

NHLBI Research Funding and Update on Priorities



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Division of Cardiovascular Sciences
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

March 5, 2010





Overview

History & Organization

NIH and NHLBI

Budget

NIH and NHLBI

Strategic plan

Goals/examples

Training
Funding Options
Payplan/Success Rates





Welcome to the Birthplace of the NIH: Circa 1887



Located in a small attic room in the Marine Hospital; Staten Island, New York



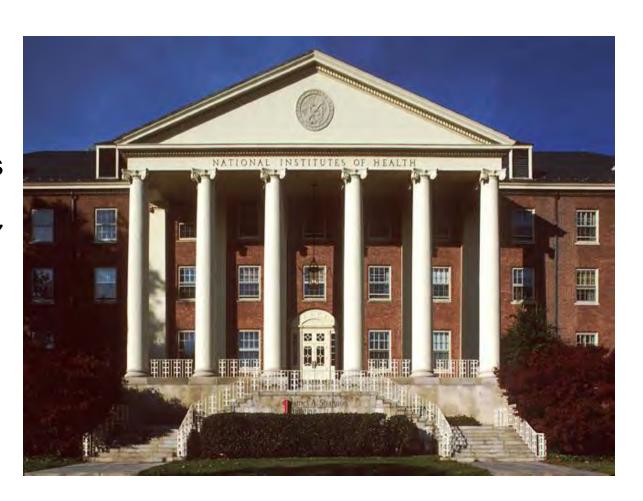
On October 31, 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt dedicated the first six buildings of NIH.





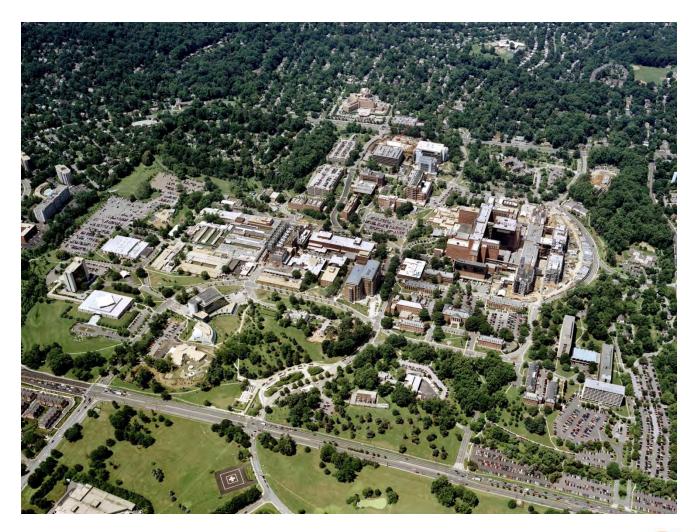
...And to NIH: Circa 2010

- One of 12
 agencies under
 the Department
 of Health and
 Human Services
- Comprised of 27 Institutes and Centers (IC)

