

Briefing for Pre-proposal Conference Peter Scheidt

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Rationale for the National Children's Study

From The President's Task Force on Environmental Health and Safety Risks to Children, 2000*

- Compared to adults, children are especially vulnerable to environmental exposures – metabolism, behavior
- Exposures to some agents demonstrate potential for serious developmental effects – lead, prenatal alcohol
- Current known exposures of high frequency pesticides, violence, media
- Numerous high burden conditions with suspected environmental contribution – learning disabilities, autism, diabetes, asthma, birth defects, premature birth
- Existing research too limited in size and scope to answer the questions
- Life-course (longitudinal) design needed to correctly link with multiple exposures and multiple outcomes

^{*} Reappointed 2001 and 2003



Children's Health Act of 2000

- (a) Authorize NICHD to conduct a national longitudinal study of environmental influences (including physical, chemical, biological, and psychosocial) on children's health and development.
- (b) Established a consortium of representatives from appropriate Federal agencies (including the CDC and EPA) to--
 - (1) plan, develop, and implement a prospective cohort study, from birth to adulthood, to evaluate the effects of both chronic and intermittent exposures on child health and human development; and
 - (2) investigate basic mechanisms of developmental disorders and environmental factors, both risk and protective, that influence health and developmental processes.
- (c) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$18,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and such sums as may be necessary for each the fiscal years 2002 through 2005.



Study Concepts

- Longitudinal study of children, their families and their environment
- National in scope
- Hypothesis driven
- Environment defined broadly (chemical, physical, biological, psychosocial, cultural)
- Study common range of "environmental" exposures and less common outcomes (n~100,000)



Study Concepts (con't)

- Exposure period begins in pregnancy
- Environment & genetic expression
- State-of-the-art technology tracking, measurement, data management
- Consortium of multiple agencies
- Extensive public-private partnerships
- National resource for future studies



Organization and Process for Scientific Development

- Interagency Coordinating Committee appointed program staff of lead agencies – HHS/NICHD, NIEHS, CDC & EPA – Operational Decisions
- Chartered Federal Advisory Committee Advice, manage working groups
- Working Groups (22) non-Federal and Federal scientist & investigators (approx. 250) hypotheses, design, measures Consultation and findings
- Program Office at NICHD Federal Staff Operations
 - Epidemiology pediatric, environmental
 - Behavioral Science
 - Developmental toxicology
 - Environmental exposure assessment
 - Sampling statistics
 - Genetics
 - Information technology



Organization and Process for Scientific Development (cont.)

- Workshops 27
- Pilot Studies 12
- Scientific Reviews 9
- A total of 2,425 individuals contributed to the scientific development



Major steps and decisions

- Advisory Committee and Working Groups
- Hypothesis guided
- Contract mechanism
- Sampling strategy
- Center based structure



Advisory Committee and working groups

- Participate in scientific development to provide broad and detailed scientific input and consultation
- To gain awareness and support for the study among scientific community and other stakeholders
- Advisory Committee and Working Group members = 478
- Advisory Committee and Working Groups cannot participate in Scope of Work development
- Advisory Committee is being revitalized: Ethics, scientific considerations, community engagement, other



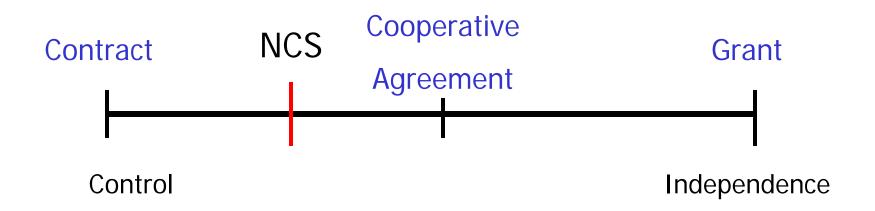
Hypotheses are important

- To provide boundaries and framework
- Assure answers to "big issue" questions
- Hypothesis required for costly elements but not for every possible question
- Important for child health & development (prevalence, severity, morbidity, mortality, disability, cost, public health significance)
- Require the large sample size (~100,000)
- Measurable with study of this size
- Requires longitudinal follow-up
- Will evolve as science and study evolves



Why a contract mechanism?

- To assure a consistent rigorous core protocol carried out at all sites
- To assure NCS addresses goals of funding agencies





Sampling and (not versus) Center strategies

- National probability sample important
 - Exposure-outcome relationship representative of the U.S. population
 - Important exposures with varied and unknown distributions are not missed
- Centers of excellence important
 - Broad scientific input
 - Measures require center based expertise and facilities
- Probability sample by Centers
 - Unique & challenging scombination
 - Requires flexibility and adaptation of centers to the scientific design
 - Requires support, back-up and guidance by coordinating center



Process for scientific input

- Federal Advisory Committee
 - Short pause during RFP's
 - New chair and executive secretary
 - Some new members
 - Working groups as needed
- Workshops
- RFP's comments and reviews
- Investigators at CC and Study centers
- National and regional meetings
- Assembly list serve



Participating entities

- In place
 - Scientific support reviews, analyses, surveys
 - Information technology development
 The prime IT contractor has excluded self from CC
- Over next year
 - Clinical/data coordinating center
 - Initial study centers
- Following
 - Sample Repository
 - Laboratory services



Projected Time Line

2000-2005 Pilot study/methods development work

Periodically: Meetings, peer reviews, consultations

Mid 2004 Finalize specific hypotheses, develop study design

Late 2005 Select initial centers

2006 Complete and pilot full protocol

Early 2007 Enroll first participants with initial centers

2006-2007 Select additional centers

2009-2010 First preliminary results available from pregnancy

2007-2030 Analyze data as collection continues, publish results throughout: hypothesis specific, public use datasets, RFA's



Status of funding

- Total projected cost of study is \$2.7 B based on pre RFP assumptions.
- Anticipated FY '05 funds in the president's budget allow us to initiate the announced procurements.
- Professional judgment estimate for the '05 budget was approximately double the anticipated funds allocated.
- Contract guidelines do not permit announcing the amount of funds budgeted for contract procurements.



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Contact Information

Check the Web site: http://NationalChildrensStudy.gov

- Join the listserv for news and communication at http://NationalChildrensStudy.gov
- Contact us at ncs@mail.nih.gov