in scientific excellence, innovation, and public health research to inform PEPFAR agencies and the global community, and to identify areas where further evaluation and research may be needed. These activities will answer key questions that will help to improve the quality and efficiency of PEPFAR programs; identify and implement cost-effective programs; ensure transparency and accountability; assess population-based impact; and optimize delivery of services.

CDC Role in Implementation Science

For the next phase of PEPFAR, increased attention will be given to evaluating the effectiveness and impact of PEPFAR programs; comparing evidence-based program models in complex health, social and economic contexts; and addressing operational questions related to program implementation within existing and developing health systems infrastructures.

When PEPFAR was reauthorized in 2008, CDC was asked to lead several key areas of research and evaluation in implementation of HIV/AIDS programs, including:

- Program monitoring
- Impact evaluation
- Operations research

http://www.cdc.gov/globalaids/support-evidence-based-programming/implementation-science.html

Find funding opportunities at: http://www.ahrq.gov/fund/grantix.htm#PA
Research Dissemination and Implementation (R18) Grants

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
National Institutes of Health
August 16, 2011

PURPOSE

This document outlines National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) policy and procedures for Investigator-initiated Research Dissemination and Implementation grant applications (R18). It provides guidelines for the preparation and submission of these applications. This document is intended to provide background information relating to program areas. This is not a solicitation for applications.

These guidelines are designed specifically for applications that will be assigned for review by the NHLBI Office of Scientific Review in an ad hoc Special Emphasis Panel (SEP), for initial merit review. They are not designed for investigator-initiated multi-site clinical trials or multi-site observational studies.

For applications submitted electronically (see Application and Submission section below) this document is intended to complement, and should be used in conjunction with, Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) Program Announcement (PA): PAR-10-114 Research Dissemination and Implementation Grants (R18).

DEFINITIONS

Efficacy is the extent to which an intervention can be shown to be beneficial under optimal study conditions.
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

One billion dollars ($1B) is available in awards of one to three million dollars ($1M to $3M) over a three-year funding period, but the letters of intent and application deadlines are tight. Note that state health departments are not eligible for funding.

www.grants.gov/search/announce.do;jsessionid=WpWSTFFdDcY1tbLNtwdgKQmqMh3hfyH3s5KT2Cz2J8yPTV0GxLXG!-1824110270
About

5th Annual NIH Conference on the Science of Dissemination and Implementation: Research at the Crossroads

March 19-20, 2012
Bethesda North Marriott Hotel & Conference Center
5701 Marinelli Road
Bethesda, MD, 20852

http://conferences.thehillgroup.com/obssr/di2012/about.html
Thank you!

CDC’s Healthy Aging Program

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of CDC or ATSDR