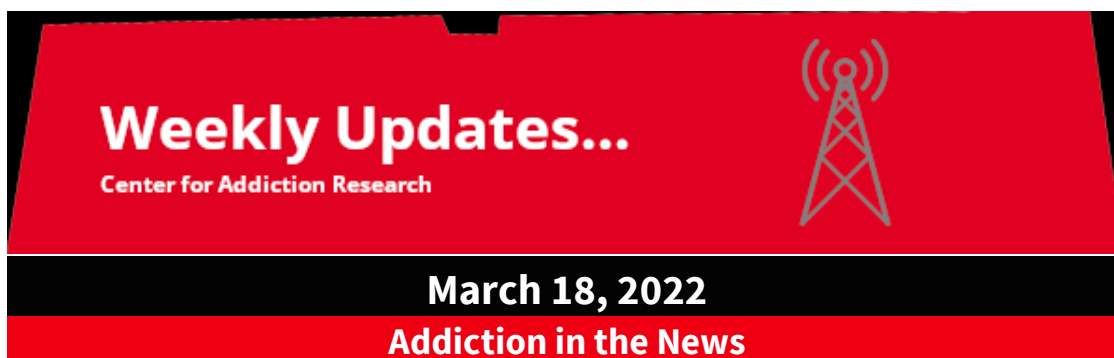


Welcome to the weekly newsletter from the Center for Addiction Research! Each newsletter includes highlights from addiction in the news topics, active funding opportunities offered by NIDA/NIAAA, and information about any new publications from CAR members. Please email Jen Rowe (roweji@ucmail.uc.edu) to change your communication preferences. Thank you.

Thank you for your interest in the Center for Addiction Research - our mission is to accelerate scientific progress in the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders and their consequences by fostering research collaborations across: 1) UC departments, colleges, and centers including Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center; 2) Local, regional, and state community and governmental partners; and 3) Other academic institutions and industry."



UC/ Regional News

Chronic pain: Would changes in CDC opioid prescribing guidelines help those who have it?

The pump under her skin provides fentanyl directly into her spinal cord 24 hours a day. The medication gives marginal relief to Kate Lester, 68, who suffers from chronic pain. "I have been dealing with chronic pain most of my life, said Lester, of Fort Thomas, Kentucky. She had a tumor on her thyroid as a child and was given too much radiation, leaving her body unable to regulate some types of pain...

(featuring CAR member, Dr. Christine Wilder)

HIV testing bolstered, syringe exchange encouraged as Butler County sees cluster of cases

A jump in HIV cases in Hamilton during the first two months of the year has prompted an immediate and firm response from Butler County public health officials, who hope to prevent the spread of infection and offer resources for those at high risk – primarily people who inject drugs. The Butler County General Health District is getting help from Caracole, the Cincinnati area's nonprofit HIV and AIDS service organization, with free...

Feldman: 'Comfort Care' reduces suffering, hospital stays of opioid-addicted newborns

The opioid epidemic rages on and Indiana is one of the most highly affected states. Ruined lives and families and overdose deaths continue unabated. Regardless of what progress we may have made in this battle, we have a very long way to go.

There is a tragic aspect of this epidemic, rapidly increasing in prevalence, which does not garner the public attention compared to other facets of the opioid problem. This affects...

‘The new normal:’ Meth, once a staple of rural Ohio, makes inroads into Cleveland, large cities

CLEVELAND, Ohio – Aquileo Perez-Pineda made his money moving high-grade methamphetamine into the United States with semi-trailers and false gas tanks, prosecutors say. He thrived at it, until federal agents seized a shipment of 140 pounds before it could reach the streets of Cleveland and Akron, records show. His case highlights a fast-growing trend in the illicit drug trade: Methamphetamine, the stimulant...

Circleville Police Find “Grey Death” Drug in Second Search in Two Days

CIRCLEVILLE – On March 8, 2022, the Circleville Police Department assisted by Municipal Court Probation conducted a Search Warrant at 124 Gayle Court in the city. Officers had received complaints about the residence as well as investigated the sales of narcotics from the home. During the search officers uncovered Methamphetamine and Fentanyl. Charges and arrests are pending due to an ongoing investigation. The dangers...

