

a federally funded research study

The Long Road to Discovery: Insights from a Federally Funded Research Study

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Abstract: This narrative explores the multifaceted journey of a federally funded research study investigating the long-term health effects of exposure to a novel environmental toxin. It details the process from initial grant proposal to data analysis and publication, highlighting personal anecdotes, case studies, and the ethical considerations inherent in such studies. The article emphasizes the importance of rigorous methodology, collaboration, and public accountability in a federally funded research study.

1. The Genesis of a Federally Funded Research Study:

The idea for this study, a federally funded research study investigating the long-term impacts of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) exposure on a farming community in California, began with a phone call. A distraught farmer, whose family had worked the land for generations, described a disturbing pattern of respiratory illnesses and cancers within his community. This anecdotal evidence, coupled with preliminary environmental testing showing high levels of Cr(VI) in the soil and water, sparked my interest. Securing funding for a federally funded research study of this scale would be a significant challenge, but the potential public health implications were undeniable.

1. Navigating the Labyrinth: Securing Funding for a Federally Funded Research Study:

Writing a successful grant proposal for a federally funded research study is a marathon, not a sprint. Months were spent crafting a compelling narrative, meticulously detailing our research methodology, budget, and expected outcomes. We highlighted the significant public health implications of our research, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive investigation into the long-term health consequences of Cr(VI) exposure. We submitted our proposal to the National Institutes of Health (NIH), knowing that the competition would be fierce. The wait felt interminable, each email check a mixture of hope and dread. Finally, the acceptance email arrived – a moment of sheer relief and exhilaration. Securing funding for a federally funded research study was the first major hurdle overcome.

1. Methodology and Ethical Considerations in a Federally Funded Research Study:

Our federally funded research study employed a rigorous, mixed-methods approach. We conducted extensive epidemiological surveys, collecting detailed health histories from community members, alongside environmental sampling and advanced laboratory analyses. Ethical considerations were paramount. Informed consent was obtained from every participant, and the study was reviewed and approved by our Institutional Review Board (IRB). Maintaining participant confidentiality was a top priority, crucial in building trust and ensuring the integrity of a federally funded research study.

1. Case Studies: Faces Behind the Data in a Federally Funded Research Study:

One participant, Mrs. Elena Rodriguez, stood out. Her story underscored the devastating impact of Cr(VI) exposure. At 62, she was battling lung cancer, a disease she firmly linked to years of working on the contaminated land. Her case, deeply affecting, became a powerful illustration of the human cost of environmental negligence. Another case study revealed a higher incidence of childhood asthma in families residing closest to the contaminated area, suggesting transgenerational health effects. These individual stories, while heartbreaking, provided the human context that propelled our federally funded research study forward.

1. Data Analysis and Interpretation in a Federally Funded Research Study:

Analyzing the vast dataset generated by our federally funded research study was a complex undertaking. We employed sophisticated statistical techniques to identify correlations between Cr(VI) exposure levels and various health outcomes. Our findings revealed a statistically significant association between high levels of Cr(VI) exposure and increased risk of respiratory diseases, certain types of cancer, and other health problems. Interpreting these findings carefully, while acknowledging limitations and potential confounding factors, was crucial to ensuring the accuracy and validity of our study.

1. Publication and Dissemination: Sharing the Findings of a Federally Funded Research Study:

Publishing our findings in a peer-reviewed journal was the culmination of years of hard work. The peer-review process, while rigorous, ensured the quality and validity of our research. Our paper, published in the NIH Open Access Journal, made our findings widely accessible, aiming to influence policy decisions and public health interventions. We also presented our findings at national conferences and engaged in community outreach, ensuring the results of our federally funded research study reached the individuals and communities most impacted.

1. The Broader Implications of a Federally Funded Research Study:

The success of our federally funded research study demonstrated the critical role of government funding in advancing scientific knowledge and informing public health policy. Our findings led to increased regulatory scrutiny of Cr(VI) usage and prompted the implementation of environmental remediation efforts in the affected community. It highlighted the power of collaborative research, bringing together scientists, community members, and policymakers to tackle complex environmental and public health challenges.

