NIH DIVERSITY SUPPLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES ANNOUNCEMENT

Release Date: February 15, 2023

Global WACh is offering opportunities to develop proposals for diversity supplements that support existing research projects funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). We invite you to review the NIH's stated commitment to increasing diversity in the health sciences and releasing of a series of supplemental funding opportunities dedicated to trainees from underrepresented backgrounds. NIH defines diversity in terms of racial and ethnic groups, disability status, and disadvantaged economic and educational backgrounds. Read the NIH's notice on diversity and their definitions of underrepresented groups here: https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-20-031.html

Global WACh shares this commitment and seeks to pair students currently enrolled at the University of Washington or post-doctoral trainees, from underrepresented backgrounds, with ongoing grants and provide mentorship support to write diversity supplement proposals that will fund their training in global health research. NIH eligibility for diversity supplements tends to focus on students pursuing a PhD or other advanced degrees, but there may be opportunities for post-bachelor's trainees as well.

Please review the list of eligible grants on the next page. Interested candidates should contact us about the project(s) of interest and to be connected to the Principal Investigator for further discussion. This document serves as an ongoing general announcement and does not expire.

We look forward to working with you!

Best regards,

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Full Project Name and Acronym	Federal Award Number and Funding Institution	Principal Investigator	Study Summary	Project End Date
Developing a Two-way SMS Platform to Prevent and Treat Wasting Among HIV-infected and HIV-exposed Uninfected Children (MAMMS IYCF)	R21HD110150 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Arianna Means, MPH, PhD and Kirk Tickell, MBBS, MPH, PhD	In the R21 phase of this grant, we are developing and testing a novel mHealth intervention, called MAMMS-IYCF, that aims to facilitate the prevention and treatment of childhood wasting among these children. During the R33, we will then conduct a randomized clinical trial to establish the effectiveness of this novel intervention at improving child health outcomes.	July 2024 (R33 phase may add an additional three years)
The role of enteric pathogens and antimicrobial resistance in driving clinical and nutritional deterioration, and azithromycin's potential effect, among children discharged from hospital in Kenya (AZM Enterics)	R01AI150978 National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases	Patricia Pavlinac, MS, PhD	Utilizing samples from the Toto Bora trial (NIH/NICHD-HD079695), this study is testing for enteropathogens and resistance genes in fecal samples and *Escherichia coli* collected from children at hospital discharge and 3-months thereafter using qPCR and link this molecular data to re-hospitalization, vital status, and anthropometric data collected throughout the 6-month post-discharge period. Results from this highly efficient nested study will inform targets for vaccines and pathogen-directed medications that could reduce post-discharge morbidity and mortality.	February 2025
Air Pollution Exposures in Early Life and Brain Development in Children (ABC)	R01ES032153 National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	Sarah Benki-Nugent, MS, PhD	This study is developing a prospective cohort and capacity building to understand early life exposure sources and impacts on child healthy neurodevelopment in Nairobi. We leverage a foundation of linkages between the University of Washington and academic and governmental stakeholders in Kenya to establish a sustained program to inform future clinical trials, screening tools, program, and policy.	May 2025
HEU outcomes: population-evaluation and screening strategies (HOPE)	R33HD103079 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Grace John-Stewart, MPH, PhD, MD	This study evaluates HIV-exposed uninfected (HEU) in Kenya, spanning from infancy to adolescence using different epidemiologic approaches to determine whether HEU have increased risk of adverse neurodevelopmental or mental health outcomes. We plan to screen a large population of HEU nationally and work collaboratively with stakeholders to review this data to inform approaches to screen, identify, and refer HEU with adverse outcomes, that could be used programmatically.	June 2025