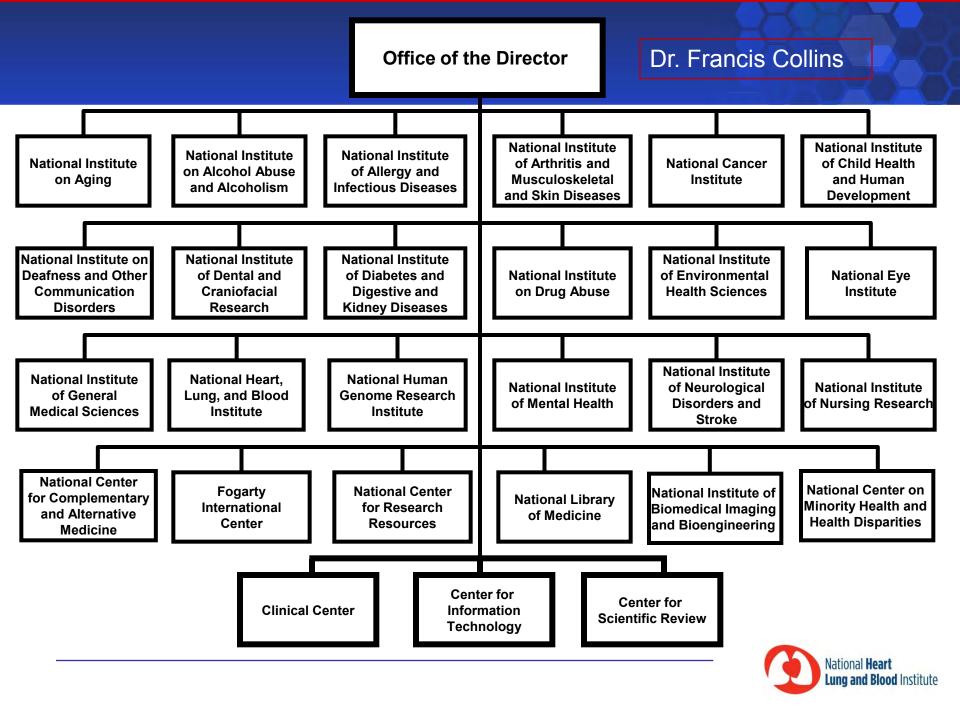




NIH Campus







Office of the Director **National Institute** National Institute **National Institute National Institute National Institute** of Arthritis and **National Cancer** of Child Health on Alcohol Abuse of Allergy and on Aging Musculoskeletal Institute and Human and Alcoholism **Infectious Diseases** and Skin Diseases **Development** National Institute on **National Institute National Institute National Institute Deafness and Other** of Diabetes and **National Institute** of Environmental **National Eve** of Dental and Craniofacial Digestive and on Drug Abuse **Health Sciences** Communication Institute **Kidney Diseases Disorders** Research **National Institute National Heart. National Human** National Institute **National Institute National Institute** of Neurological **Genome Research** of General Lung, and Blood of Mental Health Disorders and of Nursing Research **Medical Sciences** Institute Institute Stroke **National Center** National Center on **Fogarty National Center** National Institute of for Complementary **National Library** for Research Minority Health and International Biomedical Imaging and Alternative of Medicine **Health Disparities** Center Resources and Bioengineering Medicine Center for Center for **Clinical Center** Information Scientific Review **Technology National Heart**

Lung and Blood Institute

NHLBI Organizational Chart

Office of the Director
Susan Shurin, MD

Division of Blood Diseases and Resources Division of Cardiovascular Sciences

Michael Lauer, MD

Division of Division of Lung Extramural Diseases Research Activities

Division of Intramural Research Center for Population Studies Division for the Application of Research Discoveries

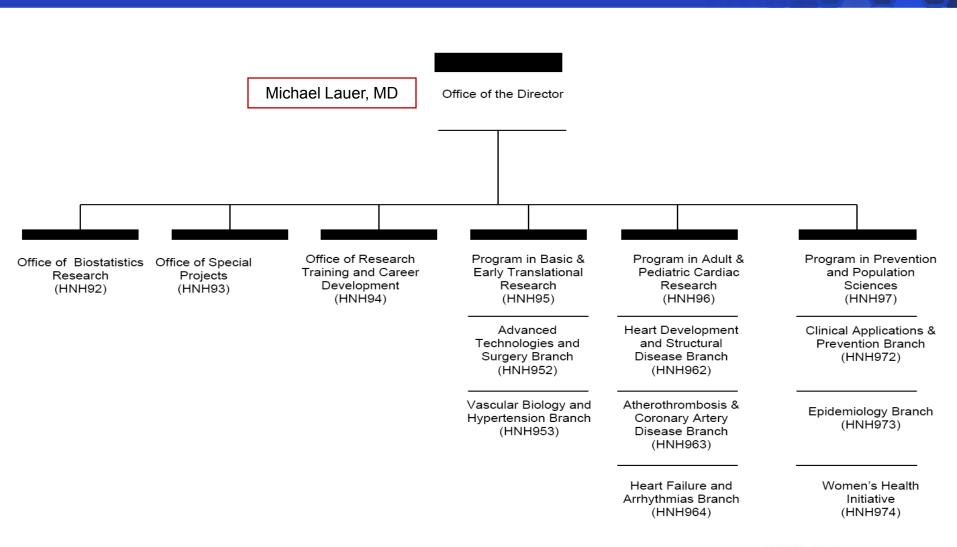
Office of Administrative Management Office of Communications