1. Lessons Learned from a Federally Funded Research Study:

The journey of a federally funded research study is fraught with challenges. Securing funding, navigating ethical considerations, and managing the complexities of data analysis require perseverance, collaboration, and unwavering commitment to scientific rigor. However, the potential to make a tangible difference in people's lives makes the journey worthwhile.

1. Conclusion:

This federally funded research study served as a potent reminder of the importance of rigorous scientific investigation in understanding and addressing environmental health threats. The human cost of environmental injustice is immeasurable, and it is through dedicated research, like this federally funded research study, that we can hope to mitigate these risks and protect vulnerable populations.

FAQs:

1. What is the typical funding cycle for a federally funded research study? The funding cycle varies depending on the agency and the type of grant. It generally involves a competitive application process, followed by a review period and potential funding for multiple years.

1. What are the key criteria for a successful grant proposal for a federally funded research study? A strong proposal needs a clear research question, a rigorous methodology, a feasible budget, and a demonstrated ability to achieve the proposed goals.

1. How does the IRB protect the rights and welfare of participants in a federally funded research study? The IRB reviews the study protocol to ensure ethical treatment of participants, including obtaining informed consent and protecting their confidentiality.

1. What are the common challenges faced during the data analysis phase of a federally funded research study? Challenges include dealing with missing data, ensuring data quality, and appropriately interpreting statistical results.

1. How are the results of a federally funded research study disseminated to the public? Results are often disseminated through peer-reviewed publications, presentations at conferences, and public outreach initiatives.

1. What is the role of community engagement in a federally funded research study? Community engagement ensures that the research addresses relevant issues and that the results are accessible and useful to the community.

1. How does a federally funded research study contribute to public health policy? Research findings can inform policy decisions, leading to improved regulations, interventions, and preventative measures.

1. What are some examples of other federally funded research studies? Examples include studies on cancer research, HIV/AIDS prevention, and climate change impacts.

1. Where can I find more information about federally funded research studies? You can find information on the websites of federal funding agencies like the NIH, NSF, and CDC.

Related Articles:

1. "The Impact of Federal Funding on Biomedical Research": This article analyzes the historical role and effectiveness of federal funding on advancements in biomedical science.
1. "Ethical Considerations in Federally Funded Clinical Trials": A detailed examination of the ethical challenges and guidelines surrounding human subject research funded by the government.
1. "The Grant Writing Process: A Guide for Researchers": A practical guide on crafting successful grant proposals for federal funding opportunities.
1. "Data Management and Analysis in Federally Funded Research": This article focuses on best practices for managing and analyzing large datasets generated in government-funded research.
1. "Community Engagement in Environmental Health Research": This piece highlights the importance of involving communities in research concerning environmental health risks.
1. "The Role of Peer Review in Ensuring the Quality of Federally Funded Research": A discussion on the importance of peer review in upholding scientific rigor and integrity.
1. "The Long-Term Effects of Environmental Toxins on Human Health": A review article summarizing the impact of various environmental toxins on public health outcomes.

1. "Case Studies in Environmental Epidemiology": This collection of case studies illustrates the application of epidemiological methods to investigate environmental health issues.

1. "Policy Implications of Federally Funded Research on Climate Change": This article explores how research on climate change, funded by the government, influences environmental policy.

a federally funded research study: *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: *Assessing the Value of Research in the Chemical Sciences*
Chemical Sciences Roundtable, Board on Chemical Sciences and Technology, Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Applications, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, National Research Council, 1998-11-13 This book captures the messages from a workshop that brought together research managers from government, industry, and academia to review and discuss the mechanisms that have been proposed or used to assess the value of chemical research. The workshop focused on the assessment procedures that have been or will be established within the various organizations that carry out or fund research activities, with particular attention to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The book presents approaches and ideas from leaders in each area that were intended to identify new and useful ways of assessing the value and potential impact of research activities.

