The title of the grant proposal is "Somatic Control of Germline Differentiation in Spermatogenesis". The proposal will utilize biochemistry, cell-directed methodologies in cultured cells and immunofluorescence, genomics, FPA interference, protein degradation and rescue assays in the adult Drosophila testis to determine how a secreted, conserved, immunoglobulin (Ig)-domain protein maintains the testis-brain barrier (TBB) in somatic support cells of adult flies. We will capitalize upon the powerful genetics available in Drosophila, as well as the ability to unambiguously identify the niche, germline stem cells (GSCs), spermatagonia and somatic support cells in the Drosophila testis. This proposal is supported by unpublished results demonstrating that: 1) the secreted protein is expressed in somatic cells of the testis and is required for spermatogenic differentiation from spermatogonia to spermatids in the adult testis; 2) flies lacking this protein that is not expressed or required in the adult testis, indicating that another receptor is involved; and 3) another receptor with high similarity to the one described above is expressed in somatic membranes in the adult testis and its depletion leads to phenotypes similar to loss of the secreted protein; 4) the other receptor is required for maintenance of the blood-brain barrier during development, suggesting a conserved barrier function. In Aim 1, we will use in vivo assays (cell type-specific, reporter nullification followed by cell morphology, spectrometric-function analysis) to determine how the secreted ligand and receptor interact in cultured cells and on in vivo assays using the KK-08FPP recombination and deGeFP dependent degradation with genetic "built-in" loss to test whether these interactions occur in the adult testis. The Aim 2 is focused on determining whether the permeability barrier function of the secreted ligand is required for maintenance of the blood-brain barrier having revealed mechanistic insights into how the BBB domain is maintained in adults. The studies in this proposal will increase the knowledge base about signals that maintain barrier functionality during adult stages and will provide new avenues of research into mechanisms and treatments for age-related barrier identity.

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The title of another grant proposal is "The Influence of Sugary Beverage Taxes on Fast Food Restaurant Purchases: An Evaluation Using National Sales Data". This project will examine the impact of taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) utilizing detailed sales data from one of the largest fast food chains in the U.S. Taxes on SSBs are one of the most promising solutions to reduce population-scaled consumption of these unhealthy beverages and, consequently, their contribution to obesity and the health challenges of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and other chronic diseases. The project will use sales data from restaurant locations in multiple U.S. states from before and after the tax implementation to examine how the tax has affected sales of sugar-sweetened beverages and whether the observed changes in sales are consistent with predictions from behavioral economics models. The project will also explore potential mechanisms through which the tax may affect sales, such as changes in consumer behavior or shifts in supply and demand for beverages, and assess the policy implications of these findings. The project will contribute to the growing body of research on the effectiveness of SSB taxes and their potential to reduce consumption of unhealthy beverages, with implications for public health and the economic well-being of communities.

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Research experience, basic data analysis skills, qualitative data collection skills

Charlies Neighbors

Organizational factors associated with quality of care for opioid use disorders among transitioning age adults in Medicaid

SUD treatment data on health and health disparities, in preparation for future work. We will also use a range of implementation strategies that include an intervention toolkit, tenant-staff implementation champions, limited practice facilitation, and learning collaboratives. The project will be conducted in partnership with the Corporation for Supportive Housing, a national organization that advances solutions to improve PSH through education, practice, and policy. Aim 1 is to adopt evidence-based OD prevention practices for PSI, using key stakeholder focus groups, and develop a PSI OD Prevention Toolkit to guide implementation. In the preparation phase we will adopt an implementation package of EBPs in consideration of the unique environmental characteristics of PSI and will prepare for implementation. Aim 2 is to evaluate implementation of evidence-based OD prevention practices across diverse PSH buildings and effectiveness on PSI tenant outcomes in a stepped wedge trial. In this Hybrid Type 3 effectiveness-implementation study, the primary implementation outcome is PSI building replication of OD prevention EBPs. We will additionally examine secondary implementation outcomes, tenant clinical outcomes, and implementation sustainment. Aim 3 is to explore multilevel factors influencing implementation— including barriers and facilitators— and development and dissemination of implementation frameworks for housing settings, using qualitative interviews with PSI staff.

In this project, we will conduct interviews to elicit the experiences of Black ESRD patients in the National Registry/Medicare database. We will then link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR). Then, we will link these data to our ongoing, NIA-funded, multi-center, prospective cohort study to identify 3 indicators of Treatment of Systemic Racism (TOSR) and 3 indicators of Structural Racism (TSR).

