

The following extramural projects have received funding through former AAMC-CDC Cooperative Agreements.

Listing is in alphabetical order by institution name. For additional information, please contact individual principal investigators.

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Institution	Principal Investigator	Project Title
A		
Arkansas Children's Hospital	James M. Robbins	Using the HCUP Databases to Study Birth Defects
This project will complement intensive state-based birth defects surveillance programs by generating unique national and state birth defect rates and estimates of costs of hospital care for all infants and children in the United States with birth defects.		
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B		
Baylor College of Medicine	Judy M. Hopkinson	Hospital Based Paraprofessional Lactation Clinic
The long-term goal of this project is to facilitate development and implementation of cost effective strategies for increasing breast feeding duration and the prevalence of exclusive breast feeding in the first half of infancy.		
Boston Medical Center	Anne Merewood	Evaluating the Effect of Breastfeeding Legislation on U.S. Breastfeeding Rates
Despite a complete lack of evidence for its efficacy, U.S. states have continued to implement breastfeeding legislation with increasing frequency over the past decade. This study is investigating the effect of breastfeeding legislation on breastfeeding rates with the following specific aims: 1) to measure the effect of state breastfeeding legislation from 1980-2004 on breastfeeding duration at six months (primary outcome measure) and on breastfeeding initiation (secondary outcome measure), across the 50 states; and 2) to measure the effect of 'breastfeeding in public' legislation on exclusive breastfeeding at four weeks (primary outcome measure) and on overall duration of breastfeeding (secondary outcome measure) in three states (Alaska, Louisiana, and Maine).		
Boston Medical Center	Anne Merewood	Formula Sample Packs and Exclusive Breastfeeding in African Americans
U.S. exclusive breastfeeding rates fall far short of national goals: only 11% of infants, and only 7% of African American infants, are exclusively breastfed at six months (the American Academy of Pediatrics' recommendation). Hospital distribution of formula sample packs undermines exclusive breastfeeding. This study will assess the impact of removing formula sample packs from two urban hospitals on exclusive breastfeeding, and on duration of any breastfeeding, among African Americans.		
Boston University School of Medicine	Mary Cerreto	Compatibility of ICF and AAMR 2002 Systems
This study examined the theoretical and applied compatibilities of the 2002 American Association on Mental Retardation's (AAMR- now the American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities-AAIDD) classification system and the WHO's 2001 International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). Through focus groups, interviews, and assessments of stakeholders (e.g., state decision-makers; service coordinators and providers; people with intellectual disabilities and their parents) the investigators studied both systems' abilities to describe the behaviors, supports, and environmental barriers of individuals with intellectual disabilities.		
Boston University School of Medicine	Paul Geltman	Adherence with Iron Sprinkles Among High-Risk Infants
The proposed randomized trial is designed to assess adherence with a newer formulation of iron sprinkles compared with that of standard drops. We will also assess effectiveness of supplementation to prevent anemia in infants at 9 months of age. The specific hypothesis is that iron sprinkles will increase full adherence with supplementation to at least 70%, as compared to 40% in our recent study with multivitamins and ferrous sulfate drops.		

Brigham and Women's Hospital	Ellen W. Seely (initially Sue Ellen Levkoff)	Diabetes Prevention in Women with a Recent History of Gestational Diabetes
Without intervention, over 50% of women with a history of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) may develop type 2 diabetes within 5-10 years after delivery. The Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP), an evidence-based intervention to reduce risk of type 2 diabetes, lacks a focus on new mothers with a recent history of GDM despite their high risk for developing type 2 diabetes. This study will modify the DPP, focusing on women with a recent history of GDM.		
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Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine	Louise S. Acheson	Use of a Family History Tool for Health Promotion
The goal of this project is to investigate the clinical utility of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Family History Tool (CDC FHT) for targeting prevention of common, chronic diseases among adults visiting primary care physicians. The project aims to investigate the effects of the FHT on patients' risk perception and preventive health behaviors and on primary care physicians' responses to information provided by the FHT.		
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine (initially University Hospitals of Cleveland)	Cynthia Bearer	Meconium Test to Identify Alcohol-Exposed Pregnancy
Heavy drinking during pregnancy is the cause of fetal alcohol syndrome, the leading known cause of mental retardation. Two hundred fifty study subjects will be enrolled at the University Hospitals of Cleveland from among those pregnant women screened for drug use. Questionnaire data on alcohol and other substance use as well as meconium will be obtained at the time of labor and delivery.		
Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	Phillip Kaleida	Enhancing the Proficiency of Residents in Otitis Media
The specific aims and long-term objectives of the ePROM (Enhancing Proficiency of Residents in Otitis Media) Curriculum Project are to enhance the proficiency of pediatric and family medicine residents in training programs throughout the U.S. in the proper diagnosis of otitis media in children.		
Children's National Medical Center	Eric Henricson	Assessment of Family Psychosocial Impact
Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is an X-linked developmental disorder that causes progressive muscular weakness leading to death generally by young adulthood. Here we examine psychosocial functioning in a large sample of families (N=1500) affected with DMD to determine descriptive characteristics of parent and affected child. This evaluation includes reports of psychological functioning, coping skills and quality of life using self-reporting questionnaires.		
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons	Willard Hauser	Prevalence of Epilepsy in Rural Kansas
Two population-based studies have shown that low socioeconomic status is associated with an increased risk for developing epilepsy, even when the etiology of epilepsy is unknown. This project proposes a population-based prevalence study of epilepsy in two rural counties in South Eastern Kansas (Montgomery, Labette) where the annual income is below the poverty level in about 15% of the population. The study will identify people receiving care for seizure disorders or epilepsy through review of records of local practitioners.		
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons	Willard Hauser	Prevalence of Epilepsy in Minority Inner City Populations
This study proposes to study the prevalence of epilepsy and other seizure disorders in two New York City neighborhoods (Washington Heights and Harlem) using a telephone survey. A neurologist will interview those identified to allow classification by seizure type, seizure syndrome, and etiology.		

Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons	Dale Hesdorffer	Epilepsy Incidence and Prevalence: Washington Heights, NY
<p>Very little is known about the incidence and prevalence of first unprovoked seizure and epilepsy in ethnically and racially diverse communities. Even less is known about risk factors for seizures and patterns of care in such communities. We propose to study the incidence of unprovoked seizure and epilepsy in the racially and ethnically diverse population of Washington Heights / Inwood, New York City.</p>		
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<p>D</p>		
Duke University School of Medicine	David Matchar	A Simulation Stroke Model to Inform State Policy-Making
<p>The specific aims of this project are to: 1) develop a state-level version of the Duke Stroke Policy model based on state-level data regarding demographics, the distribution of risk factors, and local patterns of resource use; 2) create several standard reports that respond to the information needs of policy makers, for example, legislators and their staffers involved in oversight of health insurance; and 3) construct a web site that is user friendly.</p>		
Duke University School of Medicine	Emmanuel Walter	Alternate Dosing Schedules (ADS) for HPV Vaccine
<p>This study will evaluate the immunogenicity of Quadrivalent HPV vaccine when naturally administered according to longer dosing intervals in girls 9 through 18 years of age. The primary goal is to compare immune responses to HPV vaccine following longer dosing intervals to the immune responses when administered according to the recommended schedule.</p>		
Duke University School of Medicine	Christopher Woods	Isolation of Community Acquired <i>Clostridium Difficile</i> from Toxin-Positive Stool
<p>Historically, <i>C. difficile</i> has been a nosocomial infection associated with hospitals or long-term facilities. Patients undergoing treatment with broad-spectrum antibiotics or of an advanced age are at risk of colonization by <i>C. difficile</i> and subsequent disease. Clinical laboratories participating in the FOODNET surveillance network will identify stool specimens from patients identified as having a community-acquired <i>C. difficile</i> infection. The stool samples will be sent to the lab and cultured for <i>C. difficile</i>. Isolates that are confirmed will be shipped to the CDC laboratory for characterization.</p>		
Duke University School of Medicine	Susan Yaggy	Count Us In: Health Promotion for Women with Disabilities
<p>Project objectives are to increase awareness and encourage breast and cervical cancer screening among 10,000 North Carolina women with disabilities; increase knowledge and skills of community health leaders and health providers in meeting cancer screening needs of women with disabilities; and incorporate training on the needs and proper screening of women with disabilities into health professional curricula at Duke.</p>		
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<p>E</p>		
Elmhurst Hospital Center	Lawrence Noble	Evaluation of Lactation Consultant Intervention on Breastfeeding
<p>This project is a prospective cohort study of the effect of a post-partum International Board of Certified Lactation Consultant rounding intervention on breastfeeding at 1 and 3 months post-discharge among urban, low-income, multi-ethnic women who intend to breastfeed or have initiated breastfeeding during their hospital stay. All participants will be enrolled while in the hospital.</p>		
Emory University School of Medicine	Michael Frankel	Tracking and Improving Quality of Medical Care and Rehab
<p>This is a two year observational cohort study in a racially, economically and geographically diverse population of patients with acute stroke events that is designed to collect vital information that will facilitate the process of improving care. The study is designed to assure adequate representation of black patients to enhance the understanding about the heavy burden of disease in this population.</p>		

Emory University School of Medicine	Michael Frankel	Validation of Stroke Care Quality Indicators for the Paul Coverdell National Acute Stroke Care Registry
This project will assess and validate the relationship between the process of care and outcome after acute stroke events in an urban minority population of patients at high risk for recurrent stroke and unfavorable outcome. The process of care will be defined by the Paul Coverdell National Acute Stroke Registry quality indicators and other key indicators related to patient adherence after hospital discharge.		
Emory University School of Medicine	Bryan McNally	RESTART
The ultimate goals of this uniform cardiac arrest registry are to help identify who is affected, when and where these events occur, identify problems with care, and implement needed changes to improve cardiac arrest outcomes.		
Emory University School of Medicine	Bryan McNally	Cardiac Arrest Registry to Enhance Survival (CARES) Program
The CARES registry will help communities identify their cardiac arrest survival outcomes, improve their processes of care, and increase public attention to the frequency and consequences of this condition. CDC pilot-tested CARES in the Atlanta metropolitan area in 2005. The next year, the registry expanded to six additional metropolitan areas. In 2010, CARES had 40 participating communities in 25 states across the country. CARES continues to enroll new sites and has begun expansion to statewide surveillance in Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Washington. This provides an opportunity for state-level intervention and benchmarking. CARES has also begun collaborating internationally with the Pan-Asian Resuscitation Outcomes Study (PAROS). More information about CARES is available at http://mycares.net .		
Emory University School of Medicine	Bali Pulendran	Modulating Immunity in Aged Mice with Dendritic Cells
The immune system is severely compromised in aged individuals. A critical factor in this immune dysfunction lies at the antigen presentation level where dendritic cells (DCs) in the body are impaired. This study will provide a deeper understanding of DCs in the control of immune response against influenza in the elderly.		
Emory University School of Medicine	Rani Singh	Interventions to Improve Long-term Compliance and Pregnancy Outcome in Patients with Phenylketonuria (PKU)
Among patients with PKU, dietary compliance is of particular importance to females of reproductive age. During pregnancy, noncompliance with dietary restrictions can result in the fetus being exposed to harmful levels of phenylalanine. The principal investigator proposes to evaluate the impact of comprehensive nutrition and disease education program and social support intervention on dietary compliance and plasma phenylalanine levels, reproductive choices and pregnancy outcomes in adolescent females with PKU.		
Emory University School of Medicine	Stephen Warren	A Feasibility and Newborn Prevalence Screen for Fragile X Syndrome
Fragile X syndrome is one of the most common causes of inherited mental retardation, representing approximately 2-3% of all cases of mental retardation. This study is the first step in demonstrating the feasibility of population screening for fragile X syndrome. Identification of fragile X syndrome in the newborn period would allow early intervention therapies to be initiated.		
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G		
Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth	David Goodman	Impact of Family Planning Services Availability
The study seeks to identify strategies that might reduce teen births and/or unintended births by increasing the availability of family planning services to populations at high risk of these problems. Using four states, data from the most recent three years of the CDC-state Pregnancy Risk Monitoring Assessment System will be used to locate teen births and unintended births.		

Geisinger Health System (initially Emory University School of Medicine)	W. Andrew Faucett	Genetic Testing for Duchenne and Becker Muscular Dystrophy – Barriers and Solutions	
The outlook for improved treatments for Duchenne and Becker Muscular Dystrophy (DBMD) is promising, but the impact may be limited by late diagnosis. The promise of new therapies creates a critical need for clinicians to diagnose DBMD as early as possible and genotype all boys with DBMD. This project will improve our understanding of the current diagnostic and genetic testing practices of Child Neurologists and Pediatricians for children with muscle weakness and identify barriers to an early and complete genetic diagnosis.			
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H			
Harvard Medical School	Martin Kulldorff	Scan Statistics for Ordinal and Survival Time Data	Complete
This project aims to enhance SaTScan™, a free software used for disease surveillance that analyzes spatial, temporal and space-time data (http://www.satscan.org/). The proposed improvements are: enhancing SaTScan™ so that it can analyze ordinal data such as cancer stage as well as survival time data; increasing computational speed and reducing the memory requirements for very large data sets.			
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Indiana University School of Medicine	Marc Brian Rosenman	Estimating Prenatal Syphilis Screening Rates in Indiana	Complete
This project aims to determine the proportion of Indiana pregnancies in women covered by Medicaid in which syphilis screening occurred, and to determine the proportion of pregnancies in which syphilis screening followed schedules recommended by health professional organizations and the CDC.			
Indiana University School of Medicine	Marcia Shew	Factors Influencing Contraception Behavior	Complete
The goal of this proposed research is to better understand the patterns of contraceptive use during the critical period of middle-to-late adolescence, to understand patterns of variability in contraceptive use over time, and to develop a clearer understanding of factors that influence patterns of contraceptive use during middle and late adolescence.			
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Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University	Ronald Myers	Decision Counseling in Prostate Cancer	
Proponents of prostate cancer screening argue that screening with a digital rectal examination (DRE) and blood test for prostate-specific antigen is an effective means for finding early, curable prostate cancer. The study's primary aims are to assess intervention impact on participant knowledge, decisional conflict and screening utilization.			
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine	Anne Rompalo	The Sexual Networks of African-American STI Repeaters: An Elaboration of Risk	
Repeat non-viral sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are common. African Americans, adolescents and young adults have the highest burden of repeat non-viral STIs. Recent prospective studies of individuals diagnosed with an STI suggest that even with documented sex partner treatment, individuals who continue to select sex partners from their established social networks are at risk for repeat STIs. This project proposes to study networks in which primary and/or secondary syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia and trichomonas transmission is occurring.			

