

Encouraging Innovative and Improved Approaches to Prevention Science

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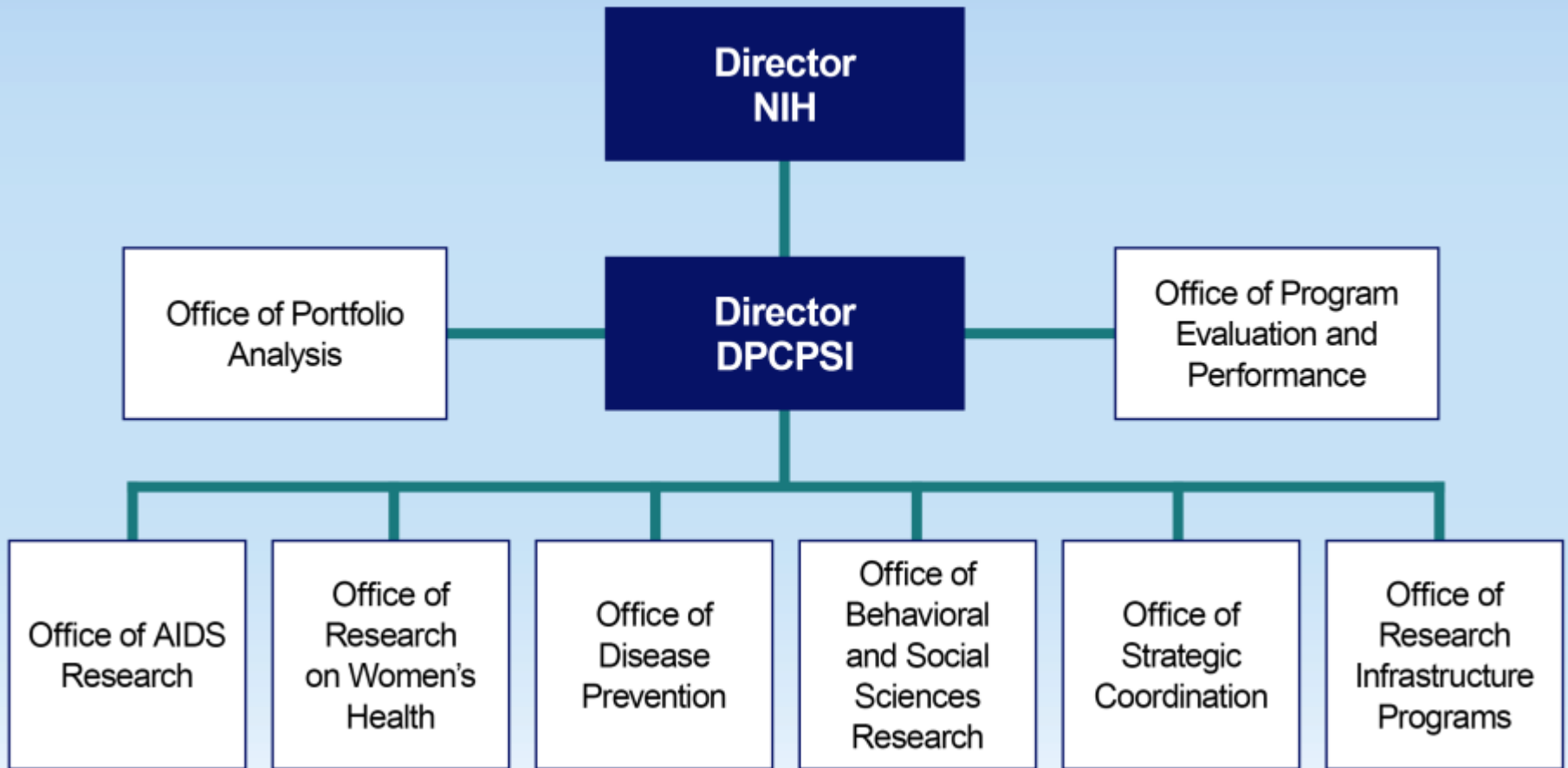
Workshop on Innovative Study Designs and Methods for Developing, Testing and Implementing Behavioral Interventions to Improve Health

