

National Institutes of Health and Center for Disease Control SBA-Approved SBIR/STTR Topics for Awards over Statutory Budget Limitations

6/23/2021

NIH has received approval from the Small Business Administration (SBA) for the topics listed below for budget that exceed the SBA budget guidelines. At the time of approval these guidelines were \$259,613 for Phase I SBIR/STTR awards and greater than \$1,730,751 for Phase II SBIR/STTR awards but this amount is subject to change and the most current information can be found on the [Small Business Administration \(SBA\) SBIR website](#). Applicants are **strongly encouraged** to contact NIH program officials prior to submitting any award budget in excess of these amounts. For budgetary, administrative, or programmatic reasons, NIH and CDC may not fund an application or may decrease the length of an award and/or the budget recommended by a review committee. Applicants are also required to follow NIH Institute- and Center specific budget guidance found in all SBIR and STTR funding opportunity announcements.

National Institute on Aging (NIA)

- A. Discovery, development, evaluation, or validation of social, behavioral, environmental, technical, and/or pharmacological interventions to prevent, treat, or slow the progression of age-related diseases and conditions, including Alzheimer's disease and AD-related dementias.
- B. Development of science-driven technologies, devices, and tools (including minimally perturbing sensing and monitoring technologies, assistive devices, robotics, and digital and mobile health products) at the individual, family, community, or institutional (including workplace) level to promote healthy aging, reduce health-related risks, support aging-in-place, improve care coordination and management, reduce the burden of caregiving, and/or to monitor, evaluate, analyze, treat, or prevent age-related decline and dysfunction.
- C. Development of research and analysis tools, methods, and screening platforms, and non-invasive approaches for the sampling and collection of data and to examine, monitor, and analyze human body systems and functioning in older adults, including the studying of molecular mechanism of normal aging and age-related diseases and conditions.
- D. Development and validation of innovative diagnostic tests and novel biomarkers to identify or predict age-related decline, dysfunction, diseases, and conditions, including Alzheimer's disease and AD-related dementias.
- E. Novel approaches to enhance diversity in recruitment for clinical trials and to address aging-relevant health disparities.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

- A. Development of drug candidates for treating alcohol use disorder and health-related effects of alcohol misuse and for diagnosing and evaluating conditions related to alcohol misuse
- B. Development, optimization, validation, and testing of novel technologies, devices, methods or applications
 - a. for neuroscience research (e.g., the effects of alcohol on CNS structure and activities)
 - b. to support screening, brief intervention, referral to treatment, and recovery
 - c. to prevent harmful drinking during pregnancy
 - d. to identify prenatal alcohol exposure, and enhance outcomes of individuals with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
 - e. for preventing or treating alcohol-induced tissue injury
 - f. for measuring alcohol consumption
- C. Development and validation of tools, models, and technologies
 - a. for alcohol-related laboratory studies, such as animal strains, cell lines, stem cells, in vitro techniques, neuroimaging, ligands, in vivo detection of neuromodulators, or computational tools
 - b. for conducting research in alcohol field (e.g., mobile application and assessment development, electronic data management system, ecological momentary assessment)
- D. Development of biomolecular signatures of alcohol exposure and alcohol-induced tissue injury
- E. Digital health therapeutics and devices regulated by the Food and Drug Administration to treat or diagnose AUD or alcohol misuse
- F. Genotyping of DNA samples from subjects with addiction and substance use disorders

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)

Division of AIDS (DAIDS)

- A. Development of anti-HIV agents directed at new viral or cellular targets, including development and in vivo evaluation of sustained release formulations for treatment and prevention of HIV infection.
- B. Development and evaluation of therapeutic vaccines and other immune-based therapies to attenuate HIV disease progression or reduce HIV infectiousness.
- C. Development of therapeutic strategies for curing HIV infection or effecting a sustained remission in the absence of daily antiretroviral drug therapy.
- D. Development of methods for detecting and quantifying persistent reservoirs of replication competent latent HIV in blood and tissues, including bio-imaging.
- E. Development and evaluation of practical and affordable tests (e.g., viral load, drug toxicities, drug resistance) to monitor populations infected with HIV and associated infectious agents. Development of tests to detect early infection or viral rebound in HIV-infected individuals and to determine HIV incidence (HIV infection before seroconversion).
- F. Development of long-acting (minimum 30 days) sustained/extended release pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and multipurpose prevention technologies (MPT) products that can provide systemic protection from HIV infection.
- G. Development of rapid tests for the detection of antiretroviral drugs in various human matrices (e.g., blood, urine, hair).
- H. Support novel technologies for HIV incidence detection; biomarkers of infection and prevention engagement; social media approaches to increase HIV prevention initiation/promote adherence; mathematical modeling of prevention strategies; and approaches to identify and retain key populations for HIV prevention research.
- I. Development of processes suitable for HIV-1 vaccine product design, development and cGMP manufacturing, formulation, analytics and characterization of (a) HIV Env immunogens and related constructs/products; (b) fabrication, and development of nanoparticle-based delivery modalities, such as self-assembling proteins, surface conjugated/adsorbed nanoparticles, synthetic, lipid and polymer-based nanoparticles; (c) antigen-adjuvant formulations and/or combination-adjuvant(s) and dosage forms (e.g., suspension, lyophilized and aerosolized) for co-delivery/co-administration, (d) production of monoclonal antibodies (neutralizing and/or non-neutralizing); (e) delivery of antibodies as vectored or by nucleic acid technologies), (f) VLPs and viral vectors, and (g) DNA and RNA vaccine platforms.
- J. Improving cell line development process (transient, stable pools, stable clones, etc.) by using existing and novel cell lines, cultures, and supporting/customized technologies to expedite and increase Env expression, production, quality, and yield, novel chromatography purification platforms for viral vectors and Env proteins for HIV vaccine manufacturing.

- K. Development of formulation and dosage form technologies to prevent or treat HIV and HIV-associated co-infections.

Division of Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation (DAIT)

- L. Allergy, Asthma and Airway Biology Branch will consider preclinical and clinical research for conditions of interest: asthma, food allergy, eosinophilic esophagitis and gastroenteritis in relation to food allergy, atopic dermatitis, urticaria, rhinitis, rhinosinusitis, drug allergy, and sepsis. This includes but is not limited to the development of methodologies to manage, and analyze clinical and epidemiologic research in the above conditions and the development of biomarkers as diagnostic markers, markers of disease severity, predictive markers for treatment effectiveness, particularly of immunologic interventions such as allergen immunotherapy for food and respiratory allergy; novel approaches for detecting infants at risk for developing asthma and other allergic diseases; immune targets for asthma and allergic disease interventions; development of immunotherapies to prevent or treat allergic diseases.
- M. Basic Immunology Branch will consider preclinical and clinical research to study the origin, maturation, and interactions of immune cells, immune cell receptors, ligands, cytokine biology, molecular basis of activation, antigen recognition, immune tolerance, immune response regulation, hematopoiesis and stem cell biology, enhancement of vaccine effectiveness in neonates and adults, and basic immunology of vaccines and immunotherapeutics as medical countermeasures for biodefense. This research includes but is not limited to development of novel vaccine adjuvants; single cell assays to isolate and study antigen-specific lymphocytes; immunotherapeutic antibodies; biomarkers of host immune defense; single cell and other sample-sparing assays for study of human immunology.
- N. Autoimmunity and Mucosal Immunology Branch will consider preclinical and clinical research to develop and improve therapies for the treatment of autoimmune diseases and primary immune deficiencies (not HIV), basic research of autoimmune disease mechanisms, and biomarkers, immunotherapy of disease processes, disorders mediated by lymphocyte products, and mucosal immunity. This includes but is not limited to innovative treatments for autoimmune diseases; standardized validated diagnostic criteria and outcome measures for autoimmune diseases correlated with disease activity; high throughput assay of T-cell activity in autoimmune diseases; biomarkers to measure risk, disease activity, and therapeutic response in autoimmune diseases; innovative treatments for autoimmune diseases; mucosal immunity.
- O. Transplantation Branch will consider preclinical and clinical research in organ, vascularized composite tissue and cellular transplantation: acute and chronic graft rejection, allogeneic and xenogeneic transplantation, development of immunomodulatory agents to prevent and treat graft rejection and to promote acute and long term graft acceptance and immunologic tolerance, genomics of the alloimmune response, graft versus host disease for hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, minor histocompatibility antigens, complications of immunosuppression in transplantation, and major histocompatibility complex (MHC) region genomics and technologies for MHC typing. This includes but is not limited to methods and analysis tools to facilitate high throughput, high-resolution MHC typing in humans and non-human primates.

