



2020 Virtual Advocacy Event

This program is sponsored by the International Foundation for Gastrointestinal Disorders. The views and opinions expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the official position of IFFGD. Information and resources shared should not replace any medical care you are receiving. Finally, it is important to always consult with your doctor or other health care provider before making decisions about your treatment.

The following slides were presented during the educational portion of IFFGD's 2020 Virtual Advocacy Event. To view this presentation and the all videos available during this program, please visit https://bit.ly/Adv_Edu.

Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.

1



2020 Virtual Advocacy Event

Overview of NIH

Carolynn Eiler, Project Event Manager
International Foundation for Gastrointestinal Disorders

Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.

2



National Institutes of Health
Turning Discovery Into Health

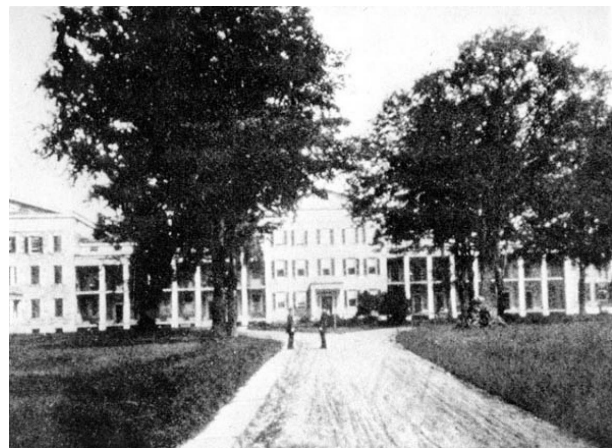
The Mission of the NIH is to seek fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce illness and disability

3

The NIH began in 1887 as a one-room Hygienic Laboratory in this Marine Hospital on Staten Island, New York.

The first Federal Quarantine Act was passed April 29, 1887. On December 21, Congress appropriated funds "for investigating the origin and causes of epidemic diseases, especially yellow fever and cholera."

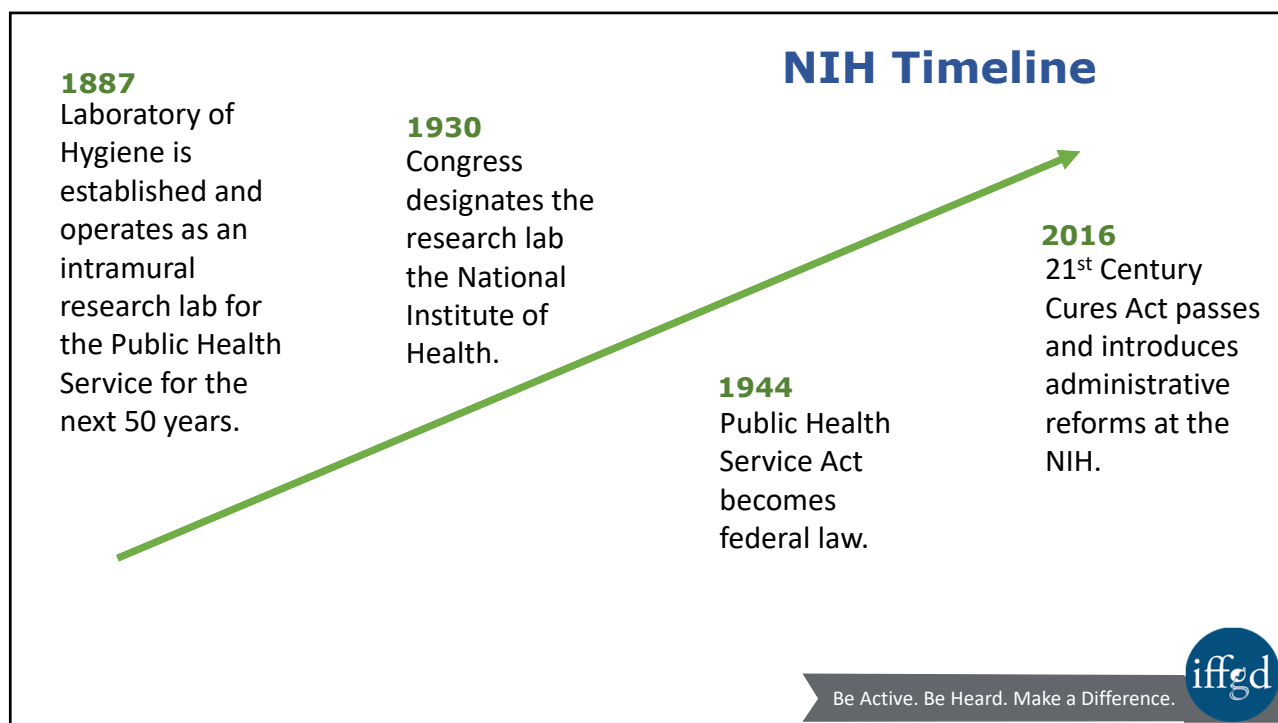
The Hygienic Laboratory was located here until 1891, when it was moved to Washington, D.C.



Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.



4



5

<p>1879 The National Board of Health was created by law on March 3. It represented the first organized, comprehensive, national medical research effort of the Federal Government.</p>	<p>1944 The Public Health Service Act was approved on July 1, consolidating and revising existing public health legislation, and giving NIH the legislative basis for its program, with general authority to conduct research.</p>
<p>1918 The Chamberlain-Kahn Act, passed July 9, provided for the study of venereal diseases. The PHS made grants to 25 institutions, establishing a precedent for the Federal Government to seek assistance of scientists through grants.</p>	<p>2006 The National Institutes of Health Reform Act of 2006 was passed, affirming the importance of NIH and its vital role in advancing biomedical research to improve the health of the Nation.</p>
<p>1930 On April 9, the Advisory Board for the Hygienic Laboratory became the National Advisory Health Council. On May 26 the Ransdell Act redesignated the Hygienic Laboratory as the National Institute of Health.</p>	<p>2016 The 21st Century Cures Act passed on December 13 providing the NIH with tools and resources to advance biomedical research across the spectrum, from foundational basic research studies to advanced clinical trials of promising new therapies.</p>

iffgd

Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.

6

The NIH has 21 institutes and 6 centers

Institutes

- National Cancer Institute (NCI): FUNDING
- National Eye Institute (NEI)
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)
- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)
- National Institute on Aging (NIA)
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)
- National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)
- Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)
- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)
- National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)
- National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
- National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)
- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)
- National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)
- National Library of Medicine (NLM)

Centers

- Center for Information Technology (CIT)
- Center for Scientific Review (CSR)
- Fogarty International Center (FIC)
- National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)
- National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)
- NIH Clinical Center (CC)

Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.



7

National Institutes of Health Director, Francis Collins, M.D., Ph.D.



Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D. was appointed the 16th Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) by President Barack Obama on August 17, 2009. On June 6, 2017, President Donald Trump announced his selection of Dr. Collins to continue to serve as the NIH Director. In this role, Dr. Collins oversees the work of the largest supporter of biomedical research in the world, spanning the spectrum from basic to clinical research.

Dr. Collins is a physician-geneticist noted for his landmark discoveries of disease genes and his leadership of the international Human Genome Project, which culminated in April 2003 with the completion of a finished sequence of the human DNA instruction book. He served as director of the National Human Genome Research Institute at NIH from 1993-2008.

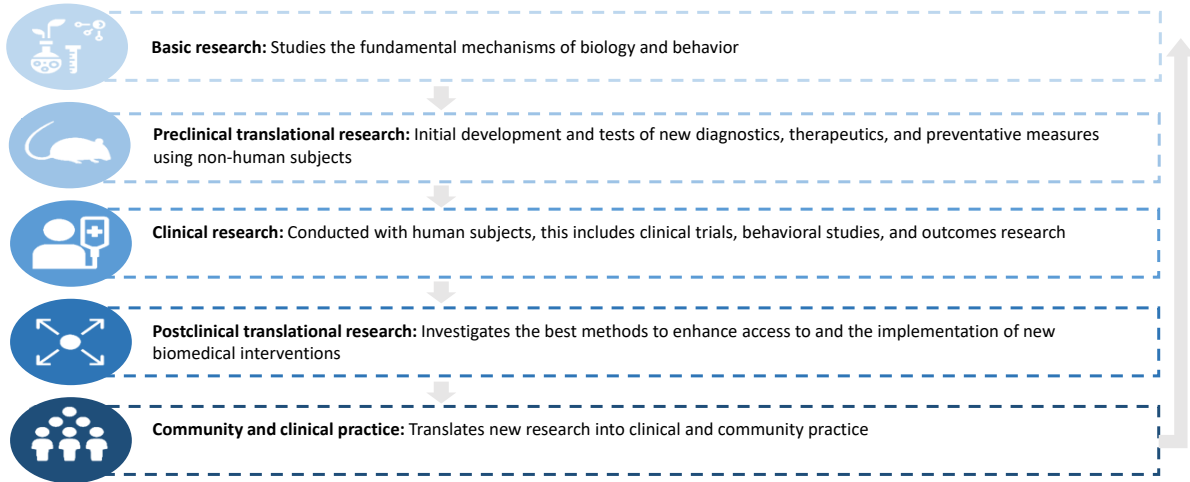
Before coming to NIH, Dr. Collins was a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator at the University of Michigan. He is an elected member of the National Academy of Medicine and the National Academy of Sciences, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in November 2007, and received the National Medal of Science in 2009. In 2020, he was elected as a Foreign Member of the Royal Society (UK) and was also named the 50th winner of the Templeton Prize, which celebrates scientific and spiritual curiosity.

Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.



8

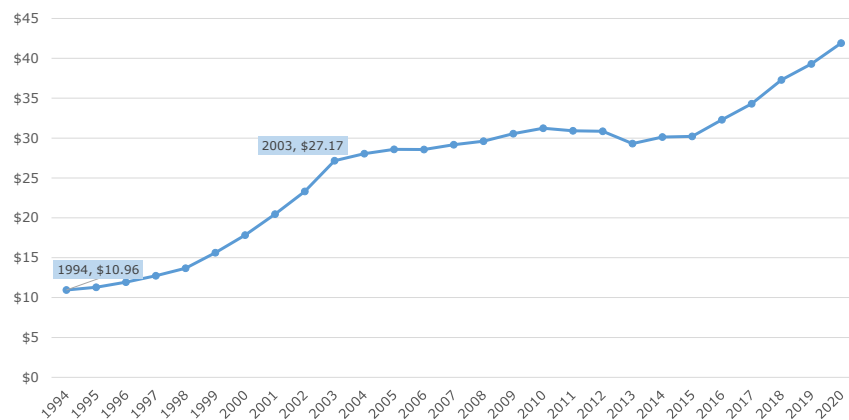
NIH supports many types of research



9

The NIH budget for FY20 was \$41.92 billion

NIH Funding, FY1994-2020
DOLLARS IN BILLIONS

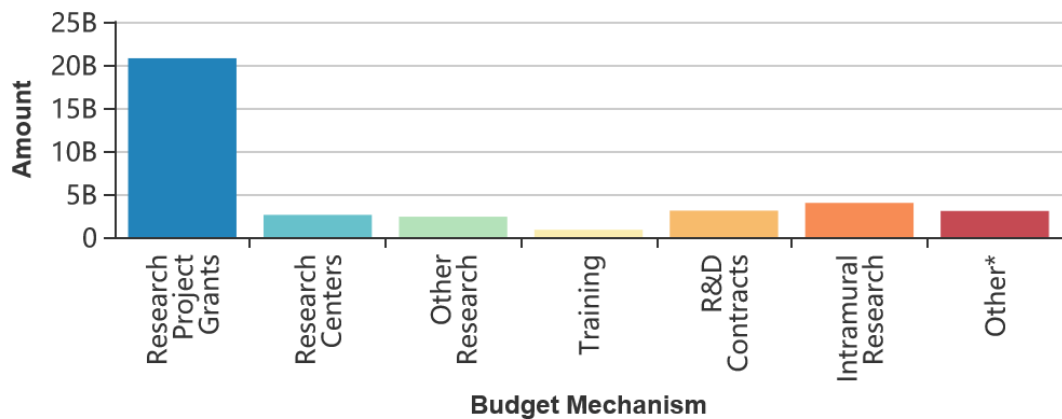


Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.



