

Scientific Editing and Research Communication Core

# Demystifying the NIH Diversity Supplement Application and Review Process

#### Moderator

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### **Panelists: NIH Diversity Supplement Recipients**

Ece Demir-Lira, PhD

Assistant Professor, Psychological and Brain Sciences

Francesca Scheiber, PhD (UI 2023)

Psychology

Andrew Russo, PhD

Professor, Molecular Physiology and Biophysics

Erik Zorrilla

Graduate Student, Neuroscience



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### Poll: What is your career/training level?



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# **What Are NIH Diversity Supplements?**

Special type of NIH Administrative Supplement developed to increase diversity in the research workforce

- Provides training, mentorship, and career development opportunities to underrepresented candidates in biomedical, behavioral, clinical, social, and basic sciences research
- Adds funds (\$5000-\$100,000) to an existing NIH parent award to support work within the scope of the original project

Current FOA: PA-21-071

Research Supplements to Promote Diversity in Health-Related Research (Admin Supp - Clinical Trial Not Allowed)



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### Benefits for the candidate and PI

#### Candidate

- Provides an opportunity to develop scientific and career skills
- Provides an opportunity to establish a relationship with a mentor
- Can serve as springboard for future awards (e.g., Career Development (K), Fellowship (F))

#### Principal Investigator (PI)

- Reviewed administratively: decisions are made relatively quickly (3-4 months)
- High success rate, relative to grants reviewed by a study section.
- Can be submitted for 70+ NIH activity codes
  - See list of activity codes in the FOA
  - Check with your NIH Institute and Center (IC) to verify that your parent grant is eligible



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### Who is eligible?

#### **Career Level**

- · High school students
- · Undergraduate students
- · Baccalaureate and Master's degree holders
- · Graduate (predoctoral) and health professional students
- Postdocs
- Investigators developing independent research careers (instructor or asst. professor)
  - Short-term (3-5 months/year, 4 years max.)
  - Long-term (9+ months/year, 2 years max.)
- PD(s)/PI(s) of research grants who are or become disabled and need additional support to accommodate their disability to continue working on the research project

#### **Other Criteria**

- · U.S. Citizen or permanent resident
- No concurrent PHS support at time of application
- · Cannot be supported concurrently by a parent grant



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# Who is eligible?

#### · Race and ethnicity

• Individuals from racial and ethnic groups that have been shown to be underrepresented in health-related sciences on a national basis

#### Disability

 Individuals with a physical or mental disability that substantially limits one or more major life activities

#### · Socioeconomic background

- Individuals who are from disadvantaged backgrounds and meet two or more criteria
- Women from the above backgrounds are encouraged to apply.

NIH: Populations Underrepresented in the Extramural Scientific Workforce



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# Individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds must meet two or more of the following criteria:

Were or currently are homeless	Were or currently are eligible for Federal Pell grants
Were or currently are in the foster care system	Received support from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), as a parent or child
Were eligible for the Federal Free and Reduced Lunch Program for two or more years	Grew up in an area designated either as a: U.S. rural area OR Low-Income and Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA)
Have/had no parents or legal guardians who completed a bachelor's degree	
	All criteria are further defined in PA-21-071



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### PI eligibility

- · PIs who are currently supported by an eligible parent grant
  - The research proposed in the supplement must be accomplished within the project period for the existing parent award.
  - All additional costs and proposed supplement research must be within the scope of the parent project.
- · Contact your Program Officer to...
  - · verify that your parent grant is eligible.
  - · check submission dates.
  - · verify which application documents are required.
- Table of IC-Specific Information, Requirements, and Staff Contacts



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# Matching eligible candidates and PIs

- Potentially, there are >200 eligible UI grants
  - Spreadsheet generated using NIH RePORTER database
  - Searched for all supported activity codes
  - Filtered results for projects with a project end date of >=2 years from now
- · Good starting point to identify PIs/projects
  - · Use spreadsheet to look for PIs
  - Talk to PIs in your department and your department's administrator
  - Contact Pls to introduce yourself and determine their interest in applying for a Diversity Supplement
- To receive a copy of this spreadsheet:
  - · DM me in the Chat or
  - Email me: heather-widmayer@uiowa.edu



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# **Application documents**

#### Application components include:

- Research Plan (6 pages)
  - Summary or Abstract
  - Research Description
  - Mentorship and Career Development Plan
- · Candidate Personal Statement
- · Candidate Eligibility Statement
- · Biosketches (PIs, candidate)
- · Research environment
- Proposed budget and justification

Check with IC for specific requirements.



