



ELIZABETH GLASER
PEDIATRIC AIDS
FOUNDATION

Funding and Impact of Biomedical and Health Research

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Outline

Overview of the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF)

EGPAF Research Activities

Measuring impact of EGPAF research funding

The Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation Mission

The Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation seeks to prevent pediatric HIV infection and to eliminate pediatric AIDS through research, advocacy, and prevention and treatment programs.

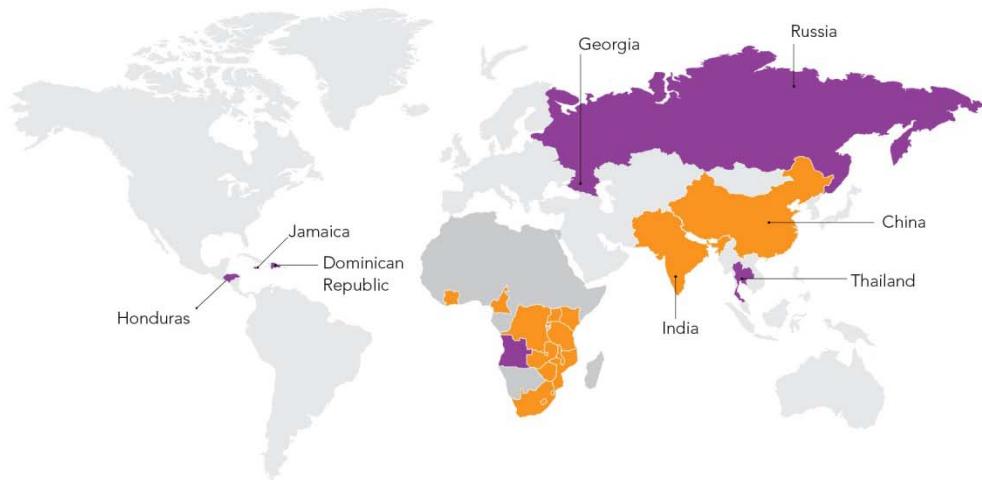




International Programs

2000: 8 sites in 6 countries

2010: 5,400 sites in 17 countries



The Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation is a global leader in the effort to eliminate pediatric HIV and AIDS, working in 17 countries and at more than 5,400 sites around the world to prevent the transmission of HIV to children, and to help those already infected. The Foundation's global mission is to implement prevention, care, and treatment; further advance innovative research; and to execute strategic and targeted global advocacy activities to bring dramatic change to the lives of millions of women, children, and families worldwide.

■ Current Programs

IN AFRICA

Cameroon
Côte d'Ivoire
D.R.Congo
Kenya
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique

Rwanda
South Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

IN ASIA

China
India

■ Program initiated with EGPAF support and transitioned to other implementers

Angola
Dominican Republic
Georgia
Honduras

Jamaica
Russia
Thailand

EGPAF HIV/AIDS Research History

- Basic and clinical research has been a cornerstone of the Foundation's programs since 1988.
- **Total research funding to date: >\$73M**
- Research grant/award categories:
 - Basic Research grants – start 1989
 - Scholar Awards – start 1989
 - Elizabeth Glaser Scientist Awards – start 1996
 - International Leadership Awards – start 2001
 - Operations Research grants – start 2007

Types of Research EGPAF Supports

- Innovative basic science studies that are less likely to be funded through traditional NIH mechanisms
- Studies from young investigators who need support to establish their careers—to encourage the next generation of pediatric HIV researchers
- Support internationally-based physicians/scientists who have the training and potential to develop pediatric HIV prevention and/or treatment programs and research, but lack the resources to do so
- Operations research studies that will contribute to informing and improving program design and scale-up to assist in global efforts to eliminate pediatric HIV/AIDS

Research Transitions: 1989→2009

	First decade	Second decade
Major research gap	How to prevent/treat?	How to implement?
Foundation focus	Research/advocacy	Programs/research/advocacy
Research priorities	Primarily basic science	Operations/clinical research
Research funding focus	Individual investigators (EGSA, Scholars, ILA)	Program-related projects
Research location	Extramural	Intramural & extramural
Research staff size	Very small	Growing
Funding sources	Primarily unrestricted	Decreasing unrestricted