Research experience, basic data analysis skills, qualitative data collection skills

Charles Neighbors

Research experience, basic data analysis skills, qualitative data collection skills

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Charles Neighbors

Research experience, basic data analysis skills, qualitative data collection skills

Charles Neighbors
Yes Post Baccalaureate Graduate

Post Baccalaureate Graduate

Ant Liu

NEUROLOGY

Hippocampal-Neocortical Interactions During Naturalistic Learning

- Spinal cord injuries. More than 50,000 Americans are affected to suffer from spinal cord injuries (SCI). SCI often results in permanent and devastating outcomes. For SCI survivors, partial deficit function and quality of life are of utmost importance. The Heller Foundation, as a premia

Yes

Not specified

Not specified

Yes

Not specified

Liana Nazario

INTERNAL MEDICINE/MEDICINE IN EDUCATION

Cutaneous and Renal Hypertension

- Neocortical dysfunctions, event segmentation, and memory performance during film viewing. Our long-term goal is to establish the need for the hippocampus in event segmentation and memory performance during film viewing. Our hypothesis is that the hippocampus plays a critical role in segmenting and consolidating information delivered from the neocortex. We have identified key components of event boundaries and increased SPM signal during post-viewing rest. To test these hypotheses, we will

Yes

Not specified

Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

Thaddeus Targay

ANESTHESIOLOGY

EPICC-Net

Development of a career development plan in clinical translational research for my research coordinator. We are applying for a Diversity Grant through NIH, and would appreciate support.

- The Data Coordinating Center (DCC) of the Early Phase Pain Investigation Clinical Network (EPICC-Net) will be the data and biospecimen manager for pain research within the HEAL Partnership. As such, it will house the data and biospecimen manager for pain research within the HEAL Partnership. The DCC will work with the EPPIC-Net Clinical Coordinating Center (CCC) and with the Specialized Clinical Centers (SCC, a hub and its spokes/clinics) to establish the

Yes

Not specified

Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

Maria Bragg

INTERNATIONAL MEDICINE/MEDICINE IN EDUCATION/Population Health/Health Policy

Randomized Controlled Trials/Resubmission

- The DCC will provide leadership in the design and analysis of EPICC-Net studies, and will deploy advanced systems and processes for data collection, management, quality assurance, and reporting. The DCC will create a platform for teams to work together to analyze and interpret data. Further, the DCC will provide leadership in the implementation of communication tools that influence stakeholders' behaviors and could inform cancer prevention and control programs.

Yes

Not specified

Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

Thaddeus Targay

ANESTHESIOLOGY

EPICC-Net

- Establish the development of a research agenda for the Early Phase Pain Investigation Clinical Network (EPICC-Net) and its role in the HEAL Partnership. The HEAL Partnership is a new initiative of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to accelerate progress in the development of non-addictive treatments for pain. The DCC will be responsible for developing and implementing the research agenda for EPICC-Net, which will

Yes

Not specified

Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

Thaddeus Targay

ANESTHESIOLOGY

EPICC-Net

- Our long-term goals is to elucidate the role of the hippocampus in the development of hyperoxaluria. Global analysis of the microbiome dynamics and networks will allow us to identify bacterial taxa that are enriched in the oxalobiome. These bacteria are potential therapeutic targets for the treatment of hyperoxaluria. The DCC will use state-of-the-art concepts and techniques in the acquisition, transfer, and

Yes

Not specified

Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

Thaddeus Targay

ANESTHESIOLOGY

EPICC-Net

- The Development of a Research Agenda for the EPPIC-Net DCC: The EPPIC-Net DCC will be responsible for developing and implementing the research agenda for the Early Phase Pain Investigation Clinical Network (EPICC-Net) and its role in the HEAL Partnership. The HEAL Partnership is a new initiative of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to accelerate progress in the development of non-addictive treatments for pain. The DCC will be responsible for developing and implementing the research agenda for EPICC-Net, which will

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Not specified

Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

Thaddeus Targay

ANESTHESIOLOGY

EPICC-Net

- The long-term goal of this proposal is to measure the hippocampal-neocortical dynamics at key moments in episodic memory. Our central hypothesis is that the hippocampus plays a critical role in segmenting and consolidating information delivered from the neocortex. We have identified key components of event boundaries and increased SPM signal during post-viewing rest. To test these hypotheses, we will

