# 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](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.

## 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;
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<tr>
<th>9. Protocols</th>
<th>Items or materials that will be consumed in the conduct of research should be reported as research materials</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td>A unique plan or process for conducting research that will be publically shared with other researchers.</td>
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<td><strong>Distinctions</strong></td>
<td>→ A detailed plan for conducting research should be reported as a protocol;</td>
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<td>→ An original technique may be reported in Section C.3 Technologies and techniques</td>
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<th>10. Software</th>
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<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td>Computer programs</td>
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<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td>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 assessement</td>
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<td><strong>Distinctions</strong></td>
<td>→ A medical or assistive device should be reported as an intervention;</td>
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<td>→ 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.</td>
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<th>11. Survey instruments</th>
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<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td>Questionnaires for assessing health-related behaviors, attitudes, environmental exposures, medical history and/or health conditions, diet and/or exercise, etc.</td>
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<th>12. Interventions (e.g. clinical or educational)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td>Clinical and educational interventions that have advanced to a new stage of development</td>
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<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td>Drugs and vaccines; Diagnostic tests, biomarkers and diagnostic imaging techniques; Medical devices; Assistive devices; Surgical interventions; Public health interventions</td>
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<th>13. New Business Creation</th>
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<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td>New businesses or existing businesses that have changed their business strategy</td>
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<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td>Biotech startups; commercial acquisitions; new or extended product lines</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Important:</strong> Please do not describe sensitive intellectual property or provide business details that are restricted under contractual confidentiality.</td>
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<th>14. Other</th>
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<td><strong>For products that do not match any of the categories listed above.</strong></td>
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