Everything but the Science: Grantsmanship Beyond Your Aims and Strategy

Danielle C. Ompad Professor, NYU GPH Deputy Director, CDUHR

> CENTER FOR DRUG USE AND HIV | HCV RESEARCH

Overview

- Most important advice
- Human subjects
- Citations
- Budgets
- Abstract and project narrative
- Facilities and resources
- The new biosketch (starting 25 May 2025)
- MPI plan
- Tricks of the trade



Most important pieces of advice

- Understand the funding mechanisms
 - Read the Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOAs) closely
 - Call the project officer
- Follow directions
 - Follow the format directions and read the instructions
 - Looks for special instructions in the FOAs



Most important pieces of advice

- Strategize
 - Incorporate the review criteria into your DNA
 - Look at the study section composition
 - Do an NIH RePORTER search to see who is working and NIH-funded in your area
- Talk to your institution's research office as soon as you know you want to submit a grant



New Simplified Framework for NIH Peer Review Criteria

- Grant reviewers will now use these factors to determine the scientific merit of the proposed project and to assign an overall impact score, as follows:
 - Factor 1: The importance of the research (Significance, Innovation), scored 1-9
 - Factor 2: Rigor and feasibility (Approach), scored 1-9
 - Factor 3: Expertise and resources (Investigator, Environment), to be evaluated as either sufficient for the proposed research or not
- <u>https://grants.nih.gov/policy-and-compliance/policy-topics/peer-</u> <u>review/simplifying-review/applicant-guidance#how-to-tell-if-your-application-</u> <u>will-be-impacted</u>



There are new forms for R grants!

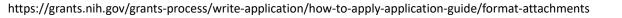
SF424 (R&R) - Version I (Due dates ON/AFTER Jan. 25, 2025)

<u>https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/forms-i.pdf</u>



Format directions

- Use paper size no larger than *standard letter paper size (8 ½" x 11")*
- Provide at least ½-inch margins (top, bottom, left, and right) for all pages
 - No applicant-supplied information can appear in the margins
- No headers or footers
- Hyperlinks and URLs are only allowed when specifically noted in funding opportunities and/or form field instructions
 - It is highly unusual for a funding opportunity to allow links in Specific Aims, Research Strategy, and other page-limited attachments
 - Hyperlinks and URLs may not be used to provide information necessary to application review





Format directions: Font

- Size: Must be 11 points or larger
 - Smaller text in figures, graphs, diagrams and charts is acceptable, as long as it is legible when the page is viewed at 100%
- Recommended fonts: Arial, Georgia, Helvetica, Palatino Linotype
- **Type density**: Must be no more than 15 characters per linear inch (including characters and spaces)
- Line spacing: Must be no more than six lines per vertical inch
- Text color: No restriction
 - Though not required, black or other high-contrast text colors are recommended since they print well and are legible to the largest audience
 - If you are going to add color, keep in mind reviewers who may be color blind

https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/format-and-write/format-attachments.htm



Human subjects forms

NIH human subjects section

- PHS Human Subjects and Clinical Trials Information form
 - Consolidates human subjects, inclusion enrollment, and clinical trial information previously collected across multiple agency forms
 - Collects information on human subjects and clinical trials at the study level
 - Leads applicants through the human subject and clinical trial information collection requirements
 - Aligns with ClinicalTrials.gov (where possible) and positions the NIH for future data exchange with ClinicalTrials.gov



https://grants.nih.gov/policy/clinical-trials/new-human-subject-clinical-trial-info-form.htm

Form sections

- 1. Basic information
- 2. Study population characteristics
- 3. Protection and monitoring plans
- 4. Protocol synopsis
- 5. Other clinical trial-related attachments

https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/forms-e/general/g.500-phs-human-subjects-and-clinical-trials-information.htm



Human subjects attachments

• Section 2

- Inclusion of Women and Minorities
- Inclusion of Children
- Inclusion Across the Lifespan
- Recruitment and retention plan
- Study timeline
- Section 3
 - Protection of Human Subjects *
 - Multi-site study that will use the same protocol to conduct non-exempt human subjects research at more than one domestic site *
 - Data and Safety Monitoring Plan *
 - Overall Structure of the Study Team *