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L

LAC+USC Keck School of Medicine

[Penina Segall-Gutierrez](#)

Es Mejor Saber: A Proactive Approach to Gestational Diabetes Follow-Up

Within the first decade after delivery, over half of patients with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) develop diabetes mellitus, generally type 2 (T2DM). Current efforts to prevent and treat T2DM are hampered as the majority of patients with GDM do not return for postpartum follow-up. This study seeks to introduce GDM Follow-Up Promotoras (bi-cultural lay community health workers representative of a Latino population base) in an indigent Latino community to improve screening, treatment and prevention.

Louisiana State University School of Medicine at New Orleans

[David Martin](#)

Use of Self Collected Vaginal Swabs as an Innovative Approach to Facilitate Testing for Repeat Chlamydial Infections

CDC's most recent treatment guidelines call for screening women again within 3-5 months of initial treatment for Chlamydia; however, compliance with routine re screening for Chlamydia is generally known to be poor. This project will test whether home-based, self-collected vaginal swabs would facilitate rescreening women for recurrent Chlamydia infection.

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M

Massachusetts General Hospital

[Donna Felsenstein](#)

Accuracy of Serologic Assays for the DX of HSV2: Development of Testing Strategies

Despite the fact that specific HSV-2 Ab tests have been available for over a decade, their performance in the "real world" has not been adequately assessed. The sensitivity and specificity of these assays is lower than would be desired for a "stand-alone" assay, particularly in a patient population with low HSV-2 seroprevalence. This study has been designed to develop and evaluate screening and confirmatory testing algorithms for the serodiagnosis of HSV-2 in a diverse population.

Massachusetts General Hospital

[Karen A. Kuhlthau](#)

Family Care Giving for Children with Disabilities

This project seeks to examine the impact on the caregiver of care giving for children with disabilities. The PI will specifically examine parents as caregivers and focus on children with disabilities as the group receiving care. The long-term objective of the project is to promote well-being of caregivers and children with disabilities.

Massachusetts General Hospital

[James Meigs](#)

Predicting IGT Using Metabolic Syndrome Traits

Type 2 diabetes has become epidemic worldwide. Control of the epidemic is an urgent public health priority. This study proposes to use existing risk factor data from four large, racially/ethnically diverse epidemiological studies to identify and characterize a subset of the population that should be screened for impaired glucose tolerance (IGT).

Mayo Medical School

[Jon C. Tilburt](#)

Patterns of Care in American Indian/Alaska Native Men With Elevated Prostate Specific Antigen

American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) populations experience disparities in care for many chronic conditions including prostate cancer – the second leading cause of cancer death among AI/AN men. The overall goal of this research is to implement a feasibility study that systematically characterizes patterns of care for AI/AN men with elevated prostate specific antigen (PSA) that ultimately can improve care processes and health outcomes for this population.

Medical University of South Carolina	Jonas Almeida (initially Kathleen O'Rourke)	U.S. Army Unintended Pregnancy Study
The U.S. Armed Forces represent a large community of individuals at risk for an unintended pregnancy/paternity or STDs, two negative but largely preventable outcomes of unprotected sexual activity. Few prevention programs have been evaluated for their impact on these outcomes among soldiers. This study seeks to compare rates of unintended pregnancy/paternity and STDs between soldiers who received an education program and those who did not.		
Medical University of South Carolina	Michelle Macias	Social Support in Children and Adolescents with Neural Tube Defects and Their Families
The goal of the interdisciplinary clinical research team involved with this study is to develop, implement and evaluate replicable models of intervention that maximize health outcomes for persons with paralysis secondary to neural tube defects (NTD). The team also seeks to identify protective/risk factors for health outcomes in a statewide sample of youth with NTD, with particular emphasis on stress and social support.		
Medical University of South Carolina	Arch Mainous	Diagnosis and Treatment of Hereditary Hemochromatosis
Hereditary Hemochromatosis (HH) is a common inherited disease with significant morbidity. Evaluating the current practice surrounding initial diagnosis can help with improving early detection and decreasing downstream morbidity and mortality due to HH. This project has the specific aims of (1) characterizing the circumstances surrounding diagnosis of HH, and (2) assessing the treatment for HH and response to the treatment and diagnosis.		
Medical University of South Carolina	Anbesaw Selassie	Population-Based Studies of Epilepsy Prevalence and Incidence
Epilepsy is a central nervous system disorder characterized by unprovoked, recurrent seizures that may affect physical, mental or behavioral functioning. The researcher will conduct a comprehensive epidemiological study to estimate the prevalence and incidence of epilepsy in South Carolina and determine the etiologies in a representative sample of patients.		
Medical University of South Carolina	Anbesaw Selassie	South Carolina Health Outcome Project on Epilepsy (SC Hope)
To increase our knowledge of the factors that contribute to disparities in outcomes of epilepsy care, the Department of Biometry and Epidemiology at the Medical University of South Carolina proposes a community-based participatory research study to determine the relationship between socioeconomic factors, access to and patterns of medical care, and health outcomes among people with epilepsy.		
Michigan State University College of Human Medicine	Mary Nettleman	Travel Medicine Educational Tools
The accessibility of international transportation, the mobility of our society and the global scale of business have combined to create a population that travels more often and more widely than at any other time in history. International travel broadens perspectives and opens opportunities, but also brings with it the risk of illness. In some cases, the illness may be one that would not be encountered in the United States. The goal of this project is to provide instructional tools on travel medicine appropriate for medical students and other health professionals.		
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New York University School of Medicine	Martin Blaser	Psychosocial Aspects of Bioterrorism: Education for Readiness and Response
The New York University School of Medicine proposes to plan, develop, implement and evaluate a model educational program to teach the psychosocial aspects of bioterrorism preparedness and response, the need for which was made evident by the events of September 11th and the subsequent anthrax attacks.		