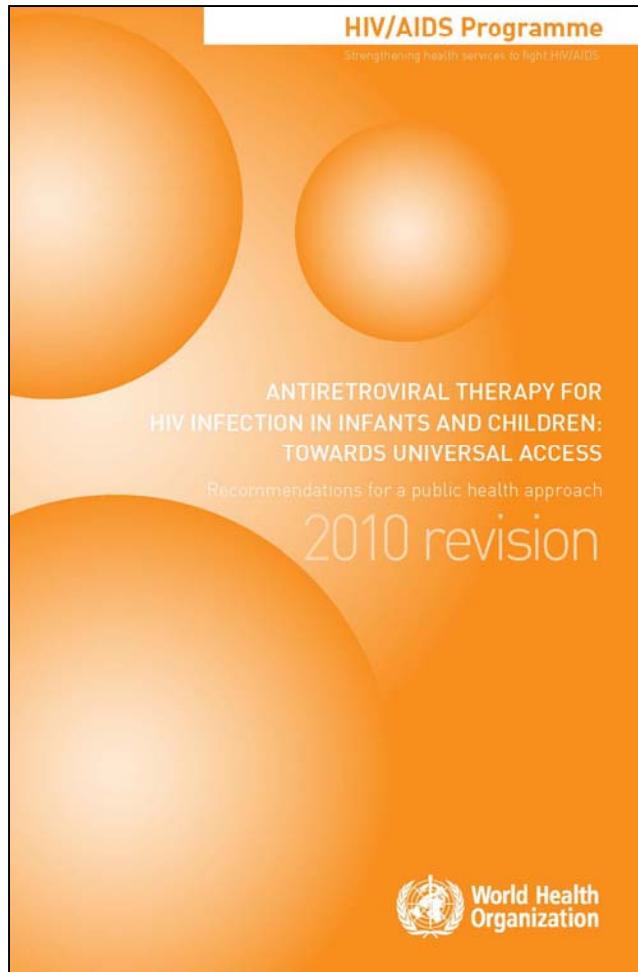
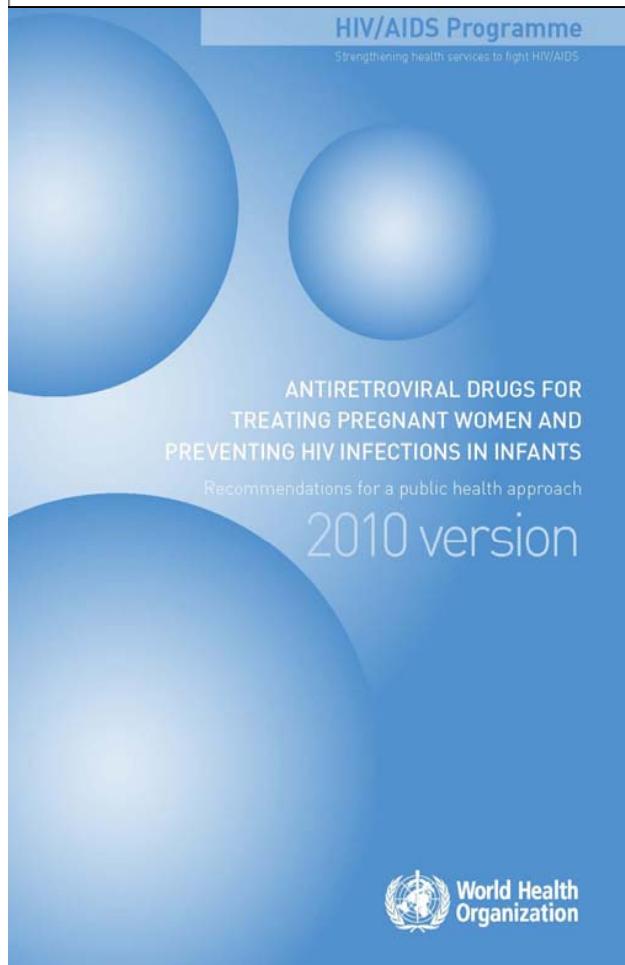
Evidence of Impact of Basic and Clinical Research

- Funded > 350 investigator-initiated projects, generating more than 1,000 original papers in peer-reviewed journals and \$300 million in leverage funds
- Established EGPAF as a leading supporter of pediatric AIDS research, providing credibility for attracting new funds
- Helped to establish and nurture leading HIV scientists and facilitated significant advances in pediatric HIV/AIDS:
 - identification of CCR5 as the second HIV receptor (R Koup '96)
 - neonatal macaques model of HIV transmission (M Marthas '97)
 - discovery of APOBEC3G and intrinsic immunity (M Malim '01)

Evidence of the Impact of EGPAF Operations Research

- Improved detection of incident HIV infection and uptake of PMTCT services in labor and delivery in a high HIV prevalence setting (Swaziland)
 - Demonstrated that a targeted one-day training intervention for maternity nurses had significant impact on the number of HIV-positive women who received ARV prophylaxis through improved PMTCT service delivery.
 - As result, Swaziland incorporated the training into national curriculum and routine HIV retesting into revised PMTCT guidelines.
- WHO-funded study evaluating the acceptability, feasibility, and cost effectiveness of rapid syphilis testing within PMTCT program: a field pilot
 - Conducted in Zambia and Uganda
 - Results lead to rapid change in each country's policy on syphilis testing in antenatal care

Evidence of Impact of NIH-Funded Research



2009/2010 Revised WHO guidelines

HIV and infant feeding

Revised Principles and Recommendations
RAPID ADVICE

NOVEMBER 2009



Ultimate measure of successful federally funded research