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### **PANEL DISCUSSION**

**UI NIH Diversity Supplement Recipients** 



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# **Application documents**

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- Candidate Eligibility Statement
- Biosketches (Pls, candidate)
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Check with IC for specific requirements.



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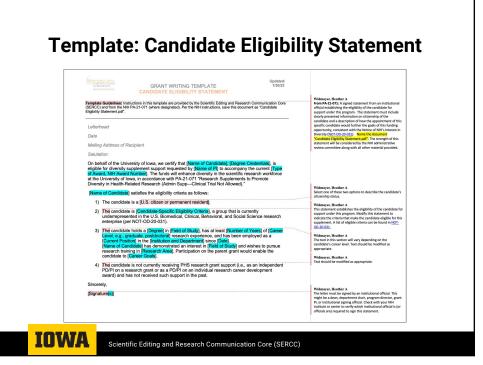
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# **Candidate Eligibility Statement**

- · Indicates how the candidate is eligible
- Explicitly states that the candidate is not supported by a Public Health Service (PHS) mechanism OR
- Indicates when current support will end (in time for award of Diversity Supplement)
- SERCC writing template is available on our website: <a href="https://medicine.uiowa.edu/sercc/nih-diversity-supplements">https://medicine.uiowa.edu/sercc/nih-diversity-supplements</a>



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### Research Plan (6 pages)

- Summary or Abstract
  - Summarize the funded parent award or project
  - · Can be in the form of a Specific Aims page, but does not need to be
- · Description of Research
  - Research needs to be related to the parent grant
  - Show how the research aligns with the candidate's career goals
  - Show research design and feasibility
  - · Can be structured using Significance and Approach, or something similar

### Mentoring and Career Development Plan

- Describe how the research experience will provide future opportunities and career development
- Show how the candidate will interact with other individuals on the parent grant and contribute to the research
- Demonstrate PD/PI is willing to provide mentorship to facilitate research and career development of the candidate
- Include a timeline that indicates benchmark and metrics for where the candidate will be at Year 1, Year 2, etc.

Demonstrate synergy among the candidate's goals, research, and career development plan



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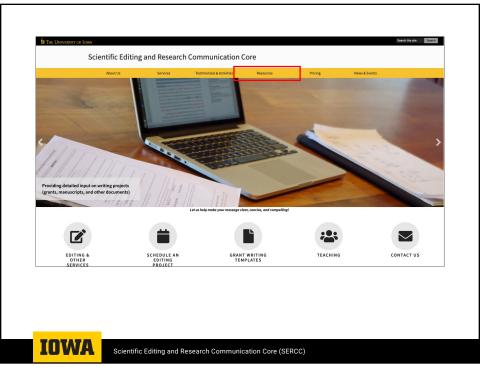
# **Biosketch**

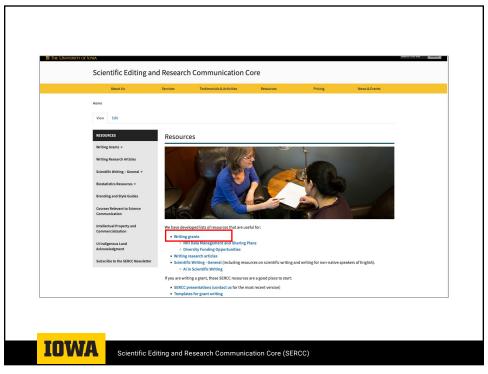
- · Biosketches are required for PD/PI(s) and candidate
- · Biosketch Template on SERCC website

