Grant Title: INTEGRATIVE PREVENTION RESEARCH FOR ALCOHOL USERS AT-RISK FOR HIV/AIDS (R01/R21)

Grant Number: PA-08-006

Area of Research: Research projects that propose to integrate basic behavioral research and intervention research for the prevention of alcohol-related HIV/AIDS risk.


Application Deadline: R01 New: February 5, June 5, October 5 annually; R21 New: February 16, June 16, October 16 annually; Aids Related: May 7, September 7, and January 7 annually; Resubmissions: R01: March 5, July 5, November 5, annually; R21: March 16, July 16, November 16 annually; Aids Related: May 7, September 7, and January 7. September 8, 2010 expiration.

Amount: R01: Up to $500,000 per year. R21: Up to $275,000 per award.

Length of Support: R01: Up to 5 years; R21: Up to 2 years.

Eligible Applicants: Institutions of Higher Education; Nonprofit, for-profit, and regional organizations; Small Business; State Government; U.S. Territory or Possession; Tribal Governments and Organizations; Hispanic-serving Institution; Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities; Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions; Regional Organization; Eligible agencies of the Federal government; Faith-based or community based organizations.

Agency/Department: NIH; NIAAA

Summary: The funding opportunity (FOA) supports a complex array of basic behavioral research on alcohol use that informs the prevention of HIV and AIDS. In the alcohol and HIV/AIDS fields, prevention interventions and basic prevention-oriented behavioral research—which is defined here as non-applied research to develop understanding of the determinants and processes affecting risk and protective behaviors, and including observational and qualitative studies, behavioral epidemiology, and experimental research—have developed relatively independently. These interventions are intended to focus on high-risk (for HIV) individuals in their environments in a way that both individual and social/structural level determinants of risk behavior are measured and modified. Successful applications will propose both basic alcohol-specific behavioral (or biobehavioral, e.g. stress response) research and efficacy/effectiveness interventions that address at least one of the following overarching challenges facing the field of alcohol-related HIV/AIDS prevention: (1) integrative model development; (2) clarification of the mechanisms of action in prevention interventions; (3) incorporation of a focus on alcohol-related sexual and/or physical violence into HIV prevention interventions; (4) assessment of the implications of alcohol use and abuse for the use and effectiveness of emerging biomedical approaches to HIV prevention. It is also expected that proposals will be appropriate for transdisciplinary and translational research goals. In addition, the intervention component of the proposed application must focus on alcohol-using populations (domestic and/or international) at high-risk for HIV/AIDS.