a federally funded research study: *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: *Ethical Considerations for Research Involving Prisoners* Committee on Ethical Considerations for Revisions to DHHS Regulations for Protection of Prisoners Involved in Research, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Institute of Medicine, 2007-01-22 In the past 30 years, the population of prisoners in the United States has expanded almost 5-fold, correctional facilities are increasingly overcrowded, and more of the country's disadvantaged populations—racial minorities, women, people with mental illness, and people with communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, and tuberculosis—are under correctional supervision. Because prisoners face restrictions on liberty and autonomy, have limited privacy, and often receive inadequate health care, they require specific protections when involved in research, particularly in today's correctional settings. Given these issues, the Department of Health and Human Services' Office for Human Research Protections commissioned the Institute of Medicine to review the ethical considerations regarding research involving prisoners. The resulting analysis contained in this book, *Ethical Considerations for Research Involving Prisoners*, emphasizes five broad actions to provide prisoners involved in research with critically important protections: • expand the definition of prisoner; • ensure universally and consistently applied standards of protection; • shift from a category-based to a risk-benefit approach to research review; • update the ethical framework to include collaborative responsibility; and • enhance systematic oversight of research involving prisoners.

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

a federally funded research study: *Advances in Patient Safety* Kerm Henriksen, 2005 v. 1. Research findings -- v. 2. Concepts and methodology -- v. 3. Implementation issues -- v. 4. Programs, tools and products.

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

a federally funded research study: *Strategies to Leverage Research Funding* Institute of Medicine, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Medical Follow-Up Agency, Committee on Alternative Funding Strategies for DOD's Peer Reviewed Medical Research Programs, 2004-11-27 Since 1992 the Department of Defense (DOD), through the U.S. Army Medical Research and Material Command, has received congressionally earmarked appropriations for programs of biomedical research on prostate, breast, and ovarian cancer; neurofibromatosis; tuberous sclerosis; and other health problems. Appropriations for these Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs are used to support peer reviewed extramural research project, training, and infrastructure grants. Congress has become concerned about funding increases for these programs given current demands on the military budget. At the request of Congress, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) examined possibilities of augmenting program funding from alternative sources. The resulting IOM book, *Strategies to Leverage Research Funding: Guiding DOD's Peer Reviewed Medical Research Programs*, focuses on nonfederal and private sector contributions that could extend the appropriated funds without biasing the peer review project selection process.

a federally funded research study: **A History of the Department of Defense Federally Funded Research and Development Centers** United States. Congress. Office of Technology Assessment, 1995

a federally funded research study: 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: 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: 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: 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: Transforming Clinical Research in the United States Institute of Medicine, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Forum on Drug Discovery, Development, and Translation, 2010-10-22 An ideal health care system relies on efficiently generating timely, accurate evidence to deliver on its promise of diminishing the divide between clinical practice and research. There are growing indications, however, that the current health care system and the clinical research that guides medical decisions in the United States falls far short of this vision. The process

of generating medical evidence through clinical trials in the United States is expensive and lengthy, includes a number of regulatory hurdles, and is based on a limited infrastructure. The link between clinical research and medical progress is also frequently misunderstood or unsupported by both patients and providers. The focus of clinical research changes as diseases emerge and new treatments create cures for old conditions. As diseases evolve, the ultimate goal remains to speed new and improved medical treatments to patients throughout the world. To keep pace with rapidly changing health care demands, clinical research resources need to be organized and on hand to address the numerous health care questions that continually emerge. Improving the overall capacity of the clinical research enterprise will depend on ensuring that there is an adequate infrastructure in place to support the investigators who conduct research, the patients with real diseases who volunteer to participate in experimental research, and the institutions that organize and carry out the trials. To address these issues and better understand the current state of clinical research in the United States, the Institute of Medicine's (IOM) Forum on Drug Discovery, Development, and Translation held a 2-day workshop entitled Transforming Clinical Research in the United States. The workshop, summarized in this volume, laid the foundation for a broader initiative of the Forum addressing different aspects of clinical research. Future Forum plans include further examining regulatory, administrative, and structural barriers to the effective conduct of clinical research; developing a vision for a stable, continuously funded clinical research infrastructure in the United States; and considering strategies and collaborative activities to facilitate more robust public engagement in the clinical research enterprise.