- P. Radiation and Nuclear Countermeasures Program will consider preclinical research to support radiation product development activities leading to the creation of IND or IUO packages to be submitted to the FDA. These products (assessed or administered at 24 hours or later after an incident) are to diagnose, mitigate or treat the acute and/or delayed effects of injuries resulting from a radiation public health emergency. These IND/IUO-enabling actions could include: in vivo and or ex vivo studies to confirm efficacy, optimize formulation, dose, or dose schedule of a radiation medical countermeasure (MCM); drug product stability studies, drug product GMP manufacturing scale-up, GLP toxicology and pharmacology safety studies, pharmacokinetic and metabolism studies, chip technologies to determine human tissue-specific efficacy of a lead drug candidate, mechanism of action studies, and further identification and development of biomarkers of exposure and biodosimetry assay/devices that determine radiation dose and/or the biological impact of radiation exposure. Product development efforts will advance MCMs (e.g., products to mitigate injury or remove internalized radionuclides) or biodosimetric biomarkers and devices towards Phase I clinical safety studies, GLP animal pivotal efficacy studies, and/or licensure/approval/clearance by the FDA. Studies of greatest interest are focused on the severe effects of radiation and involve development of approaches targeting organ systems/microbiome/biomarkers for which no current diagnostics or treatments have been cleared or approved, such as gastrointestinal, lung, vascular, renal, cardiac, skin and central nervous system.

Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (DMID)

- Q. Identify and qualify infectious disease-related biomarkers, including:
- a. Biomarkers to predict susceptibility to infection and/or diagnose an infectious disease.
 - b. Biomarkers to predict or monitor a subject's response to therapeutics or vaccinations.
 - c. Biomarkers from natural history studies that could be used to assess disease progression in acute and chronic diseases.
- R. Development of rapid, highly sensitive and specific clinical diagnostics, including point-of-care diagnostics, that are easy to use, cost-effective and can diagnose individuals infected with pathogens or individuals that have been exposed to toxins.
- S. Discovery and development of vaccines or other immunoprophylaxis tools for infectious diseases.
- T. Development of vaccine enhancement and formulation technologies with the goal of providing protection against infectious disease agents, providing accelerated immune responses (more rapid schedules or reduced number of immunizations), increasing ease of administration (i.e., self-administration), increasing product stability to minimize cold chain requirements, and enhancing cost-effectiveness of vaccine manufacturing.
- U. Discovery and development of therapeutics for infectious diseases.
- V. Development of technologies or approaches that address arthropod vector monitoring, management, and control to prevent transmission of vector-borne pathogens to humans.

Office of Biodefense Research and Surety (OBRS)

- W. Chemical Countermeasures Research Program will only consider nonGxP level preclinical research supporting the discovery and early development of therapeutic candidates as medical countermeasures to address the acute and/or long-term toxic health effects after exposure to DHS-identified chemicals of interest.

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)

- A. Late-Stage Translation of Biomedical and Behavioral Research Results in Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases from Academic/Non-profit Lab to Marketplace

National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)

- A. **Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Deep Learning.** Design and development of intelligent and innovative algorithms, software, methods, and computational tools to enhance analysis of complex medical images and data. Relevant technologies include those that facilitate organization, representation, retrieval, analysis, recognition, and classification of biomedical and biological data and images. Unsupervised and semi-supervised techniques and methodologies are of particular interest.
- B. **Image Processing, Visual Perception, and Display.** Design and development of algorithms for post-acquisition image processing and analysis. These algorithms include methods for image segmentation, image registration, atlas generation, morphometry measurement, and the determination of function and structure from medical images. Also supported by this program is the development of theoretical models and analysis tools to evaluate and improve the perception of medical images. This may include diagnostic-performance evaluation, assessment of computer-aided diagnosis technologies, statistical models for evaluation of observer performance, and assessment of observer variability. Finally, this program supports the development of visualization tools for improved detection.
- C. **Biomedical Informatics.** Development of structures and algorithms to improve the collection, annotation, aggregation, anonymization, classification, retrieval, integration, analysis, and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative biomedical data. Examples of informatics tools and resources supported by this program are: biostatistics methods for bioinformatics, meta databases and integrative services, digital biomarkers, information-driven computer-aided diagnosis and decision support systems, digital atlases, data mining, large scale biomedical image/information databases, data fusion, and hyperspectral data analysis and -omics. This program is intended to support NIBIB's other program areas in biomedical imaging and bioengineering researchers.
- D. **Point of Care Technologies-Diagnostics.** Development of rapid in-vitro diagnostic technologies and monitoring platforms that provide real time medical evaluation and analysis of the disease status or condition at the time and place of patient care. Technology development area examples within the program include but are not limited to disposable lateral flow assays, nucleic acid testing platforms, glucose monitoring devices, etc. The program includes the delivery of healthcare that is safe, effective, timely, patient centered, efficient, and available in centralized and decentralized locations.
- E. **Digital Health-Mobile Health and Telehealth.** Development of the input and delivery of healthcare information digitally for the analysis or monitoring of health or disease status. The emphasis is on developing mobile health technologies driven by clinical needs and integrating these technologies in healthcare delivery, wellness and daily living.
- F. **Bio-Electromagnetic Technologies.** Development of technologies that use static or dynamic electromagnetic fields for sensing, imaging, or therapeutic effects. The emphasis is on increasing the sensitivity, spatial/temporal resolution, efficacy, or safety of bioelectromagnetic devices through the development of novel hardware, method of operation, or pre-/post-processing techniques for single modalities or the combination of multiple modalities. This program may support the development of magnetic particle imaging, electrical impedance tomography, electroencephalography, magnetoencephalography, electromagnetic-field-induced hyperthermia/ablation, and microwave/terahertz imaging, for example.
- G. **Magnetic Resonance Imaging.** Development of in vivo MR imaging and MR spectroscopy, for both animal and human research and potential clinical applications. The emphasis is on the development

of MRI hardware and methodologies, including image acquisition and reconstruction techniques, that would improve the speed, spatial resolution, information content, efficiency, robustness, quality, patient experience, and safety. The emphasis should be on technological development rather than detailed applications to specific diseases or organs.

