Grant Title: EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (R01)

PA Number: PA-07-158

Area of Research: Mental health.


Annual Deadline: R01-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. Applications for R03, R21, and R34 award mechanisms are also accepted.

Length of Support: R01: Up to 5 years

Eligible applicants: For-profit and non-profit organizations; public or private institutions, such as universities, colleges, hospitals, and laboratories; units of State and local government; eligible agencies of the Federal government; non-domestic and domestic Institutions; faith-based or community-based organizations; and Tribal governments.

Agency/Department: NIH; NIMH

Summary: This funding opportunity supports studies focused on the early identification and treatment of mental disorders in children and adolescents. In particular, this FOA seeks to encourage research on disorders that are impairing and/or not well understood, such as schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, bipolar disorder, depressive disorders (especially prepubertal depression), anorexia nervosa, and obsessive-compulsive disorder, either alone, or comorbid with other mental or substance abuse disorders. Specific examples include studies focused on: the validation of early diagnosis of mental disorders in youth, especially in young children; the development of new interventions to treat mental disorders and prevent the exacerbation of associated functional impairment; the efficacy and safety of new and existing treatments; the identification and evaluation of predictors of treatment response and underlying mechanisms of action for new and existing treatments; the long-term effectiveness and impact of early intervention on later course; and the factors that promote or impede access to services and impact the effectiveness of services for these patients in community and practice settings. Assessment methods may include behavioral, neuropsychological, neuroimaging, and other physiological measures or markers. Intervention strategies to be studied may include pharmacological, psychosocial, and rehabilitative interventions, separately or in combination.