

From: [Bundesen, Liza \(NIH/OD\) \[E\]](#)
To: [Bulls, Michelle G. \(NIH/OD\) \[E\]](#); [Jacobs, Anna \(NIH/OD\) \[E\]](#)
Subject: FW: Grants for immediate termination today
Date: Friday, February 28, 2025 2:35:58 PM
Attachments: [28 FEB Grants for Cancellation.xlsx](#)
[NIH Termination Letter 022625\[42\].docx](#)

From: Memoli, Matthew (NIH/OD) [E]
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2025 2:34 PM
To: Bundesen, Liza (NIH/OD) [E]
Cc: Smith, Brad M. EOP/DOGE ; Rachel.Riley@hhs.gov; Keveney, Sean (HHS/OGC)
Subject: Grants for immediate termination today

Liza,

Please terminate the grants on the attached spreadsheet by COB today. Attached is an OGC cleared termination letter.

Thank you,

Matt

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NIH GRANTS 002296

mechanisms.2
The collection of neuro-cognitive measures of cognitive functioning alongside the already robust survey and biomarker infrastructure of the Vanderbilt University School of Networks, Aging, and Policy Study (VNAAPS) will address both concerns by directly measuring cognitive functioning in a SGM sample that includes partnered and unpartnered older adults in large enough to detect differences among cisgender and transgender/diverse SGM people, and among gay/bisexual and straight people. Additionally, these collection of cognitive functioning measures would contribute to new research on key questions that members of the VNAAPS research network are dedicated to pursue, including: 1. Do SGM and nonSGM older adults differ in cognitive functioning and cognition trajectories in late life? 2.

[illegible]

Abstract **Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a global health crisis, with significant mortality and morbidity. Understanding the factors that influence the severity of COVID-19 is crucial for developing effective interventions. **Methods:** This study conducted a systematic review of the literature to identify factors associated with COVID-19 severity. The search was performed in PubMed, Scopus, and Cochrane databases. The review included studies published between January 2020 and January 2023. The factors were categorized into demographic, clinical, and laboratory variables. **Results:** The review identified several factors associated with COVID-19 severity. Age was a significant factor, with older individuals showing higher rates of severe disease. Comorbidities, particularly cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and chronic lung disease, were also strongly associated with severe outcomes. Laboratory findings, such as elevated levels of inflammatory markers and specific blood test results, were indicative of disease severity. **Conclusions:** The findings of this review suggest that a combination of demographic, clinical, and laboratory factors can be used to predict the severity of COVID-19. Further research is needed to elucidate the underlying mechanisms and to develop targeted interventions for high-risk populations.

[illegible][illegible]

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