- H. **Optical Imaging and Spectroscopy.** Development and application of optical imaging, microscopy, and spectroscopy techniques for improving disease prevention, diagnosis, and treatment in the medical office, at the bedside, or in the operating room. Examples of research areas include fluorescence imaging, bioluminescence imaging, OCT, SHG, IR imaging, diffuse optical tomography, optical microscopy and spectroscopy, confocal microscopy, and multiphoton microscopy. The emphasis is on development of cost effective, portable, safe, and non-invasive or minimally invasive devices, systems, and technologies.
- I. **Bioanalytical Sensors.** Engineering the components and functionality of bioanalytical sensors. Detection could be based on optical, chemical, electrochemical, and/or physical (such as mechanical, gravimetric, thermal) perturbation of a sample, for example. Examples of technologies of interest include, but are not limited to, nano-textured substrates for analyte detection, DNA sensors for liquid biopsy, and small molecule detectors for diagnosing infectious diseases.
- J. **Molecular Probes and Imaging Agents.** Development and biomedical application of molecular probes and imaging agents across all imaging modalities for the visualization, characterization and quantification of normal biological and pathophysiological processes and anatomy in living organisms at the molecular, cellular and organ levels. The emphasis is on engineering of targeting and responsive molecular probes of high sensitivity and specificity for PET and SPECT (radiotracers), MR (T1, T2, CEST, hyperpolarized agents), EPR, CT, optical (fluorescent and bioluminescent probes), ultrasound (microbubbles) and photoacoustic imaging.
- K. **Ultrasound: Diagnostic and Interventional.** Improvement of technologies for diagnostic, interventional and therapeutic uses of ultrasound. The diagnostic ultrasound program includes, but is not limited to the design, development and construction of transducers, transducer arrays, and transducer materials, innovative image acquisition and display methods, innovative signal processing methods and devices, and optoacoustic and thermoacoustic technology. It also includes the development of image-enhancement devices and methods, such as contrast agents, image and data presentation and mapping methods, such as functional imaging and image fusion. The therapeutic ultrasound program includes, but is not limited to the design, development, and construction of transducers, transducer arrays, interventional technologies, adjunct enhancement of non-ultrasound therapy applications, high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU), or hyperthermia applications. It also includes non-invasive or minimally invasive interventional surgical or therapy tools, ultrasound contrast agents for therapy, targeted drug delivery, neuromodulation, and biopsy.
- L. **Image-Guided Interventions.** Development of novel image-directed technologies for guidance, navigation, tissue differentiation, and disease identification for reaching specified targets during therapeutic procedures, which may range along the continuum from non-invasive to minimally invasive to open surgical interventions. These technologies may range from molecular to macroscopic scale levels. In addition, emphasis includes technologies that expand needed procedural access for individuals otherwise excluded by disease characteristics, co-morbidities, and other parameters.
- M. **Nuclear Medicine.** Research and development of technologies that create images out of the gamma-ray or positron emissions from radioactive agents that are injected, inhaled, or ingested into the body. The emphasis is on: simulation and development of new detectors, collimators, and

readout methods that enhance the signal quality of detecting isotope emissions; designs of novel camera geometries; and correction methods that compensate for the radiation physics properties to improve the clinical reliability of the image. Of interest are improvements and corrections for interaction events in PET detectors and enhancement to time of flight (TOF) image generation methods (reconstruction algorithms); as well as new collimator and camera designs for SPECT.

- N. **X-ray, Electron, and Ion Beam.** Simulation, design and development of new detector systems; new readout methods that enhance the signal quality for x-ray image generation; designs of novel imaging geometries; algorithms that compensate for the physical properties of the detection system to improve the clinical reliability of the image (reconstruction algorithms); and approaches to radiation dose reduction, especially in CT. Of interest are diagnostic image enhancements via photon counting, dual energy, and new applications of cone-beam tomography
- O. **Biochemical Engineering.** Development and demonstration of new approaches to control/program biology for biomedical intervention, without preference for any particular disease or application. Emphasis in this program is on engineering new biochemical materials, sensors, actuators, and other **parts and modules** to interface and communicate with human biology and engineered systems for biomedical intervention. These parts and modules act as **biotransducers** to convert chemical energy into biological action. Projects should be directed toward overcoming a technological challenge that limits biomedical adoption. This program encourages projects that use a **design-build-test** approach.
- P. **Bioelectric Engineering.** Development and demonstration of new approaches to control/program biology for biomedical intervention, without preference for any particular disease or application. Emphasis in this program is on engineering new bioelectric materials, sensors, actuators, and other **parts and modules** to interface and communicate with human biology and engineered systems for biomedical intervention. These parts and modules act as **biotransducers** to convert electric energy to biological action. Projects should be directed toward overcoming a technological challenge that limits biomedical adoption. This program encourages projects that use a **design-build-test** approach.
- Q. **Biomechanical Engineering.** Development and demonstration of new approaches to control/program biology for biomedical intervention, without preference for any particular disease or application. Emphasis in this program is on engineering new biomechanical materials, sensors, actuators, and other **parts and modules** to interface and communicate with human biology and engineered systems for biomedical intervention. These parts and modules act as **biotransducers** to convert mechanical energy into biological action. Projects should be directed toward overcoming a technological challenge that limits biomedical adoption. This program encourages projects that use a **design-build-test** approach.
- R. **Bionic and Robotic Systems.** Development and demonstration of new approaches to control/program biology for biomedical intervention, without preference for any particular disease or application. Emphasis in this program is on engineering bionic and robotic **systems** to sense and actuate in response to human biology for biomedical intervention. Projects should be directed toward overcoming a technological challenge that limits biomedical adoption. This program encourages projects that use a **design-build-test** approach.
- S. **Biophotonic Engineering.** Development and demonstration of new approaches to control/program biology for biomedical intervention, without preference for any particular disease or application. Emphasis in this program is on engineering new biophotonic materials, sensors, actuators, and other **parts and modules** to interface and communicate with human biology and

engineered systems for biomedical intervention. These parts and modules act as **biotransducers** to convert photonic energy to biological action. Projects should be directed toward overcoming a technological challenge that limits biomedical adoption. This program encourages projects that use a **design-build-test** approach.

- T. **Mathematical Modeling, Simulation and Analysis.** Development of novel mathematical modeling, simulation and analysis tools that can be broadly applied across a wide spectrum of diagnostic, therapeutic, imaging, and interventional applications. Emphasis is on engineering solutions for theory-driven, physics-based, physiologically realistic, virtual representations of biomedical systems, with a particular weight on multiscale modeling. Interests include, but are not limited to: multiscale modeling, predictive modeling frameworks, non-standard methodologies, and methods to address model credibility, reproducibility, and reuse.
- U. **Synthetic Biological Systems.** Development and demonstration of new approaches to control/program biology for biomedical intervention, without preference for any particular disease or application. Emphasis in this program is on engineering biological and biomimetic **systems** to sense and actuate in response to human biology for biomedical intervention. Projects should be directed toward overcoming a technological challenge that limits biomedical adoption. This program encourages projects that use a **design-build-test** approach.

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

- A. Therapeutics (e.g. Small Molecules, Biologics, Radiomodulators, Gene/Cell-based Therapies and Drug Development- Related Tools and Algorithm Development)
- B. In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostics (e.g. Companion Diagnostics, Prognostic Technologies, Treatment Monitoring and Diagnostic-Related Tools and Algorithm Development)
- C. Imaging Technologies (e.g. Agents, Devices, Software Tools, Algorithm Development, and Image-Guided Interventions)
- D. Devices for Cancer Therapy (e.g. Interventional Devices, Drug Delivery Devices, Software Tools, Algorithm Development, Surgical, Radiation and Ablative Therapies)
- E. Agents for Cancer Prevention (e.g., Vaccines, but not “Technologies for Cancer Prevention”)
- F. Development of Low-Cost Technologies for Low-Resource Settings and Cancer Global Health
- G. Development of Digital Health Tools

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

Child Development and Behavior Branch

- A. Real time Human Interactive Data Acquisition and Analysis Technologies for Research and Telehealth Needs: Development and research testing of new or adaptation of existing devices and innovative technologies to improve virtual/remote data collection, to facilitate child and parenting intervention and/or healthcare (telehealth) delivery platforms with integrated collection, analysis, and automated coding, including audio and video recordings in real world settings (e.g., homes, childcare centers, schools, and primary care offices) over prolonged periods of time (i.e., days, weeks, or longer) to allow for (1) rapid analysis of interactions, including those involving one or more languages, and (2) simultaneous analysis of nonverbal and verbal behaviors during interactions. Incorporation of data from sensors capable of simultaneously recording real time physiological signals (e.g., pulse, heart rate, skin conductance response, temperature, accelerometer, etc.) time-locked to audio and video data and analyses is also highly desired.