mWACh-PrEP: A SMS-based Support Intervention to Enhance PrEP Adherence during Pregnancy and Breastfeeding	R01NR019220 National Institute of Nursing Research	Jillian Pintye, RN, MPH, PhD	This randomized trial aims to determine the effect of a bidirectional SMS communication tool (mWACh-PrEP) on PrEP adherence during pregnancy and postpartum and we will collect data on implementation and cost to expedite translation into routine practice.	June 2025
Impact of Microbiome, Immune Activation and Drug on Neurodevelopment (MIND) P01 Program	P01HD107669 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Grace John-Stewart, MPH, PhD, MD	This P01 Program will include 3 longitudinal birth cohorts that examine biologic factors that may contribute to adverse birth or neurodevelopmental outcomes in HEU, specifically evaluating the role of dolutegravir exposure in-utero, maternal and infant stool microbiome in early life and breastmilk human milk oligosaccharides (HMO), maternal/infant immune activation and early infant cytomegalovirus CMV in 3 parallel and complementary Projects that will use standardized neurodevelopmental assessments. Together, we anticipate this P01 Program will help to identify factors that influence neurodevelopment in HEU infants and infants in general.	August 2025
Evaluating timing and extent of prenatal exposure to dolutegravir and early childhood outcomes (MIND P01 Project 1)	P01HD107669 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Jillian Pintye, RN, MPH, PhD	This study is nested in a NIH P01 grant confederation of interrelated research projects, each capable of standing on its own scientific merit but complementing one another. This Project evaluates ARV exposure and synergizes with the other P01 Projects and will provide a maternal/infant sample repository (hair, dried blood spots, and breastmilk) for further research, including potential to assess infant outcomes in the context of the rapidly changing SARS-CoV2 and SARS-CoV2 vaccine landscape.	August 2025
Influence of infant gut microbiome and breastmilk HMOs on neurodevelopment in children exposed to HIV (MIND P01 Project 2)	P01HD107669 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Sarah Benki-Nugent, MS, PhD	This study is nested in a NIH P01 grant confederation of interrelated research projects, each capable of standing on its own scientific merit but complementing one another. This project will provide new data on self-regulation and executive function (including working memory, response inhibition, and cognitive flexibility) in HEU children in Sub-Saharan Africa, inform the biological underpinnings of neurodevelopmental compromise in this population, identify bacterial microbiome and human milk oligosaccharides	August 2025

			(HMO) perturbations that impact brain development, and identify plausible/actionable targets for intervention.	
The effect of cytomegalovirus, inflammation, and immune activation on neurodevelopment in children exposed to maternal HIV infection (MIND P01 Project 3)	P01HD107669 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Jennifer Slyker, MS, PhD	This study is nested in a NIH P01 grant confederation of interrelated research projects, each capable of standing on its own scientific merit but complementing one another. This project will provide a better understanding of how early-life infections, particularly cytomegalovirus (CMV), and immunologic insults contribute to long-term child neurodevelopment and will inform strategic development of interventions to improve neurodevelopmental outcomes in HEU children.	August 2025
Lactoferrin and lysozyme to promote nutritional, clinical, and enteric recovery: A factorial placebo-controlled randomized trial among children with diarrhea and malnutrition (Lactolyze)	R01HD103642 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Patricia Pavlinac, MS, PhD	This placebo-controlled, four-armed randomized control trial aims to determine the efficacy and mechanisms of action of two safe and inexpensive milk-derived nutritional supplements, lactoferrin and lysozyme, administered for 16-weeks to Kenyan children recovering from medically attended diarrhea and wasting.	November 2025
CHV-NEO: Community-based digital communication to support neonatal health	R01HD103581 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Keshet Ronen, PhD	This study is developing an interactive SMS text messaging intervention that remotely connects mothers with community health volunteers (CHVs) and evaluate the intervention's effect on clinical outcomes (neonatal mortality, facility visits and essential newborn care), service outcomes (CHV and supervisor workflow), and implementation outcomes (acceptability, uptake, and fidelity of implementation), when implemented as part of routine CHV workflow in Western Kenya.	February 2026
Mobile WACh Empower: Mobile solutions to empower reproductive life planning for women living with HIV	R01HD104551 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Alison Drake, MPH, PhD	The study is evaluating SMS platform and reproductive health counseling intervention in a cluster randomized controlled trial among women receiving routine HIV care, and plan for future implementation with qualitative and health economic analyses.	May 2026

Pediatric HIV reservoir determinants and consequences (PED HIV CLONE)	R01HD023412 National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	Grace John-Stewart, MPH, PhD, MD	The study is examining the influence of latent viral infections on reservoir dynamics, and how the reservoir contributes to long-term neurocognitive outcomes. Understanding determinants and consequences of the latent HIV reservoir are important for development of HIV cure approaches and optimizing long-term outcomes for children living with HIV.	April 2027