Southeast Ohio man’s story offers a cautionary tale about medical marijuana and jobs

THENS, Ohio (WOUB) — When Ohio legislators legalized marijuana for medical use, many people may have presumed it would be treated like other prescription drugs. But that’s not the case, as Steven Burwell recently discovered when he applied for a job. His story offers a cautionary tale, especially as the state prepares to more than double the number of medical marijuana dispensaries, which will likely result in more people...

Ohio criminal law debate focuses on early release, drug addiction

COLUMBUS — The latest debate over an update to Ohio’s criminal justice laws has focused on early release for inmates and a measure protecting overdose victims from prosecution. Under current state law, certain inmates can be released into halfway houses or other community settings with six months left on their sentence, but judges can deny that release if an inmate’s overall sentence was two years or less. Oftentimes...

National News

US Soldiers Not Receiving Adequate, Timely Treatment For Alcohol Abuse, Study Finds.

[Newsweek](#) (3/14, Slisco, 2.67M) reports, “American soldiers are not receiving adequate and timely care for alcohol abuse issues, according to a new report from the Department of Defense (DoD) Office of Inspector General.” Results of an [audit](#)

“found that 104 out of 270 active duty service members sent for alcohol use disorder treatment did not receive an intake assessment to be diagnosed on time.” Furthermore, “another 98 were diagnosed but not sent to treatment within a required timeline, while three diagnosed soldiers did not ultimately receive any treatment.” The inspector general’s report “found that treatment was not provided on time due to guidance on the matter being ‘unclear and inconsistent’ with inadequate staffing at treatment facilities and deferrals of treatment by soldiers and their commanders also playing a role.”

Mississippi Becomes 37th State To Pass Law Allowing Sales Of Marijuana For Medical Use.

[The Hill](#) (2/3, Lonas, 5.69M) reports, “Mississippi on Wednesday became the 37th state to allow the use of medical marijuana” after Gov. Tate Reeves (R) “signed the bill into law after the state legislature passed it last month.” Reeves stated, “I have made it clear that the bill on my desk is not the one that I would have written. But it is a fact that the legislators who wrote the final version of the bill...made significant improvements to get us towards accomplishing the ultimate goal.” The bill allows patients to buy “3.5 grams of cannabis flower, or one gram of cannabis concentration, per day.”

Study Finds E-Cigarettes To Be Less Effective Than Other Means Of Quitting.

[CNN](#) (2/7, LaMotte, 89.21M) reports that “people using e-cigarettes to quit smoking found them to be less helpful than more traditional smoking cessation aids,” according to a [study](#), published Monday in the journal *BMJ* that analyzed the latest 2017 to 2019 data from the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health Study. John P. Pierce, the Director for Population Sciences at the Moores Cancer Center at the University of California, San Diego, said, “This is the first time we found e-cigarettes to be less popular than FDA-approved pharmaceutical aids, such as medications or the use of patches, gum, or lozenges.” He added, “There’s no evidence that the use of e-cigarettes is an effective cessation aid.” The study found that “nearly 60%” of daily e-cigarette users who were former smokers had resumed smoking by 2019. FDA press officer Alison Hunt said via email, “The FDA is reviewing the findings of the paper.” **(Article attached.)**

San Francisco Bars, Restaurants Offering Fentanyl Test Strips In Response To Crisis.

The [San Francisco Chronicle](#) (3/14, Echeverria, 2.44M) reports offering fentanyl test strips is “one way that an increasing number of Bay Area business owners – primarily those of bars and restaurants, but even in places like art galleries and tattoo parlors – are responding to the fentanyl crisis.” The growing “demand for the strips comes amid an increasingly deadly drug overdose epidemic,” with fentanyl involved in 70% of overdose deaths in the city.

Houston And Texas Seeing Record Number Of Deaths From Opioid Epidemic, Driven By Fentanyl.