Contraception Research Branch

- B. Development of innovative contraceptive approaches for both males and females.

Developmental Biology and Structural Variation Branch

- C. Software development to facilitate the collection, mining, and analyses of genomic and phenotypic data from children affected with structural birth defects, and cross-analysis with model organism data
- D. Innovative technologies for validation and functional characterization of human structural birth defects-associated genetic variants in model systems
- E. Development of user-friendly software for biomedical researchers with limited knowledge of computational biology to analyze large-scale human genomic and other datasets associated with structural birth defects
- F. Creation of software platforms for assembly and display of predictive interactive computational models for complex gene regulatory networks coordinating embryogenesis

Fertility and Infertility Branch

- G. Development of novel techniques for assessment of gamete quality
- H. Development of Apps to monitor male and female reproductive health
- I. Over-the-Counter devices for in-home monitoring of ovarian follicle growth and ovulation
- J. Novel techniques for preservation of gametes and whole ovary and testes
- K. Development of techniques for use of non-embryonic stem cells for fertility preservation in cancer survivors

- L. Diagnostic tools for detection of infertility disorders
- M. Development of small molecule therapeutics and cell/tissue therapies for treating infertility

Gynecologic Health and Disease Branch

- N. Development of marketable novel or improved methods, devices, and technologies for the diagnosis, monitoring, and therapy of uterine fibroids, endometriosis, adenomyosis, benign ovarian cysts, abnormal uterine bleeding (including amenorrhea and heavy menstrual bleeding/menorrhagia), reproductive tract abnormalities (including congenital structural abnormalities and complications from female genital cutting), female pelvic floor disorders (including drugs and devices used for treatment of pelvic organ prolapse, urinary incontinence, fecal incontinence, and other female pelvic floor disorders), and gynecologic pain disorders (including chronic pelvic pain, vulvodynia, and dysmenorrhea).

Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Branch

- O. Technology development to improve screening, diagnosis, treatment, and management of intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Maternal and Pediatric Infectious Disease Branch

- P. New technologies relevant to resource-limited countries for screening, diagnosis, and management of infectious diseases in pregnant women, infants, children and adolescents, including but not limited to HIV such as SARS-Coronavirus-2, congenital CMV, congenital Syphilis, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, other congenital infections such as cytomegalovirus, respiratory infections, etc.
- Q. Development and evaluation of vaccines relevant to HIV and other infectious diseases for infants, children, and pregnant/breastfeeding women.

Obstetric and Pediatric Pharmacology and Therapeutics Branch

- R. Development of devices to help diagnose or treat pediatric and pregnancy associated disorders.

Pediatric Growth and Nutrition Branch

- S. Isolation, purification, and synthesis of human milk components with biological activity.
- T. Develop rapid and reliable methods to determine components (both nutritive and non-nutritive) in human milk.

Pediatric Trauma and Critical Illness Branch

- U. The development of devices, innovative therapeutic technologies, and behavioral interventions to improve pediatric patient outcomes and minimize the negative sequelae of trauma, injury or critical illness.

Population Dynamics Branch

- V. Developing tools and methods to accurately and reliably measure head circumference in infants and children
- W. Technological innovations or inventions to improve collection of biomarker and anthropometric data in large population-representative surveys
- X. Hardware or software to improve collection of accurate cause of death information in large population-representative surveys or in administrative data sets
- Y. Innovative methods to add new reproductive and gynecologic questions and/or sampling frameworks to existing large cohorts and/or longitudinal studies
- Z. Methods for improving the collection, documentation, archiving, linking, and dissemination of population representative data sets, especially data sets that are complex, multilevel, or multimodal

Pregnancy and Perinatology Branch

- AA. Devices, instruments, and tools to minimize health-care-associated infection risks.
- BB. Methods to reduce pain in all of perinatal care (in newborn infants, in mothers in labor, during the postpartum period and after spontaneous delivery and cesarean section)
- CC. Novel methods to predict, assess, monitor, or treat (when feasible) fetal health, fetal growth, preterm birth, and preeclampsia.

National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research

- DD. Development of medical rehabilitation interventions and biomedical technologies to improve rehabilitation treatment for restoration of function.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Area 1. SUD Drug Discovery and Development

- A. Early therapeutic discovery activities ranging from target identification and validation through lead development.
- B. Preclinical and/or clinical drug development
- C. Technologies or formulations to improve medication delivery, longer-acting formulations of existing addiction medications.

Area 2. FDA-regulated Medical Devices for SUD

- D. Imaging devices for investigating brain function and enhancing disease diagnosis and treatment of SUD;
- E. Devices that directly diagnose and/or reduce craving and withdrawal symptoms;
- F. Devices that identify and treat neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome (NOWS), also referred to as neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS);
- G. Digital health therapeutics (e.g., Software as Medical Device, Software in Medical Device) focused on behavioral health interventions to alleviate the burden of SUD;
- H. Therapeutic (e.g., neuromodulation) devices and other advanced methods to improve SUD treatment outcomes and relapse prevention;
- I. Devices used to diagnose and treat opioid-induced respiratory depression;
- J. FDA-regulated devices for physiological monitoring, including remote detection (e.g., wearable sensors, health monitoring/emergency notification systems), specifically tailored to patients with SUD.

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)

- A. Research and development for biomedical technologies (medical devices, diagnostic instruments, pharmaceuticals, drugs, therapeutics, vaccines, and biologics) that require clearance by the FDA as a regulated product before commercial distribution.
- B. Development of novel open design hardware and software that facilitate rapid dissemination, reconfiguration, and enhancement to enable research beyond what can be performed with existing tools.
- C. Projects proposing clinical trials with a large number of participants.

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)

Infectious Diseases and Immunity

- A. Develop oral topical formulations with combined microbicidal, analgesic, and anti-inflammatory activities to enhance oral mucosal defenses and prevent and/or control oral infections and lesions in HIV-infected and/or immunosuppressed subjects.
- B. Develop safe and effective targeted diagnostic and therapeutic technologies in response to endemic and pandemic infections

Preclinical Research

- C. Preclinical research and development activities for dental, oral and craniofacial technologies (including devices, diagnostic instruments, reconstructive materials, pharmaceuticals, therapeutics, vaccines and biologics) that require review and approval by the FDA as a regulated product before commercial distribution.

Clinical Research

- D. Develop improved methods to detect and predict progression of dental caries, periodontal disease, reversible and irreversible pulpitis.
- E. Develop new or improve methods or materials to enhance oral and craniofacial surgery. This would include both intraoral and extraoral surgery.
- F. Develop improved methods or materials to mechanically and/or biologically repair or treat tooth structure damaged by dental caries or periodontal disease.
- G. Develop safe and efficacious methods to diagnose caries, pulp vitality and / or periodontal diseases utilizing non-ionizing radiation.
- H. Develop technologies for local delivery of drugs to treat oral and craniofacial diseases or disorders.
- I. Develop novel non-opioid pharmacological medications for management of acute dental pain.
- J. Develop safe and efficacious methods or medications to manage complications of head and neck cancer treatment.

Oral, Oropharyngeal and Salivary Gland Cancers

- K. Develop imaging techniques for the early detection, diagnosis and prognosis of pre-malignant lesions.
- L. Develop genetic animal models of oral cancer premalignancy and oral cancer progression that mimic human oral cancers, including HPV associated oropharyngeal cancers.

