

**Dr. Rebecca Campo** is the Program Director at NIH/NHLBI. Dr. Campo social health psychologist and is interested in examining the psychosocial determinants of chronic disease risk and prevention, health disparities, mHealth, and behavioral intervention clinical trails.

Representative publication:

Campo, R. A., Wu, L. M., Austin, J., Valdimarsdottir, H., & Rini, C. (2017). Personal resilience resources predict post-stem cell transplant cancer survivors' psychological outcomes through reductions in depressive symptoms and meaning-making. *Journal of Psychosocial Oncology*, 35(6), 666–687.



**Dr. Maria Magdalena Llabre** is Professor and Associate Chair in the Department of Psychology at the University of Miami. She is also Director of Biobehavioral Statistics at the Behavioral Medicine Research Center. She is an investigator for the **Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL)**. The overarching theme of Dr. Llabre's research is the link between stress and health. Her recent work has focused on sociocultural factors and chronic diseases in Hispanics. Other interests include applications of latent variable models to problems in measurement, mechanisms, and change processes in cardiovascular behavioral medicine.

Representative publication:

Llabre, M.M., Schneiderman, N., Gallo, L.C., et al. (2017). Childhood Trauma and Adult Risk Factors and Disease in Hispanics/Latinos in the US: Results from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL) Sociocultural Ancillary Study. *Psychosomatic Medicine*. 79, 172-180. PMID:27606797

**HCHS/SOL** is sponsored by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and six other centers. It is a multi-center epidemiologic study in Hispanic/Latino populations to assess the role of acculturation in the prevalence and development of disease, and to identify factors playing a protective or harmful role in the health of Hispanics/Latinos. The target population of 16,000 persons of Hispanic/Latino origin, specifically Cuban, Puerto Rican, Dominican, Mexican, and Central/South American, were recruited through four Field Centers in Miami, San Diego, Chicago and the Bronx area of New York.



**Dr. Deborah Jones Weiss** is a Research Professor at the University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine. Dr. Weiss has led NIH-funded HIV-related research among men, women and children around the world for almost 3 decades. Her research focuses on HIV treatment and prevention and examines the links between HIV, HIV-related biopsychosocial stress and health. She is a recognized international expert on assessment, behavioral interventions, medication adherence and HIV, and a grant reviewer for NIH, CDC, and the MRC, and on the editorial board of *AIDS & Behavior*, and *Contraception*. Dr. Weiss is a PI for the Miami site of the **MACS/WIHS Combined Cohort Study (MWCCS)**, which examines aging among people living with HIV.

Representative Publication

1. Alcaide, M.L., Rodriguez, V.J., Abbamonte, J., Weiss, S.M., Peltzer, K., and Jones, D.L. (2019). Maternal Factors Associated With Infant Neurodevelopment in HIV-Exposed Uninfected Infants. *Open Forum Infect Dis.* 2019 Oct; 6(10): ofz351. Published online 2019 Oct 9. doi: 10.1093/ofid/ofz351. PMID: 31049810
2. Mandell, L.N, Rodriguez, V.J., De La Rosa, A., Sued, O., Cecchini, D., Cahn, P., Cassetti, I., Weiss, S.M., and Jones, D.L. for the COPA Study Group. Prevalence and correlates of suicidal ideation among nonadherent people living with HIV in Argentina. *AIDS & Behavior*. DOI: 10.1007/s10461-019-02526-4. PMID: 31049810

**The Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study (MACS) / Women’s Interagency HIV Study (WIHS) Combined Cohort Study (MWCCS)** is a collaborative research effort that aims to understand and reduce the impact of chronic health conditions—including heart, lung, blood, and sleep (HLBS) disorders—that affect people living with HIV. The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), has supported the separate MACS and WIHS cohort studies. MACS was a study of gay and bisexual men, while WIHS was a study of women who had other risk factors for HIV. In 2019, the NHLBI became the primary steward of the new MACS/WIHS-CCS. For this effort, the NHLBI is working in close collaboration with the NIH Office of AIDS Research (OAR) as well as several co-funding institutes across the NIH. The study database is overseen by Johns Hopkins and requests to utilize the database for collaborative research are reviewed by investigators from a wide variety of areas, including Aging, CVD, GYN, HPV, Neuropsychology, Pregnancy, Pharmacology, Psychosocial Behavioral, viral and Immune Pathogenesis, Sleep, Renal, Microbiome, Metabolic, Malignancy, Liver, Genomics, Epidemiology, and Pulmonary Working Groups. Special areas of interest include Health Disparities and Geocoding.



**Ms. Kimberly Hollabaugh** is an instructor for the Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, University of Oklahoma Health Science Center and is the data manager in **Strong Heart Study (SHS)** coordinating center. Her research focuses on tobacco related health disparities and cardio-vascular disease.

Representative publication:

Ray B, Ross SR, Danala G, Aghaei F, Nouh CD, Ford L, Hollabaugh KM, Karfonta BN, Santucci JA, Cornwell BO, Bohnstedt BN, Zheng B, Dale GL, Prodan CI. Systemic response of coated-platelet and peripheral blood inflammatory cell indices after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage and long-term clinical outcome. J Crit Care. 2019 Aug; 52:1-9. PMID: 30904732.

**Strong Heart Study (SHS):** The Strong Heart Study is a study of cardiovascular disease and its risk factors among 13 American Indian tribal communities in Arizona, North and South Dakota, and Oklahoma. The goals of this longitudinal study are to investigate and quantify rates of CHD morbidity and mortality in geographically diverse native American Indian tribes using a standardized protocol. A second goal of this study was to identify and compare CHD risk factors among tribes from different geographic regions in the U.S. to explain possible differences in the occurrence of CHD. The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and the National Institute of Health fund the study.

