The Nobel Prizes are upon us and I thought I would give you some interesting information concerning the "will" of Alfred Nobel. On November 27, 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his third and last will at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris. When it was opened and read after his death, the will caused much controversy both in Sweden and internationally, as Nobel had left much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize. Alfred Nobel’s family opposed the establishment of the Nobel Prize, and the prize awarders he named refused to do what he had requested in his will. It was five years before the first Nobel Prize could be awarded in 1901.

In a part of his will, Alfred Nobel dictates that his entire remaining estate should be used to endow "prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind. Nobel states: "The whole of my remaining realizable estate shall be dealt with in the following way: the capital, invested in safe securities by my executors, shall constitute a fund, the interest on which shall be annually distributed in the form of prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind. The said interest shall be divided into five equal parts, which shall be apportioned as follows: one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention within the field of physics; one part to the person who shall have made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery within the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work in an ideal direction; and one part to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses. The prizes for physics and chemistry shall be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences; that for physiology or medical works by the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm; that for literature by the Academy in Stockholm, and that for champions of peace by a committee of five persons to be elected by the Norwegian Storting. It is my express wish that in awarding the prizes no consideration be given to the nationality of the candidates, but that the most worthy shall receive the prize, whether he be Scandinavian or not."

The youngest person awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was Frederick Banting (32 years old) for the discovery of Insulin. The oldest person to receive the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was Peyton Rous (87 years old) for his discovery of tumor-inducing viruses. The average age of the Nobel Laureates in Physiology or Medicine the year they were awarded the Prize is 58.

Of the 211 individuals awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine, only 12 are women. Gerty Cori was the first woman to receive the Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1947 for her discovery of the course of the catalytic conversion of glycogen.

The Austrian neurologist and founder of psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud was nominated 32 times for the Prize in Physiology or Medicine, but it was never awarded.

FROM THE NIH

We've developed a one-page guide to explain how to address rigor and reproducibility in your NIH application. This new resource walks through each of the four key areas of scientific rigor, explaining how and where to address each area in your application. In addition we’ve linked to additional resources in case you need more in-depth information on any of the four key areas. Click the image to download the guide as a PDF. (Source: Extramural Nexus of 8-1-16)
OFFICE OF REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Conflict of Interest Disclosure Period

The next Conflict of Interest (COI) disclosure period is open and runs through **Monday, October 31, 2016**.

As a reminder, a conflict of interest disclosure must be filed by faculty, officers, and others as further outlined in the University of Colorado Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus Conflict of Interest Policy. Don’t forget, persons involved in research are required to submit a COI disclosure as noted below:

- For applicable sponsors - http://sites.nationalacademies.org/PGA/fdp/PGA_070596 - the COI disclosure must be submitted before a grant proposal may be sent to the funding entity;
- For persons included on an IRB protocol, the disclosure must be submitted before the protocol will be reviewed.

Remember, disclose early, and often, as needed.

Questions? Visit the COI Website http://www.ucdenver.edu/research/ORC/COI/Pages/default.aspx or contact the COI staff at COI@ucdenver.edu.

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RESEARCH CORNER

Meredith Mealer is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation and an investigator in the Rocky Mountain MIRECC for Suicide Prevention at the Denver VA. Mealer received her PhD from the University of Colorado Anschutz, College of Nursing with a focus in behavioral sciences. For the past 15 years, Meredith’s research focus has been on the prevalence of psychological distress in critical care healthcare professionals as a result of their work environment and the development of resilience interventions to help mitigate symptoms of burnout syndrome, posttraumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression. She has published extensively in this area of research and delivered lectures at national and international conferences on this topic. Her most recent proposal, which is pending NIH funding through an R34 mechanism, involves conducting a randomized pilot clinical trial to refine the acceptability of a Mindfulness Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) resiliency program (MBCT-ICU) that will build resilience, reduce burnout syndrome and improve the high ICU nursing turnover rates in a cohort of Denver metro area ICU nurses.

Dr. Mealer has also been interested in research to improve the conduct of clinical trials and she was the co-principal investigator on the NCRR/NCATS funded ARRA grant demonstrating the feasibility and efficiency of a remote monitoring system for source document verification. Meredith recently submitted a pre-application for Collaborative Innovation Award, CTSA Program (XO2) that was accepted to move forward for the Collaborative Innovation Award, Clinical and Translational Science Award Program (U01). This proposal expands upon the work completed in the NCRR/NCATS funded ARRA grant and will develop a new, innovative method that will highlight advanced collaborations with multiple CTSA hubs and improvements in translational research projects.

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FROM THE NIH

The Predictive Nature of Criterion Scores on Impact Score and Funding Outcomes

Two take-home points from this latest report:

We think it’s helpful for R01 applicants to know that the description of the experimental approach is the most important predictor of funding, followed by the significance of the study. As an applicant, familiarizing yourself with the peer reviewer guidance and questions they are asked about approach and significance may be helpful as you put together your application.

Our recommendation that early-career applicants and investigators should familiarize themselves with new and early investigator policies when considering submission of multiple-PI applications...

More Information:
Submission of multiple-PI applications: https://grants.nih.gov/grants/new_investigators/investigator_policies_faqs.htm#2767