





### Young Investigator Initiative Grant Mentoring and Career Development Program Requirements for the Application Process

## **Eligibility Requirements:**

- 1. Junior faculty
- 2. Senior fellows, residents, or post-doctoral researcher that are doing research and have a faculty appointment in place or confirmed, or

It's Your "Choice"

3. Basic and clinical investigators, without or with training awards (including K awards)

### **Documentation Required:**

- 1. Letter of nomination from division or department chair
  - State whether the candidate is applying with or without a training grant
  - Include a description of the candidate's work
  - Complete contact information for both the candidate and the nominator
  - Pledge to cover the costs for roundtrip airfare for attendance at the two workshops and a \$600 registration fee for the full program if the candidate is accepted. The full program includes two Young Investigator workshops, with the participants spending two (2) days at each workshop
  - Confirm there will be internal institutional support for the candidate to pursue their research interests
- 2. Letter of support from an internal institutional research mentor
  - Indicate the support this person is providing, or will provide and type of guidance
  - Outline the plan for the mentorship, including how he/she will provide support for the candidate's research project
  - If no institutional mentor is possible, at least a mentor in the same research area or with ability to guide applicant, stating the mentor will meet regularly with the candidate
- 3. One or two page document with program title
  - Outline of a proposed grant application, to include the question and specific aims
  - A brief description of design and methods
  - Make certain to include applicant's name on every page of application
- 4. NIH Biosketch of the applicant
  - Include complete contact details
  - Discipline specialization and sub-specialty
  - Listing of publications

## The completed application packet is due by January 15, 2014

The application should be addressed to Young Investigators Initiative and e-mailed to <u>usbji@usbji.org</u> (preferred), or mailed to the USBJI address on the cover page of this letter.

### **E-mailed Applications**

When e-mailing an application, in the Subject line, please state: Your Last Name - YII Applicant - and either With Training Grant, or, Without Training Grant - Letters, Proposal, CV.

Subject line example: Jones - YII Applicant - Without Training Grant - Letters, Proposal, CV For filenames please state: Your Last Name, underscore, followed by content matter. For example: Jones\_NominationLetter.doc Jones\_MentorLetter.doc Jones\_Proposal.doc Jones\_CV.doc

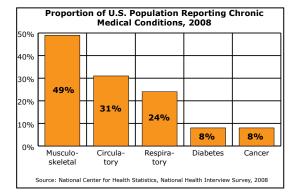
# **Facts in Brief**



## Musculoskeletal Diseases: Leading Cause of Disability and Health Care Cost

## Musculoskeletal diseases are the most common health condition in the United States.

- Estimated U.S. cost for treatment of all persons with a musculoskeletal disease diagnosis and indirect lost wages was \$950 billion annually for the years 2004 to 2006, 7.4% of the gross domestic product.<sup>1</sup>
- The aging boomer generation, persons aged 45 to 64, accounts for an increasingly greater proportion of total musculoskeletal disease treatment cost and lost wages, a trend that will continue for the next several decades.
- One in two adults reported a chronic musculoskeletal condition in 2008, nearly twice the rate of reported chronic circulatory (heart) or respiratory conditions.<sup>2</sup>



## Musculoskeletal diseases are frequent cause for seeking medical care.<sup>3</sup>

- More than 30% of Americans require medical care because of a musculoskeletal disease.
- ✤ Back pain accounted for more than 45 million health care visits in 2007.
- Arthritis accounted for 50.3 million ambulatory care visits and 1.2 million hospitalizations in 2006.
- Musculoskeletal injuries accounted for more than 61 million health care visits in 2006, 61% of all injury treatment visits.

#### Musculoskeletal diseases are a major cause of disability and lost work time.

- 17 million adults, 7% of the adult U.S. population, report difficulty performing routine activities of daily living due to a musculoskeletal condition. More than one-third is between the ages of 45 and 64.<sup>2</sup>
- Back pain was the cause of 671 million bed days and 385 million lost work days in 2008.<sup>2</sup>
- Musculoskeletal disorders for work-related injuries account for one-half of days away from work.<sup>4</sup>
- One in two women and one in four men over the age of 50 will have an osteoporosis-related fracture in his or her remaining lifetime. Hip fractures are associated with chronic pain, reduced mobility, and increasing dependence, with a 20% mortality rate in the first.
- Musculoskeletal Disease Health Care Visits, 2006 70 (suoillim 50 Visits (in 05 61.2 50.3 48.0 02 otal 10 12.5 0 Back Pain Arthritis Osteo-Traumatic and porosis Iniuries Related and Low Energy Conditions Fractures Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample, 2007; National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2006, and National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2006.
- mobility, and increasing dependence, with a 20% mortality rate in the first 12 months.<sup>5</sup>
  Although less frequent, millions of children and adults suffer from spinal deformities, musculoskeletal
- congenital conditions, and cancers of bone and connective tissue, reducing quality of life and longevity.

Facts in Brief is a taken from *The Burden of Musculoskeletal Diseases in the United States* For more information: **www.boneandjointburden.org** 

### The Bone and Joint Decade

The Bone and Joint Decade is a worldwide campaign to advance understanding, prevention, and treatment of musculoskeletal disorders through education and research. To find out more visit the U.S. web site, <u>www.usbji.org</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditures Panel Survey, 1996-2006. Data analyzed and modeled by Edward H. Yelin, PhD, Institute for Health Policy Studies, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample, 2007; National Center for Health Statistics, National Abspital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2006, and National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2006.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1998-2007.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> National Osteoporosis Foundation (NOF). Available at: http://www.nof.org/osteoporosis/diseasefacts.htm. Accessed September 19, 2007.