



Research: Impacting and Expanding Knowledge

2025

www.midwestern.edu

555 31st Street
Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

1955 North 59th Avenue
Glendale, Arizona 85308

Message from the President



Dear Faculty, Students, and Friends of Northwestern University,

This year, Northwestern University celebrates a significant milestone in our continued commitment to advancing healthcare education and research. Both our Downers Grove and Glendale campuses have earned the Research Colleges and Universities (RCU) designation in the 2025 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. This national recognition affirms what we know well—our faculty, staff, and students are driving meaningful scientific discovery and clinical innovation across our campuses.

Our commitment to discovery continues to deepen. In 2025, we invested \$38.2 million in research activities and supported 125 Student Research Fellowships totaling more than \$700,000. These investments reflect our belief that meaningful innovation happens when faculty, staff, and students have the resources and encouragement to explore new ideas, test solutions, and push the boundaries of their fields.

Under the leadership of Dr. James Woods, Assistant Vice President of Research, our research support team is helping faculty secure new funding, build partnerships, and bring their ideas to life. The progress reflected in this report underscores our enduring commitment to advancing healthcare, expanding knowledge, and contributing to the well-being of the communities we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Joshua Baker'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Joshua Baker, O.D., M.S.

President and Chief Executive Officer, Northwestern University

Note to the MWU Community from the Assistant VP of Research

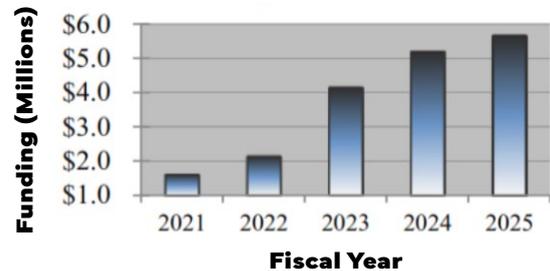


Dear Midwestern University Community,

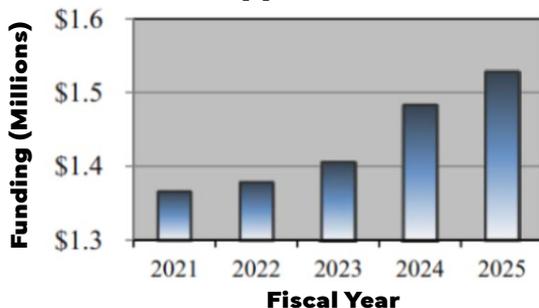
In a year of turbulent changes across the extramural funding landscape, MWU faculty continued to put forth a strong effort by maintaining their upward trajectory in submitting grants. This is something that I'd like to recognize and thank our faculty for, because after a 13% increase in grants submitted in 2024, our faculty followed that effort with an additional 16% increase in 2025. That's fantastic, and not only do I need to recognize the faculty, but also our wonderful grants support team within the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs for their assistance. Michelle Bos, Jack Guinan and Krystina LaSorsa constitute an outstanding team who support all researchers submitting grants, and my thanks goes out to this small yet impactful team of three for all that they do.

As noted by Dr. Baker in his introduction, MWU achieved the new "Research Colleges and Universities" designation in the 2025 Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. Page 8 of this booklet describes a little more about the new classification and what it took for MWU to achieve it. One of the key requirements is that each of our campuses needed to have at least \$2.5 million in extramural research expenditures, which our faculty achieved. In the graph shown, we had a little over \$5.6 M in expenditure for extramural grants, split approximately evenly across our two campuses.

MWU Extramural Research Expenditure



MWU Intramural Funding to Support Research



Part of this achievement, I believe, is rooted in MWU's continued investment in making intramural funds available to our faculty. As shown in the second graph, our extramural funding success is mirrored by our continued investment towards ensuring that intramural funds are available for each of our colleges. Together, these investments and accomplishments position MWU for continued growth in research, scholarship, and innovation. We look forward to building on this momentum in the coming year.