New York University School of Medicine	Martin Blaser	Psychosocial Aspects of Bioterrorism: Education for Readiness and Response
<p>The New York University School of Medicine proposes to expand and disseminate its successful model educational program to teach the psychosocial aspects of bioterrorism preparedness and response for physicians. The curriculum developed during the first funded project will be adapted, in partnership with NYU and Yale Faculty nurses, to serve the distinctive needs of clinical and public health nurses.</p>		
New York University School of Medicine	Mack Lipkin	Psychosocial Aspects of Bioterrorism: Education for Readiness and Response
<p>The New York University School of Medicine proposes to address the still unmet need, even after 9/11 and Katrina, of communities impacted by disaster or bioterrorist attack for first providers and health practitioners who are trained to recognize, triage, manage or refer victims suffering from related psychosocial problems. The project plans to find more powerful means to market our work to reach the providers who need it now in the Gulf area and will need it in the future.</p>		
New York University School of Medicine	Mack Lipkin	Psychosocial Aspects of Bioterrorism and Disasters: Readiness and Response
<p>The most specific public mental health opportunity in disasters rests in preventing progression from acute stress disorder to post-traumatic stress disorder. To meet this need, New York University School of Medicine has planned, developed, implemented and evaluated an innovative, effective, model educational program to teach psychosocial aspects of disasters and bioterrorism, a top preparedness priority and significantly unmet need.</p>		
Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine	Todd Lee	Pneumococcal Pneumonia in VA Patients with Lung Disease
<p>The objective of this study is to determine the risk and impact of pneumococcal pneumonia in adult Veterans Health Administration (VA) patients with asthma compared to a high risk group (patients with COPD) and the general population. The study will compare rates of pneumococcal pneumonia, healthcare utilization, hospital mortality and length of stay among the study groups.</p>		
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Oregon Health and Science University	Sonia Buist	Occupational COPD in Kaiser Permanente Northwest
<p>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a major public health problem, affecting over 16 million people in the U.S., and is the fourth leading cause of mortality and the only major disease for which both prevalence and mortality are increasing. The researcher plans to conduct a population-based survey and case-control study to evaluate the work-relatedness of COPD among individuals aged 35 years and older who are members of a large health maintenance organization.</p>		
Oregon Health and Science University	Elizabeth Steiner	Teaching Primary Care Residents Judicious Antibiotic Use
<p>This project has two key objectives: 1) develop, implement and evaluate curriculum to appropriate use for primary care residents; and 2) increase adherence to national guidelines for antibiotic use among primary care residents and faculty, thereby reducing the national public health crisis of increasing antimicrobial resistance.</p>		
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<p>P</p>		
Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine	Eugene Lengerich	A Model GIS/Atlas for State Comprehensive Cancer Control
<p>The specific aims of this proposal are to: 1) assure high relevance and integration with state and national health agencies; 2) determine the desired and achievable characteristics of a model GIS/Atlas system for state health agencies; 3) design and develop a model GIS/Atlas using PA data; and 4) disseminate and use the GIS/Atlas to conduct geographic and epidemiological research.</p>		
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R

Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School

[Thomas Hegyi](#)

Kernicterus Research and Prevention Project

In recent years there has been an increasing incidence of kernicterus and minor neurological abnormalities due to neonatal hyperbilirubinemia. The long-term goal of this project is to develop, implement and evaluate the effectiveness of kernicterus prevention strategies at different levels of patient care, including the hospital and outpatient setting. The study will include analysis of infant mortality due to kernicterus among term live births in the U.S.

Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School

[Anna Petrova](#)

Evaluation of Breastfeeding Promotion/Support Programs

This project plans to evaluate the effectiveness of the breastfeeding promotion program in order to determine whether the maternal decision and compliance to breastfeed is related primarily with cultural factors or is significantly influenced by the proposed intervention, and to identify the independent risk factors for breastfeeding initiation and maintenance.

Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School

[Beatrix Roemheld-Hamm](#)

Understanding Disparities in Influenza Immunizations

The primary objectives of this study are to: (1) examine the causes of disparities in influenza administration rates for older African Americans in the primary care setting; (2) examine the organizational and community context that supports or inhibits delivery of adult influenza immunization; and (3) identify practice and community specific barriers, challenges, and opportunities related to increasing rates of adult influenza immunizations.

Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School

Lori Feldman-Winter

Breastfeeding Promotion in Physician's Office Practices Curriculum Evaluation

Primary care physicians play an important role in assisting mothers to initiate and maintain breastfeeding, however, many physicians lack the necessary skills to effectively support breastfeeding. To address this issue, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) has partnered with multiple organizations to develop a model breastfeeding curriculum for resident physicians. The specific aim of this project is to evaluate the impact of implementing this innovative residency curriculum in pilot programs throughout the U.S. This evaluation will include analyses of breastfeeding rates at training institutions and impact on breastfeeding knowledge, attitudes and practice patterns of the residents studied.

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S

St. Francis Hospital and Medical Center

Lee Patcher

Minority Parenting and Child Development

This project will utilize the National Longitudinal Study of Youth (NLSY) data set to determine the effects and influences of parenting practices and characteristics on minority child development competencies and outcomes.

Stanford University School of Medicine
(initially University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine)

[Vinod Bhutani](#)

Kernicterus Research and Prevention

In collaboration with Parents of Infants and Children with Kernicterus (PICK), this study will develop a model for a family-centered, system-based approach to building constructive parent/healthcare partnerships aimed at the prevention of bilirubin induced neurologic dysfunction (BIND) and all related disabilities.

Stanford University School of Medicine

[Paul Fisher](#)

Childhood Cancers among Children with Birth Defects in California

While Down syndrome and leukemia are classically associated with harboring an increased risk of childhood cancer, little is known about the relationship between other birth defects and the risk of solid tumors. This project will cover the largest American cohort of infants with structural birth defects ever studied for follow-up for childhood cancer incidence, utilizing data from over 4 million California births in which there has been rigorous, consistent ascertainment of both birth defects and childhood cancer.

Stanford University School of Medicine	Thomas Robinson	Sports to Prevent Obesity: Feasibility and Pilot RCT
This project proposes to evaluate the feasibility and short-term efficacy of an after school sports program for reducing weight gain among low-income overweight children. The hypothesis is that overweight children who have an opportunity to participate in team sports with other overweight children will be more likely to participate in regular physical activity and make it a part of their routine, resulting in decreases in body mass index and increases in total daily physical activity and self-esteem.		
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Tulane University School of Medicine	Henry Glindmeyer	PNOR/PNOC Exposures and the Development of COPD
This project seeks to determine the prevalence and incidence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in populations with various exposures falling into the rubric of exposures not otherwise regulated or classified (PNOR/PNOC).		
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U		
University of Alabama School of Medicine	Maria Pisu (initially Cheryl Holt)	Reasons for Low Follow-up in Black CRC Patients
African Americans have been found to be less likely to obtain post colorectal cancer (CRC) treatment surveillance than Caucasians. The objective of this study is to conduct a qualitative examination of cultural and socioeconomic factors that may be associated with this behavior.		
University of Alabama School of Medicine	Maria Pisu	Geographic Variation in Epilepsy Among Medicare Beneficiaries
Little is known about the prevalence and incidence of epilepsy in U.S. elderly. Previous studies have been conducted in the 80s and/or are geographically limited, and thus, do not adequately represent this population. The Medicare claims database provides a unique opportunity to study the prevalence of epilepsy in the U.S. population 65 and older. It also provides an opportunity to study the variation across U.S. states. This study will focus on differences between the states belonging to the Stroke Belt region versus other states. The objective is to describe the geographic variation in the epidemiology, the quality of care, and the outcomes for Medicare beneficiaries with an epilepsy diagnosis.		
University of Arizona College of Medicine	Christopher Cunniff	Improving the Diagnostic Process for Families of Children with Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy (DBMD)
Clinic and population-based studies indicate that the mean age of diagnosis of DBMD at 5 years has remained unchanged for two decades, despite the appearance of symptoms around age 2.5 years. This project seeks to better characterize the diagnostic process by examining the roles of caregivers and care providers, exposing potential barriers to diagnosis, and identifying particular socio-demographic groups at increased risk of delayed diagnosis. The ultimate goal is to create an equitable diagnostic model that improves the DBMD diagnostic process for all patients.		
University of Arizona College of Medicine	Robin Harris (initially Anna Giuliano)	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Detection in Asymptomatic Men
HPV is strongly associated with the development of invasive cervical, vulvar and anal cancers in women, and penile and anal cancers in men. This project will assess HPV infection in a sample of heterosexual men of a broad age range. The study will yield information on types of male infection and optimal anatomical sampling site(s) necessary to design HPV natural history and vaccine efficacy studies in men.		
University of Arizona College of Medicine	David Labiner	Prevalence of Epilepsy Along the Arizona - Mexico Border
This project will study the prevalence of epilepsy and other seizure disorders along the Arizona-Mexico border. The proposed study area, based on 2003 census estimates, has a population of 333,562 with 47% estimated to be Hispanic.		

