Grant Title: RESEARCH ON MILD AND/OR UNILATERAL HEARING LOSS (R01)

Grant Number: PA-07-038

Area of Research: Research on prevention, better diagnostic methods, and treatments for these forms of hearing loss that are often overlooked or minimized.

Release and Expiration: November 21, 2006 release; November 6, 2009 expiration.

Annual Deadline: New: February 5, June 5, October 5, annually; Resubmissions: March 5, July 5, November 5 annually; AIDS-Related: May 1, September 1, January 2 annually.

Amount: R01: Typically under $500,000 per year in direct costs; if request equals or exceeds $500,000, prior approval is required.

Length of Support: R01: Up to 5 years.

Eligible Applicants: For-profit organizations, non-profit organizations, public or private institutions, such as universities, colleges, hospitals, and laboratories, units of State government, units of local government, eligible agencies of the Federal government, non-domestic institutions, domestic Institutions, faith-based or community-based organizations, Indian/Native American Tribal government (Federally recognized); Indian/Native American Tribal government (other than Federally recognized); and Indian/Native American Tribally Designated Organization.

Agency/ Department: NIH; NIDCD

Summary: The purpose of this funding opportunity is to further our understanding of mild and unilateral hearing loss in infants and young children. This includes research on prevention, better diagnostic methods, and treatments for these forms of hearing loss that are often overlooked or minimized. Examples of areas of research to be encouraged under this FOA include, but are not limited to: determine incidence and prevalence data for mild and unilateral hearing loss; collection of outcome data on different strategies for habilitation/rehabilitation of mild and unilateral hearing loss (e.g., early versus late onset of habilitation; FM versus hearing aid), including communication, educational, and social/emotional outcomes; development of new or improved diagnostic and screening tests (technologies or protocols), including tests of functional hearing (e.g., tests of central auditory processing); development of better speech, language and other outcome measures for children birth-3 years of age; prospective studies to identify which children with mild or unilateral hearing loss have a high likelihood of speech, language or auditory developmental delays/other problems; and, longitudinal studies to determine if early intervention prevents problems during the school years.