Temporomandibular Disorder and Orofacial Pain

- M. Identify and develop novel pharmacologic or biologic agents, including but not limited to small molecules, peptides, recombinant proteins and nucleic acids to prevent, control, and/or treat orofacial pain.

Saliva, Salivary Diagnostics, and Salivary Gland Diseases

- N. Develop viral, non-viral and gene therapy-based approaches to address compromised salivary gland function. Develop cell and tissue-based strategies and technologies for restoration of damaged or destroyed salivary gland function.
- O. Develop novel compounds or materials that protect and preserve salivary glands from head and neck cancer irradiation therapy.
- P. Development of non-invasive methods for the determination of efficacy and safety of artificial saliva, sialogogues, and of their delivery vehicles used in addressing the diminution or lack of saliva (xerostomia) due to Sjögren's Syndrome or head and neck cancer irradiation therapy.
- Q. Develop biomarker-based technologies for the identification of Sjögren's Syndrome using blood or saliva as body fluids.

Biotechnology, Biomaterials, and Applications for Regeneration and Restoration of Oral, Dental and Craniofacial Tissues

- R. Develop methods, materials, and devices for orthodontic, prosthetic, periodontic, endodontic and craniofacial applications including those that can be used for craniofacial bone distraction, reconstruction, hard and soft craniofacial tissue healing and regeneration, and scarless craniofacial tissue repair.
- S. Develop imaging diagnostics to accelerate clinical implementation of reliable, reproducible, highly specific and sensitive diagnostic instruments for various applications, including but not limited to dental caries, cracked teeth, pulp vitality, bone quality, and periodontal disease.
- T. Develop safe and effective biosensors, monitoring devices and systems, data driven and computational tools for automated detection, diagnosis and treatment of dental, oral and craniofacial disease.

Clinical and Behavioral Research

- U. Develop and test for safety, efficacy, and/or effectiveness of measures or materials for diagnosing, preventing, or treating oral, dental, and craniofacial conditions and disorders.

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)

- A. Development or evaluation of pharmacological agents (i.e., drugs, therapeutics), gene therapies, novel formulations, cell-based or other biological technologies for intervention in or prevention of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
- B. Development or evaluation of biomedical devices, tools, techniques, or instrumentation for intervention in or prevention of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
- C. Development of biomarkers, assays, techniques, diagnostic technologies or associated reagents for assessing state or function in normal, developing, or diseased cells or tissues affected by Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
- D. Development or evaluation of imaging, screening, or evaluation techniques or technologies for assessing state or function in normal, developing, or diseased cells or tissues affected by Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
- E. Development or evaluation of animal or cell models for studying Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
- F. Development or evaluation of novel materials or material treatments (e.g., sterilization, coating, etc.) for use in devices or other tools or methods used to prevent, diagnose, or treat Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
- G. Development of cell- or data-banks for the biomedical research community.
- H. Development or evaluation of technologies, including software applications, for improving patient adherence in Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
- I. Development or evaluation of technologies for improving clinical research in Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, including technologies for improving data collection and reporting of patient outcomes.
- J. Development or evaluation of –omics, informatics, or internet-based technologies for biomedical research or clinical applications in diagnosing or managing Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
- K. Development or evaluation of technologies to prevent or avert cell or tissue injury during other disease states or surgical procedures.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)

- A. Tools and technologies for toxicity screening of compounds
- B. Devices and computational approaches for improved exposure assessment
- C. Assays, complex in vitro systems, and computational approaches for predictive toxicology
- D. Validation of sensor technologies, including field testing to improved performance characteristics and usability of the sensors
- E. Intervention technologies to prevent or reduce exposures to environmental stressors
- F. Tools and approaches for expanding environmental health literacy

National Eye Institute (NEI)

General Research and Development Topics

- A. New or improved ophthalmic or surgical instruments for diagnosis and treatment of eye disorders.
- B. Drug delivery systems; gene therapy, cell-based therapy or regenerative medicine.

Retinal Diseases

- C. New therapeutic approaches for inflammatory and degenerative diseases and for inhibition of abnormal angiogenesis in the retina and choroid.

Corneal Diseases

- D. New therapeutic approaches, artificial corneas, and drug delivery methods for the treatment of corneal injury, infection, dry eye, ocular pain, and other ocular surface disorders.

Lens and Cataract

- E. New approaches in the management of cataracts.

Glaucoma and Optic Neuropathies

- F. New therapeutic agents for treatment of glaucoma.

Visual Impairment and Blindness

- G. New or improved devices, systems, or programs that meet the rehabilitative and everyday living needs of blind or visually impaired persons.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)

Division of Biophysics, Biomedical Technology, and Computational Biosciences

- A. Development of reagents and methods for detecting in real time, analyzing, and separating biologically important compounds, macromolecules, and their interactions.
- B. Development of new methods and materials directed toward the solution of biological macromolecule structures, assemblies and complexes by, but not limited to, x-ray diffraction, electron diffraction, cryo-EM, NMR and mass spectroscopy.
- C. Imaging probes and sensors, other reagents and methods, instrumentation, software for microscopy, spectroscopy, and single molecule analysis of molecules, cells, tissues, embryos and small research organisms. Technologies for applications of microscopy, spectroscopy and single molecule analysis in basic biomedical research, including but not limited to light, electron, X-ray, cryo-electron, and scanning probe microscopy and fluorescence, magnetic resonance spectroscopy. NOT included are small animal and preclinical imaging.
- D. Development of instrumentation and/or computational methods for detection, analysis, separation and/or manipulation to define/characterize the function, inhibition, and/or interactions of biologically important molecules in vitro, in vivo, within cells, cellular components or cells.
- E. Development of improved technology, reagents and tools to derive, grow, isolate, differentiate and characterize cells.
- F. Development of methodology (technology) for genetic analysis and detection of genetic polymorphisms, including disease genes (e.g., gene expression, probes) and/or detection of epigenomic changes.
- G. Development of non-mammalian model systems and valid animal models for genetic diseases.
- H. Development or improvement of methods for characterizing and studying complex communities of microorganisms, including interactions with host organisms.
- I. Development of computational tools and methods for the modeling, simulation, and/or analysis of complex biological systems and to collect, store, interpret, analyze and/or visualize biomedical data.
- J. Development of software and hardware for improving the effectiveness of computational approaches in biomedical research.

Division of Pharmacology, Physiology, and Biological Chemistry

- K. Development of methodology to improve the efficiency of discovery, isolation, characterization, development, and production of biomedically relevant compounds (including natural and bio-engineered products).
- L. Development of technologies and methods to measure biomedically relevant enzymatic activities in native environments.

- M. Development of technologies, instrumentation, software, reagents, and methods for the study of carbohydrates and for determining carbohydrate structure and biological function.
- N. Development of technologies to study oxidative stress and/or mitochondrial functions associated with disease pathogenesis when dysregulated.
- O. Isolation, characterization, and development of factors, methods, predictive tests, or treatments involved in critical illness and injury including tissue repair and wound healing.
- P. Development of technologies to improve delivery of small molecules and biologics.
- Q. Clinical decision support technologies, including use of artificial intelligence and machine learning approaches, that address early recognition of sepsis, sepsis endotypes, patient trajectories, and resolution of sepsis.
- R. Sepsis diagnostics and therapeutics designed to classify and treat patients at all stages, with particular emphasis on early predictive testing to guide interventions.
- S. Proof of concept evaluation of endotype-guided host-based therapies.

Division of Training, Workforce Development, and Diversity

- T. Development of products or services to enhance diversity of the scientific workforce.