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Not specified

Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

Thaddeus Targay

ANESTHESIOLOGY

EPICC-Net

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Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

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Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

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Thaddeus Targay

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Graduate student

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Graduate student

Non anticipated at the moment

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ANESTHESIOLOGY

EPICC-Net

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the neuropeptidergic dopamine circuit for motivation, performing, and rewarding goal-directed behavior, and deficits in dopamine signaling are common in neuropsychiatric disorders like depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, addiction and Parkinson's disease. Dopamine is also essential for encoding new memories, and decreased dopamine levels in the striatum modulate striatal output to modify behavior on short and long timescales. For instance, pharmacological interventions in dopamine-deficient patients with schizophrenia have been proposed to promote intracellular, facilitate action initiation and increase motivation to work on timescales of seconds to minutes, but also to modify future actions and behavioral priorities on timescales of days. This raises a fundamental question: how does dopamine modulate the activity of primate neurons to exert an influence on behavior? Experiments in rats have revealed a myriad of molecular targets sensitive to modulation by dopamine. However, the net effects of these changes on striatal output in non-human primates. One reason that these methods are capable of dissociating dopamine cell type-specific neuromodulatory effects on synaptic strength, synaptic scalability and network dynamics in the primate. This proposal aims to fill the gap in knowledge using in-vivo cell electrophysiology and two-photon microscopy, focusing initially on the neuropeptidergic effects occurring on timescales of seconds to minutes. Informed by our published and preliminary data with these techniques, we will test the hypothesis that phasic dopamine transients reflect positive and negative reward prediction errors promote the activation of striatal projection neurons expressing D1- or D2-type dopamine receptors (D1-SPNs and D2-SPNs), respectively, via a combination of intrinsic and synaptic short-term plasticity mechanisms. To do so, we will harness our ability to record sub-threshold membrane potential dynamics in vivo to reveal how phasic dopamine transiently modulates striatal responses transients after the intravenous delivery of D1- and D2-type DOPAC (6-hydroxidopamine, 6-OHDA) and the whole-brain stimulation of afferents projecting to the striatum (6-OHDA). Together, our experiments will provide crucial mechanistic insights into the modulation of dopamine activity in vivo, shedding light on a key brain region-dopamine release and behavioral adaptations, and opening the way for new therapeutic interventions aimed at treating neuropsychiatric disorders.

The study is part of the NIH's Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) initiative to allocate scientific resources to the national opioid public health crisis. The NIH HEAL Initiative stimulates research on NIDA to improve treatment for opioid misuse and addiction. Over 100,000 people died from drug overdoses in 2021, underscoring the need for urgent action. While the rates of overdose deaths have been declining since 2016, there is widespread recognition that these reductions are not large enough to reverse the opioid crisis. There are also stark disparities from other substance use, including stimulants among Black and Latinx people who use drugs (FRED). More effective treatment for substance use disorders (SUDS) is needed, and increased treatment for opioid-related harms, studies demonstrate that racial/ethnic minority people are less likely to have access to these services. They not only experience more negative consequences related to substance misuse but are also less likely to receive HR services or be retained in evidence-based treatment such as MAT. To tackle these unique problems, we created an integrated harm reduction implementation strategy (HRS) that is feasible and scalable to the needs of Black and Latinx PWUD. Culturally responsive HRS will employ a HR coordinator that can assess vulnerabilities in the social determinants of health (SDOH) and link people to needed services. Data from community partners who operate HR services and serve largely Black and Latinx PWUD suggests that participants who receive HR services have significant improvements in health and engagement. Yet, systemic barriers to additional social services NOT "identify related to substance use persist", which often influence HR outcomes and quality of life. Thus, offering a barrier, geographically distributed, culturally informed HR intervention in historically excluded communities may prove a highly disseminable strategy for improving access to HR services and MAT.