University of Arkansas College of Medicine	John Tilford	Health Effects of Congenital Hearing Loss in Children
This project has three specific aims: 1) measure health utilities in children with congenital hearing loss using the Health Utilities Index Mark III and the Quality of Well Being Scale; 2) measure health utilities in the caregivers of children with congenital hearing loss using the Quality of Well Being scale and the SF-36; and 3) relate differences in health utility scores in children and their caregivers to variations in age at identification and therapies.		
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University of California, Davis Medical Center	Caroline Chantry	Prenatal Breastfeeding Education to Reduce Nipple Pain
Although the majority of U.S. women initiate breast feeding in the hospital, many quit within the first few weeks postpartum. Evidence indicates that nipple pain is a major reason for early termination of breastfeeding. The specific aim of this study is to conduct a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of two different approaches to prenatal teaching of infant latch ("baby-led" latch instruction vs. conventional latch instruction) as compared to no additional prenatal instruction (control group).		
University of California, Davis Medical Center	Caroline Chantry	Cost-Effective Comparison of Breastfeeding Support
The goal of this project is to partner breastfeeding support projects with academic teams in order to perform a cost-effective comparison of breastfeeding support projects in California. Such projects have increased due to the efforts of the Department of Health Services and the success of a tobacco tax initiative that provides funds for programs targeting development in children from 0 to 5 years of age.		
University of California, Los Angeles David Geffen School of Medicine	Philip Harber	Occupation, Airway Responsiveness and Smoking Effect
This study will examine the role of occupational exposures in producing Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and in affecting the rate of progression of COPD. This study will be based upon the nearly 6,000 participants in the Lung Health Study.		
University of California, Los Angeles David Geffen School of Medicine	Rita Mangione-Smith	Performance Measurement of Antibiotic Over-Prescribing
This project seeks to develop a performance measure to be used for external quality comparisons at the health plan level. The measure will specifically examine antibiotic prescribing rates for upper respiratory infections and bronchitis in children and adolescents. Treatment of these conditions represents a large part of the antibiotic over-prescribing problem.		
University of California, Los Angeles David Geffen School of Medicine	Margaret Stuber	Medical-Allied Health Education on Fetal Alcohol Exposure
Prenatal alcohol exposure represents one of the leading forms of behavioral teratology, resulting in severe and lifelong negative consequences for affected individuals. This study will develop and disseminate curricular materials for medical students and allied health professionals to improve knowledge, skills, attitudes and behavior in the prevention, identification, diagnosis and treatment of alcohol-affected individuals.		
University of California, San Diego	John Fontanesi	Cost Effective Pediatric Immunization Strategies
This project described the cost structures, cost effectiveness, and key conditions that support interventions intended to improve pediatric immunization rates, particularly in disadvantaged children. The interventions that were studied included client reminder and recall systems; programs linked to Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) clinics; and assessment and feedback to providers.		
University of California, San Diego	John Fontanesi	A Cost Analysis of Adult Immunization Practices
Influenza affects up to 25% of the U.S. population each year and costs billions of dollars in health care, lost wages and morbidity. Economic analyses demonstrate that vaccination of adults is cost-effective for society, employers and purchasers of health care. This study will compare data pertaining to the accrued costs incurred by providers in administering vaccinations, and their beliefs about the fair market value of their services.		

University of California, San Diego	John Fontanesi	Analysis of Cost to Apply Adult Immunization Standards
Influenza and pneumococcal disease, combined, is the fifth leading cause of death for adults in the United States. This study proposes to describe procedures used by providers to identify high-risk adults for vaccination; characterize and measure missed opportunities for immunization in provider offices; determine the use of the Standards in provider offices; calculate costs of implementing and maintaining the Standards; and describe the current role/activities of quality improvement committees in provider offices.		
University of California, San Francisco	Nicholas Daniels	Influenza Vaccine Acceptance by Race and Ethnicity
The study assessed whether pneumococcal vaccine acceptance varies by race/ethnicity. We evaluated standing orders for nurses to assess and vaccinate high-risk patients; 370 patients (60% non-White) were surveyed for vaccine acceptance. Three hundred twenty-seven patients (88%) accepted pneumococcal vaccination and 43 patients (12%) declined vaccination.		
University of California, San Francisco	S. Claiborne Johnston	Quality Improvement in Stroke Prevention (QUISP) Trial
The long-term goals of this project are to 1) improve quality of care for patients with stroke by clearly identifying specific institutional interventions that improve adherence to best practices, 2) establish an efficient electronic stroke registry that enables ongoing study of quality improvement practices, and 3) raise the standard of quality improvement research so that it is more likely to produce accurate and influential results.		
University of California, San Francisco	Elizabeth Ozer	The Implementation and Evaluation of Adolescent Preventive Services
The majority of adolescent morbidity and mortality can be attributed to preventable risk factors. This study will determine whether an intervention that increases the delivery of adolescent clinical preventive services in a managed health care organization in California decreases engagement in risky behavior in the area of sexual behavior and other health risk areas among adolescents who receive the intervention.		
University of California, San Francisco	Neil Powe	Establishing a Surveillance System for Chronic Kidney Disease in the U.S.
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is increasingly common in the U.S. and is associated with serious health consequences. A CKD surveillance system will enable the government and other interested parties to monitor the burden and trends of CKD and its risk factors over time to help prevent CKD, its progression, and its complications in the U.S. population.		
University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine	David O. Meltzer	Preference Heterogeneity and CEA in Diabetes
The PI proposes to collaborate with the CDC on a series of projects that will examine the impact of patient preference heterogeneity and resulting "self-selection" on the cost-effectiveness of the various components of diabetes care.		
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine	Dawn Kleindorfer	The Effect of Improved Hospital Reimbursement on Rt-PA Use
Stroke is the leading cause of disability in the U.S. The only FDA-approved treatment for acute ischemic stroke is recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA). Until recently, the Diagnosis Related Code reimbursement to hospitals did not account for the costs of rt-PA treatment. To address this problem, the investigators from this proposal lobbied the Center for Medicare and Medicaid services to increase the reimbursement to hospitals for patients receiving rt-PA. Code DRG 559 was later created. This project seeks to determine the impact of the DRG 559 on the percentage of stroke patients treated with thrombolytic agents.		
University of Colorado School of Medicine	Allison Kempe	Telephone Intervention to Improve Breastfeeding
This randomized controlled trial will evaluate an innovative telephone-based breastfeeding education and promotion intervention that will be implemented in a low-income, predominately Latina population. The intervention consists of scripted education and support guidelines delivered by telephone daily by a trained nurse over the first two weeks after delivery and will be funded by the Division of General Pediatrics at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center.		