James M. Woods, Ph.D.
Assistant Vice President of Research



Research: Impacting and Expanding Knowledge

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Midwestern University's Commitment to Research

\$5.6 Million
**in Extramural
Funding
Expenditures**
in Fiscal Year 2025



\$38.2 Million
**Commitment to
Research Activities***
in Fiscal Year 2025

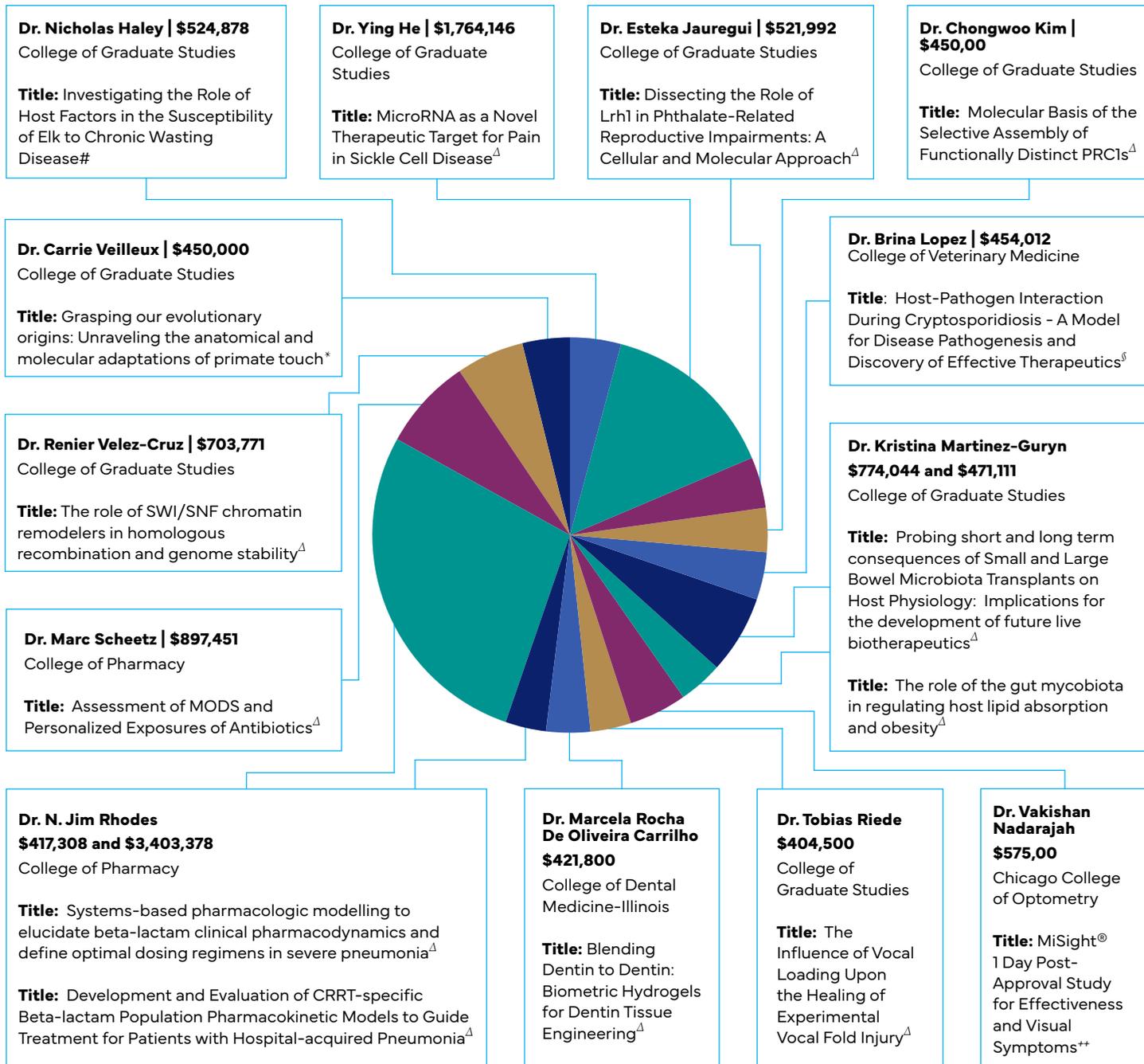


**125 Student
Research
Fellowships**
funded at
\$703,947
in Fiscal Year 2025



** Includes direct and indirect costs. For 2025, this equates to 7.5% of the University budget.*

Principal Investigators and Projects Awarded Grants Exceeding \$400,000:



Funding sources: ^ΔNational Institute of Health Awards; *National Science Foundation; # Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; [§]USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture; **CooperVision.

