CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
2016 AWARDS
Submit nominations online: nfid.org/awards
Deadline: June 30, 2015

The National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) presents annual awards to outstanding individuals who have made significant and lasting contributions to global public health through scientific achievement, philanthropy, or legislation.
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The Honorable Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter
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2016 NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES AWARDS DINNER
THURSDAY, MAY 5, 2016
HYATT REGENCY BETHESDA, BETHESDA, MD

RECEPTION  6:30 – 7:30 PM
AWARDS DINNER AND PRESENTATIONS  7:30 – 9:30 PM

2016 JOHN P. UTZ LEADERSHIP AWARD
Introduction and Presentation by
Walter A. Orenstein, MD to
Larry K. Pickering, MD

2016 MAXWELL FINLAND AWARD FOR SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT
Introduction and Presentation by
Anthony S. Fauci, MD to
Diane E. Griffin, MD, PhD

2016 JIMMY AND ROSALYNN CARTER HUMANITARIAN AWARD
Introduction and Presentation by
Mathuram Santosham, MD, MPH to
Robert E. Black, MD, MPH

CLOSING REMARKS

DESSERT RECEPTION  9:30 PM
The Maxwell Finland Award for Scientific Achievement is presented by the National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) to honor individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the understanding of infectious diseases and public health. Selection criteria include:

- Excellence in clinical and/or research activities;
- Participation in the training of future leaders in the field; and
- Positive impact on global public health.

The award is named for Maxwell Finland, MD, former member of the NFID Board of Directors, who died in 1989 at the age of 85. Dedicating his life to teaching, clinical research, and patient care, Dr. Finland pioneered work in the diagnosis, treatment, and epidemiology of bacterial infections; the evaluation of antimicrobials; and the demonstration of the evolving problem of antimicrobial resistance. He was a driving force in shaping infectious disease training programs in the United States and in defining the discipline of infectious diseases as we know it today.

Dr. Finland served as the first president of the Infectious Diseases Society of America and was a key figure in the establishment of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy.
Diane E. Griffin, MD, PhD is a distinguished virologist renowned for her contributions to the fields of measles and alphaviruses. Her work has elucidated some of the complex mechanisms involved in infection and immune responses and forever changed scientific understanding of acute viral infections.

Her work, she says, is driven by her fascination with the complexity of the processes that cause disease. She discovered early in her training that she was less interested in pathogens themselves than in how they caused illness. And she was equally interested in the immune response necessary for clinical recovery and virus clearance.

“Each step in the disease process is complex in itself. We need to dissect each one carefully, examine it, and then put all the pieces back together to truly understand the interactions between pathogen and host.”

–Diane E. Griffin, MD, PhD

While her approach to understanding disease processes is highly strategic—examining each step in a disease process methodically and exhaustively—she claims a very different approach to her career path. “I was not strategic in planning my career,” says Dr. Griffin. “I followed my nose and made what I thought were practical decisions along the way.” Among them was the decision to always seek out the best learning environments, surrounding herself by the best scientists possible.

She advises young investigators to do the same. She also counsels them to work on what interests them, to ask important and tough questions, and most importantly, to maintain the highest scientific standards. “Never be deterred by a result you didn’t expect or want,” says Dr. Griffin. “The data are the data—the mission is only to find the scientific truth.” Dr. Griffin’s dedicated mentoring of the next generation of scientists to ask the hard questions will pay dividends well into the future.

NFID is proud to honor Diane E. Griffin, MD, PhD with the 2016 Maxwell Finland Award for Scientific Achievement for her major scientific contributions, devoted care and mentoring of young scientists, and the towering leadership she has provided to the global infectious disease community.
Diane and her sisters also enrolled at Augustana College, but only Diane pursued science, majoring in Biology. During her undergraduate work, she developed an interest in microbiology, which she credits to the learning process and exposure to new ideas and people, a theme repeated throughout her training and career.

“Diane Griffin is an outstanding scientist of enormous stature with an extraordinary record of service to the infectious diseases community.”

– Anthony S. Fauci, MD, Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and recipient of the 1989 Maxwell Finland Award

Her next stop was the microbiology PhD program at Stanford University School of Medicine. Stanford introduced her to new ideas, new people, and new possibilities. She met more women in the sciences and saw them doing things she had not considered. She also met women who stopped short of their dreams—not pursuing an MD because “medicine was not considered a good choice for women.”

Early in her first year at Stanford, Diane became interested in the mechanisms microbes use to cause disease, rather than the microbes themselves, and she added an MD to her studies. The university’s five-year MD program allowed time for research and made it possible to pursue her MD and PhD degrees simultaneously. Medical school fostered her interest specifically in viral infections. A young, now married Dr. Griffin took that interest with her across the country to Johns Hopkins University in 1970, where she has worked since.