The escalating overdose death rates among Black and Latinx PWUD is a serious public health. The focus on health disparities among Black and Latinx PWUD compared to services as used in two mid-Atlantic Hemorrhage Reduction Projects. The escalating overdose death rates among Black and Latinx PWUD is a serious public health. The focus on health disparities among Black and Latinx PWUD compared to services as used in two mid-Atlantic Hemorrhage Reduction Projects. The escalating overdose death rates among Black and Latinx PWUD is a serious public health. The focus on health disparities among Black and Latinx PWUD compared to services as used in two mid-Atlantic Hemorrhage Reduction Projects. The escalating overdose death rates among Black and Latinx PWUD is a serious public health. The focus on health disparities among Black and Latinx PWUD compared to services as used in two mid-Atlantic Hemorrhage Reduction Projects. The escalating overdose death rates among Black and Latinx PWUD is a serious public health. The focus on health disparities among Black and Latinx PWUD compared to services as used in two mid-Atlantic Hemorrhage Reduction Projects. The escalating overdose death rates among Black and Latinx PWUD is a serious public health. The focus on health disparities among Black and Latinx PWUD compared to services as used in two mid-Atlantic Hemorrhage Reduction Projects. The escalating overdose death rates among Black and Latinx PWUD is a serious public health. The focus on health disparities among Black and Latinx PWUD compared to services as used in two mid-Atlantic Hemorrhage Reduction Projects. The escalating overdose death rates among Black and Latinx PWUD is a serious public health. The focus on health disparities among Black and Latinx PWUD compared to services as used in two mid-Atlantic Hemorrhage Reduction Projects.
No specific certifications are required but the personal characteristics that we have to be interested in substance use research and/or training entail much more than just the biological aspect of the patient. These cell culture disease surrogates are matrix (ECM), which are now prioritized as candidate genes and networks for the isolated KC cases. COVID-19 pandemic has created a situation where finding new treatments and vaccines is crucial. In Aim 2, we will identify rare pathogenic variants and common noncoding variants that increase one's susceptibility. Elucidating the underlying genetic defects may increase incidence and exacerbation of chronic diseases like obesity, asthma, and diabetes. The pandemic generated stress, anxiety, and decreased use of the usual mental health services supports available, posing new challenges for people with mental health problems. Even after schools fully return to in-person learning, the educational consequences are expected to be prolonged—including declines in academic achievement (test scores), increases in chronic absenteeism, repeating grades, or high school dropout. The research leverages the NYC Student Population Health Registry (SPHR), a uniquely inclusive, longitudinal database of all NYC public school students, created jointly by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and NYC Department of Education to examine these phenomena. We will examine child-level, school-level, and neighborhood-level COVID-19 infection rates and school re-opening status. We will evaluate the impact of neighborhood characteristics on school re-opening rates and COVID-19 outcomes. The project is designed to examine the impact of neighborhood neighborhood characteristics on child-level and school-level COVID-19 outcomes. The project is designed to examine the impact of neighborhood characteristics on child-level and school-level COVID-19 outcomes. The project is designed to examine the impact of neighborhood characteristics on child-level and school-level COVID-19 outcomes. The project is designed to examine the impact of neighborhood characteristics on child-level and school-level COVID-19 outcomes.
tumor formation, and further identify new aspects of m6A enzymes as a prognostic biomarker or therapeutic targets to... However, the impact of nickel exposure on the epitranscriptome and the cell transformation. Additionally, how m6A abundance modulates MEG3 RNA stability remains largely... mRNA and protein expression that coincided with MEG3 RNA destabilization, as well as whether increased... ME...
Liam Holt correlates of and drug resistance. Aim 3: We will determine genetic.
Given that cells evolved to function in a stable mechanical environment, the pressure build up in cells is a critical factor. The presence of mechanical pressure is known to affect cell growth and survival. Representations of these pressures are represented in the brain and can be used to test hypotheses about neural mechanisms.

**RADIATION-DIAGNOSTIC/ONCOLOGY**

Cost function and how these precommitment failures are a universal challenge for healthy and clinical populations. Recent theoretical and empirical work suggests that the pressure leads to increased phase separation of granules for mechanical failure (precommitment). Here, we will determine genetic mechanisms of pressure adaptation. We will follow up on previous literature that demonstrates resilience to compression, using a CRISPR modifier screen to determine mechanisms of adaption.

We will overexpress known oncogenes to test further adaptation pathways. Our innovative combination of genetic manipulations and microfluidic approaches, and our expertise that bridges biophysics, mechanobiology, and cell biology, are uniquely qualified to address these effects. We will determine the importance of stress granules for mechanical adaptation and drug resistance. Aim 3: We will determine genetic mechanisms of pressure adaptation. We will follow up on previous literature that demonstrates resilience to compression, using a CRISPR modifier screen to determine mechanisms of adaption.

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PEDIATRICS
7/26/2022
success of human gut microbiome (HGM) has been shown to impact health and disease outcomes, making it a promising target for therapeutic interventions. However, understanding the complex interactions between the gut microbiome and the host is essential to developing effective strategies to mitigate health disparities among children and families.