Midwestern University Grants Funded from \$100,000 - \$400,000

| Investigator/s | College(s) | Title | Total | Agency |
|------------------|------------|---|-----------|--|
| Baab, K. | CGS | Testing Adaptive Hypotheses of Plio-Pleistocene Hominin Craniofacial Evolution | \$330,021 | National Science Foundation |
| Chako, C. | CVM | Enhanced Education in Rural Food Animal Practice Dedicated Training for Veterinary Students and Exposure for Native American Youth | \$244,491 | USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture |
| Haley, N. | CGS | Understanding the Impact of Selective Breeding on Chronic Wasting Disease Management in White-tailed Deer | \$191,148 | USDA APHIS |
| Kreisler, R. | CVM | The 1000 Canine (1K-9) SARS-CoV-2 Surveillance Study: Exploration of SARS-CoV-2 exposures and transmission pathways among different domestic canine populations | \$121,000 | USDA NIFA - Subaward from The Translational Genomics Institute |
| Mercer, R. | CGS | Elacridar: Identification of the Molecular Target Relevant to its Anti-Prion Effects and its Application to Other Protein Misfolding Neurodegenerative Diseases | \$386,650 | NIH R21 |
| Molehin, A. | CGS | Antigen and adjuvant selection for a vaccine against urogenital schistosomiasis, Hematoshield | \$163,603 | National Institutes of Health |
| O'Neill, M. | CGS | Collaborative Research: The Effects of Musculoskeletal Design on Bipedal Walking and Running Performance in Humans, Chimpanzees and Early Hominins | \$239,935 | National Science Foundation |
| O'Neill, M. | CGS | Collaborative Research: Developing kinetic 3D computational models of bipedal walking | \$138,805 | National Science Foundation |
| Pais, G. | COP | Cefepime Physiologically-based Pharmacokinetic Models for Cross-Species Extrapolation | \$231,480 | National Institutes of Health |
| Prakapenka, A. | CGS | Alzheimer's disease Pathogenesis in Mothers: A Role for Age and Menopause | \$249,946 | Alzheimer's Association |
| Revill, A. | CGS | Physiological and Anatomical Hallmarks Associated with Intermittent Hypoxia and Aging - Insights into Respiratory Dysfunctions Associated with Alzheimer's Disease | \$120,000 | Arizona Alzheimer's Consortium |
| Rice, S. | CCO | A Multi-center, Double-masked, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Phase 3 Study of the Safety and Efficacy of Atropine 0.1% and 0.01% Ophthalmic Solutions Administered with a Microdose Dispenser for the Reduction of Pediatric Myopia Progression (The CHAPERONE Study) | \$313,000 | Eyenovia |
| Rhodes, N. J. | CPDG | Development and validation of CRRT-specific beta-lactam population pharmacokinetic models to guide treatment for patients with hospital-acquired pneumonia | \$399,991 | Food and Drug Administration |
| Riede, T. | CGS | The Role of Vocal Ligament in Fundamental Frequency and Adduction Control | \$192,212 | NIH-R01 Subcontract from the University of Utah |
| Scheetz, M. | COP | Evaluating the Temporal Mechanism of Vancomycin Kidney Toxicity as a Means to Prevent Injury | \$358,876 | National Institutes of Health |
| Scheetz, M. | COP | Markers of Nephrotoxicity during Treatment with Antibiotic Combinations: The MONACO Trial | \$153,251 | NIH NIDDK R01 |
| Townsend, K.E.B. | CGS | Collaborative Research: After the Bridgerian Crash - An Integrated Analysis of Mammalian Paleocommunities and Paleoecologies During the Middle Eocene | \$239,596 | National Science Foundation |
| Vasudevan, B. | AZCOPT | A Multi-center, Double-masked, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Phase 3 Study of the Safety and Efficacy of Atropine 0.1% and 0.01% Ophthalmic Solutions Administered with a Microdose Dispenser for the Reduction of Pediatric Myopia Progression (The CHAPERONE Study) | \$313,000 | Eyenovia |
| Yang, D. | CGS | Collaborative Research: Intensive Paleontological and Geological Recovery in Lemudong'o Formation, Southern Kenya | \$203,000 | National Science Foundation |

Grants Driving Change in Education, Communities



The following grants focus on fostering community outreach and student education through the establishment of training programs for various healthcare professionals while encouraging student research.