HELPING TO DEFINE NEUROViroLOGY

Dr. Griffin arranged a postdoctoral fellowship with Richard T. Johnson, MD, who is widely credited with inventing the field of neurovirology. His pioneering multidisciplinary approach to understanding viral diseases of the nervous system brought together postdoctoral fellows and junior faculty from virology, immunology, neurology, pathology, veterinary medicine, and eventually molecular biology. According to Dr. Griffin, he understood, as did she, that expertise in each area was needed to truly understand all the steps in neurologic infection processes.

It was during her postdoctoral fellowship with Dr. Johnson that her interest in the pathogenesis of acute encephalomyelitis caused by alphaviruses and in measles virus took hold. She first focused on how the immune response promotes recovery from Sindbis, an alphavirus that produces encephalomyelitis by infecting neurons, and on identifying the viral and host determinants of its virulence.

Studies showed that one consequence of failure to eliminate infected cells is failure to eliminate viral RNA from brain and spinal cord neurons. This RNA persistence leads to the need for long-term suppression of virus replication.

During a 1971 professorial exchange to Lima, Peru, Dr. Johnson saw a large number of cases of post-measles encephalomyelitis, a relatively rare complication that occurs primarily in older children. Investigation revealed that this measles complication is an autoimmune demyelinating disease and a manifestation of the immunologic abnormalities induced by measles virus infection. The most important of these immunologic abnormalities is immune suppression leading to increased susceptibility to other infectious diseases, which accounts for most measles deaths.

Dr. Griffin showed that measles virus-induced immune suppression is paradoxically associated with immune activation, suppression of IL-12 production, and production of cytokines that inhibit macrophage activation during a prolonged period of persistence of peripheral and lymph tissue viral RNA. Infectious measles virus is eliminated rapidly, but clearance of viral RNA takes months and is associated with multiple waves of functionally distinct T cells and slow maturation of antiviral antibody.
Another paradoxical observation during these multifaceted studies of children with measles is that measles virus infection inhibits HIV replication and rapidly lowers HIV viral load. Studies of the efficacy of previous, current, and experimental measles vaccines in nonhuman primates have clarified the determinants of protective immunity. These studies identified the cause of the severe disease atypical measles, which led to withdrawal of the formalin-inactivated vaccine and demonstrated the importance of high avidity neutralizing antibody and T cell-mediated immunity for protection.

COMMITMENT TO THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY
The significance of Dr. Griffin’s scientific contributions is demonstrated by the more than 250 original publications she has authored, her election to the National Academy of Sciences in 2004, and the many awards she has received from her peers and a grateful scientific community. Among her awards are the Rudolf Virchow Medal (2010), the Wallace Sterling Lifetime Alumni Achievement Award from Stanford University (2011), and the FASEB Excellence in Science Award (2015).

“Diane Griffin’s explorations of the molecular processes of the measles virus and the immune components produced by it are truly remarkable.”

– Samuel L. Katz, MD, Wilburt C. Davison Professor and Chair Emeritus, Department of Pediatrics, Duke University School of Medicine and recipient of the 2015 Maxwell Finland Award

In addition to her original scientific contributions, Dr. Griffin has emerged as one of the leading international virology authorities. She has written more than 140 book chapters and reviews. Since 2001, she has served as an editor of *Field’s Virology*, the “bible” of virology for infectious disease physicians. Naturally, she also contributed the chapters on alphaviruses and measles. Dr. Griffin was the editor of the *Journal of Virology* for ten years and is on the editorial board of many other major journals.

Dr. Griffin has served the infectious diseases and broader scientific communities with distinction throughout her career. For 20 years, she nurtured her faculty and students in the Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology at Johns Hopkins University. While heading that department, she took it upon herself to raise funding for a new Johns Hopkins Malaria Research Institute at the Bloomberg School of Public Health, recruiting 20 malaria experts from around the world to create a major new research center.

Dr. Griffin has served on dozens of professional committees, including the WHO Steering Committee on Respiratory Viruses, the FDA Vaccine and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee, and the National Foundation for Infectious Diseases Scientific Program Committee. Dr. Griffin’s tireless service has led to her election to many important leadership positions including President of the Immunology Council at Johns Hopkins, the American Society for Virology, the Association of Medical School Microbiology and Immunology Chairs, and the American Society of Microbiology. With this record of service, it was highly appropriate that she was elected Vice President of the National Academy of Sciences in 2013.