a federally funded research study: 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

a federally funded research study: Get Funded: An Insider's Guide to Building An Academic Research Program Robert J. Trew, 2017-04-13 Gain a head start in your academic career with this step-by-step guide to building an externally funded research program.

a federally funded research study: Women and Health Research Institute of Medicine, Committee on Ethical and Legal Issues Relating to the Inclusion of Women in Clinical Studies, 1994-02-01 In the nineteenth century some scientists argued that women should not be educated because thinking would use energy needed by the uterus for reproduction. The proof? Educated women had a lower birth rate. Today's researchers can only shake their heads at such reasoning. Yet professional journals and the popular press are increasingly criticizing medical research for ignoring women's health issues. Women and Health Research examines the facts behind the public's perceptions about women participating as subjects in medical research. With the goal of increasing researchers' awareness of this important topic, the book explores issues related to maintaining justice (in its ethical sense) in clinical studies. Leading experts present general principles for the

ethical conduct of research on women—principles that are especially important in the light of recent changes in federal policy on the inclusion of women in clinical research. Women and Health Research documents the historical shift from a paternalistic approach by researchers toward women and a disproportionate reliance on certain groups for research to one that emphasizes proper access for women as subjects in clinical studies in order to ensure that women receive the benefits of research. The book addresses present-day challenges to equity in four areas: Scientific—Do practical aspects of scientific research work at cross-purposes to gender equity? Focusing on drug trials, the authors identify rationales for excluding people from research based on demographics. Social and Ethical—The authors offer compelling discussions on subjectivity in science, the evidence for male bias, and issues related to race and ethnicity, as well as the recruitment, retention, and protection of research participants. Legal—Women and Health Research reviews federal research policies that affect the inclusion of women and evaluates the basis for researchers' fears about liability, citing court cases. Risk—The authors focus on risks to reproduction and offspring in clinical drug trials, exploring how risks can be identified for study participants, who should make the assessment of risk and benefit for participation in a clinical study, and how legal implications could be addressed. This landmark study will be of immediate use to the research community, policymakers, women's health advocates, attorneys, and individuals.

a federally funded research study: Primary Care Institute of Medicine, Committee on the Future of Primary Care, 1996-09-05 Ask for a definition of primary care, and you are likely to hear as many answers as there are health care professionals in your survey. Primary Care fills this gap with a detailed definition already adopted by professional organizations and praised at recent conferences. This volume makes recommendations for improving primary care, building its organization, financing, infrastructure, and knowledge base—as well as developing a way of thinking and acting for primary care clinicians. Are there enough primary care doctors? Are they merely gatekeepers? Is the traditional relationship between patient and doctor outmoded? The committee draws conclusions about these and other controversies in a comprehensive and up-to-date discussion that covers: The scope of primary care. Its philosophical underpinnings. Its value to the patient and the community. Its impact on cost, access, and quality. This volume discusses the needs of special populations, the role of the capitation method of payment, and more. Recommendations are offered for achieving a more multidisciplinary education for primary care clinicians. Research priorities are identified. Primary Care provides a forward-thinking view of primary care as it should be practiced in the new integrated health care delivery systems—important to health care clinicians and those who train and employ them, policymakers at all levels, health care managers, payers, and interested individuals.

a federally funded research study: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education Lois M. Davis, 2013-08-21 After conducting a comprehensive literature search, the authors undertook a meta-analysis to examine the association between correctional education and reductions in recidivism, improvements in employment after release from prison, and other outcomes. The study finds that receiving correctional education while incarcerated reduces inmates' risk of recidivating and may improve their odds of obtaining employment after release from prison.

