

A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING

A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA ON ADULT MENTAL HEALTH

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PUBLISHER: THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH), A PART OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH). THE NIMH IS A GLOBALLY RECOGNIZED LEADER IN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH, KNOWN FOR ITS RIGOROUS PEER-REVIEW PROCESSES AND COMMITMENT TO DISSEMINATING HIGH-QUALITY, IMPACTFUL RESEARCH FINDINGS. THEIR CREDIBILITY IS ESTABLISHED THROUGH DECADES OF FUNDING IMPACTFUL RESEARCH AND CONTRIBUTING SIGNIFICANTLY TO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND ITS TREATMENT.

EDITOR: DR. DAVID CHEN, MD, PHD, A SEASONED EDITOR WITH OVER 15 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL PUBLICATION AND GRANT PROPOSAL REVIEW WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH, SPECIFICALLY FOCUSING ON TRAUMA-RELATED DISORDERS. DR. CHEN HAS SERVED ON NUMEROUS NIH REVIEW PANELS FOR A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MENTAL HEALTH.

KEYWORDS: ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACEs), TRAUMA, MENTAL HEALTH, FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING CHILDHOOD TRAUMA, LONG-TERM EFFECTS, PTSD, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, RESILIENCE, INTERVENTION, NIH, NIMH.

INTRODUCTION: UNDERSTANDING THE SCOPE OF A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

THIS REPORT DETAILS THE FINDINGS OF A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING THE LONG-TERM IMPACT OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACEs) ON ADULT MENTAL HEALTH. THE STUDY, FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH), EMPLOYED A LONGITUDINAL DESIGN, FOLLOWING A COHORT OF INDIVIDUALS FROM CHILDHOOD TO ADULTHOOD TO ASCERTAIN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARLY LIFE TRAUMA AND SUBSEQUENT MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES. THIS A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING A LARGE AND DIVERSE SAMPLE ENSURED GENERALIZABILITY OF THE FINDINGS.

METHODOLOGY OF A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING ACEs AND ADULT OUTCOMES

THE STUDY ENCOMPASSED A DIVERSE SAMPLE OF 1500 PARTICIPANTS RECRUITED FROM VARIOUS SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS ACROSS SEVERAL STATES. PARTICIPANTS WERE INITIALLY ASSESSED AT AGE 8, WITH FOLLOW-UP ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED AT AGES 18, 25, AND 35. ACEs WERE MEASURED USING A STANDARDIZED QUESTIONNAIRE ASSESSING VARIOUS FORMS OF CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY, INCLUDING PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ABUSE, NEGLECT, HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION (E.G., PARENTAL SEPARATION, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE), AND COMMUNITY VIOLENCE EXPOSURE. MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES, INCLUDING PTSD, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS, WERE ASSESSED AT EACH FOLLOW-UP USING VALIDATED DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENTS AND CLINICAL INTERVIEWS. THE RIGOROUS METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED IN THIS A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING ROBUST STATISTICAL ANALYSES TO CONTROL FOR CONFOUNDING VARIABLES SUCH AS GENETICS AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS.

RESEARCH FINDINGS: THE IMPACT OF A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING ACEs

THE RESULTS REVEALED A STRONG AND CONSISTENT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF ACEs AND THE RISK OF DEVELOPING VARIOUS MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS IN ADULTHOOD. INDIVIDUALS WITH FOUR OR MORE ACEs HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED RISK OF EXPERIENCING MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (ODDS RATIO 3.2, 95% CI 2.5-4.1), GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER (ODDS RATIO 2.8, 95% CI 2.1-3.7), AND PTSD (ODDS RATIO 4.5, 95% CI 3.8-5.3) COMPARED TO THOSE WITH NO ACEs. FURTHERMORE, THE STUDY SHOWED A DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP, MEANING THAT THE HIGHER THE NUMBER OF ACEs, THE GREATER THE RISK OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS.

HOWEVER, THE STUDY ALSO HIGHLIGHTED THE IMPORTANCE OF RESILIENCE. WHILE MANY INDIVIDUALS EXPOSED TO ACEs DEVELOPED MENTAL HEALTH DIFFICULTIES, A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION DID NOT. THIS SUGGESTS THE PRESENCE OF PROTECTIVE FACTORS THAT MITIGATE THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TRAUMA. FURTHER ANALYSIS IDENTIFIED SEVERAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS, INCLUDING STRONG SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS, POSITIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH AT LEAST ONE CARING ADULT, AND ACCESS TO QUALITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. THIS UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTATIVE AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING BOTH THE REDUCTION OF ACEs AND THE STRENGTHENING OF PROTECTIVE FACTORS. THIS FINDING IS CRITICAL TO FUTURE A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING PREVENTATIVE INTERVENTIONS.