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National Institutes of Health
Office of Disease Prevention

The Office of Disease Prevention



ODP Today

- ODP co-funds NIH research projects, meetings, and workshops that support prevention research.
- ODP manages the Tobacco Regulatory Science Program.
- ODP is the NIH liaison to other DHHS activities and partners.
 - Healthy People 2020
 - National Prevention Strategy
 - U.S. Preventive Services Task Force
 - Community Preventive Services Task Force
- ODP offers evidence-based assessment programs
 - Pathways to Prevention
- ODP offers training and education
 - Mind the Gap, Gordon Lecture

Developing a Strategic Plan

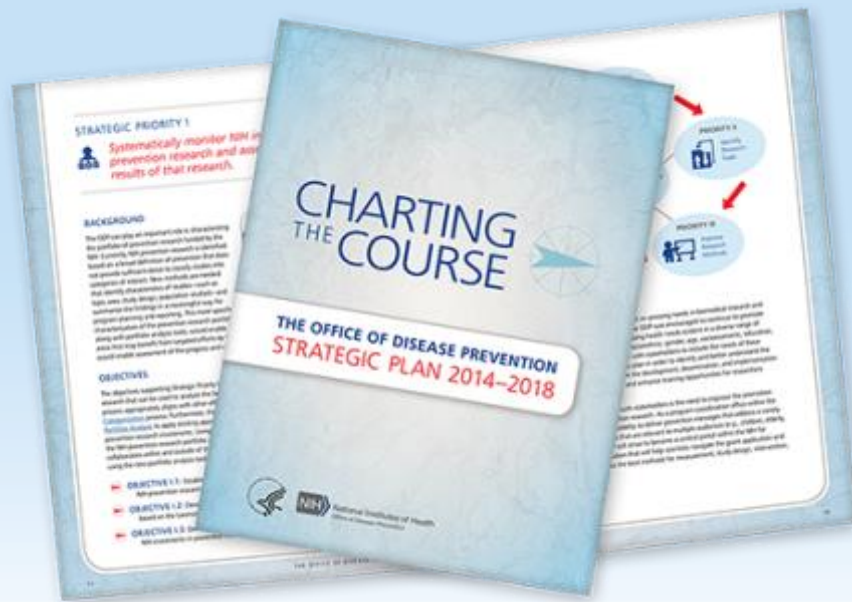
- During 2013, ODP sought broad input to create its first strategic plan to guide its work in 2014-18.
 - A Working Group of NIH, other federal, extramural, and public partners guided the process.
 - Interviews with NIH Institute and Center Directors and other key leaders informed the definition of prevention research and the mission, vision, and draft strategic priorities for ODP.

Developing a Strategic Plan for 2014-18

- Building on this foundation, ODP sought input from key stakeholders to refine its draft strategic priorities and to develop measurable objectives, activities, and timelines for each priority.
 - Program and review staff participated in focus groups.
 - The public participated via a Request for Information.
 - Professional societies and extramural investigators participated through direct correspondence, meetings and the RFI.
 - ODP organized the input around the draft strategic priorities.
- Teams recommended refinements to the priorities and candidate objectives, tasks, benchmarks, and timelines.

Developing a Strategic Plan for 2014-18

- Strategic Plan approved in January, 2014.
 - Six strategic priorities
 - Nineteen objectives
 - Five years to make progress
 - http://prevention.nih.gov/aboutus/strategic_plan/default.aspx



Strategic Priority I

- Systematically monitor NIH investments in prevention research and assess the progress and results of that research.
 - Current methods...
 - Have poor sensitivity and specificity.
 - Provide inadequate detail on features like outcome, exposure, study type, design, age group, etc.
 - Cannot accurately characterize levels or trends for awards or dollars.
 - Cannot identify areas with inadequate support.
 - Cannot be used effectively to address this strategic priority.

