RPPR Section C (Products): Definitions, Examples and Distinctions

Information to guide grantees on which category to place their product(s)

1. Audio or video	
Examples	• Podcasts, documentaries, or educational videos • Videos to instruct patients or practitioners • Counseling videos; videos developed to elicit behavioral change • Videos that instruct researchers on how to perform protocols • A unique audio or video repository for research purposes, such as a collection of sound files, film or video clips.
Distinctions	→ Videos developed to elicit behavioral change, such as counseling or motivational videos, or to instruct patients, may meet the definition for a clinical intervention. → Videos that instruct researchers how to perform techniques or research protocols may be reported as techniques (Section C.3) or protocols (Section C.5a).
2. Data or Databases	
Definition	**Data:** final research data that are unique, i.e., cannot be readily replicated. Please refer to the NIH Data Sharing Policy web site (http://grants.nih.gov/grants/policy/data_sharing/data_sharing_guidance.htm) for more information on the types of data that should be reported to NIH.
Examples	Large surveys that would be costly to replicate; studies of unique populations, such as centenarians; studies conducted at unique times, such as during a natural disaster; studies of rare phenomena, such as data from patients with rare metabolic diseases. Potential Drug Targets, vaccine candidates.
Definition	**Database:** an organized, curated, searchable repository of final research data, information, and resources that can be used to support multiple approaches to data analysis and sharing by users.
Examples	Web-based, searchable databases that consist of two or more of the following features: 1. Functionality for exchange of data; 2. Information resources for users of the data; 3. Functionality to promote communication among users. Examples include Xenbase (http://www.xenbase.org/entry/) and dbGap (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gap)
3. Research Material	
Definition	Newly discovered or developed materials that will be consumed as research tools, including reagents, libraries, biological specimens, and biological repositories.
Examples	Cell lines, DNA probes, animal models; microarrays, germ plasm.

Distinctions	→ Items or materials that will be consumed in the conduct of research should be reported as research materials; → Items or objects that will be preserved as reference material in the conduct of research should be reported as physical collections.
4. Educational aids or curricula	
Definition	Instructional content, materials, resources, and/or processes for evaluating the attainment of educational objectives.
Examples	K-12 curricula; general health education for the public; health and science literacy materials; instructional materials for science and research instruction.
5. Evaluation instruments	
Definition	Tools that support program evaluation or other data collection and analysis activities directed to the assessment of program impact/outcome.
6. Instruments or equipment	
Definition	Instruments for the purpose of measurement and/or detection. Devices to collect, image or measure specimens and/or associated processes.
Examples	Sensors and other tools for collecting specimens, measuring physical properties; visualization tools such as microscopes
Distinctions	→ Newly created or refined instruments and equipment should be reported as instruments or equipment; → Diagnostic instruments for assessing diseases and conditions that have been advanced to the clinical research phase should be reported as clinical interventions; → Technologies and/or techniques that may in the future be developed into instruments or equipment should be reported in Section C.3 Technologies and techniques
7. Models	
Definition	Descriptive, predictive, analytic or explanatory algorithms that work on datasets; mathematical and computational models; pathways (biochemical; neurological); conceptual or schematic representations; network analyses and network models.
Examples	Epidemiological, statistical and economic models; biochemical pathways; predictive models based on incidence and prevalence; models that assess risk; network analysis, dynamic models of movement, structural models; models that extrapolate from the local to national or global level.
8. Physical Collections	
Definition	Collections of objects that are not consumed in the conduct of research, and are curated and catalogued to serve as a reference set for research purposes or historical reference.
Distinctions	→ Collections of sonograms, recordings or sound files should be reported as audio or video products; → Collections of unique data should be reported as data or databases;

	→ Items or materials that will be consumed in the conduct of research should be reported as research materials
9. Protocols	
Definition	A unique plan or process for conducting research that will be publically shared with other researchers.
Distinctions	→ A detailed plan for conducting research should be reported as a protocol; → An original technique may be reported in Section C.3 Technologies and techniques
10. Software	
Definition	Computer programs
Examples	Data analysis software; Software for data collection; Software for tracking patients on clinical studies; Software to support monitoring of health records, treatments, etc.; Mobile Health – software that is embedded into a PDA or assistive device; Training software that is configurable for customized training needs; Computer simulations for risk assessment
Distinctions	→ A medical or assistive device should be reported as an intervention; → If the device is embedded with software also created in pursuit of the aims of the research project, the software should be reported as software.
11. Survey instruments	
Definition	Questionnaires for assessing health-related behaviors, attitudes, environmental exposures, medical history and/or health conditions, diet and/or exercise, etc.
12. Interventions (e.g. clinical or educational)	
Definition	Clinical and educational interventions that have advanced to a new stage of development
Examples	Drugs and vaccines; Diagnostic tests, biomarkers and diagnostic imaging techniques; Medical devices; Assistive devices; Surgical interventions; Public health interventions
13. New Business Creation	
Definition	New businesses or existing businesses that have changed their business strategy
Examples	Biotech startups; commercial acquisitions; new or extended product lines **Important: Please do not describe sensitive intellectual property or provide business details that are restricted under contractual confidentiality.**
14. Other	
	For products that do not match any of the categories listed above.