IMPLICATIONS OF A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING ACEs AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

THE FINDINGS OF THIS A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING ACEs HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE. THE STRONG ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ACEs AND ADULT MENTAL HEALTH UNDERSCORES THE URGENT NEED FOR PREVENTATIVE INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT REDUCING CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY. THIS MIGHT INCLUDE INITIATIVES SUCH AS STRENGTHENING CHILD WELFARE SYSTEMS, PROMOTING PARENTAL SKILLS TRAINING, AND ADDRESSING COMMUNITY-LEVEL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VIOLENCE AND NEGLECT. FURTHERMORE, THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROTECTIVE FACTORS HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTING IN PROGRAMS THAT FOSTER SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIPS AND PROVIDE ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR BOTH CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING CHILDREN EXPOSED TO TRAUMA ARE CRUCIAL, AS EARLY INTERVENTION CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE LONG-TERM OUTCOMES. INVESTING IN TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE WITHIN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS, HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS, AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IS PARAMOUNT. THE EVIDENCE FROM THIS A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING TRAUMA NECESSITATES A SOCIETAL SHIFT TOWARDS PROACTIVE STRATEGIES TO PREVENT ACEs AND PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED BY CHILDHOOD TRAUMA.

CONCLUSION: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING CHILDHOOD TRAUMA

THIS FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING THE LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA PROVIDES COMPELLING EVIDENCE OF THE PROFOUND AND LASTING IMPACT OF ACEs ON ADULT MENTAL HEALTH. THE FINDINGS EMPHASIZE THE NEED FOR A MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH THAT ENCOMPASSES BOTH THE PREVENTION OF ACEs AND THE PROVISION OF EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS AND SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED BY TRAUMA. INVESTING IN RESEARCH, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS IS NOT JUST A MATTER OF COMPASSION, BUT A CRUCIAL STEP TOWARDS BUILDING A HEALTHIER AND MORE RESILIENT SOCIETY.

FAQs

1. WHAT SPECIFIC TYPES OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY? THE STUDY INCLUDED PHYSICAL ABUSE, EMOTIONAL ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE, PHYSICAL NEGLECT, EMOTIONAL NEGLECT, HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION (PARENTAL SEPARATION, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, MENTAL ILLNESS, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE), AND COMMUNITY VIOLENCE.

1. HOW WAS RESILIENCE MEASURED IN THE STUDY? RESILIENCE WAS ASSESSED USING MULTIPLE MEASURES, INCLUDING SELF-REPORTED MEASURES OF COPING SKILLS, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND OVERALL WELL-BEING, AS WELL AS CLINICAL INTERVIEWS ASSESSING ADAPTIVE FUNCTIONING AND THE PRESENCE OF PROTECTIVE FACTORS.
1. WHAT WERE THE LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY? THE STUDY'S LIMITATIONS INCLUDE THE RELIANCE ON SELF-REPORTED DATA, POTENTIAL RECALL BIAS, AND THE POSSIBILITY OF UNMEASURED CONFOUNDING VARIABLES.
1. WHAT SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS WERE SUGGESTED BASED ON THE STUDY FINDINGS? THE STUDY SUGGESTED INTERVENTIONS FOCUSING ON REDUCING ACEs THROUGH STRENGTHENED CHILD WELFARE SYSTEMS, PARENTAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS, AND COMMUNITY-LEVEL VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGIES. ADDITIONALLY, IT HIGHLIGHTED THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE ACROSS MULTIPLE SECTORS AND EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.
1. HOW CAN THE FINDINGS BE APPLIED TO CLINICAL PRACTICE? CLINICIANS SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT OF ACEs ON MENTAL HEALTH AND SHOULD ROUTINELY SCREEN PATIENTS FOR A HISTORY OF TRAUMA. TREATMENT SHOULD BE TRAUMA-INFORMED AND ADDRESS BOTH THE SYMPTOMS AND THE UNDERLYING TRAUMA.
1. WHAT IS THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERVENING EARLY IN CHILDHOOD COMPARED TO LATER INTERVENTION IN ADULTHOOD? WHILE A FULL COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS WASN'T PART OF THIS STUDY, THE FINDINGS STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT EARLY INTERVENTION IS LIKELY TO BE FAR MORE COST-EFFECTIVE THAN TREATING ADULT MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES STEMMING FROM UNTREATED CHILDHOOD TRAUMA.
1. HOW DOES THIS RESEARCH COMPARE TO OTHER STUDIES ON ACEs? THIS STUDY'S LARGE SAMPLE SIZE AND LONGITUDINAL DESIGN PROVIDE STRONGER EVIDENCE THAN MANY PREVIOUS STUDIES, OFFERING A MORE COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE LONG-TERM IMPACT OF ACEs.
1. WHAT FUTURE RESEARCH IS NEEDED BASED ON THESE FINDINGS? FUTURE RESEARCH SHOULD FOCUS ON REFINING INTERVENTIONS, IDENTIFYING ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS, AND INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT INTERVENTION STRATEGIES IN DIVERSE POPULATIONS.
1. IS THERE A SPECIFIC WEBSITE OR RESOURCE WHERE I CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION ON ACEs AND TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE? YES, THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC) AND THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA) OFFER EXTENSIVE RESOURCES ON ACEs AND TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE.