Funding (millions)

\$ 3.5

\$ 3

\$ 2.5

\$ 2

\$ 1.5

\$ 1



Dr. John Mitchell

Associate Dean
College of Dental
Medicine-Arizona
and

Dr. Gina Marie Agostini-Walesch

Research Assistant Professor
College of Dental
Medicine-Arizona

Oral Inflammation and Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders: A Practice-Based Research Approach

NIH
National Institute of Dental
and Craniofacial Research
\$3,417,794

A hybrid research/training program designed to prepare dental students to join a nationally based practice research network while also exploring the connection between oral inflammation and gastrointestinal disorders.



Dr. Schea Fissel

College of Health Sciences,
Glendale Campus
Speech-Language
Pathology Program

Translational Adapted Groups: Community Builds Capacity for School SLPs

Department of Education
\$1,274,578

Creates a training program to prepare speech-language pathology students to serve autistic schoolchildren.



Dr. Lisa Mahaffey

College of Health Sciences,
Downers Grove Campus
Occupational Therapy Program

Tiered Occupational Therapy (TOT): Preparing OT Scholars to Serve on Mental Health Teams

Department of Education
\$1,148,134

Helps establish a training program for occupational therapists to prepare for service on school mental health teams.

Research Facilities Spotlight



Midwestern University Recognized as a Carnegie Research University

New designation highlights commitment
to healthcare research and education

Midwestern University's Downers Grove, Illinois, and Glendale, Arizona, campuses have earned the newly introduced "Research Colleges and Universities" (RCU) designation in the latest update of the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. This designation highlights Midwestern University's commitment to advancing healthcare education and research.

About the RCU Classification

Developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Classification has been the leading framework for categorizing U.S. colleges and universities for more than five decades.

The 2025 update introduces the RCU designation to recognize institutions with significant research activity that do not primarily grant research doctorates. Institutions receiving the RCU designation must:

- › Spend at least \$2.5 million annually on research and development
- › Demonstrate meaningful and ongoing support for research activity
- › Provide infrastructure that encourages faculty and student research engagement

Growing Research Strength Across Both Campuses

"Midwestern University has committed to strategically investing in resources and initiatives which support and incentivize our faculty in achieving impactful research. Using that springboard, our incredibly talented and dedicated faculty members have been the engine driving all of our research achievements, including our institution being listed in the latest Carnegie Classification as a Research University," said James Woods, Ph.D., Assistant Vice President of Research.



Midwestern University recently earned recognition as a Research College and University, highlighting its commitment to advancing healthcare research and education.

As an institution specializing in health professions education, Midwestern University continues to expand its research capabilities across a range of medical and scientific disciplines. The RCU designation reinforces the University's contributions to scientific discovery and reflects its commitment to preparing future

healthcare professionals through collaborative, faculty-mentored research. This recognition marks another important milestone in the University's long-term investment in innovation, inquiry, and the pursuit of new knowledge.



“This project integrates hands-on student training in reproductive toxicology, allowing Midwestern University graduate and professional students to contribute to meaningful research on environmental health.”

■ How Everyday Chemicals Threaten Fertility: The Effects of Phthalates on the Male Reproductive System

Project: Dissecting the Role of LRHI in Phthalate-Related Reproductive Impairments: A Cellular and Molecular Approach

Principal Investigator: Estela Jauregui, Ph.D., College of Graduate Studies, Glendale Campus, Assistant Professor, Physiology

Co-Investigator: Kellie O'Rourke, Ph.D., Carroll College, Assistant Professor, Biology

Grant: \$521,992 NIH/NIEHS Grant (R15ES037124)

Dates: 09/01/2025 – 08/31/2028

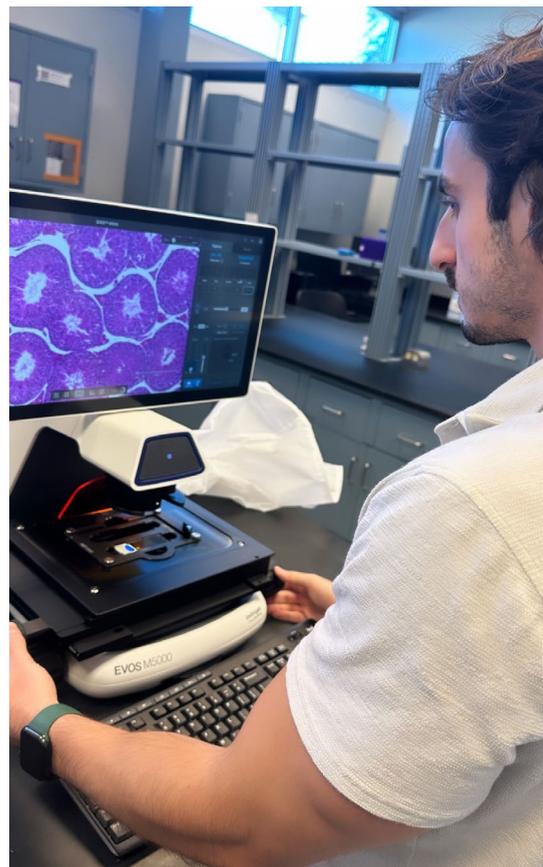
Project Summary:

Infertility affects nearly one in five couples worldwide, with increasing concern that environmental exposures may be contributing to this public health challenge. Among the most ubiquitous of these exposures are phthalates - chemicals used to soften plastics and found in everything from food packaging to cosmetics. Although present in many consumer products, these plasticizers are now recognized as endocrine disruptors that can impair reproductive health, especially in males.

This NIH-funded study focuses on how environmentally relevant levels of phthalates - specifically DBP and DEHP - interfere with the function of Sertoli cells, the specialized "nurse" cells of the testes that are essential for healthy sperm development. At the center of the investigation is Liver Receptor Homolog-1 (LRH1), a transcription factor that helps regulate hormone signaling and metabolic processes in these cells. The research team will assess how phthalate exposure during a key window of testicular development alters LRH1 function, with potential long-term effects on fertility.

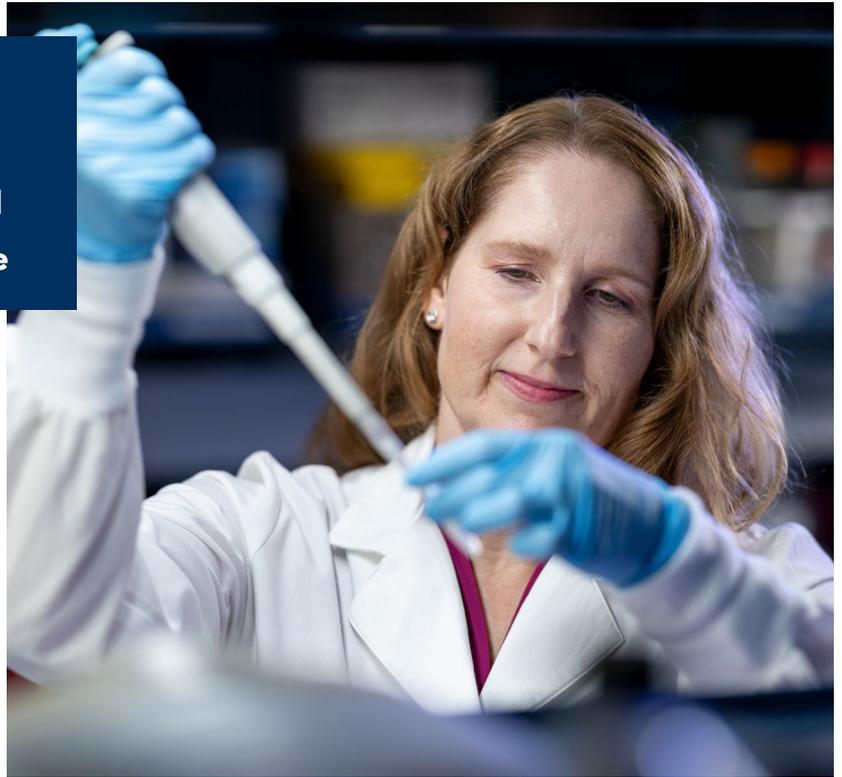
Using a combination of molecular and cell-based models - including both animal and human-derived cells - Dr. Jauregui's lab aims to uncover the cellular mechanisms by which phthalates may disrupt spermatogenesis. In doing so, the project seeks to identify new molecular targets for future therapies to address infertility and related endocrine disorders.

"This project integrates hands-on student training in reproductive toxicology, allowing Midwestern University graduate and professional students to contribute to meaningful research on environmental health," says Dr. Jauregui. "These findings will inform both clinical understanding and public health policy, aligning with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) mission to protect human health through better knowledge of environmental risks."



■ Uncovering the Brain's Hidden Microbiome: Investigating the Microbial Link to Alzheimer's Disease

“Evaluating the presence of microbes in human brain tissue and exploring how the presence of those microbes and their products may influence the development of Alzheimer's disease.”