University of Colorado School of Medicine	Allison Kempe	Influenza Vaccine for Targeted Groups
This study will identify and target barriers to influenza immunization in healthy 6 - 23 month olds, within the framework of an influenza recall process that the investigators have already developed for children with chronic medical conditions. This study will be conducted in five pediatric private practices in which the study team has previously conducted randomized controlled trials of the effectiveness of immunization recall in children with chronic illnesses.		
University of Colorado School of Medicine	Allison Kempe	Registries: New and Targeted Vaccine Uptake
This project will examine the practice, provider and parental factors that impact the uptake of the new heptavalent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV7), using a fully-functional and extensively-tested immunization registry developed by the Colorado Rural Immunization Services Project (CRISP).		
University of Colorado School of Medicine	Allison Kempe	Vaccine Policy Collaborative Initiative
This project will describe a multidisciplinary study team with the experience and expertise to rapidly design, conduct and analyze surveys of providers and public health officials in order to respond to issues relevant to immunization delivery policy.		
University of Connecticut School of Medicine (formerly Eastern Virginia Medical School)	Janet McElhane	Cytokines in Innate Immunity: Effect on CTL
Studies have highlighted the role of Toll-like receptors (TLR) in the transition from innate to adaptive immune responses. This study seeks to measure changes in TLR expression, cytokine levels and Grz B activity in response to influenza vaccination using influenza-activated ex vivo cultures of peripheral blood cells. This study also seeks to determine the age and CHF-related changes in TLR expression before and after influenza vaccination and related cytokine and Grz B levels in influenza-activated peripheral blood cells.		
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University of Hawaii John A. Burns School of Medicine	Brenda Hernandez	Evaluation of Genital Self-Sampling Methods for HPV Detection in Males
Standardized methods of male genital self-sampling would facilitate the measurement of HPV infection in large populations of males. Population-based data on HPV prevalence in males is critical for the development of comprehensive HPV prevention strategies. The primary objective of this project is to evaluate male genital self-sampling methods for HPV testing. The specific aims are to (1) compare the acceptability and feasibility of self-sampling methods, and (2) evaluate the validity of different self-sampling methods.		
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University of Illinois College of Medicine	Mary Brown	A Comparison of the ASHC and CDSMP
Over the last several decades, there has been a shift in the health care needs of the American people from acute care to care of chronic conditions. In separate studies, both the Arthritis Self Help Course (ASHC) and the Chronic Disease Self Management Program (CDSMP) have been shown to save health care dollars and improve perceived self-efficacy. This study will compare the outcomes from the ASHC with outcomes from the CDSMP.		
University of Illinois College of Medicine	Dilip Pandey	Economic Impact of DRG 559 in Improving Quality of Stroke Care and Outcomes
Stroke is a leading cause of disability and imposes significant societal costs in the United States, estimated to be as high as \$30 billion, including lost productivity and disability costs. This project will draw upon Illinois CAPTURE Stroke data (a Paul Coverdell National Acute Stroke Registry in Illinois) and CMS claim data for calendar year 2005-2006 to evaluate the impact of DRG 559 on utilization of thrombolytic treatment, quality of stroke care and direct costs of stroke care among Medicare beneficiaries.		

University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine	Scott P. Stuart	Postpartum Depression Indicators for the PRAMS
The aim of this project is to develop two items for the PRAMS Core Questionnaire that will serve as reliable and valid indicators of depression during the postpartum period. A central goal of the study is to include sufficient numbers of African-American women to insure that the findings of the proposed research will be equally applicable to Caucasian and minority women.		
Top		
University of Louisville School of Medicine	Stanley Gall	Maternal Influenza Vaccines Outcome Study
Pregnant women have been shown to be at high risk for influenza-associated complications and hospitalizations. This study will compare the pregnancy outcomes of pregnant women who receive influenza vaccine with outcomes of unvaccinated pregnant women.		
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University of Maryland School of Medicine	Beth Barnett	Reducing Repeat Pregnancy in Adolescent Mothers
Although up to half of teen mothers experience a repeat pregnancy and about one quarter a repeat birth, there are relatively few studies of interventions designed to prevent repeat pregnancies among this group. The goal of the proposed intervention is to reduce and/or delay a repeat pregnancy (i.e. pregnancy occurring within 24 months of an index birth) among adolescent mothers.		
University of Maryland School of Medicine	Janine Cook	Markers of Alcohol Abuse in Pregnant Women
Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) and fetal alcohol effects (FAE), caused by maternal alcohol ingestion during pregnancy, are two of the leading preventable causes of mental retardation. The hypothesis of this study is that biochemical marker results and ultrasound findings can identify those women who abuse alcohol and can be used to assess the risk for adverse fetal alcohol-related effects.		
University of Maryland School of Medicine	Jon Mark Hirshon	Unexplained Diarrhea Sentinel Surveillance
Determining the causes of "unexplained diarrhea" in both adult and pediatric patients attending the University of Maryland Medical Center is the goal of this study. In addition, the researchers seek to further their understanding of antibiotic resistance and to develop new technologies to facilitate diagnosis of enteric pathogens by examining a minimum of 2,400 stool samples from patients with and without diarrhea living in the same community.		
University of Maryland School of Medicine	Daniel Morgan (initially Eli Perencevich)	Automated Methods for Tracking Compliance with Infection Control Measures
Healthcare worker hand hygiene within the hospital has been described by the CDC as the most important intervention to prevent healthcare-associated infections. This project addresses the problem of healthcare-associated infections by investigating methods of increasing hand hygiene compliance (which in turn should decrease rates of infections). This project aims to increase hand hygiene compliance by incorporating automated tracking and feedback of compliance to healthcare workers on a sustained basis.		
University of Michigan Medical School	William Herman	Community Screening for Dysglycemia
Clinical trials have proven that type 2 diabetes can be delayed or prevented in high risk populations. Earlier diagnosis and treatment may prevent complications and reduce mortality. This project proposes to use existing data sets to develop, test and validate an empirical formula to screen for dysglycemia in community settings based on age, gender, body mass index, time since last food and a random capillary glucose test.		
University of Michigan Medical School	Mack T. Ruffin, IV	Family Assessment of Risk Evaluation (FARE) Trial
The Family Assessment of Risk Evaluation Trial objective is to determine whether clinical utility of standard health messages from one's primary care physician can be enhanced with the addition of tailoring by family history risk. The target diseases are coronary heart disease, diabetes, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and prostate cancer.		

