REJESKI, W. JACK

ACTIVE

5R01AG050725-03 (Focht) 04/01/16-03/31/21 0.90 months AY / 0.30 months summer
NIH/NIA $53,175 (subcontract)
Comprehensive Lifestyle Intervention Program for Knee Osteoarthritis Patients (CLIP-OA)

The purpose of this project is to contrast the effects of exercise and combined diet and exercise interventions on physical function on underserved older adults with knee osteoarthritis.

5R01HL122846-04 (McDermott) 04/01/15-01/31/19 0.45 months AY / 0.15 months summer
NIH/NHLBI $10,985 (subcontract)
Low-intensity exercise intervention for peripheral artery disease; The LITE trial

The primary aim of this project is to determine whether peripheral artery disease (PAD) participants randomized to a low intensity, self-paced walking exercise intervention that employs remote monitoring achieve greater improvement or less decline in six-minute walk performance at 52-week follow-up, compared to PAD participants randomized to a high-intensity, ischemic pain inducing walking exercise intervention that employs remote monitoring, and as compared to a control group, respectively.

5P30AG021332-15 (Kritchevsky) 09/30/02-06/30/18 0.20 months AY / 0.30 months summer
NIH/NIA $20,042 (subcontract)
Claude D. Pepper Older Americans Independence Center Clinical Research Core

The major goals of this project are the developing, testing and dissemination of effective therapies for the treatment and prevention of physical disability in later life, and training the next generation leaders in clinical geriatrics research.

5R01AG051624-02 (Nicklas, Rejeski) 05/15/16-04/30/21 1.00 months AY / 0.80 months summer
NIH/NIA $151,941 (subcontract)
Intervening on sedentary behavior to prevent weight regain in older adults

This study will test the efficacy of a novel, acceptable, behavioral intervention (EMPOWER), for older obese adults, that focuses on increased awareness of sedentary behavior (SB) employing accelerometry-based self-monitoring throughout the day. The primary aim of this study is to determine whether addition of this intervention that targets SB to a conventional weight loss intervention that targets exercise (EX) results in lower long-term reduction in body weight in older, obese adults. This will be accomplished with a 24-month trial in 225 obese (BMI=30-40 kg/m2) older (65-79 yrs) adults randomized to one of three treatments (n=75), all with dietary caloric restriction plus either: 1) moderate- intensity aerobic exercise (WL+EX); 2) intervening on SB (WL+EMPOWER); or 3) (WL+EX+EMPOWER).

1U24AR071113-02 (Pahor, Rejeski, et al.) 12/06/16-11/30/22 1.80 months AY / 0.80 months summer
NIH/Common Fund $65,768 (subcontract)
MoTrPAC Consortium Coordinating Center

MoTrPAC is a large-scale, multidisciplinary research project to investigate the molecular changes that occur in response to physical activity (PA), and to relate these changes to the health benefits of PA. The coordinated effort of clinical and animal studies supported by bioinformatics and chemical analyses will achieve the Molecular Transducers of Physical Activity Consortium (MoTrPAC) goals of assessing the molecular changes that occur in response to PA. The Consortium Coordinating Center (CCC) for MoTrPAC will provide support for
the organization, administration, planning, standardization, documentation, monitoring and reporting activities relating to the project. The CCC will play a pivotal role in ensuring the cohesion of the MoTrPAC by enhancing communication and integration across all study components, including the Clinical Sites, the Preclinical Animal Study Sites, the Bioinformatics Center, the Chemical Analysis Sites, and the various study committees.

1R01AG056418-01 (Houston) 09/01/17-04/30/22 0.45 months AY / 0.15 months summer
NIH/NIA $18,517 (subcontract)
Long-term function and health effects of intentional weight loss in obese elders

The objectives of this project are to determine if the short-term functional benefits of intentional weight loss are sustained in older adults, and to examine potential long-term benefits and risks of weight loss in older adults. The project will utilize data from five different NIH-funded trials to assess the effects of randomization to diet-induced weight loss on physical function (primary outcome), body composition, bone mineral density, and cardiovascular risk factors (secondary aims) a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 10 years after intervention completion.

1R21AG058249-01 (Brooks, Fanning) 12/01/17-11/30/19 0.45 months AY / 0.15 months summer
NIH/NIA $23,113 (subcontract)
Mobile intervention to reduce pain and improve health (MORPH) in obese older adults

The purpose of this project is to develop and test the feasibility and acceptability of a novel, patient-centered intervention to reduce chronic pain and improve physical functioning in older adults, leveraging the combination of telecoaching and individually-adaptive mHealth tools to decrease both body mass and sedentary behavior.

1P50AA026117-01 (Weiner) 12/10/17-11/30/22 0.45 months AY / 0.15 months summer
NIH/NIAA
Wake Forest Translational Alcohol Research Center (WF-TARC)

This proposal supports multiple studies under the NIH P50 mechanism. Using a human subjects protocol, the specific study supported under this project will 1) characterize the behavioral and neural mechanisms of alcohol craving as a marker of vulnerability, 2) determine if mindfulness meditation can effectively reduce alcohol craving, anxiety, ad stress in participants with high Alcohol Craving Experience Questionnaire (ACE) scores, and 3) evaluate changes in brain connectivity following a mindfulness intervention in individuals with high ACE scores.