Division for Research Capacity Building

- U. Development of efficient, user-friendly, and culturally appropriate resources to enhance health science literacy.
- V. Fostering biomedical entrepreneurship in under-resourced states.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

- A. Biomedical technologies (medical devices, instruments, pharmaceuticals, drugs, gene editing/delivery, therapeutics, vaccines, diagnostics and biologics) for heart, lung, blood, and sleep related diseases and disorders requiring Federal regulatory approval (FDA) or clearance to be commercialized.
- B. Small and large animal testing of products of tissue engineering and regenerative medicine, drugs, medical devices, therapeutics, and biologics and studies involving in vivo animal experiments for heart, lung, blood, and sleep-related diseases and disorders.
- C. Clinical trials and other experiments involving human subjects for heart, lung, blood, and sleep-related diseases and disorders.
- D. Therapeutics (drugs, devices, gene therapy, or other biologics) development for heart, lung, blood, and sleep-related diseases and disorders.
- E. Device development for heart, lung, blood, and sleep-related diseases and disorders
- F. Diagnostics development for heart, lung, blood, and sleep-related diseases and disorders.
- G. Investigation of biomarkers and biosignatures of heart, lung, blood, and sleep-related diseases and disorders.
- H. Technologies to enhance clinical research for heart, lung, blood, and sleep-related diseases and disorders.
- I. Advanced instrumentation and high throughput tools for biomedical research in heart, lung, blood, and sleep-related diseases and disorders.
- J. Tools and platforms to improve the dissemination and implementation of evidence-based interventions for heart, lung, blood, and sleep-related diseases and disorders.

National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)

- A. Development of novel or significant improvements for nucleic acid sequencing technology.
- B. Development of novel or significant improvements for functional genomics technology.
- C. Genomics tools ranging from new instruments to sophisticated molecular biology kits.
- D. Bioinformatics software for genomic, genetic and sequence data analysis, functional genomics, associations between genomic data and diseases or phenotypes, interpretation of variants, and genomic data integration.
- E. Databases and data management for genomics research and application including sequences, functional data, annotation of variants, and phenotypes.
- F. Incorporating genomic results into electronic medical records.
- G. Informatics tools that assist in delivering genomic medicine to patients.
- H. Development and application of methods for machine learning, pattern detection, and knowledge networks for genomics and translation to genomic medicine.
- I. Informatics methods and platforms to enhance privacy, data standards, and data exchange in genomics and translation to genomic medicine.
- J. Use of cloud and other computing models to improve scale, reproducibility, interoperability, cost-effectiveness, and utility of genomic and clinical data in genomics and translation to genomic medicine.
- K. Single cell genomic analysis.
- L. Synthetic Nucleic Acid synthesis.

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

All Divisions:

- A. Preclinical drug/device development studies, including pharmacology, efficacy and toxicology.
- B. Completion of studies as required by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for Investigational New Drug (IND) or Radioactive Drug Research Committee (RDRC) application.
- C. Studies in normal healthy volunteers to determine a drug's safety profile, metabolism, etc.
- D. Clinical studies in patient/disease population to assess the drug's effectiveness.
- E. Assessment of devices with regard to performance standards related to the FDA approval process.
- F. Safety and effectiveness studies of novel medical devices.
- G. Evaluation of novel imaging approaches for diagnostic purposes.
- H. Clinical studies in support of Pre-Market Approval for biomarkers/medical devices by the FDA.
- I. Rapidly develop novel, engaging computer-based cognitive training programs that are based on efficacious neurotherapeutic approaches and which use cognitive training to target a specific neural system/functional domain.
- J. Develop and test new and augment existing digital health interventions that is personalized, engaging, adaptive, sufficiently challenging, and optimal for maximizing real world functional improvements.
- K. Test the feasibility, efficacy and potential adverse effects of these programs utilizing measures of functional outcomes in an identified clinical population, particularly those with neuropsychiatric disorders, ASD, and/or HAND, at a specified developmental stage, including measurement of the duration of treatment effects.
- L. Rapid development and evaluation of mobile based platforms and applications.

Division of Neuroscience and Basic Behavioral Science (DNBBS)

- M. Novel imaging probes to study brain structure and function at all levels, from the molecular to the whole organ, using any imaging modality (PET, fMRI, optical, etc.).
- N. Drug discovery/drug development of novel compounds which act on molecular pathways (receptors, enzymes, second messengers, etc.) that are not typically targeted with currently available psychiatric drugs, and that have a strong biological justification as a novel mechanism for treatment of psychiatric disorders.
- O. Novel screening assays for high throughput acquisition and analysis of data about behavior and the brain, from the level of genes to the level of behavior.

- P. Novel technologies that would enable researchers to study how populations of neural cells work together within and between brain regions, in order to understand how changes in neural activity contributes to mental disorders.
- Q. Complex instrumentation for neuroscience research
- R. Complex brain or cellular imaging or analysis.
- S. Tools to facilitate the detailed analysis of complex circuits and provide insights into cellular interactions that underlie brain function.
- T. Proof-of-concept testing and development of new technologies and novel approaches for large scale recording and manipulation of neural activity, at or near cellular resolution, at multiple spatial and/or temporal scales, in any region and throughout the entire depth of the brain
- U. Iterative refinement of such tools and technologies with the end-user community with an end-goal of scaling manufacture towards reliable, broad, sustainable dissemination and incorporation into regular neuroscience practice.
- V. Novel informatics tools to facilitate the sharing of complex data sets between laboratories.
- W. Novel tools for investigating brain-derived GPCRs in mental health research.
- X. Educational tools/technologies for neuroscience and mental health.
- Y. Technologies to support the goals of the BRAIN Initiative: <http://www.braininitiative.nih.gov/>

Division of Translational Research (DTR)

- Z. Develop, test and validate reliable and stable biomarkers that can identify at-risk individuals prior to disease onset, improve diagnosis, predict treatment response, or measure disease progression. Biomarkers are also needed in clinical trials to identify dose ranges, to identify a specific subpopulation of subjects to enroll in a treatment trial, or to measure efficacy or toxicity/side effects.
- AA. Develop novel and targeted interventions (pharmacological, cognitive, behavioral, computer, or device-based) that affect particular neural circuits and signaling pathways relevant to the developmental trajectory of the disease.
- BB. Conduct early stage, proof of concept clinical trials to advance the development of novel therapeutics. The clinical trials are expected to include biological/behavioral data to assess target engagement and to help determine potential success or failure of the compound before moving on to larger clinical trials (see NOT-MH-11-015 <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-MH-11-015.html>).
- CC. Based on expanded knowledge of neurobehavioral trajectories, develop novel objective assessment tools that can identify early signs of risk or onset of recurrence of particular mental disorders or in domains of functioning (see MH's RDoC project: <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/research-funding/rdoc/index.shtml>) for pediatric populations.

- DD. Develop computational biological/behavioral assessment tools that can be used across ages, species, and cultures to evaluate dysfunction in domains relevant to mental disorders (e.g., mood dysregulation, deficits in executive function).
- EE. Develop computational platforms to enable the integration and sharing of data characterizing typical and atypical developmental trajectories in humans and non-human animals.
- FF. Clinical research tools.
- GG. Develop valid measures of the various constructs in the Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) matrix (see <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/research-funding/rdoc/index.shtml>), e.g., neurocognitive tasks, psychometrically sophisticated questionnaires, measures of behavior, and biomarkers, into a commercial product.
- HH. Develop clinical risk assessment instruments that encompass multiple domains (e.g., genetic, neurobiological, and environmental), are sensitive to developmental stage, and have high predictive power for the onset or recurrence of mental illness.
- II. Developing clinical risk assessment instruments for developing particular benefits or harms during treatment for mental disorders, and communicating such probabilistic information to patients and their families in a readily understandable manner.
- JJ. Develop electronic sensors, monitoring devices and systems, and data analysis software for automated detection and diagnosis of mental disorders and key transdiagnostic dimensions of psychopathology.