Office of Science and Technology

Ethics Office Center for Biomedical Informatics Office of Global Health Office of Research Training and Minority Health

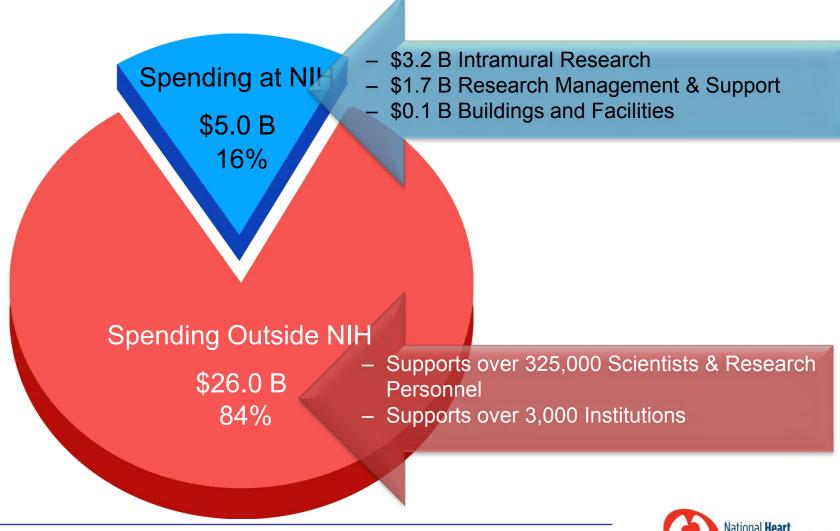


Division of Cardiovascular Sciences





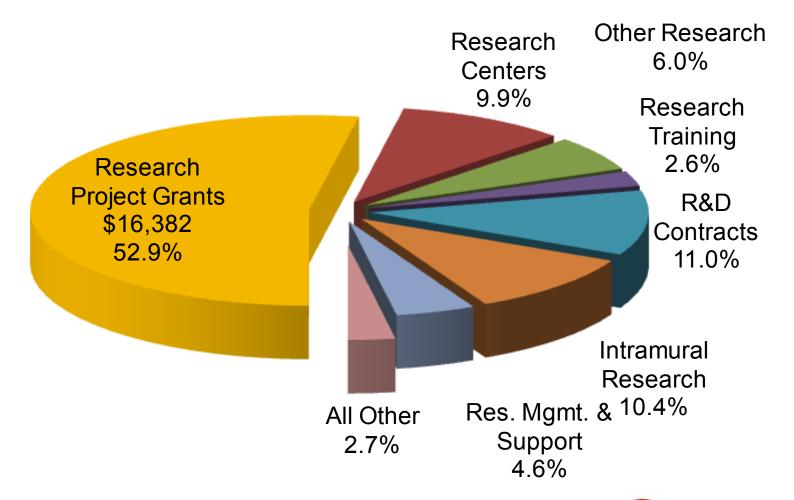
NIH Extramural & Intramural Funding FY 2010 Final Budget: \$30.988 Billion*



^{*} Includes \$150 million from the Special type 1 Diabetes appropriation.



NIH Funding Distribution by Mechanism FY 2010 Budget \$30.988 Billion





NHLBI Non-ARRA Budget – FY 2009 (Dollars in Thousands)

Total, NHLBI	\$3,015,689	
Res. Mgmt & Support	114,071	
Intramural Research	181,737	
Total, Extramural	\$2,719,881	
Research Contracts	366,010	
Research Training	96,579	
Research Centers, Careers, Other	221,154	
Subtotal, RPGs	\$2,036,138	
SBIR/STTR	76,400	
Subtotal	\$1,959,738	
Noncompeting & Competing	1,959,738	
Res. Project Grants:		
	FY 2009 Actual	