The [Houston Chronicle](#) (3/14, Tallet, 982K) reports, “Houston and Texas are seeing a record number of deaths from the opioid epidemic, with fentanyl as the principal driver.” According to the Chronicle, “Overall drug overdose deaths grew 52 percent during the last two years in Harris County, according to data provided to the Chronicle by the Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences.” However, fentanyl-related deaths “skyrocketed at a rate of 341 percent in the same period, from 104 deaths in 2019 to 459 in 2021.”

Study Finds Intentional Fentanyl Use Increasing In Washington.

[KNDU-TV](#) Yakima, WA (3/8) reports, “The University of Washington School of Medicine has published a new study regarding fentanyl usage in the state using data from 1,000 Washington people through the biennial Syringe Service Programs survey.” The program “includes people who use syringe-service sites across the state, offering researchers a greater understanding of substance-use patterns.” In 2019, “18% of participants admitted to using fentanyl in the previous three months. In the fall of 2021, this jumped to 42%.” Furthermore, 2021 “was the first to see two-thirds of fentanyl usage reported as intentional.”

Opioids Containing Tranquillizer Xylazine Became More Prevalent In Local Drug Supply, Study Finds.

[STAT](#) (3/11, Joseph, 262K) reported that in the mid-2010s, researchers heard “that ‘tranq dope’ – opioids that contained the veterinary tranquilizer xylazine” – had “become a much more prevalent element of the local drug supply” in Philadelphia. According to STAT, “The reports from Philadelphia and clues that xylazine was cropping up in other parts of the country inspired the researchers and colleagues to try to track the expansion of the drug across the continental United States.” The researchers “reported a steep jump in just a few years: In the 10 places studied, xylazine was found in 0.36% of overdose deaths in 2015. By 2020, it was 6.7%.” The findings were published in March in ScienceDirect.

‘It’s A No-Brainer’: Rising Adolescent Overdoses Prompt Calls For Schools To Stock Naloxone.

[USA Today](#) (3/5, Fernando, 12.7M) reported, “Experts have noticed a surge in adolescent opioid overdoses, and school health staffs nationwide are searching for ways to treat students who have overdosed.” Researchers and advocates have renewed calls “for schools to have naloxone and offer training on how to recognize and respond to overdoses.” National Institute on Drug Abuse Director Dr. Nora Volkow “also acknowledged ‘alarming’ increases in mortality rates among teens using opioids.” Dr. Volkow “advocated for naloxone in an interview with USA TODAY.” She said, “It’s a very safe drug and it saves lives. ... Why should we not want it to be more accessible? It’s a no-brainer.”

Tennessee Senate Passes Bill Legalizing Fentanyl Testing Strips.

The [Tennessean](#) (3/3, Friedman, 645K) reported that the Tennessee Senate passed a bill to legalize fentanyl testing strips. According to the [Tennessean](#), “The bill, HB2177, would exclude fentanyl testing strips from the classification of drug paraphernalia. The bill makes it illegal to own the strips if someone has them while also intending to sell drugs.”

What The Opioid Crisis Took From People In Pain.

In an op-ed for the [New York Times](#) (3/7, Szalavitz, 20.6M), author Maia Szalavitz writes that thousands “have been harmed by ongoing reductions in opioid prescriptions, which are used for chronic pain by an estimated five million to eight million Americans.” Szalavitz says that “addiction and physical dependence are not the same thing,” since “addiction, according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, is compulsive drug seeking and use that occurs despite negative consequences,” whereas pain patients “are not considered addicted when medication improves their quality of life and the risks of side effects like withdrawal are outweighed by the relief medication offers.” Szalavitz concludes that “addiction and pain must be treated with compassion and science, and the assumption that we can solve either problem merely by slashing the medical supply must end.”

DOJ Calls Out Pennsylvania Courts For Discrimination Against Individuals With Opioid Use Disorder.