“My high level of respect for Diane Griffin is evidenced by the number of times I have turned to her over the past 30 years for service to the NIAID. There is no other single individual on whom I have relied more often or with greater confidence than Diane Griffin.”

– Anthony S. Fauci, MD, Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and recipient of the 1989 Maxwell Finland Award

Far from being content with all the questions she’s already answered, Dr. Griffin is characteristically focused on the next one: How can you clear a virus from a cell without killing the cell? “Every time you answer a question in science, you get five more,” she says. Fortunately, Dr. Diane Griffin is up to the challenge of continuing to find answers to these questions.
The Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter Humanitarian Award is presented by the National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) to honor individuals whose outstanding humanitarian efforts and achievements have contributed significantly to improving global public health. Selection criteria include:

- Humanitarian service;
- Legislative or administrative contributions; and/or
- Public education activities.

The award is named for former President and Mrs. Carter, who have worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for the global population. They are co-founders of The Carter Center, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization based in Atlanta. Through their work at The Carter Center, President and Mrs. Carter have worked to resolve conflict peacefully, promote democracy, protect human rights, and prevent and eradicate disease. In recognition of their efforts, President and Mrs. Carter were presented with the first award in 1997.
Robert E. Black, MD, MPH has focused his career on finding simple, affordable, and scalable interventions to reduce the leading causes of childhood mortality and morbidity—mainly diarrhea, acute lower respiratory tract infections, malnutrition, and neonatal conditions in the developing world. Driven by this goal, he has not only produced seminal research findings that led to public health interventions, he has played a leadership role in synthesizing the evidence to mobilize global commitments to address these problems.

A keystone of Dr. Black’s work is identifying promising laboratory-based observations and evaluating them in human studies, both in clinical settings and in large-scale fieldwork, and then scaling the interventions to demonstrate their potential application around the world. “I am motivated by the dual challenge of science and the application of science,” says Dr. Black. “It feels irresponsible not to do whatever I can to bring a scientific innovation to the populations who need it.”

His work has led to policy changes by international agencies, including the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and the US Agency for International Development (USAID). His extraordinary efforts have saved the lives of millions of children across the globe.

Colleagues also talk about his commitment to training and mentoring the next generation of health researchers. “Dr. Black epitomizes the concept of mentoring and develops lifelong relationships with young investigators,” says Dr. Roger Glass, Director of the Fogarty Center of the National Institutes of Health “helping them establish their own careers and become productive teachers, researchers, and agents of change.”

NFID is proud to honor Robert E. Black, MD, MPH with the 2016 Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter Humanitarian Award in recognition of his lifelong work to save and improve the lives of millions of children around the world and for his tireless efforts to train other public health leaders.

**THE POWER OF ZINC: A MICRONUTRIENT SAVES MILLIONS OF LIVES**

Dr. Black has made many valuable contributions to the field of public health and his work on zinc supplementation may be noted in history as one of the most effective. Based on his review of scientific literature, Dr. Black hypothesized that this micronutrient, which can be delivered at the cost of a few pennies per week, had the potential to save thousands of lives around the world if appropriate modalities were available to deliver it.

Dr. Black evaluated his hypothesis through a series of studies culminating in a landmark study conducted in India with one his students, Dr. Sunil Sazawal. This groundbreaking study demonstrated that daily supplementation with zinc during diarrheal episodes significantly reduced the duration and severity of diarrhea in infants, with greater reductions in children with stunted growth than in those with normal growth.

Subsequent studies by Dr. Black and his students, junior faculty colleagues, and collaborators in developing countries showed that zinc supplementation can also prevent acute lower respiratory infection and associated mortality. Later, they also showed that zinc supplementation
of Bangladeshi infants for two weeks with each diarrheal episode reduced all-cause mortality by 50 percent. This study demonstrated a practical method for delivering zinc supplementation and in 2004 WHO and UNICEF issued a joint statement recommending the use of zinc supplements with each diarrheal episode. This intervention is now being implemented in nearly all low-income countries around the world.

Additional studies have further elucidated the benefits of zinc. Zinc supplementation during the treatment of pneumonia reduces the duration of illness and daily zinc supplementation of low birth weight infants significantly reduces mortality. Furthermore, Dr. Black and his colleagues have conducted large-scale efficacy trials to evaluate the impact of daily zinc supplementation on overall mortality in infants younger than four years of age in Nepal and Zanzibar. These trials showed an 18 percent reduction in hospitalizations and deaths in zinc-supplemented children older than 12 months.

“One example of Dr. Black’s contribution to global policy change is his work on zinc supplementation, which led to the recommendation by WHO and UNICEF to use zinc as an adjunct therapy for all cases of diarrhea in children. This has the potential to save 400,000 to 500,000 lives each year.”