10

NIH Spending by Budget Mechanism for 2018

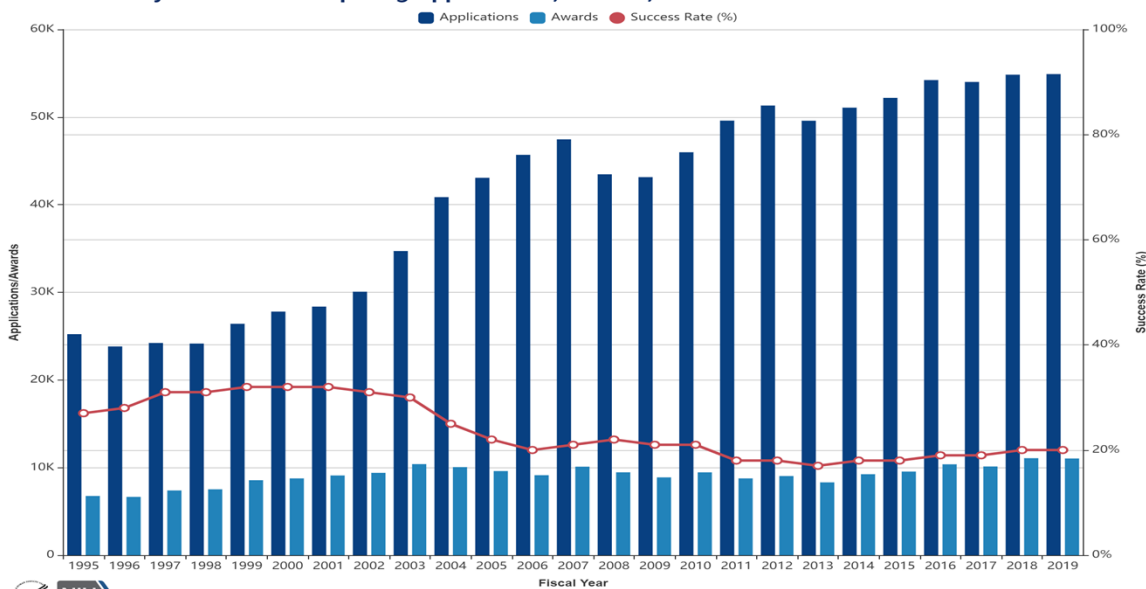


Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.



11

Research Project Grants: Competing Applications, Awards, and Success Rates





NIH National Institutes of Health
Office of Extramural Research


Data for this report are available at NIH Data Book - <https://report.nih.gov/nihdatabook/report/20?show=Y&chartid=124&catid=13>

12

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


National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases





Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.

13

NIDDK conducts and supports research on many of the most common, costly, and chronic conditions to improve health.

Mission

The mission of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) is to conduct and support medical research and research training and to disseminate science-based information on diabetes and other endocrine and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases, nutritional disorders, and obesity; and kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases, to improve people's health and quality of life.

Vision

- Maintain a Vigorous Investigator-Initiated Research Portfolio
- Support Pivotal Clinical Studies and Trials
- Promote a Steady and Diverse Pool of Talented New Investigators
- Foster Exceptional Research Training and Mentoring Opportunities
- Ensure Knowledge Dissemination through Outreach and Communications



14



Meet the Director of NIDDK

Griffin P. Rodgers, M.D., M.A.C.P.

As the Director of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) since 2007, Dr. Rodgers provides scientific leadership and manages a staff of more than 630 employees and a budget of over \$2.25 billion. As a research investigator, Dr. Rodgers is widely recognized for his contributions to the development of the first effective—and now FDA approved—therapy for sickle cell anemia and was a principal investigator in clinical trials to develop therapy for patients with sickle cell disease.

15

Research Areas of the NIDDK



Endocrine Diseases & Metabolic Diseases

Research on endocrine and metabolic diseases that span a range of conditions, including hypothyroidism and cystic fibrosis.



Liver Disease

Research to identify liver disease early, preserve liver function, and develop new treatment options.



Diabetes

Research on the causes, progression, and complications of diabetes as well as strategies for prevention and treatment.



Digestive Diseases

Research on digestive diseases and disorders that affect the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, gallbladder, and pancreas.



Urologic Diseases

Research on the normal and abnormal development, structure, function, and injury repair of the urinary tract and reproductive organs.



Nutrition

Research on nutrition and related disorders that may affect the absorption of nutrients, physical function, and metabolism.



Kidney Disease

Research on the causes of kidney disease as well as strategies to prevent or halt progression of kidney disease.



Hematologic Diseases

Research on disorders of the blood and blood-forming organs from developing drugs for sickle cell anemia to understanding the function of blood cells.



Research Centers

NIDDK awards grants to research institutions to provide support for long-term multidisciplinary programs of medical research.

16

NIDDK Strategic Plan

Beginning in 2020, the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) is embarking on an Institute-wide strategic planning process. The goal of the process is to develop a broad vision for accelerating research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of diseases and conditions under the Institute's mission. This overarching, 5-year trans-NIDDK Strategic Plan will complement our disease-specific planning efforts.

Feedback form:

<https://grants.nih.gov/grants/rfi/rfi.cfm?ID=106>

Share Your Ideas Through July 31, 2020