[North Central PA](#) (2/8) reports according to the Department of Justice, “the rights of three named individuals suffering from opioid use disorder were violated by Northumberland and Jefferson County courts” when the courts “violated the ADA by prohibiting or limiting the use of disability-related medication to treat Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) by individuals under court supervision.” Substance use disorder “is a disability under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act, when the drug addiction substantially limits a major life activity, according to the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS).” Many times “FDA-approved medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies are used to treat an opioid use disorder or other substance use disorders.” The Justice Department “demands that Pennsylvania addresses the civil rights violations identified during the course of the investigation.”

FDA Pushing Drugmakers To Develop Non-Addictive Opioid Alternatives For Treating Pain.

[Bloomberg Law](#) (2/9, Lopez, Subscription Publication, 4K) reports, “The FDA is pushing drugmakers to develop non-addictive opioid alternatives for treating pain, marking the latest move in a government-wide effort to curb rising overdose numbers across the country.” Draft guidance released on “Wednesday aims to help companies navigate the review process for non-opioid acute pain medications and spells out how to best measure their efficacy in development,” and “also lays out

how to promote through labeling that their products may reduce opioid use.” Companies “have until April 11 to weigh in on the...proposal.” **[Guidance attached.]**

Congressional Commission Report Proposes Strategy For Fighting Opioid Crisis.

The [AP](#) (2/8, Alonso-Zaldivar) reports, “The U.S. needs a nimble, multipronged strategy and Cabinet-level leadership to counter its festering overdose epidemic, a bipartisan congressional commission advises.” **The Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking released “a 70-page report” on “Tuesday to Congress, President Joe Biden and the American people” that “envisions a dynamic strategy” that “would rely on law enforcement and diplomacy to shut down sources of chemicals used to make synthetic opioids,” as well as “offer treatment and support for people who become addicted, creating pathways that can lead back to productive lives.” Furthermore, “it would invest in research to better understand addiction’s grip on the human brain and to develop treatments for opioid use disorder.”**

New Mexico Legislature Considers Bill Health Experts Say Would Lessen Death Toll From Fentanyl Use.

The [Albuquerque \(NM\) Journal](#) (2/5, Reisen, 188K) reported that a bill is moving through New Mexico’s “Legislature that sponsors and health experts say would ease the” record death toll from fentanyl overdoses. According to the Journal, “House Bill 52, which makes amendments to the Harm Reduction Act, made it through the House Judiciary Committee on Tuesday with a do pass recommendation.” **The bill, which is “scheduled to be heard on the House floor Saturday,” would legalize possession of “such drug-testing devices as fentanyl test strips...and allow the New Mexico Department of Health to decide what supplies drug users need to reduce the spread of communicable diseases.”**

Stimulant/Opioid OD Deaths Prompt Calls For New Strategy.

[Medscape](#) (2/8, Subscription Publication, 219K) reports that **new research indicates “[rates] of fatal overdoses from opioids combined with stimulants have increased the most in populations that historically have been considered less affected by opioid addiction in the” US.** Medscape adds, “The findings suggest that overdose prevention efforts that focus on opioids alone may be of limited use when many people die from combining the painkillers with cocaine, methamphetamine, or other stimulants, experts said. The new data highlight a need to rethink where and how agencies allocate resources for preventing drug overdoses, and whom these programs should help, according to the researchers.” The [findings](#) were published on Tuesday in the American Journal of Epidemiology. Funding for the study was provided by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the NYU Center for Opioid Epidemiology and Policy.

Additional Source. [TIME](#) (2/8, Law, 18.1M) reports, “When combined with other drugs, opioids are proving particularly deadly for Black Americans, finds” the study. [TIME](#) adds, “Among Black Americans, the number of deaths from opioids with cocaine” between 2007 and 2019 “rose 575% – up from 0.6 to 4.05 deaths per 100,000 people – while among white people, the death rate rose 184%, from 0.49 to 1.39 deaths per 100,000 people.”

University Of Chicago Scientists Develop Potential Skin Graft Treatment To Combat Cocaine, Alcohol Addictions.

The [Chicago Tribune](#) (3/15, Keilman, 2.03M) reports, “Scientists at the University of Chicago have” developed “an intriguing potential treatment to combat cocaine and alcohol addictions – a skin graft genetically altered to release molecules that curb the craving for those substances.” According to the Tribune, “The treatment has been shown to work in mice, and the researchers hope to begin human trials next year.”