–Roger Glass, MD, PhD, Director, Fogarty International Center and Associate Director for International Research at the National Institutes of Health

In addition to conducting his own research, Dr. Black played a leadership role in ensuring that zinc supplementation was implemented on a global level. He organized a series of workshops and conferences that included the participation of leading scientists and key stakeholders, including international donors, ministries of health, program managers, manufacturers of zinc supplements, and companies that have the potential to manufacture zinc-fortified foods. He received funding to direct a Zinc Task Force that coordinated the efforts of WHO, UNICEF, and USAID in expanding the use of zinc in the treatment of diarrhea in low-income countries.

ADVANCING THE GLOBAL AGENDA ON CHILD SURVIVAL

Over the past 20 years, Dr. Black has played a pivotal role in advancing the global agenda on child survival. He has organized meetings to develop consensus and to advance research and implementation of key child survival interventions for diarrheal diseases, acute lower respiratory infection, and neonatal health.

In 2003, Dr. Black was instrumental in organizing a conference in Bellagio, Italy to examine the status of child survival interventions and identify knowledge gaps. The Director General of WHO was among the list of public health leaders in attendance at this influential meeting.

Conclusions of the Bellagio Study Group on Child Survival were published in a five-part series in the Lancet. Among its major findings was that 90 percent of the nearly 11 million deaths in young children occurred in 42 countries and that universal implementation of proven interventions, such as oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea, childhood immunizations, and breastfeeding could reduce these deaths by 60 percent. The report also stressed that funding for Child Survival as a proportion of the total health budget had reduced dramatically in the years leading up to the Bellagio meeting and that more resources had to be applied to Child Survival if the UN Millennium Development Goal for reduction in child mortality was to be met.

The “Lancet series” spearheaded by Dr. Black galvanized the global public health community and rekindled dialogue at the highest levels of governments, donor agencies, scientists, and public health professionals to explore ways to place the Child Survival agenda in the forefront again.

DEFINING THE CRITICAL 1,000 DAYS IN UNDER- AND MALNUTRITION

In 2008, Dr. Black led an effort to analyze and summarize knowledge about maternal and child under-nutrition and propose feasible interventions. And again, Black and his colleagues published a series of five highly influential papers in The Lancet.

The series identified the need to focus nutrition interventions on pregnancy and the first two years of life, the “critical 1,000 days.” Better nutrition during this period prevents short-term consequences, such as mortality, and long-term adverse effects on adult chronic disease and diminished human capacity. This concept has now been adopted
and the enhanced efforts to address nutrition advocated by Dr. Black and colleagues are now championed by the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, UN Agencies, and governments.

Dr. Black continues his work as a scientist and nutrition advocate. A 2013 four-paper series in *The Lancet* on maternal and child malnutrition examined increasing problems of overweight as well as the inequalities in the occurrence of under-nutrition in women and children. This latest series contributed to major new commitments of funding, including pledges at the Nutrition for Growth summit of more than $20 billion and greatly enhanced investments in nutrition programs by the World Bank, bilateral donors, and foundations.

**INCREASING THE FOCUS ON NEONATAL MORTALITY**

Through his work with WHO, Dr. Black recognized that neonatal mortality was declining more slowly than other child mortality. The goals for mortality reduction in children younger than five years of age would not be reached without increased focus on neonatal deaths. He convened a meeting with USAID support in 2005 to review interventions in maternal and newborn health that could accelerate reduction in neonatal mortality.

Dr. Black’s work, once again, paved the way for global action, leading to greater focus on neonatal mortality in various agencies and funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for the Save the Children Saving Newborn Lives Program, which has made major contributions in advocacy and program implementation.

Dr. Black also collaborated with others to demonstrate the efficacy of interventions that were shown to reduce neonatal mortality and improve program effectiveness. Examples include trials showing that community health workers could diagnose and treat serious neonatal infections, that a simplified treatment scheme could greatly reduce the needed number of injections of antibiotics, and that applying the antibacterial chlorhexidine to the umbilical cord for a day following birth reduces infection deaths. His leadership demonstrates Black’s unwavering commitment to reducing the high rate of neonatal and other child deaths in developing countries.

**A LEGACY IN PLACE, DR. BLACK’S WORK CONTINUES**

Dr. Robert Black's legacy is embodied in the many millions of lives he has saved and improved throughout his long, productive, and ongoing career. “It is remarkable to see the reductions in childhood mortality and improvements in health over the last 40 years,” says Dr. Black. But, he quickly adds, “Six million children still die every year and 98 percent of them are in lower-income countries. We must do better.” His work continues and will expand through the countless young health researchers who have learned at his side and who have now become public health leaders in their respective countries.

