



# UPDATE ON NINR COVID-19 ACTIVITIES

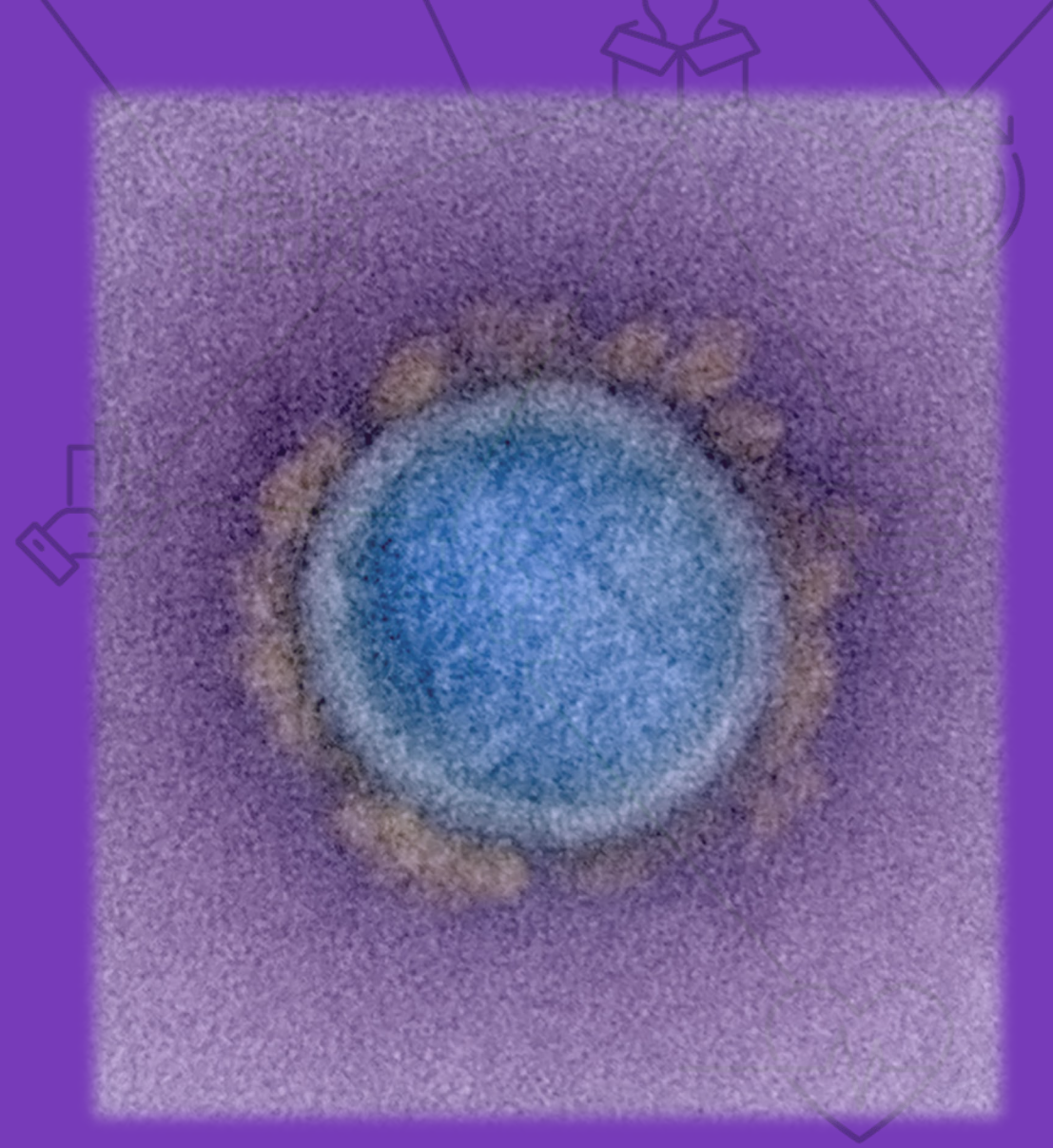
National Advisory Council for Nursing Research

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# Overview

- Nursing science and COVID
- NIH initiatives
- NINR initiatives
- Funded grants
- Publications
- Future activities



# Background

## Nurses, NINR, and COVID-19

- Understanding the impact of COVID-19 in the context of people's lives and living conditions
- Promoting COVID-19 testing, treatment, and prevention across multiple settings
- Assessing lessons learned to better prepare for future emergencies