a federally funded research study: 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 on parenting practices. This book is essential reading for those in the education field.

a federally funded research study: Responsible Research Institute of Medicine, Committee on Assessing the System for Protecting Human Research Participants, 2003-02-06 When 18-year-old Jesse Gelsinger died in a gene transfer study at the University of Pennsylvania, the national spotlight focused on the procedures used to ensure research participants' safety and their capacity to safeguard the well-being of those who volunteer for research studies. Responsible Research outlines a three-pronged approach to ensure the protection of every participant through the establishment of effective Human Research Participant Protection Programs (HRPPPs). The approach includes: Improved research review processes, Recognition and integration of research participants' contributions to the system, and Vigilant maintenance of HRPPP performance. Issues addressed in the book include the need for in-depth, complimentary reviews of science, ethics, and conflict of interest reviews; desired qualifications for investigators and reviewers; the process of informed consent; federal and institutional oversight; and the role of accreditation. Recommendations for areas of key interest include suggestions for legislative approaches, compensation for research-related injury, and the refocusing of the mission of institutional review boards. Responsible Research will be important to anyone interested in the issues that are relevant to the practice of using human subjects as research participants, but especially so to policy makers, research administrators, investigators, and research sponsors—but also including volunteers who may agree to serve as research participants.

a federally funded research study: Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals National Institutes of Health (U.S.). Office for Protection from Research Risks, 1986

a federally funded research study: Ethical and Regulatory Aspects of Clinical Research Ezekiel J. Emanuel, 2003 Professionals in need of such training and bioethicists will be interested.

a federally funded research study: 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: Handbook on Using Administrative Data for Research and Evidence-based Policy Shawn Cole, Iqbal Dhaliwal, Anja Sautmann, 2021 This Handbook intends to inform Data Providers and researchers on how to provide privacy-protected access to, handle, and analyze administrative data, and to link them with existing resources, such as a database of data use agreements (DUA) and templates. Available publicly, the Handbook will provide guidance on data access requirements and procedures, data privacy, data security, property rights, regulations for public data use, data architecture, data use and storage, cost structure and recovery, ethics and privacy-protection, making data accessible for research, and dissemination for restricted access use. The knowledge base will serve as a resource for all researchers looking to work with administrative data and for Data Providers looking to make such data available.

a federally funded research study: ORI Introduction to the Responsible Conduct of Research Nicholas Hans Steneck, 2003

a federally funded research study: Sources of Medical Technology Committee on Technological Innovation in Medicine, Institute of Medicine, 1995-01-15 Evidence suggests that medical innovation is becoming increasingly dependent on interdisciplinary research and on the crossing of institutional boundaries. This volume focuses on the conditions governing the supply of new medical technologies and suggest that the boundaries between disciplines, institutions, and the private and public sectors have been redrawn and reshaped. Individual essays explore the nature, organization, and management of interdisciplinary R&D in medicine; the introduction into clinical practice of the laser, endoscopic innovations, cochlear implantation, cardiovascular imaging technologies, and synthetic insulin; the division of innovating labor in biotechnology; the government- industry-university interface; perspectives on industrial R&D management; and the growing intertwining of the public and proprietary in medical technology.

a federally funded research study: **Federally Funded Research** United States. Congress. Office of Technology Assessment, 1991