> “Dr. Black is a role model for public health scientists and practitioners, and is a teacher and mentor who will continue to inspire generations of public health students for years to come.”
> — Mathuram Santosham, MD, MPH, Professor, Departments of International Health and Pediatrics, Bloomberg School of Public Health at Johns Hopkins University

As a member of the US Institute of Medicine and advisory bodies of WHO, the International Vaccine Institute, and other international organizations, Dr. Black continues to assist with development of policies to improve child health. He chaired the Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group of WHO and UNICEF and is on the governing boards of the Micronutrient Initiative and Vitamin Angels. He has more than 600 scientific journal publications and is co-editor of the textbook *Global Health*.

Black has received numerous honors and awards including the Programme for Global Paediatric Research Award for Outstanding Contributions to Global Child Health (2010), the Prince Mahidol Award for Public Health (2010), the Canada Gairdner Global Health Award (2011), and the Nutrition Leadership Award from Sight and Life (2013).

Dr. Robert E. Black is a public health leader who has dedicated his career to saving the lives of the world’s poorest children. His work has had a significant impact on the survival of children around the world both by his discoveries and through his practical application of health interventions in programs. Dr. Black has demonstrated that it is possible to be a creative public health scientist and an advocate for evidence-based programs as well as an opinion leader of great influence.
Rosalynn and I are pleased to join you in congratulating the 2016 National Foundation for Infectious Diseases awardees.

Dr. Robert E. Black is a global public health leader whose career has been dedicated to saving and improving the lives of millions of children in developing countries and training other public health officials. His efforts to synthesize lab evidence into public health interventions have saved countless lives. We are proud to honor Dr. Black with the 2016 Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter Humanitarian Award.

Dr. Diane E. Griffin is a distinguished virologist, renowned for her studies of measles and alphaviruses. Her work has established the current understanding of the complex mechanisms involved in infection and immune responses, forever changing the scientific understanding of acute viral infections. Dr. Griffin richly deserves the 2016 Maxwell Finland Award for Scientific Achievement.

For his outstanding leadership and years of dedicated service to the National Foundation for Infectious Diseases and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the infectious disease profession as a whole, Dr. Larry Pickering is recognized with the 2016 John P. Utz Leadership Award.

We salute Drs. Black, Griffin, and Pickering for their accomplishments and continued efforts in improving public health both in the US and abroad. We hope you enjoy your evening and send our best wishes to everyone in attendance at this prestigious event.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

JIMMY CARTER

May 5, 2016
The John P. Utz Leadership Award was established by the National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) Board of Directors in 2007 as a lasting memorial to John P. Utz, MD, a founder of NFID who was a champion in the fight against infectious diseases. To honor his memory and his years of dedication to the profession and to NFID, the award is presented to individuals who exemplify and support NFID leadership goals, through service to NFID and/or the field of infectious diseases, as selected by the NFID Board of Directors.
ABOUT NFID

The National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization founded in 1973 and dedicated to educating the public and healthcare professionals about the causes, treatment, and prevention of infectious diseases across the lifespan.

VISION: Healthier lives through effective prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of infectious diseases.

MISSION: Education of the public and healthcare professionals about the causes, prevention, and treatment of infectious diseases across the lifespan.

NFID carries out its mission through:

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH
Outreach efforts include news conferences, public service announcements, patient education materials, The Double Helix® quarterly eNewsletter, and a series of focused websites:
- www.nfid.org
- www.adultimmunization.org
- www.adolescentvaccination.org
- www.preventchildhoodinfluenza.org
- www.family-vaccines.org

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
As an accredited provider of continuing medical education with commendation, NFID offers a variety of educational opportunities to physicians and other related healthcare professionals:
- Annual Conference on Vaccine Research
- Clinical Updates in Infectious Diseases (affiliated with Infectious Diseases in Clinical Practice)
- Clinical Vaccinology Course
- Online continuing education
- Satellite symposia at related professional meetings

HONORING SCIENTIFIC AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACHIEVEMENTS, LEGISLATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS, AND PHILANTHROPY IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
- Maxwell Finland Award for Scientific Achievement
- Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter Humanitarian Award
- Dr. Charles Mérieux Award for Achievement in Vaccinology and Immunology
- John P. Utz Leadership Award
- Maurice R. Hilleman Early-Stage Career Investigator Award
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID) wishes to acknowledge the many organizations and individuals who continue to support NFID in its endeavors for education, research, and the prevention of infectious diseases.

NFID acknowledges the following awards program supporters (as of April 15, 2016):

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