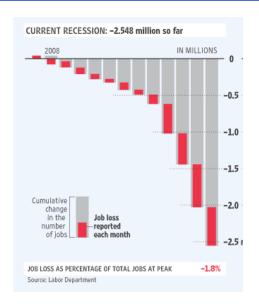


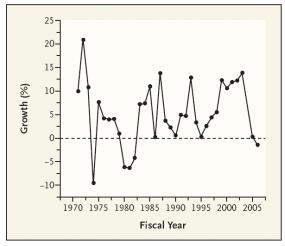
Number of Research Grants and Training Positions FY 2009

	FY 2009 Actual	
Research Grants		
Noncompeting	2,921	
Competing	968	
Subtotal	3,889	
SBIR/STTR	172	
Subtotal, RPGs	4,061	
Research Centers	43	
Research Careers	572	
Other Research	144	
Total, Res. Grants	4,820	
Full Time Training Positions		
Research Training	1,989	
Research Contracts	216	



Recession: Global, National, and Local





Annualized Growth of the NIH Budget, 1971 to 2005.

FEBRUARY 9, 2009, 6:37 A.M. ET

IMF Chief Says Nations in 'Depression'



economies -- the U.S., Western Europe and Japan -- are "already in depression," and that the IMF could slash its global growth forecasts further. The "worst cannot be ruled out," he said.

The IMF managing director's comments to reporters after a speech in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, represent the most dire estimate thus far of the state of the global economy by a major political figure, and were far more pe



Political figures generally avoid using the word depression because of the association with the Great Depression of the 1930s, when unemployment hit 25% in the U.S. and economic output fell even more steeply. Last week, when British Prime Minister Gordon Brown used the word "depression" to describe the global economy, his aides quickly said it was a slip of the tongue.

In the U.S., chief White House economic adviser Lawrence Summers said that while the economic situation was serious, it wasn't as bad as Mr. Strauss-Kahn seemed to suggest.







American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (2009): ARRA

111TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION H. R. 1

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 10, 2009
Ordered to be printed with the amendment of the Senate
[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italie]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for job preservation and creation, infrastructure investment, energy efficiency and science, assistance to the unemployed, and State and



"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

Late Edition

New York: Today, sun, then cloudy, high 38. Tenight, a period of rain and snow, low 33. Temorrow, decreasing clouds, brisk, high 42. Yesterday, high 29. low 19. Weather map, Page B8.

Lung and Blood Institute

Specter, a Fulcrum of the Stimulus Bill, Pulls Off a Coup for Health Money



NIH ARRA Appropriations

- \$10 Billion in new appropriations
- \$1B for facility construction and renovation
- \$300M for shared instrumentation
- \$8.2B for research
- \$500M for Buildings and Facilities, including new construction



Dr. Collins' Major Opportunities

- Applying high throughput technologies to understand fundamental biology, and to uncover the causes of specific diseases
- Translating basic science discoveries into new and better treatments
- Putting science to work for the benefit of health care reform
- Encouraging a greater focus on global health
- Reinvigorating and empowering the biomedical research community



NHLBI Mission Statement

- NHLBI provides global leadership for a research, training, and education program to promote the prevention and treatment of heart, lung, and blood diseases and enhance the health of all individuals so that they can live longer and more fulfilling lives.
- The NHLBI stimulates basic discoveries about the causes of disease, enables the translation of basic discoveries into clinical practice, fosters training and mentoring of emerging scientists and physicians, and communicates research advances to the public.
- It creates and supports a robust, collaborative research infrastructure in partnership with private and public organizations, including academic institutions, industry, and other government agencies.
- The Institute collaborates with patients, families, health care professionals, scientists, professional societies, patient advocacy groups, community organizations, and the media to promote the application of research results and leverage resources to address public health needs.
- The NHLBI also collaborates with international organizations to help reduce the burden of heart, lung, and blood diseases worldwide.