A note on the consent process description

- Simply saying that there will be a consent form will likely not be enough
- Describe the complete consent process, including how to deal with those who refuse to participate
- Note proposed reading level of consent form and solutions for those who cannot read
- Note that you will obtain a certificate of confidentiality (as appropriate)
- Special considerations for focus groups and in-depth interviews

Certificates of confidentiality (CoCs)

- CoCs protect the privacy of research subjects by prohibiting disclosure of identifiable, sensitive research information to anyone not connected to the research except when the subject consents or in a few other specific situations
- NIH funded researchers are automatically issued a CoC through their award
 - Other Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) agencies issue CoCs to researchers they fund
 - Researchers not funded by HHS can continue to apply to NIH or the FDA as appropriate to request a CoC for HHS-mission relevant research

https://humansubjects.nih.gov/coc/index



Vulnerable subjects

- Pregnant Women, Fetuses, and Neonates or Children
- Institutionalized individuals
- Prisoners
 - OHRP certification for the involvement of prisoners in research
- Others who may be considered vulnerable populations
 - Educationally disadvantaged
 - Economically disadvantaged



Special topics for human subjects

- Secondary data analysis
- Technology
 - GIS
 - Social media
 - Online surveys
- Educational and economic disadvantage



Exempt categories

- Exempt studies are of such limited risk that they don't need detailed IRB review
- Categories:
 - 1 Educational Research
 - 2 Surveys/Interview/Educational Tests
 - 3 Benign Behavioral Interventions
 - 4 Secondary Research
 - 5 Research and Demonstration Projects
 - 6 Taste and Food Quality
 - 7 Storage/Maintenance for Secondary Research (Broad Consent)
 - 8 Secondary Research (Broad Consent)



Exempt categories: Definitions

- Benign Behavioral Interventions (Cat. 3)
 - Research takes less than a day, is harmless/painless, and no risk of harm, emotional discomfort, offense, or embarrassment
- "Broad Consent" is optional and most institutions consider it currently unworkable
 - An alternative consent process for the storage and secondary use of identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens for unspecified future research
 - An institution must track those who have agreed or refused consent



The rest of the application

Literature Cited

- Style depends on preference/discipline
 - Pro tip: AMA (numeric superscripts) give more room to write than APA
- Use consistent format for citations
- Literature cited page does not count in page limitations
- Be strategic about citations
 - Do not leave out "heavy hitters" and competitors
 - Look at the study section roster
 - Does anyone on that roster have something relevant to your work?