Grant: Multiple grants awarded by the Midwestern Alzheimer's Advisory Committee (MAAC), via the Arizona Alzheimer's Consortium, with matching funds from Midwestern University.

The Arizona Alzheimer's Consortium (AAC) has consistently funded MWU's Alzheimer's research through Dr. Jentarra for well over a decade. Extramural support from the AAC over the last five years alone totals \$386,000. Dr. Jentarra elects to make those dollars, along with MWU match funding, available to all members of the Midwestern Alzheimer's Advisory Committee to support and promote a wider scope of Alzheimer's research.

Principal Investigator: Garilyn M. Jentarra, Ph.D., College of Graduate Studies, Glendale Campus, Program Director and Professor, Precision Medicine Program

Project Summary:

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is widely recognized by the buildup of amyloid plaques in the brain. Interestingly, the protein responsible for these plaques - amyloid beta - has been shown to possess antimicrobial properties, raising questions about whether microbes might play a role in the development or progression of AD. Given that many genes associated with AD risk are tied to immune function, Dr. Garilyn Jentarra and her team set out to explore the presence of microbes in the human brain and how that presence might correlate with Alzheimer's pathology.

Unlike previous studies that targeted specific pathogens, Dr. Jentarra's team employed 16S rRNA gene sequencing to survey the full range of bacterial DNA in post-mortem brain tissue. Samples were collected from individuals with AD, those with mild cognitive impairment (a potential early stage of AD), individuals with high AD pathology but no cognitive symptoms, and cognitively healthy controls. This broader approach revealed low-level bacterial DNA from hundreds of species, with consistent bacterial phyla observed across different brain regions - even as the specific species varied by individual.

To corroborate these findings, the team also measured bacterial cell wall components - lipopolysaccharide (LPS) from gram-negative bacteria and lipoteichoic acid from gram-positive bacteria - within the same tissues. These markers strongly aligned with the DNA-based bacterial profiles. Additional serum analysis for LPS further supported the presence of a systemic microbial signature. Notably, there was a strong positive correlation between serum LPS and AD

neuropathology. In addition, higher serum LPS correlated with decreased cognitive function.

The study was later expanded to search for viral and fungal DNA. While previously reported AD-associated viruses were detected in only a few individuals, current work is actively evaluating the presence of fungal DNA and structural components, building on reports from other research teams.



Together, these findings contribute to the growing body of evidence suggesting the existence of a low-level brain microbiome in most individuals, with potential regional variation across the cortex and a possible link to Alzheimer's pathology.

Dr. Jentarra, the project's lead investigator, highlights the significance of this research, stating, "Evaluating the potential role of microbes in Alzheimer's disease broadens our understanding of the brain microbiome in general and the local effects it may have on brain function."



■ **When Gut Microbes Go to the Wrong Place: Why Region-Specific Targeting Matters in Microbiota Transplants**

Project: Probing short and long-term consequences of Small and Large Bowel Microbiota Transplants on Host Physiology: Implications for the development of future live biotherapeutics

Principal Investigator: Kristina Martinez-Guryn, Ph.D., RD, College of Graduate Studies, Downers Grove Campus, Associate Professor, Biomedical Sciences

Co-Principal Investigator: Eugene B. Chang, M.D., University of Chicago, Professor, Medicine-Gastroenterology

Co-investigators: Orlando DeLeon, Ph.D., University of Chicago, Research Assistant Professor

Sarah Kralicek, Ph.D., College of Graduate Studies, Downers Grove Campus, Post-Doctoral Fellow, Biomedical Sciences

Grant: \$2,787,536 (Subaward to MWU \$774,044) NIH R01 Grant (5R01DK138072-02)

Dates: 09/01/2025 – 08/31/2028

“ Our findings highlight that the small intestine’s microbiota plays a distinct and underappreciated role in health. ”

— Kristina Martinez-Guryn, Ph.D., RD

Project Summary:

The human gut is a complex ecosystem divided into specialized regions, each home to distinct microbial communities that work in concert with the host to support digestion, metabolism, and immune balance. With ever-increasing shifts in the environment, diet, lifestyle, and the widespread use of antibiotics, it is becoming evident that disruptions in the balance between host and microbes give rise to a wide range of disorders. This recognition has prompted the use of fecal microbiota transplants and other live biotherapeutic products to restore microbiota health in patients with recurrent *Clostridioides difficile* infection and other inflammatory or metabolic conditions. However, many of these preparations rely on colonic anaerobic microbes that are not indigenous to the small intestine, raising important questions about their appropriateness and long-term effects.