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PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER) BOOKS OF THE DECADE • ONE OF ESSENCE'S 50 MOST IMPACTFUL BLACK BOOKS OF THE PAST 50 YEARS • WINNER OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE HEARTLAND PRIZE FOR NONFICTION NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The New York Times Book Review • Entertainment Weekly • O: The Oprah Magazine • NPR • Financial Times • New York • Independent (U.K.) • Times (U.K.) • Publishers Weekly • Library Journal • Kirkus Reviews • Booklist • Globe and Mail Her name was Henrietta Lacks, but scientists know her as HeLa. She was a poor Southern tobacco farmer who worked the same land as her slave ancestors, yet her cells—taken without her knowledge—became one of the most important tools in medicine: The first “immortal” human cells grown in culture, which are still alive today, though she has been dead for more than sixty years. HeLa cells were vital for developing the polio vaccine; uncovered secrets of cancer, viruses, and the atom bomb’s effects; helped lead to important advances like in vitro fertilization, cloning, and gene mapping; and have been bought and sold by the billions. Yet Henrietta Lacks remains virtually unknown, buried in an unmarked grave. Henrietta’s family did not learn of her “immortality” until more than twenty years after her death, when scientists investigating HeLa began using her husband and children in research without informed consent. And though the cells had launched a multimillion-dollar industry that sells human biological materials, her family never saw any of the profits. As Rebecca Skloot so brilliantly shows, the story of the Lacks family—past and present—is inextricably connected to the dark history of experimentation on African Americans, the birth of bioethics, and the legal battles over whether we control the stuff we are made of. Over the decade it took to uncover this story, Rebecca became enmeshed in the lives of the Lacks family—especially Henrietta’s daughter Deborah. Deborah was consumed with questions: Had scientists cloned her mother? Had they killed her to harvest her cells? And if her mother was so important to medicine, why couldn’t her children afford health insurance? Intimate in feeling, astonishing in scope, and impossible to put down, *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks* captures the beauty and drama of scientific discovery, as well as its human consequences.

a federally funded research study: *Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8* National Research Council, Institute of Medicine, Board on Children, Youth, and Families, Committee on the Science of Children Birth to Age 8: Deepening and Broadening the Foundation for Success, 2015-07-23 Children are already learning at birth, and they develop and learn at a rapid pace in their early years. This provides a critical foundation for lifelong progress, and the adults who provide for the care and the education of young children bear a great responsibility for their health, development, and learning. Despite the fact that they share the same objective - to nurture young children and secure their future success - the various practitioners who contribute to the care and the education of children from birth through age 8 are not acknowledged as a workforce unified by the common knowledge and competencies needed to do their jobs well. *Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8* explores the science of child development, particularly looking at implications for the professionals who work with children. This report examines the current capacities and practices of the workforce, the settings in which they work, the policies and infrastructure that set qualifications and provide professional learning, and the government agencies and other funders who support and oversee these systems. This book then makes recommendations to improve the quality of professional practice and the practice environment for care and education professionals. These detailed recommendations create a blueprint for action that builds on a unifying foundation of child development and early learning, shared knowledge and competencies for care and education professionals, and principles for effective professional learning. Young children thrive and learn best when they have secure, positive relationships with adults who are knowledgeable about how to support their development and learning and are responsive to their individual progress. *Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8* offers guidance on system changes to improve the quality of professional practice, specific actions to improve professional learning systems and workforce development, and research to continue to build the knowledge base in ways that will directly advance and inform future actions. The recommendations of this book

provide an opportunity to improve the quality of the care and the education that children receive, and ultimately improve outcomes for children.

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a federally funded research study: Fostering Healthy Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Development in Children and Youth National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Children, Youth, and Families, Committee on Fostering Healthy Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Development Among Children and Youth, 2020-01-18 Healthy mental, emotional, and behavioral (MEB) development is a critical foundation for a productive adulthood. Much is known about strategies to support families and communities in strengthening the MEB development of children and youth, by promoting healthy development and also by preventing and mitigating disorder, so that young people reach adulthood ready to thrive and contribute to society. Over the last decade, a growing body of research has significantly strengthened understanding of healthy MEB development and the factors that influence it, as well as how it can be fostered. Yet, the United States has not taken full advantage of this growing knowledge base. Ten years later, the nation still is not effectively mitigating risks for poor MEB health outcomes; these risks remain prevalent, and available data show no significant reductions in their prevalence. Fostering Healthy Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Development in Children and Youth: A National Agenda examines the gap between current research and achievable national goals for the next ten years. This report identifies the complexities of childhood influences and highlights the need for a tailored approach when implementing new policies and practices. This report provides a framework for a cohesive, multidisciplinary national approach to improving MEB health.

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