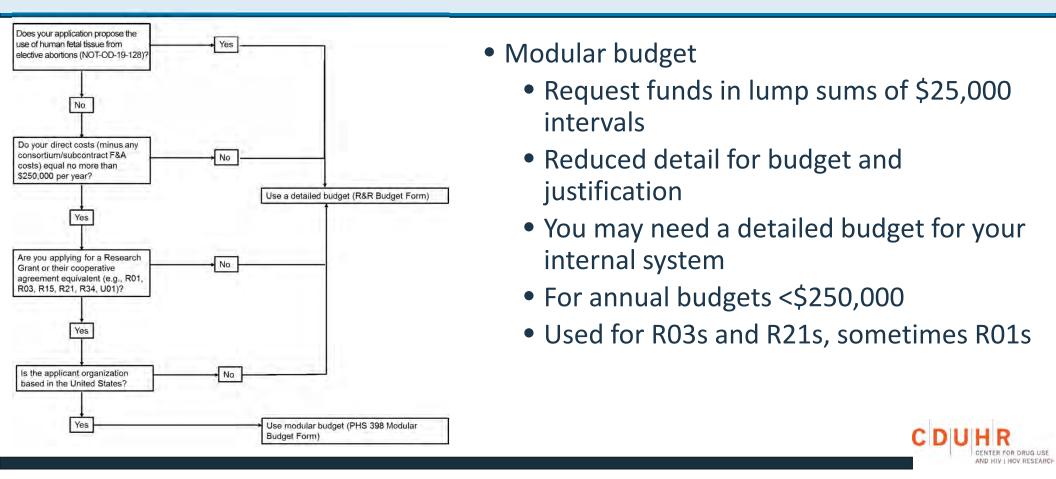


Budgets

- Personnel
 - PIs & co-ls
 - Research assistants
 - Interviewers
 - Analysts
- Consultants
- Equipment
 - ≥\$5000
- Trainee costs
 - Tuition
- Supplies
 - Software, printing, computers

- Travel (local, domestic, international)
- Patient care costs
- Alterations/ Renovations
- Other costs
 - Participant incentives
 - Laboratory testing
 - Phones/ Postage
 - Animals
 - Publications
- Consortium/Contractual costs
 - Subcontracts to vendors or investigators at other institutions

Modular vs. Detailed budgets



Budgeting

- Need to think carefully about effort of each team member
 - If they are named on the budget, it is a good idea to make sure they are named in the "science"
 - Make sure you have all the expertise needed to pull off the research
- Incentives can be cash, gift cards, objects, etc.
 - Depending on your population, you might want to budget for snacks
- Budget is not a part of the review criteria, but reviewers do see it
- It is typical for budgets to be cut (5-15%) if grant is awarded



Budget Justification

- Helps answer the question: "Is the bang worth the buck?"
- This section provides the rationale for all budget requests in terms of on and off-campus personnel, equipment, supplies travel, rent, etc.
- No Page Limit
- Must be credible in the experience of the reviewers
- Required for both detailed and modular budgets



Project summary/abstract

- Format
 - 30 lines of text (a longer abstract generates an error message)
- Content
 - State the application's broad, long-term objectives and specific aims, making reference to the health relatedness of the project (i.e., relevance to the mission of the agency)
 - Describe the research design and methods for achieving the stated goals
 - Be sure that the project summary reflects the key focus of the proposed project so that the application can be appropriately categorized
 - Do not include proprietary, confidential information or trade secrets in the project summary
 - If the application is funded, the project summary will be entered into an NIH database and made available on the NIH Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tool (RePORT) and will become public information



Project narrative

- Describe the relevance of this research to public health in, at most, three sentences
- For example, NIH applicants can describe how, in the short or long term, the research would contribute to fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and/or the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce illness and disability
- If the application is funded, this public health relevance statement will be combined with the project summary and will become public information



Facilities and resources

- Your institution may already have boiler plate for this!
- Describe how the scientific environment in which the research will be done contributes to the probability of success (e.g., institutional support, physical resources, and intellectual rapport)
 - Discuss ways in which the proposed studies will benefit from unique features of the scientific environment or from unique subject populations or how studies will employ useful collaborative arrangements
- If there are multiple performance sites, describe the resources available at each site



Facilities and resources

- Describe any special facilities used for working with biohazards and any other potentially dangerous substances
- For early stage investigators (ESIs), describe institutional investment in the success of the investigator
 - See NIH's <u>New and Early Stage Investigator Policies</u>
 - Your description may include the following elements:
 - Resources for classes, travel, or training
 - Collegial support, such as career enrichment programs, assistance and guidance in the supervision of trainees involved with the ESI's project, and availability of organized peer groups
 - Logistical support, such as administrative management and oversight and best practices training
 - Financial support, such as protected time for research with salary support



The New Biosketch (for submissions on or after May 25, 2025)

- NIH will:
 - Require the use of Science Experts Network Curriculum Vitae (SciENcv) to complete Common Forms
 - Require all Senior/Key Personnel to enter their ORCID ID into SciENcv in the Persistent Identifier (PID) section of the Common Forms
 - No longer accept the NIH Biographical Sketch format page
 - Require the use of the Common Form for Biographical Sketch
 - Require the use of a new NIH Biographical Sketch Supplement to collect the "Personal Statement," "Contributions to Science," and "Honors" statements
- Additional details are coming
- <u>https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-24-163.html</u>