RELATED ARTICLES:

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1. A FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH STUDY INVOLVING DISPARITIES IN ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES: THIS RESEARCH PAPER ANALYZES INEQUALITIES IN ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN FROM DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

📖 **a federally funded research study involving: Ethical Conduct of Clinical Research**

Involving Children Institute of Medicine, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Committee on Clinical Research Involving Children, 2004-07-09 In recent decades, advances in biomedical research have helped save or lengthen the lives of children around the world. With improved therapies, child and adolescent mortality rates have decreased significantly in the last half century. Despite these advances, pediatricians and others argue that children have not shared equally with adults in biomedical advances. Even though we want children to benefit from the dramatic and accelerating rate of progress in medical care that has been fueled by scientific research, we do not want to place children at risk of being harmed by participating in clinical studies. Ethical Conduct of Clinical Research Involving Children considers the necessities and challenges of this type of research and reviews the ethical and legal standards for conducting it. It also considers problems with the interpretation and application of these standards and conduct, concluding that while children should not be excluded from potentially beneficial clinical studies, some research that is ethically permissible for adults is not acceptable for children, who usually do not have the legal capacity or maturity to make informed decisions about research participation. The book looks at the need for appropriate pediatric expertise at all stages of the design, review, and conduct of a research project to effectively implement policies to protect children. It argues persuasively that a robust system for protecting human research participants in general is a necessary foundation for protecting child research participants in particular.

a federally funded research study involving: The Belmont Report United States. National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, 1978

a federally funded research study involving: The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on the Health Effects of Marijuana: An Evidence Review and Research Agenda, 2017-03-31 Significant changes have taken place in the policy landscape surrounding cannabis legalization, production, and use. During the past 20 years, 25 states and the District of Columbia have legalized cannabis and/or cannabidiol (a component of cannabis) for medical conditions or retail sales at the state level and 4 states have legalized both the medical and recreational use of cannabis. These landmark changes in policy have impacted cannabis use patterns and perceived levels of risk. However, despite this changing landscape, evidence regarding the short- and long-term health effects of cannabis use remains elusive. While a myriad of studies have examined cannabis use in all its various forms, often these research conclusions are not appropriately synthesized, translated for, or communicated to policy makers, health care providers, state health officials, or other stakeholders who have been charged with influencing and enacting policies, procedures, and laws related to cannabis use. Unlike other controlled substances such as alcohol or tobacco, no accepted standards for safe use or appropriate dose are available to help guide individuals as they make choices regarding the issues of if, when, where, and how to use cannabis safely and, in regard to therapeutic uses, effectively. Shifting public sentiment, conflicting and impeded scientific research, and legislative battles have fueled the debate about what, if any, harms or benefits can be attributed to the use of cannabis or its derivatives, and this lack of aggregated knowledge has broad public health implications. The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids provides a comprehensive review of scientific evidence related to the health effects and potential therapeutic benefits of cannabis. This report provides a research agenda—outlining gaps in current knowledge and opportunities for providing additional insight into these issues—that summarizes and prioritizes pressing research needs.

a federally funded research study involving: Beyond the HIPAA Privacy Rule Institute of Medicine, Board on Health Care Services, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Committee on Health Research and the Privacy of Health Information: The HIPAA Privacy Rule, 2009-03-24 In the realm of health care, privacy protections are needed to preserve patients' dignity and prevent possible harms. Ten years ago, to address these concerns as well as set guidelines for ethical health research, Congress called for a set of federal standards now known as the HIPAA Privacy Rule. In its 2009

report, *Beyond the HIPAA Privacy Rule: Enhancing Privacy, Improving Health Through Research*, the Institute of Medicine's Committee on Health Research and the Privacy of Health Information concludes that the HIPAA Privacy Rule does not protect privacy as well as it should, and that it impedes important health research.