The Internet’s Meth Underground, Hidden In Plain Sight.

[NBC News](#) (3/11, Goggin, 4.91M) reports, “Regular meth users say online platforms have fundamentally changed the experience of using, worsening parts of an already blazing global meth addiction problem.” The growth of online communities for meth users “has coincided with a meth boom in the U.S. and other parts of the world.” NBC adds, “According to the U.S. National Institutes of Health, frequent meth use increased by 66 percent between 2015 and 2019.” The outlet interviewed “10 current and former meth users” who “described how modern-day social media platforms and communication tools like Zoom have fundamentally changed the experience of people using – and trying to get sober from – methamphetamine.”

Seeking Solutions For Endocarditis In People Who Inject Drugs.

[ContagionLive](#) (3/7, Cosdon) reported that researchers recently “examined the most cost-effective and clinically beneficial treatment for infective endocarditis in people who inject drugs.” The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) partially sponsored the study. NIDA Director Dr. Nora Volkow told Contagion, “Endocarditis is basically an infection of the heart.” She “explained that endocarditis is commonly driven by using contaminated injection equipment, which sends bacteria directly into the bloodstream.” Volkow added, “Almost any organ can be infected with injection of contaminated materials, because the blood is the main source of circulation.” In addition, “Volkow said that injecting substances into the blood is essentially ‘feeding’ it to the organs.” The findings were published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. **[Article attached.]**

Legal Opinion From Biden Administration Clearing The Way To Pay Substance Abusers For Staying Clean.

The [Washington Post](#) (3/10, Bernstein, 10.52M) reports, “A new legal opinion from the Biden Administration appears to clear the way for wider use of an underutilized

harm reduction technique: paying people addicted to drugs for staying clean.” Referred to “as ‘contingency management,’ the idea is supported by decades of research that shows providing repeated small payments for meeting goals in the recovery process has an outsize impact in helping people remain sober.” The idea “also has been used to help people quit smoking, lose weight and change other unwanted behaviors.” However, “until last week when the inspector general’s office for the Department of Health and Human Services posted an advisory legal opinion, its use was sharply limited by concern that any such program would run afoul of a federal law that bars kickbacks to patients.” The NCHS is mentioned in this story.

NYC’s “Safe Injection Sites” Halt More Than 150 Overdoses During First Three Months.

The [AP](#) (3/9, Peltz) reports, “Equipped and staffed to reverse overdoses, New York City’s new, privately run ‘overdose prevention centers’ are a bold and contested response to a storm tide of opioid overdose deaths nationwide.” Supporters say the so-called “safe injection sites...are humane, realistic responses to the deadliest drug crisis in US history.” According to the AP, “In their first three months, the sites in upper Manhattan’s East Harlem and Washington Heights neighborhoods halted more than 150 overdoses during about 9,500 visits – many of them repeat visits from some 800 people in all. The sites are planning to expand to round-the-clock service later this year.”

Will There Ever Be A ‘Cure’ For Addiction?

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Director George Koob told [Gizmodo](#) (3/7, Kolitz, 596K) that it is unlikely but possible that a cure for addiction could ever be developed. Koob said, “Drug addiction involves changes...in brain circuits that we use for everyday life,” and “that makes curing addiction a challenge, because you have to get those circuits back into homeostasis.” He continued, “There’s an area of psychology called self-regulation, and it applies particularly to addiction. Self-regulation can be taught to young people and adolescents and even pre-adolescents. ... If there’s ever going to be a ‘cure’ for addiction, it’s going to be in that realm. It’s probably not going to be a pill.” Koob added, “Self-regulation means setting appropriate standards, it means monitoring our activities, it means having the strength to resist the things that tempt us.”

Dozens Of Groups Want DEA, HHS To Revise Rules For Controlled Substance Prescription.