The Biosketch

Contribution to Science

- Briefly describe up to five of your most significant contributions to science
 - Historical background that frames the scientific problem
 - Central finding(s)

DD

- Influence of the finding(s) on the progress of science or the application of those finding(s) to health or technology
- Your specific role in the described work
- For each contribution, reference up to four relevant peer-reviewed publications or other non-publication research products
- Description of each contribution should be no longer than one half page including figures and citations
- Provide a URL to a full list of your published work as found in a publicly available digital database such as SciENcv or My Bibliography for PubMed



NIH National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information

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MY NCBI > SCIENCV

SciENcv

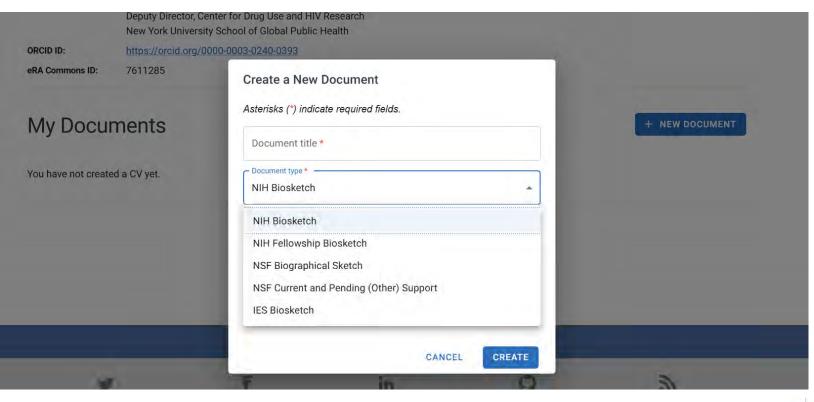
My Profile 🖌 Edit

Name:	Danielle Ompad, PhD	
Title/Department:	Professor of Epidemiology	
	Deputy Director, Center for Drug Use and HIV Research	
	New York University School of Global Public Health	
ORCID ID:	https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0240-0393	
eRA Commons ID:	7611285	

Helpful Links

About SciENcy How to Use SciENcy







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My NCBI & SciENcv & Ompad NIH Biosketch 4 March 2025	SciENex About) Using
Profile name: Ompad NIH Biosketch 4 March 2025 [Edit] Profile type: NIH Biosketch <u>NIH Biographical Sketch Instructions</u> Last Updated: 4 March 2025	Download: PDF Word XML and 0925-0002 (Rev. 10/2021 Approved Through 01/31/2026)
NAME [Edit.] Ompad, Danielle	
EDUCATION/TRAINING (Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, include postdoctoral You have not listed any degree or training. Please <u>add one</u> .	training and residency training if applicable.)
A. Personal Statement [Edit statement] You have not yet provided a personal statement. Optional: You may identify up to four peer reviewed publications that specifically highlight your experie [Select citations] You have not listed any citations.	ence and qualifications for this project.
B. Positions, Scientific Appointments and Honors Positions and Scientific Appointments You have not listed any employment, Please <u>add one</u> . Honors You have not listed any honors. Please <u>add one</u> .	
C. Contribution to Science [Edit section] This section is currently empty. Click on edit section to add your contributions.	
	Download: PDF Word XML

Linking to your work

- You may provide a hyperlinked URL to a full list of your published work
- This hyperlinked URL must be to a Federal Government website (a .gov suffix)
 - NIH recommends using My Bibliography
- Providing a URL to a list of published work is not required



If your biosketch looks sparse...