Division of AIDS Research (DAR)

- KK. Develop and test novel, non-invasive diagnostic approaches (instrumentation, imaging, biomarkers, central nervous system [CNS] cell-based in vitro models) to assess neurocognitive dysfunction associated with HIV-1 infection and persistence of HIV-1 in the CNS.
- LL. Design and test novel therapeutic strategies aimed at amelioration of HIV-1 associated CNS co-morbidities and/or eradication of HIV-1 from CNS reservoirs including strategies to prevent viral resurgence in the CNS upon cessation of anti-retroviral therapy.
- MM. Develop innovative technologies for targeting therapies (such as anti-retroviral drugs) to the brain; adapt immunotherapy and gene modification agents for targeting CNS viral reservoirs and discover neuroprotective mediators with improved capability to cross the blood-brain barrier to ameliorate HIV-1 associated CNS co-morbidities.
- NN. Develop evidence-based interventions to reduce risk for HIV among at-risk individuals or improve outcomes along the HIV care continuum for individuals living with HIV which are delivered through mobile devices or other technologies.
- OO. Develop technologies, instruments and tools, including multipurpose prevention technologies, to: improve uptake, adherence, and persistence to biomedical HIV prevention and treatment regimens; increase regular HIV testing among those most at risk of acquiring HIV; and translate findings from basic behavioral and social science research into processes to improve engagement in HIV care.

- PP. Develop new tools/ techniques to aid in deciphering the complex neuro-immune interactions at a molecular and cellular level in the context of HIV.
- QQ. Build and optimize multimodal domain-based informatics/assessment tools to aid in analyzing and characterizing the phenotype of CNS co-morbidities associated with HIV by using machine learning, big data and systems biology-based approaches.

Division of Services and Intervention Research (DSIR)

- RR. Randomized clinical trials evaluating the effectiveness of known efficacious interventions.
- SS. Analyses of naturalistic databases to evaluate the effectiveness of known efficacious interventions.
- TT. Identifying moderators and mediators of intervention effects as a step to design and test personalized interventions.
- UU. Evaluating the combined or sequential use of interventions.
- VV. Determining the optimal length of intervention, establishing the utility of continuation or maintenance treatment (that is, for prevention of relapse or recurrence).
- WW. Evaluating the long-term impact of efficacious interventions on symptoms, functioning, and quality of life.
- XX. Developing novel information technology tools designed to improve the delivery and dissemination of evidence-based interventions and assist healthcare providers in identifying, adopting, and implementing proven prevention and treatment interventions.

Services research covers all mental health services research issues across the lifespan and disorders, including but not limited to:

- YY. Services organization, delivery (process and receipt of care), and related health economics at the individual, clinical, program, community and systems levels in specialty mental health, general health, and other delivery settings (such as the workplace).
- ZZ. Interventions to improve the quality and outcomes of care.
- AAA. Enhanced capacity for conducting services research.
- BBB. The clinical epidemiology of mental disorders across all clinical and service settings.
- CCC. The dissemination and implementation of evidence-based interventions into service settings.

National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)

- A. Telehealth, telemedicine, and mobile health technologies (e.g., smart phone apps, web-enabled wearable sensors, video medical conferencing and medication monitoring technologies) to improve remote access to prompt diagnosis, early treatment, adherence, and remote clinical management for adult and pediatric patients. Such technologies are expected to improve access to specialty care that would otherwise be inaccessible due to high cost or transportation barriers (e.g., by linking academic tertiary care-oriented health centers with community-based primary care settings, or for linking health care or community-based navigators to community dwelling individuals or families).
- B. Products, technologies or services designed to improve accessibility or uptake of existing and emerging technologies (e.g., mobile phones, tablets, free WiFi, diabetic glucometers, blood pressure monitors, viral exposure and tracking technologies, etc.), to decrease mortality and morbidity, promote healthy lifestyles, family centered-management or self-management, enhance patient-clinician communication, provide patient medical education for self- or family-management of chronic diseases/conditions, or enhance surveillance and reduce the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases in minority and health disparity populations.
- C. Products, technologies or services that take advantage of existing or emerging technologies (e.g., electronic health record systems, biomedical informatics platforms, big data resources and analytics, precision medicine, precision health, precision nutrition, predictive analytics, etc.) to improve medical and health information dissemination and utilization by individuals, families, and community-based or community-located small business, such as barber shops, beauty salons, pharmacies, health services delivery and quality of care, including but not limited to coordination of primary and specialty care, integration of behavioral health services into primary care settings, and reduction of health literacy barriers in minority and health disparity populations.
- D. Products, technologies or services including but not limited to the development of novel analytical tools and methods and interventions for the early detection of diseases, pre-disease states, or adverse health conditions resulting from traditional risk factors or from social and structural factors known to contribute to poor minority health and health inequities. Such technologies could include novel or validated biomarkers in saliva, breath, blood, and other tissues or specimens, including microbiota.
- E. Groundbreaking products or technologies to monitor real-time or cumulative exposures to physiological, physical, social and environmental exposures and risk factors across multiple levels and domains of influence and periods across the life course. Such products may improve understanding of how biological, social and structural factors significantly contribute to population health disparities and empower individuals, families, and communities from health disparity populations to take steps to avoid or mitigate the effects of such exposures. Technologies may include, for example, personalized technologies for precision-based medicine, -omics, and nutrition, wearables, predictive analytics, robots and virtual reality, graphic information systems and related spatial analytic techniques, and eMental health interventions for delivery of psychosocial support services.

- F. Technologies for preventing and minimizing adverse exposures and health risks (e.g., violence, post-traumatic stress, historical trauma) or for promoting health, well-being, resilience, and recovery resulting from disasters or the threat of a disaster. Disasters are defined as presidentially declared emergencies or major disasters under the Stafford Act, a public health emergency declared by the Secretary of the HHS, or other local, regional or national disaster(s), and include but are not limited to extreme weather-related disasters (e.g., hurricanes, typhoons, tsunamis, floods, mudslides, tornadoes, volcano eruptions, earthquakes, dust and snowstorms, wildfires and others), human-made disasters (e.g., oil and chemical spills and contamination, nuclear testing and contamination, air, soil, and water contamination, and deliberate or accidental exposures to infectious biologics or other contagions), and their long-term consequences in the infrastructure (e.g., extended power outages, extended disruptions in the water systems, food supplies, communications, transportation systems and housing, economic instability, employment and occupational security, and social and other funded assistance programming). Public health emergencies may include the COVID-19 pandemic, influenza, zika, chikungunya or dengue outbreaks, and other epidemics. Disasters could be current, recent or past. Long-term is defined as 1 year or longer after the sentinel event(s).
- G. Technologies for improving the effectiveness of recruitment, inclusion, and the retention of participants from racial/ethnic minorities and sexual and gender minority populations, and from populations experiencing health disparities into clinical trials, interventions, and other studies involving human subjects.
- H. Technologies facilitating data collection under non-ideal circumstances encountered after a disaster, public health emergency, etc., and technologies for training clinicians on effective clinical recruitment designs and practices within varying contexts (e.g. rural, urban), and appropriate health services delivery at the community level.