# Rapid Acceleration of Diagnostics (RADx)

## RADx-UP

- **NOT-OD-21-101:** Administrative Supplements for Rapid Acceleration of Diagnostics-Underserved Populations (RADx-UP) Phase I Projects to Address Vaccine Hesitancy and Uptake
- **P30-NR016587-05S2:** Reaching Communities through the Design of Information Visualization (ReDIVis) Toolbox to Address COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy and Uptake

## RADx-RAD

- **RFA-OD-20-016:** RADx-RAD Multimodal COVID-19 surveillance methods for high-risk clustered populations
- **R01-NR020105:** Multi-modal Wireless COVID Monitoring and Infection Alerts for Concentrated Populations



# Past NIH COVID Funding Initiatives

- **NOT-OD-22-006 (EXPIRED)**: Emergency Competitive Revisions for Community-engaged COVID-19 Testing Interventions among Underserved and Vulnerable Populations – RADx-UP Phase II
- **RFA-OD-22-005 (EXPIRED)**: Emergency Award: RADx-UP – Social, Ethical, and Behavioral Implications (SEBI) Research on Disparities in COVID-19 Testing among Underserved and Vulnerable Populations
- **NOT-OD-20-120 (EXPIRED)**: NOSI: Emergency Competitive Revisions for Community-Engaged Research on COVID-19 Testing Among Underserved and/or Vulnerable Populations
- **NOT-OD-20-097 (EXPIRED)** – Notice of Special Interest Regarding the Availability of Administrative Supplements and Urgent Competitive Revisions for Research on the 2019 Novel Coronavirus and the Behavioral and Social Sciences



# Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Initiative on the Health Impacts of COVID-19

- Led by NIMH, NIMHD, NIA, **NINR**, and OBSSR

FOA Number	Title	Result
PAR-20-243	Digital Health Interventions to Address the Secondary Health Effects Related to Social, Behavioral and Economic Impact of COVID-19	3 NINR-supported R01s (1 with co-funding)
PAR-20-237	Community Interventions to Address the Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic among Health Disparity and Vulnerable Populations	6 NINR-supported R01s (2 with co-funding)
RFA-AG-21-035	Emergency Award: SBE Research on COVID-19 Consortium Coordinating Center	(Funded at University of Michigan by NIA)
PAR-21-213	Emergency Award: SBE Research on COVID-19 Consortium	3 NINR-supported cooperative agreements (2 with co-funding),



# Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Initiative on the Health Impacts of COVID-19

- Examples of NINR-supported Projects:

Grant Number	Project Title	Organization
U01-NR020556-01	A National Neighborhood Data Resource to Understand Inequities in the Health and Socioeconomic Impacts of COVID-19 in the United States	University of Michigan
U01-NR020443-01	COVID-19 Vaccinations and School / Community Resources: Children's Longitudinal Health and Education Outcomes Using Linked Administrative Data	New York University
R01-NR020127-01	Improving the Collaborative Health of Minority COVID-19 Survivor & Care-partner Dyads Through Interventions Targeting Social and Structural Health Inequities	Medical University of South Carolina
R01-NR019944-01	Intensifying Community Referrals for Health: The SINCERE Intervention to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities	University of Utah