- If you are new to research, that is to be expected!
- You do not have to have five contributions to science
- Research products can include:
 - Audio or video products
 - Conference proceedings such as meeting abstracts, posters, or other presentations
 - Patents
 - Data and research materials
 - Databases
 - Educational aids or curricula
 - Instruments or equipment
 - Models
 - Protocols
 - Software or webapps



MPI Plan

MPI Plan Overview

- Describe the MPIs
- Describe roles and responsibilities
- Describe conflict resolution plan



MPI Plan: An Example

14. Multiple Principal Investigator (PI) Leadership Plan

Overview: In line with the multidisciplinary nature of the proposed project, leadership will be shared by two researchers with complementary backgrounds and areas of expertise: Dustin T. Duncan, ScD and Justin Knox, PhD. Dr. Duncan is an Associate Professor of Epidemiology at the Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health and directs Columbia's Spatial Epidemiology Lab and co-directs the department's Social and Spatial Epidemiology Unit. Dr. Knox is an Assistant Professor of Clinical Implementation Science and Intervention in the Department of Psychiatry at Columbia University Irving Medical Center. He is a New and Early Stage Investigator and is building his own research program on the intersection of substance use and HIV epidemiology among racial and sexual minorities. He has an appointment with the New York State Psychiatric Institute and is affiliated faculty at the HIV Center for Clinical and Behavioral Studies and in Columbia University's T32 Substance Abuse Epidemiology Training Program. Their combined expertise and leadership will ensure the success of this project. Dr. Duncan will serve as the contact principal investigator (PI) and overall administrator of the project, with support from Dr. Knox.

Graphical Representation of Multiple PI Leadership Plan (Personnel and Responsibilities)

The schematic below outlines how specific and shared tasks/responsibilities and personnel oversight will be divided between the multiple-PIs in the proposed research. More detail of this approach is described below.

> PI Dustin T. Duncan, ScD Columbia University

Co-l

John Schneider, MD, MPH

University of Chicago

Consultants

Jonathan Rendina, PhD

Hunter College

Steven Safren, PhD

University of Miami

PI Justin Knox, PhD Columbia University

Shared Tasks/Responsibilities

□ Scientific direction and study design Coordination of study implementation

 Study protocols, including survey design

- o Participant recruitment procedures Research team communication
- Dissemination of research findings
- Conference presentations
- o Manuscript publication
- Oversee recruitment and retention protocol
- Oversee data collection
- Oversee data entry and management

Co-ls Silvia Martins, MD, PhD Columbia University

Jennifer Manuz, PhD Tulane University

Consultant Adam Carrico, PhD University of Miami



Tricks of the Trade

A brief guide to NIH grantsmanship

Writing Style

- Clear
- Succinct
- Easy to follow
 - "Tell a story"
- Organized
 - Parallel construction



Signposting

- Tell your reader what you are going to tell them
 - Abstract, aims
- Tell them what you want to tell them
 - Research strategy
- Summarize what you told them
 - Abstract, aims, last paragraph of research strategy if you have room





- Do not just talk about your guiding theory or framework generally
- We should see it in the:
 - Study design
 - Measures
 - Analysis



Incorporate the players

- Incorporate the research team throughout the grant
 - Pl
 - Co-investigators
 - Consultants
 - Institutions and organizations



Remember grammar and spelling

- USE SPELL CHECK
- Use the grammar check
- Read over the grant before you send it out
- Ask someone to read it before you submit
- Read it out loud



Things to avoid

- Narrative that jumps around
- The grant doesn't have a logical flow
- Not defining acronyms the first time you use them
- Not incorporating figures and tables into the narrative



Don't try to be slick

- The reviewers will focus on your science
- Do not try to put things that should be in the science into the human subjects section



Things to consider

- Figures and tables, when appropriate, are useful tools and they can break up the page for the reader
- Too much white space or not using all the pages allowed often results in the knee-jerk critique "not enough detail"
 - On the other hand... a colleague who does rat studies submits R01s with fewer than 12 pages
- Highlight "economies of scale"



Some "fatal" mistakes

- Waiting until the last minute
- Funding mechanism does not match the project
- Weak statistical plan or low power
- No back-up plans
- Lack of expertise in a key area
- Poor organization
- Weak or missing hypotheses and/or conceptual framework
- Lack of significance
- No innovation
- Too ambitious

Courtesy of Steffanie Strathdee and Tom Patterson at UCSD



Final thoughts

- Getting funded is hard and there is a lot of rejection
 - But it is NOT impossible

Institute	Proposals reviewed	Proposals funded	2023 success rate
NIAAA	717	219	30.5%
NIAID	6750	1405	20.8%
NIDA	1808	399	22.1%
NIMH	2671	579	21.7%
NIMHD	637	120	18.8%

https://report.nih.gov/funding/nih-budget-and-spending-data-past-fiscal-years/success-rates



And some hope...