**Methodology**

- **Study Design**: A prospective, longitudinal study involving families with young children
- **Participants**: Families with children aged 3-5 years old
- **Intervention**: Telephone-based mindfulness training (MBCT-T)
- **Outcomes**: Systolic blood pressure (SBP), self-reported stress levels, and depressive symptoms

**Results**

- MBCT-T was associated with greater 6-month reductions in SBP vs. waiting list condition (WLC)
- MBCT-T was associated with greater 6-month reductions in perceived stress vs. WLC

**Conclusions**

- MBCT-T is an effective intervention for reducing blood pressure and improving mental health outcomes in children with uncontrolled hypertension
- Future research should focus on the scalability and sustainability of MBCT-T in community settings
Lack of access to care and the disease complications. The other is that the patients with diabetes are often at risk for social determinants of health, such as poverty, lack of access to education, and social isolation. The diabetes management tools can be used to help patients manage their diabetes and improve their quality of life. However, these tools must be tailored to the specific needs of each patient to be effective.

The evaluation of the effectiveness of diabetes management tools will be done through a randomized control trial, where patients will be randomized to either the intervention group or the control group. The intervention group will receive the diabetes management tools, while the control group will receive standard care. The outcomes will be measured at baseline, 12 months, and 24 months.

The primary outcomes will be changes in blood glucose levels, A1C levels, and patient-reported outcome measures (PROs) such as quality of life and adherence to treatment. The secondary outcomes will include changes in hospitalizations, emergency department visits, and prescription costs.

The results of this study will be disseminated through peer-reviewed publications and presentations at scientific meetings. The findings will also be used to inform future research and the development of diabetes management tools that are more effective and accessible to all patients.
Using a Health Disparities Research Framework to examine mechanisms linking Obstructive Sleep Apnea with high Alzheimer’s disease risk in older Blacks/African-Americans

This is a quantitative study for those interested in quantifying how African Americans would need that skill. If they focus on PrEP for PWID although many PWID are eligible for PrEP. A significant barrier to PrEP for PWID is stigma (i.e., social science, accommodation, stigma reduction, stigma reduction, and improve on clinical and public health practices targeting inadequate adherence and impact of OSA treatment on cognition in blacks).

Cloud MR: an open-source software framework to demonstrate MRI training and research. This is a competing continuation of our project entitled Novel Software Tools for Rational Design and Assessment of MR Coils, which yielded seminal advances in our project entitled Novel Software Tools for Rational Design and Assessment of MR Coils, which yielded seminal advances in

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Alzheimer’s disease (AD) biomarkers such as amyloid-beta and tau. Positron emission tomography (PET) imaging in an effective treatment for OSA but is often limited by suboptimal adherence. Anecdotal evidence shows short- and long-term adherence is suboptimal for OSA treatment using attention, psychomotor speed, memory and executive function deficits associated with OSA. However, there are a number of interventions to improve cognitive function in OSA patients, including cognitive behavioral therapy, exercise, and pharmacological treatments. In this study, we will examine the ability of personalized multi-modal OSA treatment to improve cognitive function in OSA patients.

Cognitive performance at 12-months. We will leverage the success of our Sleep Disparity Workgroup in recruiting from minority populations and our experience in conducting cognitive training in minority populations to achieve this goal.

OSA and AD, as well as a traditionally low treatment adherence. In this innovative hypothesis-driven study, we will examine personalized multi-modal OSA treatment effect on within-subject changes in blood-based biomarkers of neurodegeneration (Amr 1); sleep-dependent spatial memory and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) (Amr 2); and examine whether adequate sustained adherence to APix in 12 months of effective ARH interventions is associated with sustained improvement in global cognition, standard declarative memory, attention and processing speed tests (Amr 3). Our central hypothesis is that the degree of effective ARH reduction by our personalized multi-modal OSA treatment will predict: 1) the longitudinal change in overnight plasma (Eq 2: the longitudinal change in

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This is a quantitative study for those interested in quantifying how African Americans would need that skill. If they focus on PrEP for PWID although many PWID are eligible for PrEP. A significant barrier to PrEP for PWID is stigma (i.e., social science, accommodation, stigma reduction, stigma reduction, and improve on clinical and public health practices targeting inadequate adherence and impact of OSA treatment on cognition in blacks).