NHLBI Strategic Plan Goal 1

Improve understanding of the molecular and physiologic basis of health and disease. Use that understanding to develop improved approaches to disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

Form → Function

Example: Using echo and advanced imaging to uncover the pathophysiology of atrial fibrosis or valvular heart disease

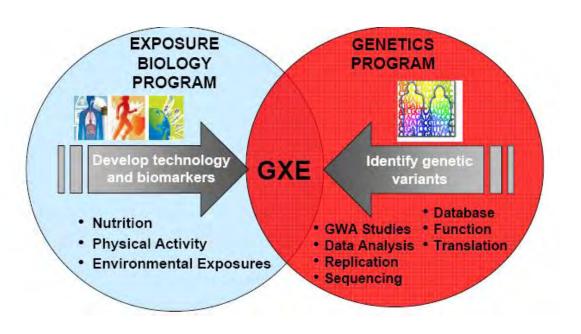




NHLBI Strategic Plan Goal 2

To develop personalized preventive and therapeutic regimens for cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases.

Function → Cause



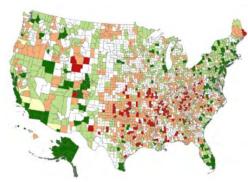
NHLBI Trials

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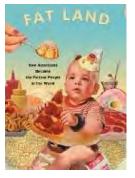


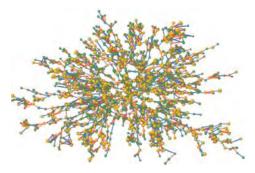
NHLBI Strategic Plan Goal 3

Generate an improved understanding of the processes involved in translating research into practice and use that understanding to enable improvements in public health and to stimulate further scientific discovery. Cause -> Cures















Opportunities for Extramural Research

- Investigator-initiated
 - Majority of NHLBI budget
 - Research Project Grants (e.g. R01s, R21s)
 - Less than \$500K vs. >\$500K
- NHLBI-initiated (special circumstances)
 - RFA Programs
 - Specialized Review
 - Set Aside Funds
 - RFPs (Contracts)

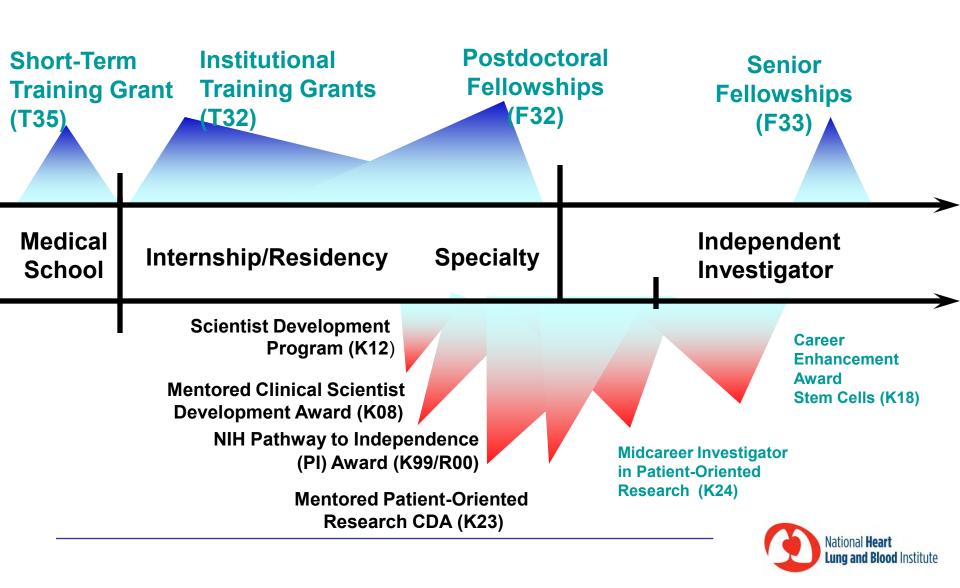


Research Training & Career Development Programs

- Train the next generation of research scientists
- Create competitive & successful researchers
- Ensure new training programs for new scientific domains (computational biology, imaging researchers)
- Support development of new disciplines
- Support and expand research training activities in minority populations
- There is an ongoing need, irrespective of budget