- Early Stage Investigator (ESI)
 - Completed their terminal research degree or end of post-graduate clinical training, whichever date is later, within the past 10 years

AND

- Has not previously competed successfully as PD/PI for a substantial NIH independent research award
- ESI applications with meritorious scores will be prioritized for funding



Final thoughts

- Writing grants in a vacuum (e.g., alone) is not always productive. Even if you are the main writer...
 - Conversations about the science with colleagues will help shape your thinking
 - A second pair of eyes is invaluable
 - If someone can't read the whole document, ask them to focus on a specific section
- Talk to the project officer, they are there for clarification about the funding announcement and may be able to give some info on what's "hot" and what's "not"

Key Resources

Key resources

- NIH Funding Opportunities and Notices
- NIH RePORTER
- SF424 (R&R) Application Guide
- NIH Project Officers
- Other researchers



NIH Funding Opportunities and Notices

- The NIH Guide TOC
- Weekly email with new FOAs
 - To Subscribe to the NIH Guide LISTSERV, send an e-mail to listserv@list.nih.gov with the following text in the message body (not the "Subject" line):
 - subscribe NIHTOC-L your name
 - (Example: subscribe NIHTOC-L Bill Jones)
 - Your e-mail address will be automatically obtained from the e-mail message and add you to the LISTSERV



NIH RePORTer

- Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tools
- Provides access to reports, data, and analyses of NIH research activities, including information on NIH expenditures and the results of NIH supported research
 - You can get some details on funded projects

• <u>https://reporter.nih.gov/</u>



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F Act Project Year St	ub # Project Title	Contact PI/ Project Leader	Organization	FY	Admin IC		Y Total Cost y IC	Similar Projects
1 R34 DA043957 01	PREVENTING INJECTION AN MHEALTH INTERVENTION THAT LEVERAGES SOCIAL NETWORKS T PREVENT PROGRESSION TO INJECTION AMONG YOUNG OPIOID USERS	et al.	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & RES INSTITUTES	2017	NIDA	NIDA	\$268,625	
5 K01 DA036452 D4	SOCIAL NETWORKS OF YOUTH WH MISUSE PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS AND RISK FOR HIV/HCV		DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY	2017	NIDA	NIDA	\$151,618	
1 U24 DA044801 01	NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING CENTER FOR GHOSTING HEPATITE C VIRUS: TRANSFORMING COMMUNITY BASED MOLECULAR SURVEILLANCE AND QUIBREAK INVESTIGATION	S ALLEN, TODD M	MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL	2017	NIDA	NIDA	\$623,509	
2 R01 DA033679 06	EXPANDING MEDICATION ASSISTED THERAPY IN UKRAINE (EXMAT)	D ALTICE, FREDERICK	YALE UNIVERSITY	2017	NIDA	NIDA	\$769,707	(IF)
1 KOS DA043050 01	LEVERAGING THE ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD TO REDUCE OPIOID ANALGESIC PRESCRIPTIONS	BACHHUBER, MARCUS	ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, INC	2017	NIDA	NIDA	\$199,260	
1 K23 DA044324 01	A BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION TO ENGAGE EMERGING ADULTS IN ADDICTION TREATMENT AFTER A NON-FATAL OPIOID OVERDOSE	BAGLEY, SARAH M	BOSTON MEDICAL CENTER	2017	NIDA	NIDA	\$191,121	
886&icde=37495317&ddparam=&	THE IMPACT OF PRESCRIPTION	BANERJEE. GEETANJOLI	BROWN UNIVERSITY	2017	NIDA	NIDA	\$37,190	