University of Michigan Medical School	Rajiv Saran	National Kidney Disease Surveillance (NKIDDS) Initiative
The key objective of this proposal is to initiate the development of a national surveillance system for Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in the United States. CKD, like diabetes, is a significant public health problem. It predicts high levels of patient morbidity and mortality even prior to end stage renal disease (ESRD). This project will examine national and local databases pertinent to CKD. In addition, 3 regional models of CKD surveillance based on the analysis of existing data within (1) selected managed care plans (MCPs), (2) the Veterans Affairs (VA) System and (3) a Regional (Westshore) Health Care Network (HCN) are proposed and will be piloted.		
University of Michigan Medical School	Rajiv Saran	Establishing a Surveillance System for Chronic Kidney Disease
The CDC-Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Surveillance System will increase CKD awareness and track burden of disease, risk factors, processes of care, health outcomes, and health system capacity related to CKD from nationally representative data sources. It will stimulate preventive efforts; enhance the evidence-base for optimal practices; and continually inform providers, policy makers, the public and researchers with the potential for significantly reducing disease burden in the U.S.		
University of Minnesota Medical School	William Stauffer	Health Information Needs Assessment of U.S. Travelers to the Hajj Pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia
Millions of Muslims, including thousands of Muslim-Americans, make a pilgrimage called the Hajj to the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia each year. There are many identified health risks for Hajj pilgrims including meningococcal meningitis, hepatitis, influenza, respiratory tract infections, foodborne and diarrheal diseases, hemorrhagic fevers, and physical injuries. No information currently exists on the health education needs of US travelers to the Hajj. The purpose of this project is to carry out a needs assessment of travel health-related knowledge, attitudes, and practices, including sources of health care and of health information, among U.S. travelers to the Hajj.		
University of Missouri, Columbia School of Medicine	Marian Minor	Evaluation of PACE (People with Arthritis Can Exercise)
Physical inactivity is a major problem for people with arthritis. The purpose of this project is to improve the health and quality of life of people with arthritis through the development of knowledge to support community-based and population-based programs that promote self-management and physical activity in this population.		
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University of Nebraska College of Medicine	Rhonda Brand	Sunscreens, Agricultural Chemicals and Dermal Absorption
Farmers and other agricultural workers are at increased risk for skin cancer due to their excessive exposure to UV radiation and are therefore encouraged to wear sunscreens. They are also exposed to farm chemicals. The long-term goal of this study is to encourage sunscreen use and to reduce chemical absorption by agricultural workers and others who are exposed to chemicals while outdoors by finding commercial sunscreens that can serve as effective chemical barriers or to develop a chemical barrier formulation.		
University of North Carolina School of Medicine	Leigh Callahan	Evaluation of Walk with Ease in Arthritis
The Arthritis Foundation has developed a community-based walking program, titled "Walk with Ease." The program can be administered in two versions, group-delivered or self-directed. The overall goal of this proposal is to determine whether the "Walk with Ease" program in its two versions can increase physical activity and fitness levels among individuals (age 18 and older) with arthritis over the long-term.		
University of North Carolina School of Medicine	Leigh Callahan	Evaluation of People with Arthritis Can Exercise (PACE)
The primary goal of this study is to assess the effect of PACE, a community-based group recreational exercise program, on key arthritis-related health outcomes. PACE was formed in an effort to promote arthritis self-management through exercise.		

University of North Carolina School of Medicine	Leigh Callahan	Active Living Everyday Program for People with Arthritis
<p>The PI proposes to conduct a randomized clinical trial of the Active Living Every Day (ALED) program in 400 individuals with arthritis from community sites located throughout North Carolina. The overall goal of this project is to test the efficacy and effectiveness of ALED on people with arthritis.</p>		
University of North Carolina School of Medicine	Cynthia Powell	Genetic Services for Congenital Hearing Loss
<p>In phase I of this study, population data will be obtained of how many infants identified with congenital hearing loss through a state newborn hearing screening program are having genetic evaluations. Phase II of the study will obtain additional information from parents whose children have had a genetics evaluation and/or genetic testing for hearing loss. This phase will study results of testing, parents' understanding of genetic information and parental attitudes regarding this information.</p>		
University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences	Nancy Vogeltanz-Holm	Health Promotion Activities in North Dakota Communities
<p>This project proposes to: 1) conduct an evaluation of how media messages promoting physical activity in youth may increase the overall effectiveness of a school-based program designed to increase cardiovascular fitness and reduce obesity in grades K-5; and 2) conduct an evaluation of how clinic-based prenatal care for Native American women may be improved by adding health promotion and preventive health components.</p>		
University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences	Nancy Vogeltanz-Holm	Evaluating Long-Term Gains from a Worksite Fruit and Vegetable Program
<p>Worksite fruit and vegetable (F&V) programs may be a highly cost-effective method for initiating increased F&V consumption in employees. This study evaluated the long-term changes in F&V consumption, other related behaviors, attitudes, and knowledge in employees who received a brief (14 weeks) Worksite F&V Program in 2007. The goal of the study was to determine if the gains in F&V behaviors, attitudes, and knowledge reported by employees in 2007 were sustained in 2009.</p>		
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University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine	Jonathan H. Waters	Postpartum Hemorrhage among Women with an Undiagnosed Bleeding Disorder
<p>Postpartum hemorrhage is the leading cause of death during childbirth as well as the source of significant postpartum morbidity. It is estimated that 2.5 million American women have an unrecognized inherited coagulation defect which could potentially cause or worsen postpartum hemorrhage. This study is designed to give a better understanding of the relationship between these two problems.</p>		
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University of South Florida College of Medicine	Gwendolyn Quinn	The National Training Collaborative for Social Marketing
<p>During this grant period, the PI proposes to 1) continue to update the CD-ROM and Web site, 2) offer workshops and training tailored to meet the specific needs of health department and others, 3) develop and publish case studies to use as training materials, and 4) continue development and expansion of the social marketing resource list.</p>		
University of South Florida College of Medicine	Gwendolyn Quinn	The National Training Collaborative for Social Marketing
<p>During this grant period the PI proposes to continue to broaden the audience for the "Thinking Like a Marketer" concept and focus on empowering public health communities and researchers to adapt the concepts and curriculum to meet the unique needs of a variety of organizations. To accomplish this we will rely on developing technology and curricula as well as traditional models of supporting learning processes and attention to adult learning styles to disseminate the "Thinking Like a Marketer" mindset.</p>		