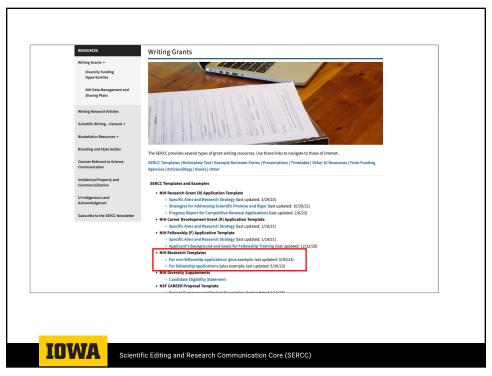


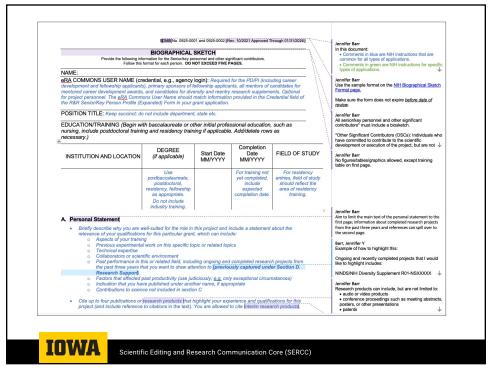
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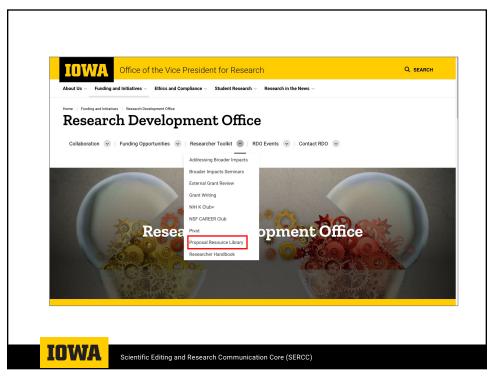


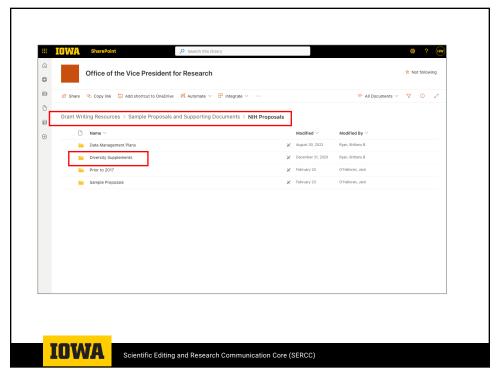
# Samples of Successful Diversity Supplement Proposals

- · Research Development Office (RDO) Proposal Resource Library
  - Two samples available



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#### RESEARCH AND CAREER PLAN

Summary of grant. Cognitive deficits in schizophrenia produce an enormous societal burden. These symptoms are largely driven by frontal dysfunction, and few therapies exist for this component of the disease. However, recent work suggests that cerebellar stimulation can modulate frontal activity and even improve frontal-dependent cognitive functions. Our goal is to understand the mechanistic basis by which the cerebellum affects fortal activity and improves frontal function. Ultimately, we hope that this work will yield novel therapies for the cognitive deficits in schizophrenia.

We use timing tasks to study the cognitive deficits in Schizophrenia. During timing tasks, subjects are presented with a cue that indicates they should make a response after a certain duration elapses (e.g., press a button after 6 seconds passes). Several factors make timing tasks ideally suited for studying our question. First, timing is disrupted in Schizophrenia because these tasks recruit several higher-order functions that are deficient in the disease, such as long-term memory, working-memory, attention, and decision-making. Second, timing can be studied in humans and non-human animals using the same tasks, and the underlying neural circuitry has been highly conserved across species. Finally, timing performance relies upon interactions between the cerebellum and findtal cortex. Therefore, we study the role of cerebellofrontal communication during timing tasks to understand and help treat the circuits that are dysfunctional in Schizophrenia.

