Dated: January 14, 2010.

Jennifer Spaeth,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2010–992 Filed 1–19–10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the National Cancer Institute Board of Scientific Advisors.

The meeting will be open to the public, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting.

Name of Committee: National Cancer Institute Board of Scientific Advisors.

Date: March 8–9, 2010.

Time: March 8, 2010, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Agenda: Director's Report: Ongoing and New Business; Reports of Program Group(s); and Budget Presentations; Reports of Special Initiatives; RFA and RFP Concept Reviews; and Scientific Presentations.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Building 31, 31 Center Drive, 6th Floor, Conf. Room 10, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Time: March 9, 2010, 8:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Agenda: Reports of Special Initiatives; RFA and RFP Concept Reviews; and Scientific Presentations.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Building 31, 31 Center Drive, 6th Floor, Conf. Room 10, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Contact Person: Paulette S. Gray, PhD, Executive Secretary, Director, Division of Extramural Activities, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, 6116 Executive Boulevard, 8th Floor, Rm. 8001, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–496–5147, *grayp@mail.nih.gov*.

Any interested person may file written comments with the committee by forwarding the statement to the Contact Person listed on this notice. The statement should include the name, address, telephone number and when applicable, the business or professional affiliation of the interested person.

In the interest of security, NIH has instituted stringent procedures for entrance onto the NIH campus. All visitor vehicles, including taxicabs, hotel, and airport shuttles will be inspected before being allowed on campus. Visitors will be asked to show one form of identification (for example, a government-issued photo ID, driver's license, or passport) and to state the purpose of their visit.

Information is also available on the Institute's/Center's home page: *deainfo.nci.nih.gov/advisory/bsa.htm*, where an agenda and any additional information for the meeting will be posted when available.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.392, Cancer Construction; 93.393, Cancer Cause and Prevention Research; 93.394, Cancer Detection and Diagnosis Research; 93.395, Cancer Treatment Research; 93.396, Cancer Biology Research; 93.397, Cancer Centers Support; 93.398, Cancer Research Manpower; 93.399, Cancer Control, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

NIH State-of-the-Science Conference: Preventing Alzheimer's Disease and Cognitive Decline; Notice

Notice is hereby given by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) of the "NIH State-of-the-Science Conference: Preventing Alzheimer's Disease and Cognitive Decline" to be held April 26–28, 2010, in the NIH Natcher Conference Center, 45 Center Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20892. The conference will begin at 8:30 a.m. on April 26 and 27 and at 9 a.m. on April 28, and it will be open to the public.

For many older adults, cognitive health and performance remain stable over the course of their lifetime, with only a gradual and slight decline in short-term memory and reaction times. But for others, this normal, age-related decline in cognitive function progresses into a more serious state of cognitive impairment or into various forms of dementia, including Alzheimer's disease. Such loss of cognitive function—the ability to think, learn, remember, and reason—substantially interferes with everyday function. As researchers continue to explore changes in the brain that take place possibly decades before cognitive decline and dementia symptoms appear, they also hope to discover more about the relationship between normal age-related cognitive decline and the development of cognitive impairment or Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's disease was first described in 1906, when German psychiatrist and neuropathologist Alois Alzheimer observed the hallmarks of the disease in the brain of a female patient who had experienced memory loss, language problems, and unpredictable behavior: abnormal clumps of protein (now called beta-amyloid plaques) and tangled bundles of protein fibers (now called neurofibrillary tangles). Today, an estimated 2.5 to 4.5 million Americans are living with Alzheimer's, the most common form of dementia, and those numbers are expected to grow with the aging of the baby boomer population. Age is the strongest known risk factor for Alzheimer's, with most people diagnosed with the late-onset form of the disease over age 60. An early-onset, familial form also occurs, but is very rare. The time from diagnosis to death with Alzheimer's ranges from as little as 3 years to 10 or more, depending on the person's age, sex, and the presence of other health problems.

In addition to investigating the causes and potential treatments for Alzheimer's and other dementias, researchers are focused on finding ways to prevent cognitive decline. Many preventive measures for cognitive decline and for preventing Alzheimer's—mental stimulation, exercise, and a variety of dietary supplements—have been suggested, but their value in delaying the onset and/or reducing the severity of decline or disease is unclear. Questions also remain as to how the presence of certain conditions, such as high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and diabetes, influence an individual's risk of cognitive decline and Alzheimer's disease.

To examine these important questions about Alzheimer's and cognitive decline in older people, the National Institute on Aging and the Office of Medical Applications of Research of the NIH will convene a State-of-the-Science Conference from April 26 to 28, 2010, to assess the available scientific evidence related to the following questions:

- What factors are associated with the reduction of risk of Alzheimer's disease?
- What factors are associated with the reduction of risk of cognitive decline in older adults?
- What are the relationships between the factors that affect Alzheimer's disease and the factors that affect cognitive decline?
- What are the therapeutic and adverse effects of interventions to delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease?
- What are the therapeutic and adverse effects of interventions to improve or maintain cognitive ability or preserve cognitive function? Are there different outcomes in identifiable subgroups?
- If recommendations for interventions cannot be made currently,