

Institutes' Areas of Interest

National Cancer Institute

National Cancer Institute

- * Focus on multi-level design to target both the individual and the community/family
- * Intervene on primary and/or secondary cancer prevention
- * Incorporate community values, be culturally relevant, and be sustainable.
- * Adopt an ecological approach to the design, so interventions can be sustained.

Tobacco Control Example

- * Development and evaluation of culturally appropriate interventions for tobacco use prevention and cessation
 - * Eg. Native Hawaiian youth have the highest cigarette smoking rates compared to other major ethnic groups in Hawaii. What interventions might be most effective at reducing smoking rates or preventing smoking in this at risk population? How might self-identification of ethnicity in Native Hawaiian youth be incorporated into such an intervention? ?
 - * How might policies/programs initiated through the Hawaii State Department of Health's Tobacco Prevention & Education Program (TPEP) be modified to strengthen messages that target Native Hawaiian youth?

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

- * Evaluate interventions of health risk factors that contribute to cardiovascular and pulmonary morbidity and mortality
 - * smoking, poor dietary intake, sedentary behavior, and hypertension and cholesterol screening and management
- * Evaluation of interventions that address multiple cardiovascular risk factors in a comprehensive program, especially in those at risk for cardiovascular disease

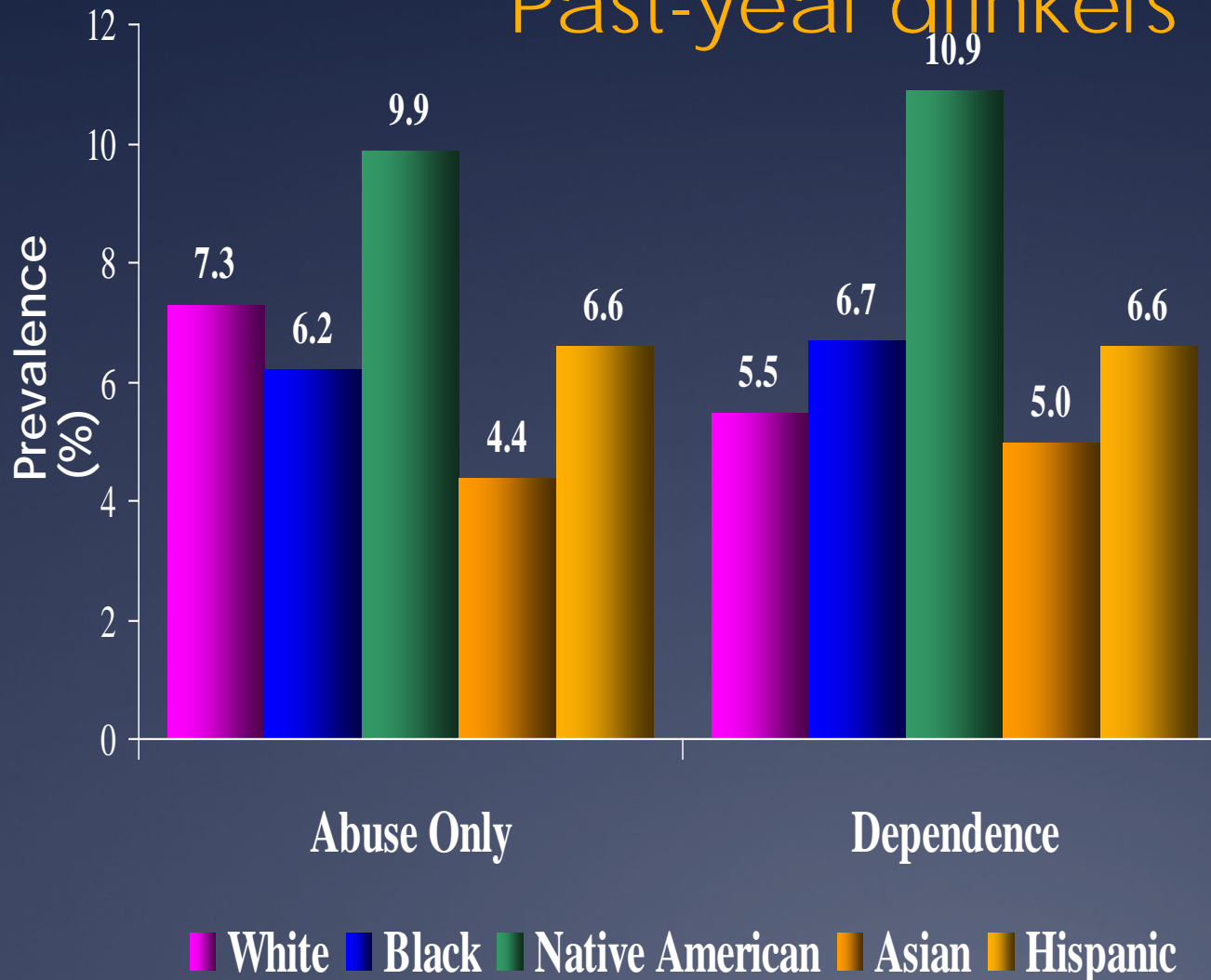
National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse

National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse

Alcohol abuse is among the most urgent health problems facing Native Americans

- * Alcohol dependency rate 1-5 times the US National average.
- * 4.4 times the national rate for cirrhosis of the liver mortality.
- * High rates of alcohol related traffic fatalities.
- * Estimated up to 75% of all Native American deaths are related to alcohol in some way, with 5 of the 10 leading causes of death being directly related to alcohol.