Dr. Kristina Martinez-Guryn and her collaborators are investigating the consequences of these microbiome mismatches. Their study shows that transplanting colonic microbes into the small intestine can lead to persistent alterations in immune and metabolic pathways that last for months after treatment. "We are learning that not all gut microbes belong everywhere. When transplanted into the wrong intestinal environment, they can create long-lasting disruptions in metabolism and immune function," Dr. Martinez-Guryn said.

Supported by an NIH R01 grant, this project combines in vivo and in vitro experimental models with advanced bioinformatic analysis to define how region-specific microbes interact with host tissues. "Our findings highlight that the small intestine's

microbiota plays a distinct and underappreciated role in health," Dr. Martinez-Guryn explained. "By understanding how these regional ecosystems interact with the host, we can design safer and more effective microbial therapies. We are discovering the potential of small bowel microbes or their byproducts for promoting improved digestion, nutrient absorption, promotion of wound healing, and restoration of intestinal function."



Sarah Kralicek, Ph.D., Postdoctoral Fellow, was one of the co-investigators on the project.

This work points toward a new generation of personalized microbiome interventions tailored to the specific environments of the gut to improve patient outcomes and prevent unintended side effects.



■ A Clearer Future for Kids with Nearsightedness

Evaluating the Long-Term Impact of MiSight® 1 Day Lenses in Children

Dr. Nadarajah (left) collaborated with Drs. Conroy, Gialousakis, and Deligio to deliver high-quality clinical care and research support for the MiSight® 1 Day effectiveness study.

“This is something I care deeply about. My vision shaped much of my daily life growing up, and I often felt limited by my high prescription. I want kids today to have better options than I did.”

— Vakishan Nadarajah,
O.D., FAAO, FSLs

Project: MiSight® 1 Day Post-Approval Study for Effectiveness and Visual Symptoms

Principal Investigator: Vakishan Nadarajah, O.D., FAAO, FSLs, Associate Professor and Clinic Care Lead, Cornea & Contact Lens/ Dry Eye Services, Chicago College of Optometry (CCO)

Co-investigators: Jessica Conroy, O.D., FAAO, FSLs (CCO), Associate Professor; John Gialousakis, O.D., Ed.M., FAAO (CCO), Director of Student Achievement; Daniel Deligio, O.D., FAAO (CCO), Associate Dean

Grant: \$575,000 CooperVision Grant (NCT05285553)

Dates: 10/1/2024 – 2/5/2025

Project Summary:

Nearsightedness, or myopia, is rising at an unprecedented rate, with experts estimating that nearly half the world's population may be affected by 2050. As cases climb, clinicians and researchers face a critical challenge: identifying which treatments truly slow progression before it leads to sight-threatening complications.

Supported by a \$575,000 CooperVision grant, the MiSight® 1 Day Post-Approval Study for Effectiveness and Visual Symptoms is designed to help answer that question. Led by Dr. Vakishan Nadarajah, the study is one of the largest of its kind. Approximately 900 children ages 8 to 12 are being enrolled across the United States. Seventy-five percent are randomized to wear MiSight® 1 Day lenses, an FDA-approved daily disposable shown to slow myopia progression, while the remaining 25% wear single-vision lenses as controls.

Over four years, Dr. Nadarajah and his team will track visual acuity, subjective symptoms, refractive progression, axial length, and long-term treatment durability. In the final year, all participants will transition to single-vision lenses to determine whether therapeutic benefits persist after discontinuation—an important unanswered question in myopia management. With its scale and diversity, the study aims to strengthen current evidence and refine best practices for slowing childhood myopia.

"This is something I care deeply about, because I wish these options had been available when I was younger. Growing up, my vision shaped much of my daily life. I'd wake up searching for my glasses

and often felt limited by my high prescription. I want to help ensure that future generations of kids have access to better options and opportunities for vision than I did," Dr. Nadarajah said.

He also credits Midwestern University's Clinical Research Services for their vital role in coordinating enrollment, ensuring protocol compliance, and supporting data integrity. "Their close collaboration with investigators, sponsors, and families helped maintain high-quality study conduct and a positive participant experience," he added.