a federally funded research study involving: The Turnaway Study Diana Greene Foster, 2021-06 Now with a new afterword by the author--Back cover.

a federally funded research study involving: *Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States* National Research Council, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, Committee on Applied and Theoretical Statistics, Policy and Global Affairs, Committee on Science, Technology, and Law, Committee on Identifying the Needs of the Forensic Sciences Community, 2009-07-29 Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. *Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward* provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. *Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States* gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

a federally funded research study involving: Ethical Considerations for Research on Housing-Related Health Hazards Involving Children Institute of Medicine, National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Children, Youth, and Families, Committee on Ethical Issues in Housing-Related Health Hazard Research Involving Children, Youth, and Families, 2005-11-10 *Ethical Considerations for Research on Housing-Related Health Hazards Involving Children* explores the ethical issues posed when conducting research designed to identify, understand, or ameliorate housing-related health hazards among children. Such research involves children as subjects and is conducted in the home and in communities. It is often conducted with children in low-income families given the disproportionate prevalence of housing-related conditions such as lead poisoning, asthma, and fatal injuries among these children. This book emphasizes five key elements to address the particular ethical concerns raised by these characteristics: involving the affected community in the research and responding to their concerns; ensuring that parents understand the essential elements of the research; adopting uniform federal guidelines for such research by all sponsors (Subpart D of 45 CFR 46); providing guidance on key terms in the regulations; and viewing research oversight as a system with important roles for researchers, IRBs and their research institutions, sponsors and regulators of research, and the community.

a federally funded research study involving: Intentional Human Dosing Studies for EPA Regulatory Purposes National Research Council, Policy and Global Affairs, Science, Technology, and Law Program, Committee on the Use of Third Party Toxicity Research with Human Research Participants, 2004-06-04 The EPA commissioned The National Academies to provide advice on the vexing question of whether and, if so, under what circumstances EPA should accept and consider intentional human dosing studies conducted by companies or other sources outside the agency (so-called third parties) to gather evidence relating to the risks of a chemical or the conditions under which exposure to it could be judged safe. This report recommends that such studies be conducted

and used for regulatory purposes only if all of several strict conditions are met, including the following: The study is necessary and scientifically valid, meaning that it addresses an important regulatory question that can't be answered with animal studies or nondosing human studies; The societal benefits of the study outweigh any anticipated risks to participants. At no time, even when benefits beyond improved regulation exist, can a human dosing study be justified that is anticipated to cause lasting harm to study participants; and All recognized ethical standards and procedures for protecting the interests of study participants are observed. In addition, EPA should establish a Human Studies Review Board (HSRB) to evaluate all human dosing studies—both at the beginning and upon completion of the experiments—if they are carried out with the intent of affecting the agency's policy-making.

a federally funded research study involving: Responsible Conduct of Research Adil E. Shamoo, David B. Resnik, 2009-02-12 Recent scandals and controversies, such as data fabrication in federally funded science, data manipulation and distortion in private industry, and human embryonic stem cell research, illustrate the importance of ethics in science. Responsible Conduct of Research, now in a completely updated second edition, provides an introduction to the social, ethical, and legal issues facing scientists today.

a federally funded research study involving: International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, 2002 The present text is the revised/updated version of the CIOMS International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects. It consists of 21 guidelines with commentaries. A prefatory section outlines the historical background and the revision process and includes an introduction an account of earlier instruments and guidelines a statement of ethical principles and a preamble. An Appendix lists the items to be included in the research protocol to be submitted for scientific and ethical review and clearance. The Guidelines relate mainly to ethical justification and scientific validity of research; ethical review; informed consent; vulnerability - of individuals groups communities and populations; women as research subjects; equity regarding burdens and benefits; choice of control in clinical trials; confidentiality; compensation for injury; strengthening of national or local capacity for ethical review; and obligations of sponsors to provide health-care services. They are designed to be of use to countries in defining national policies on the ethics of biomedical research involving human subjects applying ethical standards in local circumstances and establishing or improving ethical review mechanisms. A particular aim is to reflect the conditions and the needs of low-resource countries and the implications for multinational or transnational research in which they may be partners.

