Robin Boineau, MD, MA is a cardiologist and exercise physiologist who joined NHLBI in 1996. Her undergraduate degree is from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a double major in Zoology and Physical Education. Her Master's Degree is in Exercise Physiology from the University of Georgia, Athens. Her Master's degree thesis investigated beta-endorphin levels in athletes and non-athletes during submaximal and maximal exercise. Prior to attending medical school she worked at Duke University Medical Center where she developed the DASI (the Duke Activity Status Index). The original manuscript has been cited over 420 times. The DASI is an effective tool for risk stratification. Dr. Boineau attended the Medical College of Georgia and while there did basic cardiovascular physiology and pharmacology research. She completed her internship and residency training at Miriam Hospital, a Brown University affliiate. She completed her medical training at Duke University Medical Center with a cardiology fellowship where her research focused on preventive cardiology and noninvasive assessment of cardiac risk.

Since coming to NIH and NHLBI Dr. Boineau has worked in the Division of Epiemiology and Clinical Applications in both Epidemiology and Clinical Trial Division and currently in the Division of Cardiovascular Sciences (DCVS). She was the project officer for the Cardiovascular Health Study and the deputy project officer for the Multiethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) during its development phase. Since shifting her focus to clinical trials she has led or assisted on multiple trials, including the Sudden Cardiac Death in Heart Failure (SCD-HeFT) which demonstrated benefit of ICDs in low EF patients compared to placebo and amiodarone and the HF-ACTION trial of exercise in patients with heart failure. Since the NHLBI reorganization she has worked in the Heart Failure and Arrhtythmias branch and is the project officer for the TOPCAT trial. This trial is managed as a contract and was conceived and developed by Dr. Boineau. The inspiration for TOPCAT followed studying preserved systolic function (or diastolic dysfunction) heart failure in elderly patients in the Cardiovascular Health study. Such patients are at high risks for cardiovascular events, including heart failure hospitalizations