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Project Info		4 of 275 NEXT	ack to Query Form Back to Search Results Print Version	
DESCRIPTION DETAILS R	ESULTS HISTORY SUBPROJECTS SIMILAR PROJECTS NEARB	Y PROJECTS BETA LINKS B NEWS	AND MORE 🔄	
Project Number: 2R01DA		Contact PI / Project Leader		
Title: EXPANI Abstract Text:	DING MEDICATION ASSISTED THERAPY IN UKRAINE (EXMAT)	Awardee Organization:	YALE UNIVERSITY	
coverage from 1.5% to 2. program- and policy-level prescribed outside of add supervision. Second, as i patient-centered strategie (SyReX) that monitors all achieve each level of the pharmacles. Sixth, higher received OAT in integrate demonstrating that OAT so coaching process, we suc increased OAT scale- up addressing client-level ba previously or never been create improved, sustaine prescription; and C) HIV more comprehensively m Ukraine. The proposal bri mathematical and cost-eff	IV prevention and treatment of opioid dependence. We have sur 7% for the 310.000 PWID who need it. First, using an implement barriers and facilitators to OAT scale-up and effectively used the iction speciality settings, including as fee-for-service and pharma in the U.S., we have learned that OAT scale-up has been restrict s like shared decision-making (SDM) and user-friendly decision OAT and HIV outcomes, allowing us to effectively monitor our in HIV care continuum compared to those not on OAT. Fifth, most OAT doses were the most important contributor to OAT retentio d care settings, and differed regionally. Seventh, we developed cale-up in prison with continuation post-release was the most ef- creasfully trained and deployed the NIATx treatment improvement at these sites relative to non-NIATx sites by overcoming organiz rriers to OAT by developing and testing an open access, two-ste on OAT. To overcome program-level barriers, we propose to exp ble models of OAT delivery that focuses on three specific implie (OAT integrated service delivery, Last, we propose to expand our odel the impact and cost-effectiveness of scaling-up interventior ngs together research and implementation science to provide real V treatment nationally and with a focus on PWID.	tation science framework we qualitit em to change Order 200, the law thic us distribution where patients may ed more by moral blases and prejui- alds to facilitate OAT entry and reter polementation strategies. Fourth, H PWID prefer BMT over MMT and al in (only 24% received high doses), HIV transmission models for PVID fective HIV prevention strategy for in model throughout the country. Inti- ational barriers. This renewal applic us DDM ald, with a focus on HIV+ P and our NIATx program by creating mentation change projects: A) adec ir HIV transmission model in PWID is to improve OAT scale-up and on V prevention, infectious diseases.	tively and quantitatively assessed the client-, at governs OAT, such that OAT can now be eceive 10 days of medication without daily lices than by scientific evidence, requiring innovative ntion. Third, we developed a national data repository V- PWID on OAT were significantly more likely to e willing to pay for it, especially if delivered in uut retention was also higher in PWID on BMT. hat incorporated incarceration and OAT coverage – risoners. Eighth, and central to the implementation luding over 100 change projects, and significantly ation builds on these accomplishments by directly WID, to promote OAT scale-up in PWID who have "regional collaboratives" (a NIATX innovation) to uate OAT dosing; B) pharmacy-based OAT o incorporate HCV transmission dynamics and to mproving the HIV continuum of care for PWID in ddiction, decision science, NIATX delivery.	
Public Health Relevance				
Project Narrative Ukraine	's HIV epidemic remains volatile in the absence of adequately so	aled opioid agonist therapies (OA) to prevent HIV in opioid dependent people who	

SF424 (R&R) Application Guide

- SF424 (R&R) Application Guide for NIH and Other PHS Agencies
 - Your bible
 - <u>https://grants.nih.gov/grants/how-to-apply-application-guide/forms-i/research-forms-i.pdf</u>



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Thank you

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CENTER FOR DRUG USE AND HIV | HCV RESEARCH