[Healthcare IT News](#) (3/7, Jercich, 2K) reports, “The American Psychiatric Association, American Telemedicine Association and 70 other organizations signed a letter this past Friday urging the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to collaborate with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and permanently revise requirements regarding controlled substance prescription.” The letter says amid “the COVID-19 public health emergency, the DEA waived the prior in-person evaluation requirement for patients being prescribed controlled

substances via telehealth.” This allowed providers to “increase access to clinically appropriate medications, including for mental health and substance use disorder treatment, said the signers.”

Researchers Looking At Oral Fluid Testing As More Viable Option For Drug Testing.

[WXMI-TV](#) Grand Rapids, MI (2/8, Kummer, 105K) reports researchers at Western Michigan University are leading a project that will consider “the future of drug tests, specifically how they’re administered.” The study “will determine whether oral fluid testing is a more viable option than urine samples.” According to the article, “Funded through the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the study is looking at around 1,000 samples from 11 substance abuse treatment centers in seven different states.”

Justice Dept. Signals It May Allow Safe Injection Sites.

The [AP](#) (2/7, Peltz, Balsamo) reports, “In response to questions from The Associated Press, the Justice Department said it is ‘evaluating’” safe injection sites and is “talking to regulators about ‘appropriate guardrails.’” The AP says that this “position is a drastic change from its stance in the Trump administration, when prosecutors fought vigorously against a plan to open a safe consumption site in Philadelphia.” The National Institutes of Health in December “issued a call for harm reduction research that mentioned safe consumption sites, among other approaches.”

Under LEAD Program In Seattle, Los Angeles, Case Managers Work To Nudge Drug Users Toward Supportive Services.

The [Los Angeles Times](#) (2/7, Reyes, 3.37M) reports, “Under the LEAD program, which was first launched in Seattle and has now been operating five years in Los Angeles, case managers meet regularly with people who have repeatedly tangled with the criminal justice system due to minor drug offenses or sex work – or are at risk of doing so – and try to keep them healthier, safer and free.” According to the Times, the program, which has the goal of addressing “unmet needs that push people toward crime and arrests” by nudging “them toward supportive services,” has assisted “more than 400 people so far” in Los Angeles County with programs operating in Hollywood, the South Los Angeles/North Long Beach area, and East Los Angeles.”

CDC Data Highlight Health System Inequities In PrEP, HIV Vulnerabilities For Black People With HIV.

[The Hill](#) (2/3, Weixel, 5.69M) reports, “Black people account for a much higher proportion of new HIV infections compared to other races and ethnicities, and a majority of them reside in residentially segregated and vulnerable areas, according to new data released Thursday from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).” The [report](#) “highlights efforts by the CDC to focus on addressing social

vulnerabilities and long-standing inequities in the health system.” While there is HIV prevention medication, preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP), preliminary CDC data in 2020 show that “only 8 percent of Black people in the U.S. who were eligible for PrEP were prescribed it, compared to 60 percent of white people.”

How To Get Healthier Dopamine Highs.

TIME (3/7, Fuchs, 18.1M) reports on how people can break out of the downward spiral of “tolerance, addiction, and, ultimately, anxiety and depression” by “getting healthier dopamine highs.” National Institute on Drug Abuse Director Dr. Nora Volkow “says that prolonged breaks from addictions could work in theory, but studies must explore whether this approach actually reduces the unwanted behavior in the long term.” Volkow said, “Individuals are much likelier to succeed if they have social support systems and access to healthier activities that raise their dopamine and motivate them.”

Oregon Preparing To Regulate Psychedelics As Treatment For Psychiatric Conditions.

STAT (3/10, Goldhill, 262K) reports, “Starting in 2023, Oregon will be the first state with widely legalized psychedelics.” According to STAT, “Ballot Measure 109, which passed in November 2020, gave the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) the job of overseeing magic mushroom consumption at ‘service centers,’ in the presence of ‘licensed facilitators.’” The psychedelic legalization movement comes as “[pharmaceutical] companies and several non-profits are studying psychedelics – including psilocybin, the active ingredient in magic mushrooms – as a way to treat psychiatric conditions, with the goal of getting these treatments approved and overseen by the Food and Drug Administration.” Numerous businesses “view Oregon as an opportunity to gain a foothold in the industry, turning the state into a test case, both for legalized psychedelics more broadly and the medical development of these drugs.”