Awards for Individuals with a Health-Professional Doctorate



Spectrum of Research Training & Career Development Awards

Graduate &	Postgraduate	Transition to	Established
Medical School	Research Training Fellowships	Established Investigator	Investigator
T32 Institutional award	F32 Individual	K08	F33
	award	K23	
T32 Minority Institutions		K25	K24
F30 MD/PhD T32 Institutional award		K02	
	K01	K25	
F31 Minority students &	T32 Minority	K99/R00	
individuals with disabilities	Institutional award	K12 Programs	
	Program Length	Program Length	
T35/R25 Short-term training institutional award for minority students	2-3 years	3-5 years	



How NHLBI Establishes Scientific Priorities

- Mission statement
- Strategic Plan
- Portfolio Analysis
- Gaps in Science



RFA Development: Formal Process

NHLBI Strategic Plan



Scientific advice (literature, discussions with investigators, workshops)



Staff development (informal internal networking and discussions)



Idea Forum



Formal Process

Idea Forum



Board of External Experts (BEE)



NHLB Advisory Council



Director's decision

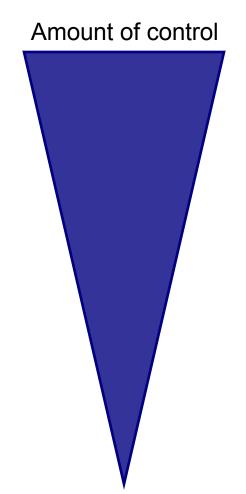


Release of RFA, RFP, etc.



Organizational Factors That Affect Program Priorities

- Planning
- People
- Support
- Time
 - Processes slow . . .
 - Risk of getting —laped" . . .
- Serendipity
 - NIH budget health . . .
 - Competing initiatives . . .
 - Weather . . .





Planning

- Professional society recommendations
- NIH-sponsored workshops
- NIH advisory groups (Board of External Experts, NHLB Advisory Council)



Exploratory/Developmental (R21) Bioengineering Research Grants

- The Exploratory/Developmental
 Bioengineering Research Grants (EBRG)
 [R21] program announcement encourages
 innovation and high risk/impact
 bioengineering research in new areas
- Funding is for 2 years, with up to \$275,000 direct costs over the 2 year period
- http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-10-010.html



Bioengineering Research Grants (R01)

- The Bioengineering Research Grants (BRG)
 [R01] program announcement supports basic
 and applied multi-disciplinary research that
 addresses important biological,
 bioengineering or medical research problems
- Funding is for up to 5 years, and generally is less than \$500K direct costs per year
- Usually supports a single laboratory or a small number of investigators
- http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-10-009.html



Bioengineering Research Partnerships (BRP) [R01]

- The Bioengineering Research Partnerships (BRP) [R01] program announcement supports basic, applied, and translational multi-disciplinary research that addresses important biological or medical research problems
- Funding is for up to 5 years; NHLBI caps applications at \$1 million direct costs per year, while other institutes may allow up to \$2 million direct costs per year
- Supports partnerships between 2 or more groups; industrial participation encouraged
- The current announcement expires in May 2010, but a renewal is anticipated
- http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-07-352.html



Small Business Support

- NIH supports research and development at small businesses through the SBIR and STTR programs
- SBIR grants are focused more directly on small businesses, while STTR grants support technology transfer from academic institutions to small businesses
- Phase I grants are typically for \$100K for 6 months, while Phase II grants are typically for up to \$750K per year for 2 years (these are guidelines, not caps)
- Grants can support anything from technology development through clinical trials
- http://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/sbir.htm



Small Business Support

- NHLBI also supports Phase II SBIR
 Competing Continuation grants designed to support research required to obtain FDA clearance or approval
- Budgets up to \$1 million total costs per year for up to 3 years may be requested



Ancillary Studies in Clinical Trials (R01)