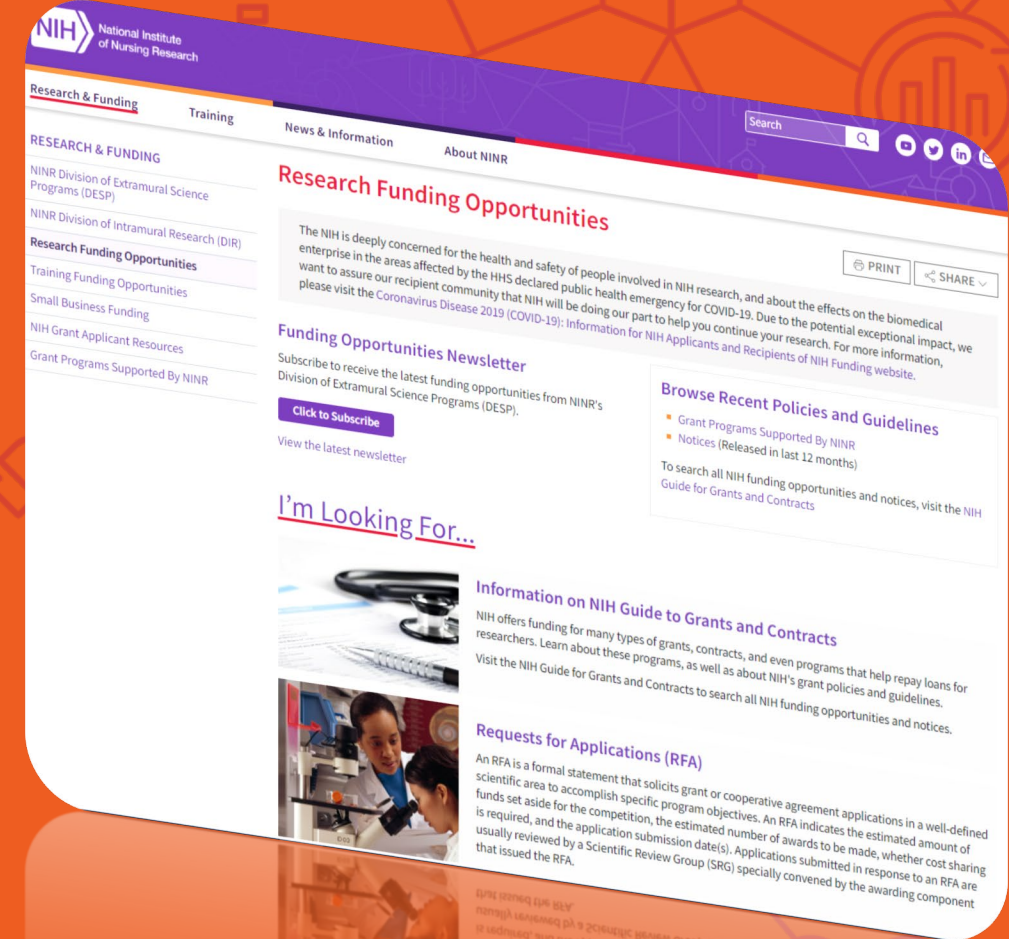


# Ongoing COVID-19 Initiatives

- **RFA-NR-22-001**: Evaluating the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic-related Food and Housing Policies and Programs on Health Outcomes in Health Disparity Populations (*application period has closed; awards pending*)

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- **NOT-MH-21-330**: NOSI: Social, Behavioral, and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 in Vulnerable and Health Disparity Populations
- **NOT-MD-22-006**: NOSI: Research to Address Vaccine Hesitancy, Uptake, and Implementation among Populations that Experience Health Disparities



[www.ninr.nih.gov](http://www.ninr.nih.gov)



# NINR-supported Research Findings

## Real-time, wearable alerting system for COVID-19 infection

- RADx-RAD project
- Smartwatch-based system for detecting early warning signs of COVID
- Generated alerts in 80% of individuals who subsequently tested positive
- Alavi et al. (2022) Nature Medicine, 28(1) 175.

## Nurses' moral distress and mental health during COVID-19

- Surveyed hospital nurses in Sept. 2020
- Nurses reported 2.5 days in the previous week with anxiety, difficulty sleeping
- Sources of distress included risks to family; caring for patients without family present
- Lake et al. (2022) J. Adv Nurs. 78(3) 799.

## Vaccine hesitancy and socio-spatial factors in NYC transit workers

- Surveyed in Aug. 2020
- Transit workers age 50+ 46% less likely to be vaccine hesitant than those younger than 50
- Non-Whites significantly more hesitant than Whites
- Meltzer et al. (2022) Int J Aging Hum Dev. Jun 14, online.

## Infection and mortality rates in nursing homes

- Nursing homes with any Black residents showed had more COVID-19 infections and deaths than homes with no Black residents
- Morbidity and mortality associated with Medicaid patients, county-level COVID burden, local structural factors
- Travers et al (2021) J Am Med Dir Assoc. 22(4) 893.



# Summary and Discussion

- About \$18.5 million in NINR funding so far (not including co-funding)
- Discussion: Where do we go next?

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH**  
**2023-2026 STRATEGIC PLAN**

**MISSION:** Lead nursing research, practice, and policy to improve health and well-being and advance the profession of nursing.

**RESEARCH LENSES**

Health Equity	Social Determinants of Health	Population and Community Health	Prevention and Health Promotion	Health Systems and Models of Care
Reduce and ultimately eliminate the systemic and structural inequities that place some at an unfair, unjust, and avoidable disadvantage in attaining their full health potential.	Identify effective approaches to improve health and quality of life by addressing the conditions in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, and age.	Address critical health challenges at a macro level that persistently affect groups of people with shared characteristics.	Prevent disease and promote health throughout the continuum of prevention—from primordial to tertiary.	Address clinical, organizational, and policy challenges through new systems and models of care.

**NIH** National Institute of Nursing Research