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)

- A. In vivo animal testing required for therapeutics and diagnostics development.
- B. Drug and biologics preclinical discovery and development activities to support regulatory approval, such as lead identification/optimization, preclinical efficacy testing, IND-enabling studies, and manufacturing for clinical trials.
- C. Device preclinical discovery and development activities to support regulatory approval, such as hardware prototyping, device/software verification, biocompatibility/sterilization testing, pre-clinical efficacy testing, large animal GLP safety testing, and preparing material/devices for human testing.
- D. Clinical testing of therapeutics (drugs, devices, or biologics), diagnostics, clinical and rehabilitation tools (i.e. intraoperative technologies, rehabilitation devices and programs, and brain monitoring systems), and technologies for clinical research. This would include clinical research studies to test scientific hypothesis that are not feasible or practical to conduct in animal models but would inform a final device design.
- E. In vivo animal testing of technologies for animal research and development of animal models for drug development and neuroscience research.
- F. Research that requires special facilities to contain hazardous or infectious materials.
- G. Development and validation of biomarkers and the technologies and approaches for measuring them. Biomarkers may include diagnostic, prognostic, monitoring, pharmacodynamic/response, risk, safety, and predictive biomarkers.

Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative

- H. Development of research tools and technologies to understand the dynamic activity of neural circuits.
- I. Development of novel tools and technologies to facilitate the detailed analysis of complex circuits to provide insights into cellular interactions that underlie brain function.
- J. Development of invasive and non-invasive devices for recording and modulation in the human central nervous system.

National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)

- A. Development of digital health technologies or services
- B. Development of health information/integration technologies or services
- C. Development and/or implementation of medical robotic systems
- D. Development of medical devices
- E. Projects proposing clinical trials with a large number of participants.

National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)

- A. Innovative platforms for identification and prioritization of targets for therapeutic intervention with clear clinical impact.
- B. Technologies to determine alternative uses for existing therapeutic interventions.
- C. Tools and technologies to allow assaying of activities of compounds on currently “non-druggable” targets.
- D. Phenotypic assay development, including stem cell technology platforms for human “disease in a dish” applications and the evaluation of toxicity.
- E. Co-crystallization high-throughput screening techniques.
- F. Small molecule and biologics analytical characterization.
- G. Tools and technologies that increase the predictivity or efficiency of medicinal chemistry, biologic, or other intervention optimization.
- H. Accelerate bioengineering approaches to the development and clinical application of biomedical materials, devices, therapeutics, and/or diagnostics.
- I. Tools and technologies that increase the efficiency of human subjects research, including development of technologies that facilitate rapid diagnosis and/or clinical trial recruitment and subject tracking, IRB evaluation, and/or regulatory processes.
- J. Novel platforms, technologies and tools for: (1) enabling clinical and translational research, particularly those with mechanisms for inclusion of patient reported data and (2) integration of patient data collected from multiple devices and multiple/diverse clinical studies.
- K. Searchable access to information about researchers and their expertise, including but not limited to their publications, published data sets, methods, patents, clinical trials, partnerships, collaborators, and clinical specialty/expertise (if applicable).
- L. Tools for meaningful sharing of research data with low barrier for provision and user friendly access.
- M. Microphysiological Systems (MPS)/Tissue Chips.

National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)

Topic List:

- A. Development and validation of biomarkers that correlate with efficacy of complementary health approaches.
- B. Formulation, development, and clinical testing of natural products that would permit FDA approval of a natural product for a specific indication.
- C. Identification and validation of biological targets associated with complementary health approaches.
- D. Development of innovative technologies and methods to assess natural product–drug interactions in humans.
- E. Studies of the mechanistic effects of mind and body interventions that will allow for optimization of the efficacy and safety of the mind and body approach for commercialization.
- F. Nontraditional phenotypic assay development for complex natural product mixtures.
- G. Integrated in silico tools for exploiting natural product bioactivity.
- H. Development and clinical testing of innovative technologies and methods for mind and body approaches. Examples include the use of mobile health technologies such as smartphone apps, sensors, online delivery, or phone-based delivery.
- I. Design, development, evaluation, and validation of devices or systems related to complementary health approaches.

National Library of Medicine (NLM)

- A. Development and applications to improve storage, retrieval, access, management, representation, and use of biomedical knowledge
- B. Development of tools and methods for visualization, modeling, simulation, or analysis of complex biological systems and clinical processes
- C. Innovative approaches for data security and privacy, and technical issues related to other ethical, legal, and social implications of personal health data
- D. Methods for data integration to support discovery, learning, and health care
- E. Informatics tools that assist in delivering precision medicine to patients, or health decisions

Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives (DPCPSI), Office of Research Infrastructure Programs (ORIP)

- A. Development of new technologies for rapid characterization and deep phenotyping of large numbers of animals.
- B. Development of technologies to identify biomarkers for clinical diagnostics in well validated disease models.
- C. Development of vaccines and new therapeutic agents to prevent and/or control selected laboratory animal diseases. One high priority need is to develop methods to control and prevent Herpes virus B in nonhuman primates.
- D. Design of specialized equipment and caging for laboratory animals to permit optimal environmental control and operational efficiency, including improvements in caging, identification/tagging of animals and remote monitoring in animal facilities.
- E. Identification, development, and characterization of spontaneous and engineered vertebrate animal models for studies of various human diseases, excluding most random mutagenesis projects performed on rodents.
- F. Development and refinement of high throughput technologies and devices for the effective cryopreservation, long-term maintenance of cells, tissues, and laboratory animal embryos, and gametes.
- G. Development of technologies and devices for the effective monitoring of frozen and cryopreserved cells, biological materials/tissues and laboratory animal embryos, and gametes.
- H. Development of improved reagents, artificial intelligence/machine learning technologies, devices and high throughput technology to perform, analyze, capture and process data gathered in “omics” studies (genomics, transcriptomics, phenomics, proteomics, glycomics, epigenomics, metabolomics, among others) in normal disease and intervention conditions in animal/biological models.
- I. Development of biological tools and reagents for reconstruction, remodeling, repair and regeneration of tissues damaged by injury or disease. Development of the technologies and procedures to test efficacy and safety of these experiments in animal models. Approaches to detect and track the implanted cells and tissues in vivo.
- J. Development of acellular biomaterials, biosensors and reagents to promote, detect and track reconstruction, remodeling, repair and regeneration of tissues and organs damaged by injury or disease.

Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

- A. Identification of New Antigen Targets for Multiplex Malaria Rapid Test
- B. Improving Newborn Screening of Coarctation of the Aorta
- C. Using Innovative Technologies to Track Policies and Enhance Evidence-Based Policymaking
- D. Implementation Resources for Prescribing of Hormonal Contraception by Pharmacists
- E. Antibiotic Resistant Healthcare-Associate Infections
- F. Detection, Transmission, Ecology, and Prevention of Antimicrobial Resistance in Enteric Bacteria
- G. Vector Borne Diseases: Detection, Prevention, Diagnosis and Response
- H. Technology to Develop a Monitor to Detect Iodine Deficiency
- I. Web-Based Platform for Flooding Vulnerability and HealthCare Access
- J. Development of a Blood Test for Diagnosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma
- K. Development of a Point-of-Care Test for Detection of HBV DNA
- L. Development of a Point-of-Care Test for HCV Core Antigen
- M. Improved Diagnostic Tests for HIV, STDs, Hepatitis and TB
- N. Prevention and Diagnosis of Acute Respiratory Infections in the US and Globally
- O. Developing Tools for People and Healthcare Providers to Address Drug Overdose
- P. Electronic Tools to Assist Older Adults at Risk for Falls
- Q. Innovative Technology or Media to Prevent Violence Affecting Children/Youth
- R. Prevention and Management of Traumatic Brain Injury Among Youth
- S. Technological Innovations to Reduce Deaths and Injuries from Motor Vehicle Crashes
- T. Control Technology and Personal Protective Equipment for High Risk Occupations
- U. Exposure Assessment Methods for High Risk Occupations
- V. Work-related Injuries from Motor Vehicle Crashes