Our core hypothesis is that the cerebellar activity supports cognitive processing in the frontal cortex. The following aims probe this hypothesis by combining optogenetics, pharmacology, multi-site neuronal recordings, and analysis of anatomical plasticity.

Aim 1. Determine the lateral cerebellar nuclei's role in the timing of key cognitive events. Cognitive deficits arise when the frontal cortex functions sub-optimally due to disease or pharmacological perturbation. Our preliminary data show that optogenetically stimulating the lateral cerebellar nucleus (LCN) at 2Hz attenuates timing impairments caused by pharmacologically-induced frontal dysfunction. Our working hypothesis is that LCN stimulation provides the frontal cortex with task-related, deflar-frequency activity that improves cognitive function, making the LCN a candidate region for frontal modulation. Here, we will determine the role of the LCN in cognition and how this area modulates frontal activity.

Am 2. Determine the cerebellar cortical contribution to timing of key cognitive event. Our preliminary data indicate that LCN neurons encode time via ramping activity—monotonic increases or decreases in firing rate across time. Purkinje cells in the cerebellar cortex constitute the primary input to the LCN. According to many cerebellar learning theories, Purkinje cells selectively time their firing during cognitive tasks based on synchronized activity in the cerebellar cortex. Based on this, our working hypothesis is that Purkinje cells in include VII of the cerebellar cortex. Oratuse time and convey detall frequency activity to the LCN, causing these neurons to ramp. Here, we will determine how LCN ramping patterns are generated during timing tasks and ultimately conveyed to the frontal cortex by inactivating, recording, and stimulating lobule VII in rats.

Aim 3. Characterize long-term efficacy of chronic cerebellar stimulation on cognitive function and circuitry. Cerebellar TMS (2x daily for 5 days) improves cognitive function in schizophrenic patients for up to 3 months. Based on this and our own cerebellar stimulation data, our hypothesis is that cerebellar



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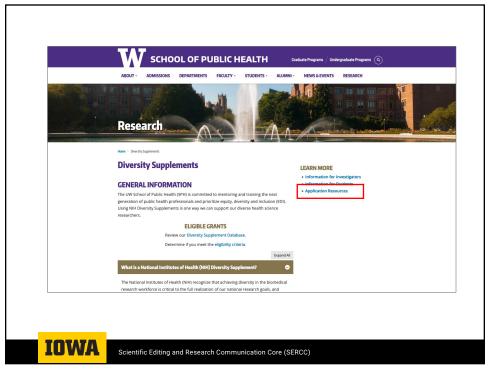
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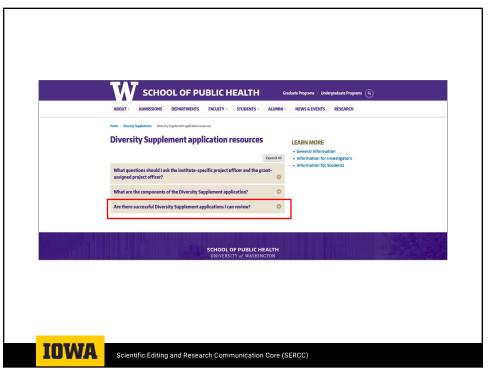
### **Samples of Successful Diversity Supplements**

- · University of Washington, School of Public Health
  - Samples available for Master's-, PhD-, postdoc-, and faculty-level applications



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### **SERCC Editing Services**

- · We can help you edit your Research Plan and other documents
  - · Edit for mechanics, grammar, style, clarity, presentation, and science
- · Our services are subsidized by these departments and programs:
  - •Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology
  - •Department of Molecular Physiology and Biophysics
  - Department of Neurology
  - •Pappajohn Biomedical Institute
  - •Stead Family Department of Pediatrics
  - •Wellstone Muscular Dystrophy Cooperative Research Center
  - •lowa Neuroscience Institute (INI) \*\*
  - \*\*The INI subsidizes 50% of the cost for SERCC editing services.
- Pricing
  - · Within the Carver College of Medicine (CCOM): \$65/hr
  - Within the UI, outside the CCOM: \$85/hr



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