

Appendix A

Definitions

For specific definitions of FOA related terms see <http://www.cdc.gov/od/pgo/funding/grants/glossary.shtm>

Applied public health prevention research: The application and evaluation of research that aims to prevent disease and promote health by developing and disseminating strategies applicable to public health programs and policies.

Dissemination research: Dissemination research is the systematic study of processes and factors that lead to widespread use of an evidence-based intervention by the target population. Its focus is to identify the best methods to increase spread, greater use, and impact of the intervention or strategy.

Effectiveness: The extent to which a specific intervention, when deployed in real-world settings, achieves the intended effects or outcomes.

Efficacy: The extent to which a specific intervention produces the intended effect or outcomes under ideal conditions.

Etiologic research: A study that aims to determine a causal relationship.

Implementation research: Implementation research seeks to understand the processes and factors that are associated with successful uptake, adoption, and implementation of evidence-based interventions within a particular setting (e.g., a worksite or school). Implementation research investigates and address major bottlenecks that impede effective implementation, assesses whether the core components of the original intervention were faithfully transported to the real-world setting (i.e., the degree of fidelity of the disseminated and implemented intervention with the original study), and is also concerned with the adaptation of the implemented intervention to the local context.

Intervention research: Evaluates the efficacy or effectiveness of health promotion or disease prevention strategies for a particular group or community to test a hypothesized relationship.

Minority and underserved populations: Ethnic/racial minority groups include African-American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian American and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic. Underserved populations include, but are not limited to, the homeless, migrant workers, the unemployed or working poor, the elderly, veterans, the mentally ill, people who have disabilities, or other vulnerable groups.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)/Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): is a document describing a bilateral or multilateral agreement between parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action. It is often used in cases where parties either do not imply a legal commitment or in situations where the parties cannot create a legally enforceable agreement.

Overall Impact: Reviewers will provide an overall impact/priority score to reflect their assessment of the likelihood for the PRC and the applied public health research project to exert a sustained, powerful influence on the research field(s) involved, in consideration of the five core review criteria, and additional review criteria, as appropriate.

People with disabilities: According to the [Americans with Disabilities Act](#), the term "disability" means, with respect to an individual 1) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual, 2) a record of such an impairment; or 3) being regarded as having such an impairment.

Practice-based research: Systematic inquiry into the systems, methods, policies and programmatic applications of public health practice to provide evidence, where insufficient evidence exists, of the efficacy or effectiveness of practice-based strategies that are sustainable and potentially scalable.

Public health practice: The strategic, organized, interdisciplinary application of knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary to perform public health services and other activities to improve the health of populations.

Scalability: The ability of a health intervention shown to be efficacious on a small scale and or under controlled conditions to be expanded under real world conditions to reach a greater proportion of the eligible population, while retaining effectiveness.

SMART objectives: SMART objectives help develop realistic and measureable objectives. Each objective is Specific (concrete, detailed and well defined), Measureable (includes numbers and quantities), Achievable (feasible and easy to put into action), Realistic (considers resources, personnel, cost, etc.), and Time bound (has a time frame to set boundaries around the objective).

Special Interest Projects: Special Interests Projects (SIPs) are supplemental health promotion and disease prevention research projects funded by CDC, HHS, or other federal agencies that (1) focus on the major causes of death and disability, (2) improve public health practice within communities, and (3) cultivate effective state and local public health programs. SIPs are competed annually and open only to funded Prevention Research Centers.

Sustainability: The capacity to maintain an intervention or program services at a level that will provide ongoing prevention and treatment for a health problem after termination of major financial, managerial, and technical assistance from an external donor.