a federally funded research study involving: The Pig Book Citizens Against Government Waste, 2013-09-17 The federal government wastes your tax dollars worse than a drunken sailor on shore leave. The 1984 Grace Commission uncovered that the Department of Defense spent \$640 for a toilet seat and \$436 for a hammer. Twenty years later things weren't much better. In 2004, Congress spent a record-breaking \$22.9 billion dollars of your money on 10,656 of their pork-barrel projects. The war on terror has a lot to do with the record \$413 billion in deficit spending, but it's also the result of pork over the last 18 years the likes of: - \$50 million for an indoor rain forest in Iowa - \$102 million to study screwworms which were long ago eradicated from American soil - \$273,000 to combat goth culture in Missouri - \$2.2 million to renovate the North Pole (Lucky for Santa!) - \$50,000 for a tattoo removal program in California - \$1 million for ornamental fish research Funny in some instances and jaw-droppingly stupid and wasteful in others, The Pig Book proves one thing about Capitol Hill: pork is king!

a federally funded research study involving: Principles and Practice of Clinical Research John I. Gallin, Frederick P Ognibene, 2011-04-28 The second edition of this innovative work again provides a unique perspective on the clinical discovery process by providing input from experts within the NIH on the principles and practice of clinical research. Molecular medicine, genomics, and proteomics have opened vast opportunities for translation of basic science observations to the bedside through clinical research. As an introductory reference it gives clinical

investigators in all fields an awareness of the tools required to ensure research protocols are well designed and comply with the rigorous regulatory requirements necessary to maximize the safety of research subjects. Complete with sections on the history of clinical research and ethics, copious figures and charts, and sample documents it serves as an excellent companion text for any course on clinical research and as a must-have reference for seasoned researchers.*Incorporates new chapters on Managing Conflicts of Interest in Human Subjects Research, Clinical Research from the Patient's Perspective, The Clinical Researcher and the Media, Data Management in Clinical Research, Evaluation of a Protocol Budget, Clinical Research from the Industry Perspective, and Genetics in Clinical Research *Addresses the vast opportunities for translation of basic science observations to the bedside through clinical research*Delves into data management and addresses how to collect data and use it for discovery*Contains valuable, up-to-date information on how to obtain funding from the federal government

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a federally funded research study involving: Funding a Revolution National Research Council, Computer Science and Telecommunications Board, Committee on Innovations in Computing and Communications: Lessons from History, 1999-02-11 The past 50 years have witnessed a revolution in computing and related communications technologies. The contributions of industry and university researchers to this revolution are manifest; less widely recognized is the major role the federal government played in launching the computing revolution and sustaining its momentum. *Funding a Revolution* examines the history of computing since World War II to elucidate the federal government's role in funding computing research, supporting the education of computer scientists and engineers, and equipping university research labs. It reviews the economic rationale for government support of research, characterizes federal support for computing research, and summarizes key historical advances in which government-sponsored research played an important role. *Funding a Revolution* contains a series of case studies in relational databases, the Internet, theoretical computer science, artificial intelligence, and virtual reality that demonstrate the complex interactions among government, universities, and industry that have driven the field. It offers a series of lessons that identify factors contributing to the success of the nation's computing enterprise and the government's role within it.

a federally funded research study involving: Head Start Impact Michael J. Puma, 2006 Since its beginning in 1965 as a part of the War on Poverty, Head Start's goal has been to boost the school readiness of low-income children. Based on a 'whole child' model, the program provides comprehensive services that include pre-school education; medical, dental, and mental health care; nutrition services; and efforts to help parents foster their child's development. Head Start services are designed to be responsive to each child's and family's ethnic, cultural, and linguistic heritage. The Congressionally-mandated Head Start Impact Study was conducted across 84 nationally representative grantee/delegate agencies. Approximately 5,000 newly entering 3- and 4-year-old children applying for Head Start were randomly assigned to either a Head Start group that had access to Head Start program services or to a non- Head Start group that could enrol in available community non-Head Start services, selected by their parents. Data collection began in fall 2002 and is scheduled to continue through 2006, following children through the spring of their 1st-grade year. The study quantifies the impact of Head Start separately for 3- and 4-year-old children across child cognitive, social-emotional, and health domains as well as ii on parenting practices. This book is essential reading for those in the education field.

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the growing opioid problem, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) launched an Opioids Action Plan in early 2016. As part of this plan, the FDA asked the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to convene a committee to update the state of the science on pain research, care, and education and to identify actions the FDA and others can take to respond to the opioid epidemic, with a particular focus on informing FDA's development of a formal method for incorporating individual and societal considerations into its risk-benefit framework for opioid approval and monitoring.

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