- The Ancillary Studies in Clinical Trials (R01) RFA program announcement supports research grant applications to conduct time-sensitive ancillary studies related to heart, lung, and blood diseases and sleep disorders in conjunction with ongoing NIH- or non-NIH-supported clinical trials.
- Funding is for up to 4 years; NHLBI caps applications at \$250K in direct costs per year.
- Example: Imaging studies to elucidate disease progression or mechanism of action of the intervention
- The current announcement expired in October 2009, but a renewal is in progress
- http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-HL-09-001.html



Cohort Studies

- Reading Centers and Leaders in NHLBI Translational Imaging Research
 - ARIC
 - MESA
 - CARDIA: Speckle Tracking Echocardiography
 - Jackson Heart Study



Comparative Effectiveness Research, Another Area Ripe for Clinical Imaging Research

CER is "...a rigorous evaluation of the impact of different options that are available for treating a given medical condition, for a particular set of patients.

- ...may compare similar treatments, such as competing drugs-- or analyze different approaches, such as surgery vs. drug
- ...may focus only on the relative medical risks and benefits-- or may weigh both costs and benefits"



Why Should CER be a Priority?

-**O**ly a limited amount of evidence is available about which treatments work best for which patients and whether the added benefits of more-effective but more-expensive services are sufficient to warrant their added costs—yet current practice tends to adopt more-expensive treatments even in the absence of rigorous assessments of their impacts...."



Peter Orszag



Is This So?

Scientific Evidence Underlying the ACC/AHA Clinical Practice Guidelines

Pierluigi Tricoci, MD, MHS, PhD

Joseph M. Allen, MA

Judith M. Kramer, MD, MS

Robert M. Califf, MD

Sidney C. Smith Jr, MD

LINICAL PRACTICE GUIDElines are systematically developed statements to assist practitioners with decisions about appropriate health care for spe**Context** The joint cardiovascular practice guidelines of the American College of Cardiology (ACC) and the American Heart Association (AHA) have become important documents for guiding cardiology practice and establishing benchmarks for quality of care.

Objective To describe the evolution of recommendations in ACC/AHA cardiovascular guidelines and the distribution of recommendations across classes of recommendations and levels of evidence.

Data Sources and Study Selection Data from all ACC/AHA practice guidelines issued from 1984 to September 2008 were abstracted by personnel in the ACC Science and Quality Division. Fifty-three guidelines on 22 topics, including a total of 7196 recommendations, were abstracted.

Nearly 50% of recommendations are based on expert opinion. Only 11% are based on multiple randomized trials.



Review

- NHLBI
 - Contracts
 - RFAs
 - Some PAs
 - >\$500K Multi-site clinical trials or epidemiologic studies
- CSR
 - Surgical Sciences, Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (SBIB)
 - Medical Imaging Study Section (MEDI)
 - Population Sciences and Epidemiology (PSE)



New Scoring System

- 5 Core Criteria
 - Significance
 - Investigator(s)
 - Innovation
 - Approach
 - Environment
- http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/noticefile/N OT-OD-09-024.html
- Uses a 9-point scale (1 =exceptional, 9 = poor) for both overall impact/priority scores and for individual criterion scores



Overall Impact/Priority Score

Impact	Score	Descriptor	Strengths/Weaknesses
High Impact	1	Exceptional	Strengths
	2	Outstanding	
	3	Excellent	
Moderate Impact	4	Very Good	
	5	Good	
	6	Satisfactory	
Low Impact	7	Fair	
	8	Marginal	
	9	Poor	Weaknesses