Funding Opportunities



[NOT-OD-22-075](#)

[Notice of Information Reissuance of PA-18-932 Increasing Uptake of Evidence-Based Screening in Diverse Adult Populations \(R01 Clinical Trial Optional\) as a Notice of Special Interest \(NOSI\)](#)

[RFA-NS-22-050](#)

[HEAL Initiative: Discovery of Biomarkers and Biomarker Signatures to Facilitate Clinical Trials for Pain Therapeutics \(UG3/UH3 Clinical Trial Optional\)](#)

[NOT-NS-22-066](#)

[HEAL Initiative: Notice of Special Interest \(NOSI\) regarding the Availability of Administrative Supplements to Support Strategies to Increase Participant Diversity, Inclusion and Engagement in Clinical Studies](#)

[RFA-NS-22-035](#)

[Limited Competition: NIH Neuroscience Doctoral Readiness Program \(DR. Program\) \(R25 Clinical Trial Not Allowed\)](#)

[RFA-DA-23-003](#)

[Investigating Transposable Elements and Mobile DNA as Targets of Integration for Establishing HIV Reservoirs in the Brain \(R61/R33 - Clinical Trial Optional\)](#)

[NOT-DA-21-079](#)

[Notice of NIDA Participation in NOT-MH-21-105, "Notice of Special Interest: Advancing Health Communication Research on HIV Prevention, Treatment and Cure"](#)

[RFA-DA-23-003](#)

[Investigating Transposable Elements and Mobile DNA as Targets of Integration for Establishing HIV Reservoirs in the Brain \(R61/R33 - Clinical Trial Optional\)](#)

[NOT-DA-22-056](#)

[Notice of Special Interest \(NOSI\): Developing Digital Therapeutics for Substance Use Disorders](#)

[NOT-DA-22-004](#)

[Notice of Special Interest \(NOSI\): Epidemiology of Drug Abuse](#)

[RFA-DA-23-006](#)

[Implementing Comprehensive HIV services in Syringe Service Program \(SSP\) Settings \(R01 - Clinical Trial Required\)](#)

[RFA-DA-23-007](#)

[Implementing Comprehensive HIV services in Syringe Service Program \(SSP\) Settings \(R34 - Clinical Trial Required\)](#)

[NOT-DA-23-006](#)

[Notice of Special Interest \(NOSI\): Leveraging Data Science to Bring Actionable Insights for Substance Use Prevention and Treatment](#)

[RFA-OD-22-003](#)

[Center for Coordination of Analysis, Science, Enhancement, and Logistics \(CASEL\) in Tobacco Regulatory Science \(U54 Clinical Trial Not Allowed\)](#)

[NOT-OD-22-090](#)

[Notice of Pre-Application Webinar and Availability of FAQs for RFA-OD-22-004, Tobacco Centers of Regulatory Science \(TCORS\) for Research Relevant to the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act \(U54 Clinical Trial Optional\)](#)

[RFA-OD-22-004](#)

[Tobacco Centers of Regulatory Science \(TCORS\) for Research Relevant to the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act \(U54 Clinical Trial Optional\).](#)

[NOT-OD-22-089](#)

[Notice of Pre-Application Webinar and Availability of FAQs for RFA-OD-22-003, Center for Coordination of Analysis, Science, Enhancement, and Logistics \(CASEL\) in Tobacco Regulatory Science \(U54 Clinical Trial Not Allowed\)](#)

[RFA-OD-22-003](#)

[Center for Coordination of Analysis, Science, Enhancement, and Logistics \(CASEL\) in Tobacco Regulatory Science \(U54 Clinical Trial Not Allowed\)](#)

[PAR-22-104](#)

[Chronic, Non-Communicable Diseases and Disorders Across the Lifespan: Fogarty International Research Training Award \(NCD-LIFESPAN\) \(D43 Clinical Trial Optional\)](#)

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