

Diversity Supplement: Eligible Grant List

Last updated: 5/29/2020

Grant Title (Short Title)	Principal Investigator	Study Summary
Effects of Human Milk Oligosaccharides and Gut Microbiome on Growth and Morbidity in HIV-Exposed Uninfected Infants (HMO R01)	Christine McGrath mcgrathc@uw.edu	This study will evaluate the association between maternal HIV infection, human milk oligosaccharide (HMO) composition, and the infant gut microbiome, and identify HMO-mediated pathways associated with morbidity and linear growth in HIV-exposed uninfected infants.
Mobile WACH NEO: Mobile Solutions for Neonatal Health and Maternal Support (NEO R01)	Jennifer Unger junger@uw.edu	This study will evaluate a novel mobile technology intervention to address a crucial gap in supporting mothers to care for their neonates and seek care when needed and has the potential to make a significant contribution to the World Health Organization’s Every Newborn Action Plan to end preventable neonatal death and stillbirth.
Infant Immune Mechanisms of HIV Reservoir Size and Decay (PERSISTENCE)	Grace John-Stewart gjohn@uw.edu	This study model’s longitudinal reservoir dynamics and determines effects of infant timing of HIV acquisition, antiretroviral therapy timing, and the influence of infant immune activation, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity, and natural killer population characteristics on reservoir decline and size.
The Effect of HIV Exposure and Infection on Immunity to TB in Children (PEDS TB R01)	Grace John-Stewart gjohn@uw.edu	This study will utilize specimens from unique cohorts of HIV-infected, HIV-exposed uninfected, and HIV-unexposed children to determine predictors of anti-mycobacterial immunity, the influence of HIV exposure or infection on ‘trained immunity’, and the effects of this immunity on susceptibility to tuberculosis (TB).
PrEP Adherence Among AGYW: A Multidimensional Evaluation	Grace John-Stewart gjohn@uw.edu	This study will evaluate PrEP adherence in adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) in Kenya using analyses of their adherence in PrEP roll-out programs, in-depth interviews, evaluation of conversations via SMS, and using simulated patients.
Scaling up the Systems Analysis and Improvement Approach for Prevention of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission in Mozambique (SAIA-SCALE)	Gimbel-Sherr, Kenneth ksherr@uw.edu	This study scales-up a health systems intervention (the systems analysis and improvement approach - SAIA) that packages systems engineering methods and was previously shown to be effective in improving the prevention of mother- to-child HIV transmission cascade.
Epstein-Barr Virus Replication, Malaria and Clinical Outcomes in Hospitalized HIV Infected Children (PUSH-EBV)	Jennifer Slyker jslyker@uw.edu	The study will assess the role of EBV viremia and malaria parasitemia in clinical outcomes and B cell activation in children diagnosed with HIV infection in hospital.

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Evaluating Infant PrEP Exposure During Pregnancy and Breastfeeding (PRIMA EXTENSION)	Jillian Pintye jpintye@uw.edu	This study aims to quantify pre- and postnatal pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) exposure using multiple biomarkers among infants born to mothers who used PrEP for HIV prevention during pregnancy and breastfeeding. This study takes place in Western Kenya and will evaluate birth, bone, growth, and neurocognitive outcomes following PrEP exposure through the child's 5th birthday.
PrEP for young South African women: Evaluating uptake by risk screening or a decision support tool and scaled adherence support using a SMART design	Connie Celum ccelum@uw.edu	This study will evaluate PrEP uptake and adherence strategies for young South African women. They will evaluate a risk score and a patient decision-support tool for motivating PrEP uptake, and a stepped adherence support model with a SMART design—two-way SMS, drug level feedback, and cognitive behavioral counseling.
Impact of Concurrent Initiation of DMPA Contraception and Tenofovir PrEP on Bone Loss in Young Women	Renee Heffron rheffron@uw.edu	This study of PrEP and DMPA provides an opportunity to assess clinical safety outcomes related to bone health among young Ugandan women with recommendations for the roll out of PrEP in Uganda and similar settings.
Simplifying HIV Treatment and Monitoring (STREAM2): Point-of-Care Urine Tenofovir Adherence and Viral Load Testing to Improve HIV Outcomes in South Africa	Paul Drain pkdrain@uw.edu	This study will evaluate a combined implementation of clinic-based point-of-care HIV viral load testing and task shifting among healthcare workers as a novel and effective strategy for managing chronic HIV care in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).
A Rapid Point-of-Care Test to Improve ART and PrEP Adherence	Paul Drain pkdrain@uw.edu	This study is developing a novel point-of-care test to detect the presence of tenofovir and plans to establish the feasibility, acceptability, and validation of the rapid tenofovir test in a real-world PrEP clinic.
PrEP and dPEP: Doxycycline Post-exposure Prophylaxis for Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections Among Kenyan Women Using HIV Pre-exposure prophylaxis	Jared Baeten jbaeten@uw.edu	This study aims to determine the benefit of dPEP to reduce the incidence of curable STIs, assess associated risks of dPEP by exploring safety, acceptability and adherence, and measure the affordability and budget impacts of dPEP.
Prenatal and Early Childhood Pathways To Health: An Integrated Model of Chemical and Social Exposures, Biological Mechanisms, and Sex-Specific Effects on	Catherine Karr ckarr@uw.edu	This study will integrate three major cohorts of pregnant women and children to investigate how chemical (air pollutants and phthalates) and non-chemical (psychosocial stress) exposures during pregnancy are related to placental gene expression (transcriptome) and childhood neurodevelopment and airway health.

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Neurodevelopment and Respiratory Outcomes		
Non-invasive Diagnosis of Adult Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Gerard Cangelosi Gcang@uw.edu	This study aims to characterize and validate oral swab analysis (OSA) as a novel, non-invasive means to diagnosis tuberculosis (TB). If successful, OSA could simplify TB diagnosis relative to existing methods.
Strong Heart Field Study (contract)	Amanda Fretts amfretts@uw.edu	The Strong Heart Study is a study of cardiovascular disease and its risk factors among American Indians. Field Centers are located in Arizona, North and South Dakotas, and Oklahoma.
Bacterial Correlates of Colorectal Cancer Subgroups and Survival	Amanda Phipps aphipps@fredhutch.org	This study will identify differences in the composition of the gut bacterial community across etiologically-distinct subgroups of colorectal cancer, and will assess the impact of those differences on cancer survival.
The role of Precarious Work in the Production of Health Disparities in Older Ages	Anjum Hajat anjumh@uw.edu	This study uses two rich longitudinal data sources and a rigorous approach to measurement and analysis to examine precarious work, a factor that is amenable to state-level policy, as the key mediator by which educational disparities in health are created and maintained.
Impact of the Vaginal Microbiome on Chlamydia Trachomatis Acquisition	Jennifer Balkus jbalkus@uw.edu	This study will utilize molecular methods to evaluate associations between the presence of specific vaginal bacteria, their metabolites, and women's susceptibility to C. trachomatis.
Increasing Implementation of Evidence-Based Interventions at Low-Wage Worksites	Margaret Hannon peggyh@uw.edu	This study will advance implementation science by comparing the effectiveness of different levels of technical support in local health departments. The study will also bring HealthLinks, an evidence-based approach to disseminating evidence-based interventions and provide implementation support to small worksites across the US.