

Developing the FY 2021-2025 NIH-Wide Strategic Plan

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21st Century Cures Act



➤ **P.L. 114-255**

- Signed into law Dec 13, 2016

➤ **Requirements**

- NIH-Wide Strategic Plan to be developed a minimum of every 6 years
- IC strategic plans to be informed by the NIH-Wide Strategic Plan
- Use of a Common Template to harmonize strategic plans across NIH
- Others



Goals of the FY 2021-2025 NIH-Wide Strategic Plan

The Plan **WILL**:

- Clearly articulate the highest priorities of the NIH overall
- Describe how the NIH will achieve the highest priorities
- Represent an update on the last Plan – including accomplishments under last plan and new initiatives across NIH

The Plan **WILL NOT**:

- Describe all the many important things that NIH does and will do in the future
- Address priorities of the individual Institutes, Centers, and Offices (ICOs) since each of the ICOs has their own strategic plan
- Be a complete overhaul of the last Plan

Process and Timeline for Development of FY 2021-2025 NIH-Wide Strategic Plan



Sep. – Dec. 2019

Phase 1: NIH Input &
Develop Strategic Plan
Outline



Dec. 2019 – May 2020

Phase 2: Public Input &
Draft Strategic Plan



June – Nov. 2020

Phase 3: Approval
Process (including
return to the ACD)

FY 2016- 2020 NIH-Wide Strategic Plan Outline

- **Overview**
- **NIH's Strategy**
 - **Objective 1: Advance Opportunities in Biomedical Research**
 - *Fundamental Science*
 - *Treatments and Cures*
 - *Health Promotion and Disease Prevention*
 - **Objective 2: Foster Innovation by Setting Priorities**
 - **Objective 3: Enhance Scientific Stewardship**
 - **Objective 4: Excel as a Federal Science Agency by Managing for Results**
- **A Few Bold Predictions for America's Future**

FY 2021- 2025 NIH-Wide Strategic Plan Outline

- **Overview**
- **NIH's Strategy**
 - **Objective 1:** Advancing Biomedical and Behavioral Sciences
 - **Objective 2:** Developing, Maintaining, and Renewing Scientific Research Capacity
 - **Objective 3:** Exemplifying and Promoting the Highest Level of Scientific Integrity, Public Accountability, and Social Responsibility in the Conduct of Science
- **A Few Bold Predictions for America's Future**
- **Appendix**
 - Common Fund Strategic Priorities

Objective 1: Advancing Biomedical and Behavioral Sciences

Driving Foundational Science

- Basic research
- Animal models
- Population science/
Epidemiology

Preventing Disease and Promoting Health

- Translational research
- Clinical research
- Implementation/
Dissemination research
- Population Science/
Epidemiology

Developing Treatments, Interventions, and Cures

- Translational research
- Clinical research
- Implementation/
Dissemination research
- Population Science/
Epidemiology

Objective 2: Developing, Maintaining, and Renewing Scientific Research Capacity

Cultivating the Biomedical Research Workforce

- Overarching goals of training and career development programs
- Examples
 - Diversity programs
 - Clinician-Scientist Training Programs

Supporting Research Resources and Infrastructure

- Overarching goals of research resources and infrastructure support activities
- Examples
 - Comprehensive Cancer Centers
 - Data sharing platforms

Objective 3: Exemplifying and Promoting the Highest Level of Scientific Integrity, Public Accountability, and Social Responsibility in the Conduct of Science

Fostering a Culture of Good Scientific Stewardship

- Setting priorities
- Monitoring progress
- Others

Leveraging Partnerships

- Universities and research institutions
- Public engagement
- Others

Ensuring Accountability and Confidence in Biomedical and Behavioral Sciences

- Ethical and equitable conduct of research
- Enhancing workforce
- Others

Optimizing Operations

- Increasing efficiency and effectiveness
- Improving NIH operations, business processes and coordination
- Others

Overview: Cross Cutting Themes

- Increasing/Enhancing Diversity
- Optimizing Data Science
- Promoting Collaborative Science
- Addressing Public Health Challenges Across the Lifespan

FY 2016 – 2020 Bold Predictions

- A candidate vaccine that induces a broad antibody-binding response to multiple strains of the influenza virus will be in clinical trials—a critical step towards a universal flu vaccine.
 - 4 candidate vaccines in different stages of clinical trials
 - 1 manuscript in preparation and results from 2 studies expected in 2020

- Application of certain mobile health (mHealth) technologies will provide rigorous evidence for their use in enhancing health promotion and disease prevention.
 - Five mHealth technologies are beneficial in screening for anemia, developmental delays, cervical cancer, and depression

FY 2016 – 2020 Bold Predictions

- Radical new methods for structural biology will revolutionize drug screening and optimization.
 - Cryo-EM enabled understanding of the structure of proteins that are attractive targets for drug development in glioblastoma and other cancers
 - Cryo-EM also elucidated the structural basis of the mechanism of action of a drug (ISRIB, an eIF2B activator) that has relevance in brain injury
- NIH-supported research will directly contribute to FDA-approved therapies for at least a dozen rare diseases.
 - FDA approved therapies for at least 8 rare diseases with NIH support through basic and translational research, partnerships to accelerate approvals, and clinical research consortia

FY 2016 – 2020 Bold Predictions

- NIH-supported research will develop effective, tailored behavioral and social interventions to promote health and prevent illness in populations that experience health disparities.
 - Created research framework to guide researchers and developed NIH Minority Health and Health Disparities Strategic Plan with focus on interventions
 - Implemented 6 behavioral and social interventions in populations that experience health disparities
- NIH-supported clinical trials will show that at least a half-dozen interventions thought to be clinically beneficial actually have no value.
 - Comparison studies showed that 6 interventions in different healthcare environments (such as hospital care and home care) and across the healthcare spectrum (from preventive care to treatments) are ineffective as compared to controls

Thank you