Strategic Priority I

- Systematically monitor NIH investments in prevention research and assess the progress and results of that research.
- Objectives
 - Establish a taxonomy for prevention research that ODP can apply to analyze the NIH prevention research portfolio.
 - Develop, test, and implement portfolio analysis tools to classify NIH funding awards based on the taxonomy for prevention research.
 - Develop and implement a process to regularly assess the progress and results of NIH investments in prevention research.

Strategic Priority II

- Identify prevention research areas for investment or expanded effort by NIH.
 - ICs look to ODP for advice on areas and topics for new or expanded prevention research.
 - Better portfolio analysis methods would help.
 - Regular interaction with key stakeholders would help.
 - US Preventive Services Task Force
 - Community Preventive Services Task Force
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - National Prevention Council
 - Professional societies

Strategic Priority II

- Identify prevention research areas for investment or expanded effort by NIH.
- Objectives
 - Work with stakeholders to identify needs in prevention research.
 - Compare those needs with the current NIH portfolio to identify gaps in prevention research (i.e., those areas that are not being addressed or have insufficient funding).
 - Work with the NIH Institutes and Centers to prioritize the prevention research gaps for investment or expanded effort.

Strategic Priority III

- Promote the use of the best available methods in prevention research and support the development of better methods.
 - Evidence shows that good methods are not always well used.
 - My observations, based on 33 years as an NIH funded investigator and reviewer tell me that...
 - Program and review staff are not always up to date, making it harder for them to advise applicants and empanel study sections.
 - Review panels often lack necessary methodological expertise.
 - Steps are needed to ensure applications with strong methods are distinguished from those with weak methods.
 - We want to identify the applications that are innovative, likely to have a substantial impact, and based on strong methods.

Strategic Priority III

- Promote the use of the best available methods in prevention research and support the development of better methods.
- Objectives
 - Develop a list of existing NIH and other federal resources pertaining to prevention science methodology.
 - Provide training in prevention science methods to NIH program and review staff and to extramural investigators.
 - Develop NIH Funding Opportunity Announcements that encourage innovative and improved approaches to prevention science.
 - Work with stakeholders and NIH staff to identify and disseminate “best practices” in prevention science methods.

Strategic Priority IV

- Promote collaborative prevention research projects and facilitate coordination of such projects across the NIH and with other public and private entities.
 - All of the ICs support prevention research in their own areas.
 - This has created a robust and diverse prevention research portfolio, but one that discourages collaboration across ICs.
 - Enhanced collaboration and coordination among ICs could result in better outcomes and more efficient use of resources.

Strategic Priority IV

- Promote collaborative prevention research projects and facilitate coordination of such projects across the NIH and with other public and private entities.
- Objectives
 - Identify, document, and share best practices for research collaborations within the NIH and with other stakeholders.
 - Establish or promote infrastructures and processes to foster research coordination and collaboration across the NIH and with other public and private entities.
 - Coordinate NIH Funding Opportunity Announcements to address areas of need in prevention research.

Strategic Priority V

- Identify and promote the use of effective evidence-based interventions.
 - The Congressional mandate for ODP includes dissemination of the results of disease prevention research.
 - There are many other federal agencies whose mission is focused more directly on dissemination, e.g., CDC.
 - Dissemination will be part of the ODP portfolio, but here ODP will play a support role.

Strategic Priority V

- Identify and promote the use of effective evidence-based interventions.
- Objectives
 - Identify evidence-based interventions for disease prevention and present them in an organized structure.
 - Enhance partnerships to promote dissemination of evidence-based disease interventions for disease prevention.
 - Enhance partnerships to promote research on dissemination and implementation of evidence-based interventions in prevention.

Strategic Priority VI

- Increase the visibility of prevention research at NIH and across the country.
 - NIH is focused much more on basic science and on developing and evaluating treatments than on prevention.
 - The prevention community at NIH has asked ODP to take a leadership role in promoting prevention research both at NIH and elsewhere.

Strategic Priority VI

- Increase the visibility of prevention research at NIH and across the country.
- Objectives
 - Increase the availability of information about prevention research through the use of traditional and digital communication tools.
 - Increase communications and collaborations with stakeholders to coordinate communications about disease prevention.
 - Support Strategic Priorities I–V via the ODP website and other communication tools.

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