Prevalence of past-year DSM-IV alcohol use disorders (AUD), by race-ethnicity: Past-year drinkers



What Are Some of the Pressing Issues Relevant to Alcohol Use in for Native Americans?

- How do we introduce effective interventions?
- Do evidence-based interventions (EBI) work? Adapt EBI? Develop new ones?
- How to integrate cultural protective practices into interventions?
- Who to target? When to intervene?
- How do we include prevention interventions in existing primary care and social services, especially in rural settings?

National Institute on Drug Abuse

National Institute on Drug Abuse

- * Prevention needs of individuals in urban and rural communities
- * Prevention needs of individuals across the developmental spectrum
- * Role of sex and of the needs of LGBT populations in prevention interventions
- * Acceptable to address specific substances in cases where there are unique prevention strategies involved and/or specific community concerns
- * Importance of theory-based approaches grounded in an understanding of community-level behavior change are essential

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

The mission of the NIEHS is to reduce the burden of human illness and disability by understanding how the environment influences the development and progression of human disease

- * Focus on environmental exposures rather than a particular disease, organ system, sub-population, etc.
- * Support a broad spectrum of science

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov>



NIEHS Partnerships for Environmental Public Health

- * Coordinate new and continuing activities in environmental public health
- * Engage communities at all stages
- * Promote the best science and translation of research into action
- * Respond to current issues
- * Focus on prevention



<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/programs/peph/index.cfm>

NIEHS Areas of Interests

Development and testing of interventions aimed to reduce the impact of environmental exposures on diseases and disorders among NA populations.

Examples include, but are not limited to:

- * Culturally-sensitive health promotion strategies to educate individuals about environmental hazards and encourage behavior change to reduce exposure
- * Low cost, sustainable methods for remediating or providing safe alternatives to contaminated drinking water and food
- * Policy-level decisions and interventions which are likely to influence environmental exposure levels and associated health outcomes
- * Programs to train healthcare workers to assist tribal members in identifying unhealthy environments and environmentally-induced illness and intervene

National Institute of Mental Health

National Institute of Mental Health - AIDS

- Develop/test **novel** interventions with **strong PH impact** to prevent high-risk behaviors & transmission of HIV for gay men, men who have sex with men (MSM) & other high-risk vulnerable individuals from indigenous communities;
- Develop/test novel **multilevel** preventive interventions and/or **combination** biomedical-behavioral approaches to advance HIV prevention within those Tribal communities most impacted by HIV;
- Develop/test interventions based on **mechanisms** that explain HIV-related disparities (e.g., factors like stigma, social/sexual networks, access to & quality of health care, characteristics of health biology);
- Examine promise of “**treatment as prevention**” strategy in tribal communities by reaching out to high risk individuals from tribal communities who have not been recently tested (seek), engaging them in HIV testing (test) & initiating, monitoring & maintaining HAART for those testing positive (treat).

Note: NIMH recommends empirical rationale for adaptation of interventions, consistent with NAMHC Task Report

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/about/advisory-boards-and-groups/namhc/reports/fromdiscoverytocure.pdf>
postulating conceptual framework, moderators/mediators, mechanisms and improved outcomes

National Institute of Mental Health nonAIDS

- Develop and test empirically informed preventive strategies to support sustained use of science-based interventions
- Culturally adapt and test interventions which are supported by pilot data or exploratory studies that preempt or prevent mental disorders, including suicide
- Develop and test culturally appropriate interventions that increase engagement in prevention-focused mental health services across Tribes, Tribal Lands, and associated geographical areas
- Develop and test mobile or information technology supported techniques that provide evidenced-based preventive mental health for individuals in hard-to-reach remote communities

National Institute of Nursing Research

National Institute of Nursing Research

- ❖ Innovative behavioral interventions
- ❖ Models of lifelong preventive care
- ❖ Behavior of systems (e.g., family units, populations, organizations)
- ❖ Improve the assessment and management of symptoms over disease trajectories
- ❖ Study the multiple factors that influence the management of symptoms applying this knowledge to the design of personalized interventions
- ❖ Improve self-management of chronic illness across the lifespan, particularly in the context of co morbidities

National Institute of Nursing Research

- ❖ Improve understanding of the complex issues and choices underlying palliative and end-of-life care
- ❖ Provide palliative care across the lifespan - including those from diverse populations
- ❖ Minimize burdens on caregivers - particularly when the person for whom they are caring nears the end of life
- ❖ Determine the impact of providers trained in palliative and end-of-life care on health care outcomes