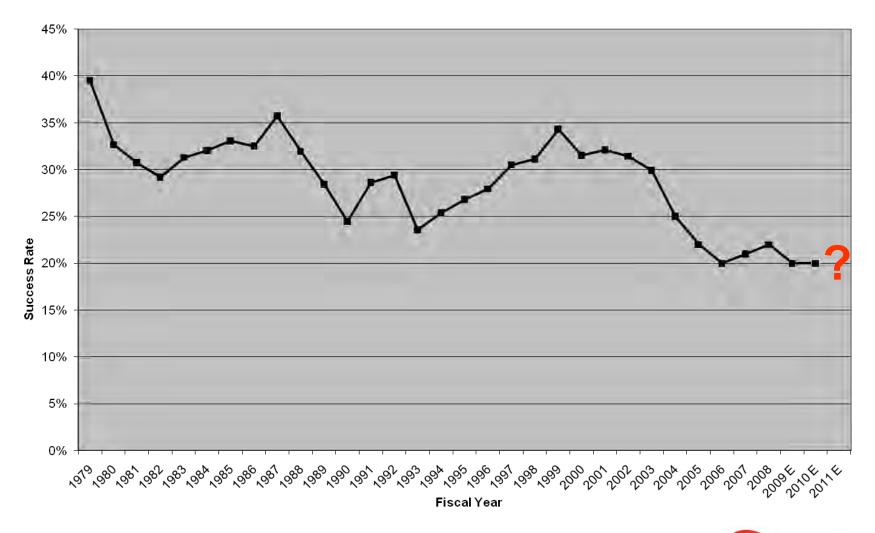


Criterion Scores

Criterion	Score	Descriptor	Strengths/Weaknesses
Significance, Investigator(s), Innovation, Approach, Environment	1	Exceptional	Strengths
	2	Outstanding	
	3	Excellent	
	4	Very Good	
	5	Good	
	6	Satisfactory	
	7	Fair	
	8	Marginal	
	9	Poor	Weaknesses



NIH Success Rates (1979-2010)





NHLBI R01 Payline for FY 2010

Amendment Status	Percentile	
A0	16.0	
A1	12.0	
A2	10.0	

http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/funding/policies/operguid.htm



NHLBI Specific Success Rates

Activity	# Applications Reviewed	# Applications Awarded	Success Rate
Research Projects	4,492	999	22.2%
Training and Research Education	1,269	471	37.1%
Totals	5,761	1,470	25.5%



Communication

Journal of the American College of Cardiology © 2009 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation Published by Elsevier Inc. Vol. 53, No. 12, 2009 ISSN 0735-1097/09/\$36.00 doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2009.01.010



The Cardiovascular Programs of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute: From Vision to Action to Impact

Elizabeth G. Nabel, MD, Michael S. Lauer, MD

Journal of the American College of Cardiology © 2009 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation Published by Elsevier Inc. Vol. 53, No. 12, 2009 ISSN 0735-1097/09/\$36.00 doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2008.11.047

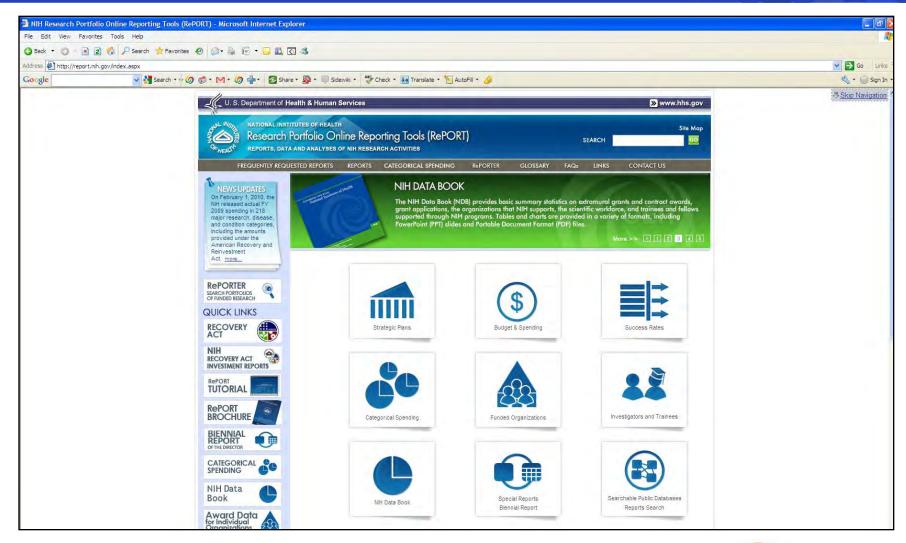


Comparative Effectiveness Research: The View From the NHLBI

Michael S. Lauer, MD



RePORT: report.nih.gov





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