■ Fostering Community Mentorship for Early-Career SLPs to Support Autistic Children in Local Schools

Schea Fissel Brannick, Ph.D., CCC-SLP (third from right), Associate Professor, Speech-Language Pathology Program, leads research for the TAG Scholars Program, which prepares graduate students to meet Arizona's growing need for school-based speech-language pathologists.

Project: Translational Adapted Groups: Community Builds Capacity for School SLPs (84.325R)

Principal Investigator: Schea N. Fissel Brannick, Ph.D., CCC-SLP, College of Health Sciences, Glendale Campus, Associate Professor, Speech-Language Pathology Program

Grant: \$1.25M PR/AWARD NUMBER H325R230068

Dates: 10/01/2023 – 9/30/2028

“*Belonging to a community empowers SLPs to grow and advance services in schools, which not only benefits the children on their caseloads but also the educational system itself.*”

Project Summary:

The State of Arizona is facing a severe shortage of Speech-Language Pathologists (SLPs), with nearly 19% of positions in public schools remaining vacant. At the same time, the special education population in-state – particularly children with autism – is growing, with diagnoses increasing over 100% in the last decade.

Early elementary students with autism often have difficulties with social communication, language, and behavioral self-regulation, which negatively impact their reading comprehension. However, many current SLPs report being underprepared to address these complex challenges and the literacy needs of children with high-intensity needs, leading to significant academic gaps.

The Translational Adapted Groups (TAG) Scholars Program is a federally supported initiative designed to address Arizona's critical shortage of speech-language pathologists (SLPs) in K–3 public schools. To meet these needs, the TAG Scholars Program is training 32 graduate SLP students through a one-year advanced preparation sequence that goes beyond the standard graduate curriculum. The program's high-quality preparation model for SLPs combines explicit academic instruction, intensive clinical training, and a Community of Practice (CoP), which is a more effective professional development model for maintaining SLP capacity in schools and bridging the research-to-practice gap.

Explicit coursework offers specialized training in language, literacy, augmentative and alternative communication (AAC), autism, and behavioral self-

regulation. Additionally, TAG Scholars are welcomed into a community of practice comprised of local SLP Mentors and are provided three clinical training experiences: Family Literacy Night, an inclusive TAG Summer Camp, and an advanced practicum experience in Title I elementary schools serving autistic children. These integrated experiences prepare scholars to deliver evidence-based, culturally responsive, school-based services that support autistic children's outcomes in communication, emergent literacy, social engagement, and behavioral regulation.

The project prioritizes recruitment and retention of scholars from groups underrepresented in the SLP profession. By diversifying the workforce and providing structured mentorship, reflective practice, and community support, the program seeks to improve both SLP retention and long-term workforce stability in Arizona schools.

"The TAG Scholars Program leverages community to empower and retain early-career SLPs to school-based practice, so they feel supported throughout their transition to real-world practice," says Dr. Fissel Brannick. "Graduate school prepares students with the knowledge and skills to practice at the top of their license. Yet it's the feeling that you 'belong' to your professional and employment community that softens the edges of transitioning to skilled professional life.

"Belonging to a community empowers SLPs to grow and advance services in schools, which not only benefits the children on their caseloads but also the educational system itself – that's what we're working towards."



Midwestern University

Tomorrow's Healthcare Team

WWW.MIDWESTERN.EDU

Midwestern University Illinois Colleges

555 31st Street | Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine

College of Pharmacy, Downers Grove

College of Dental Medicine - Illinois

Chicago College of Optometry

College of Health Sciences

Physician Assistant | Physical Therapy
Occupational Therapy | Clinical Psychology
Speech-Language Pathology
Graduate Nursing Programs

College of Graduate Studies

Biomedical Sciences | Public Health
Precision Medicine

Proposed Chicago College of
Veterinary Medicine

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Midwestern University Arizona Colleges

19555 North 59th Avenue | Glendale, Arizona 85308

Arizona College of Osteopathic Medicine

College of Pharmacy, Glendale

College of Dental Medicine - Arizona

Arizona College of Optometry

Arizona College of Podiatric Medicine

College of Veterinary Medicine

College of Health Sciences

Physician Assistant | Physical Therapy
Occupational Therapy | Nurse Anesthesia Programs
Cardiovascular Science | Clinical Psychology
Speech-Language Pathology | Graduate Nursing Programs

College of Graduate Studies

Biomedical Sciences | Public Health | Precision Medicine



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