University of South Florida College of Medicine	Gwendolyn Quinn	National Training Collaborative for Social Marketing
This project proposes to broaden the audience for the "Thinking Like a Marketer" concept and focus on empowering public health communities and researchers to adapt these concepts and curriculum to meet the unique needs of their organization. To accomplish this, the principal investigator will rely on a mix of current state of the art technology and traditional models of supporting learning processes.		
University of South Florida College of Medicine	Gwendolyn Quinn	National Training Collaborative for Social Marketing
The specific aim of this phase of the project is to establish a three-tiered approach for the dissemination of social marketing as an integral tool for health professionals. This approach includes the development of a philosophy to promote a cognitive shift from the traditional ways of thinking about approaching public health problems and education.		
University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine	Peter Kerndt	Implementation of HPV Vaccination in a High Risk Los Angeles Community
Cervical cancer mostly affects low-income, under-served minority women that have difficulty accessing screening. These women that suffer high rates of cervical cancer morbidity and mortality are also at risk of not accessing HPV vaccination. The purpose of this project is to bring together key stakeholders from the South Central community of L.A. to form a Community Advisory Group (CAG) to increase awareness of HPV and the HPV vaccine in the community, leading to an increase in the number of community adolescents being immunized against HPV.		
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University of Texas School of Medicine at San Antonio	Shannon Carpenter (initially Howard Britton)	Screening for von Willebrand Disease
The goal of this pilot study is to estimate the prevalence of von Willebrand disease (VWD) in Hispanic women with menorrhagia. The study will look at the usual laboratory tests for VWD and compare them with the platelet function analyzer (PFA-100) for screening women for VWD.		
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University of Utah School of Medicine	Lorenzo Botto	Promoting International Awareness of Birth Defects Prevention
The project will evaluate the information available internationally on selected risk factors for birth defects and effective strategies for primary prevention. The project will also develop a plan for a meeting of policy makers and professionals to disseminate these findings as a step to promote integrated efforts at preventing birth defects internationally.		
University of Utah School of Medicine	Lorenzo Botto	Multi-State, Population-Based Evaluation of Birth Defects and Risk of Cancer
The project will evaluate the risk of cancer among children and young adults with birth defects in a well-defined population-based sample. A large population-based cohort of live births with birth defects will be developed, using birth surveillance systems in three states (Iowa, Utah, and Arizona). A random sample of births without birth defects will be used as the reference cohorts. Vital records will be linked to identify deaths and compute time at risk for cancer. Cancer registries in the three states will be linked to identify cases of cancer in the two cohorts. This issue could have implications for the clinical management of people with birth defects and for understanding better the causes of cancer.		
University of Utah School of Medicine	Deirdre Caplin	Standard of Care and Evaluation in Pediatric Epilepsy
This project proposes to identify standards for the measurement of clinical care outcomes in children with epilepsy and to apply these identified clinical endpoints for use in evaluating treatment. This system of measurement will then be used to detect differences in care and outcomes relative to the level of clinical care received by pediatric epilepsy patients.		

University of Utah School of Medicine	John Carey	North American Isotretinoin Information
Isotretinoin (Accutane) use during pregnancy continues to occur and is an important health issue even with international use of the Accutane Pregnancy Prevention Program (PPP). This study will investigate in 40 subjects, how the patient perceived implementation of the PPP. The researcher will identify the dose of Accutane used, how the product was dispensed and possible reasons for failure of the PPP.		
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University of Washington School of Medicine	Jeanne Hoffman (initially Leighton Chan)	Health Disparities Among Medicare Beneficiaries with Disabilities
The primary objective of this project is to increase our scientific and theoretical understanding of the nature of health disparities among Medicare beneficiaries with disabilities. The proposed study will utilize the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey to achieve two goals: (1) use WHO criteria to identify Medicare beneficiaries with a variety of disability profiles; (2) identify subsequent health care disparities that develop over time in these populations.		
University of Washington School of Medicine	Dawn Ehde	A Longitudinal Study of Social Support Following Limb Loss
The primary long-term objective of this study is to identify models of social support that can be determined to lead to positive health outcomes (physical and psychological) in persons who have had limb loss.		
University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health	Michael C. Fiore	Assessing Barriers Between Pregnant Smokers and the Wisconsin Tobacco Quit Line
Telephone quitlines, an evidence-based treatment for tobacco cessation, have unrealized potential to help pregnant and postpartum women quit. This project, using qualitative and quantitative data collection strategies, is designed to identify barriers to increased utilization by these populations of Wisconsin Tobacco Quit Line's Fax to Quit Program (FTQ), a systematic, clinic-based program designed to link tobacco users to the Wisconsin Tobacco Quit Line.		
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Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine	Sherry Ceperich	Project Balance
In the U.S., a high proportion of young women put themselves at risk for alcohol-exposed pregnancy through drinking and having unprotected intercourse. The goal of this project is to test the efficacy of Project Balance and to reduce behaviors that put young women at risk for alcohol-exposed pregnancy.		
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W		
Washington University School of Medicine	Bradley P. Stoner	Self-Collected Vaginal Swabs as a Test for Chlamydia
This project plans to conduct a comparative research trial to determine whether the use of self-collected, mail-back vaginal swab samples will increase the likelihood of re-screening for <i>C. trachomatis</i> infection, compared with current standard care (counseling to return to clinic for reexamination and re-testing in 3 - 4 months).		
Wayne State University School of Medicine	Kendra Schwartz	Reducing Disparities in Influenza Vaccine Acceptance
The objective of the study is to determine whether acceptance of influenza vaccination varies by race/ethnicity when patients are offered vaccination in a standardized manner in the context of their primary medical care. The study will take place in six family practice offices that collaborate in a practice-based research network, MetroNet, in metropolitan Detroit, Michigan.		

Wayne State University School of Medicine	Cathy Simpson	Physical Activity and Learning in Children
This study assesses the effect of physical activity on learning in children by answering the following question: "Do higher levels of physical activity improve academic performance in children?"		
Weill Cornell Medical College (initially Mount Sinai School of Medicine)	David Calfee	Epidemiology of KPC-Producing Enterobacteriaceae in New York City
<i>Klebsiella Pneumoniae</i> Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (KPC-E) are emerging as significant healthcare-associated pathogens. This study is being performed in order to learn more about the risk factors for acquisition of KPC-E among patients in healthcare facilities. It will investigate the clinical and molecular epidemiology of KPC-E in healthcare facilities in which these multidrug-resistant bacteria have become endemic.		
West Virginia University School of Medicine	Kimberly Horn	Fax to Quit! Helping West Virginia Pregnant Women Stop Smoking Using the Quitline
West Virginia has the highest rate of smoking and pregnancy in the U.S. The primary project goal is to increase access and use of West Virginia's Quitline by pregnant smokers using a Fax to Quit referral program by participating obstetricians.		
West Virginia University School of Medicine	Dina Jones	Arthritis Benefits of a Physical Activity Program in West Virginia
There is a paucity of literature on the effectiveness of physical activity and exercise interventions for people with arthritis when delivered in the community setting. The purpose of this project is to determine if an evidence-based, community-delivered, physical activity program, the Lifetime Fitness Program, yields benefits for participants with arthritis.		
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Y		
Yale University School of Medicine	Robert Heimer	Unexplained Diarrhea Sentinel Surveillance
An estimated 76 million illnesses due to foodborne pathogens occur each year in the U.S. Of these, only half are due to known causes. For this study, the Yale University School of Medicine seeks to establish sentinel surveillance for acute diarrhea illness at the Yale-New Haven Hospital Primary Care Center.		
Yale University School of Medicine	Youcheng Liu	Efficacy Study on Skin Protection in Body Shops
Workers in auto body shops have extensive skin contact with organic solvents. Organic solvents can induce both acute neurotoxic effects and chronic central nervous system disorders. They can also facilitate the breakthrough of chemical protective clothing by isocyanates which in turn can cause asthma. This study proposes to test the hypothesis that a more protective type of chemical protective clothing can be found from field performance testing.		
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