This program is sponsored by the International Foundation for Gastrointestinal Disorders. The views and opinions expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the official position of IFFGD. Information and resources shared should not replace any medical care you are receiving. Finally, it is important to always consult with your doctor or other health care provider before making decisions about your treatment.

The following slides were presented during the educational portion of IFFGD’s 2020 Virtual Advocacy Event. To view this presentation and the all videos available during this program, please visit https://bit.ly/Adv_Edu.

Overview of NIH

Carolynn Eiler, Project Event Manager
International Foundation for Gastrointestinal Disorders
The Mission of the NIH is to seek fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce illness and disability.

The NIH began in 1887 as a one-room Hygienic Laboratory in this Marine Hospital on Staten Island, New York.

The first Federal Quarantine Act was passed April 29, 1887. On December 21, Congress appropriated funds "for investigating the origin and causes of epidemic diseases, especially yellow fever and cholera."

The Hygienic Laboratory was located here until 1891, when it was moved to Washington, D.C.
1887  Laboratory of Hygiene is established and operates as an intramural research lab for the Public Health Service for the next 50 years.

1930  Congress designates the research lab the National Institute of Health.

1944  Public Health Service Act becomes federal law.

2016  21st Century Cures Act passes and introduces administrative reforms at the NIH.

1879  The National Board of Health was created by law on March 3. It represented the first organized, comprehensive, national medical research effort of the Federal Government.

1918  The Chamberlain-Kahn Act, passed July 9, provided for the study of venereal diseases. The PHS made grants to 25 institutions, establishing a precedent for the Federal Government to seek assistance of scientists through grants.

1930  On April 9, the Advisory Board for the Hygienic Laboratory became the National Advisory Health Council.

1944  The Public Health Service Act was approved on July 1, consolidating and revising existing public health legislation, and giving NIH the legislative basis for its program, with general authority to conduct research.

2006  The National Institutes of Health Reform Act of 2006 was passed, affirming the importance of NIH and its vital role in advancing biomedical research to improve the health of the Nation.

2016  The 21st Century Cures Act passed on December 13 providing the NIH with tools and resources to advance biomedical research across the spectrum, from foundational basic research studies to advanced clinical trials of promising new therapies.
The NIH has 21 institutes and 6 centers

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<td>National Cancer Institute (NCI) (FUNDING)</td>
<td>National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)</td>
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<td>National Eye Institute (NEI)</td>
<td>National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIHDDK)</td>
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<td>National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)</td>
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<td>National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)</td>
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<td>Fogarty International Center (FIC)</td>
<td>NIH Clinical Center (CC)</td>
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**National Institutes of Health Director, Francis Collins, M.D., Ph.D.**

Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D. was appointed the 16th Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) by President Barack Obama on August 17, 2009. On June 6, 2017, President Donald Trump announced his selection of Dr. Collins to continue to serve as the NIH Director. In this role, Dr. Collins oversees the work of the largest supporter of biomedical research in the world, spanning the spectrum from basic to clinical research.

Dr. Collins is a physician-geneticist noted for his landmark discoveries of disease genes and his leadership of the international Human Genome Project, which culminated in April 2003 with the completion of a finished sequence of the human DNA instruction book. He served as director of the National Human Genome Research Institute at NIH from 1993-2008.

Before coming to NIH, Dr. Collins was a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator at the University of Michigan. He is an elected member of the National Academy of Medicine and the National Academy of Sciences, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in November 2007, and received the National Medal of Science in 2009. In 2020, he was elected as a Foreign Member of the Royal Society (UK) and was also named the 50th winner of the Templeton Prize, which celebrates scientific and spiritual curiosity.
NIH supports many types of research

- **Basic research**: Studies the fundamental mechanisms of biology and behavior
- **Preclinical translational research**: Initial development and tests of new diagnostics, therapeutics, and preventative measures using non-human subjects
- **Clinical research**: Conducted with human subjects, this includes clinical trials, behavioral studies, and outcomes research
- **Postclinical translational research**: Investigates the best methods to enhance access to and the implementation of new biomedical interventions
- **Community and clinical practice**: Translates new research into clinical and community practice

The NIH budget for FY20 was $41.92 billion

NIH Funding, FY1994-2020

DOLLARS IN BILLIONS

Be Active. Be Heard. Make a Difference.
**National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)**

NIDDK conducts and supports research on many of the most common, costly, and chronic conditions to improve health.

**Mission**
The mission of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) is to conduct and support medical research and research training and to disseminate science-based information on diabetes and other endocrine and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases, nutritional disorders, and obesity; and kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases, to improve people’s health and quality of life.

**Vision**
- Maintain a Vigorous Investigator-Initiated Research Portfolio
- Support Pivotal Clinical Studies and Trials
- Promote a Steady and Diverse Pool of Talented New Investigators
- Foster Exceptional Research Training and Mentoring Opportunities
- Ensure Knowledge Dissemination through Outreach and Communications
Meet the Director of NIDDK

Griffin P. Rodgers, M.D., M.A.C.P.

As the Director of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) since 2007, Dr. Rodgers provides scientific leadership and manages a staff of more than 630 employees and a budget of over $2.25 billion. As a research investigator, Dr. Rodgers is widely recognized for his contributions to the development of the first effective—and now FDA approved—therapy for sickle cell anemia and was a principal investigator in clinical trials to develop therapy for patients with sickle cell disease.

Research Areas of the NIDDK

- **Endocrine Diseases & Metabolic Diseases**: Research on endocrine and metabolic diseases that span a range of conditions, including hypertension and erectile diseases.
- **Liver Disease**: Research to identify liver disease early, preserve liver function, and develop new treatments options.
- **Digestive Diseases**: Research on digestive diseases and disorders that affect the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, gallbladder, and pancreas.
- **Urologic Diseases**: Research on the normal and abnormal development, structure, function, and implications of the urinary tract and reproductive organs.
- **Kidney Disease**: Research on the causes of kidney disease as well as strategies to prevent or halt progression of kidney disease.
- **Obesity**: Research on the causes and consequences of obesity, approaches to prevention, and treatment strategies.
- **Hematologic Diseases**: Research on disorders of the blood and blood-forming organs from developing drugs for sickle cell anemia to understanding the function of blood cells.
- **Nutrition**: Research on nutrition and related disorders that may affect the absorptions of nutrients, physical function, and metabolism.
- **Research Centers**: NIDDK awards grants to research institutions to provide support for long-term multidisciplinary programs of medical research.
NIDDK Strategic Plan

Beginning in 2020, the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) is embarking on an Institute-wide strategic planning process. The goal of the process is to develop a broad vision for accelerating research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of diseases and conditions under the Institute’s mission. This overarching, 5-year trans-NIDDK Strategic Plan will complement our disease-specific planning efforts.

Feedback form:  
https://grants.nih.gov/grants/rfi/rfi.cfm?ID=106

Share Your Ideas Through July 31, 2020