

WHAT REALLY HAPPENS IN AN NIH STUDY REVIEW

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ITHS
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Institute of Translational Health Sciences
Accelerating Research. Improving Health.



Institute of Translational Health Sciences

WELCOME TO THE CAREER DEVELOPMENT SERIES



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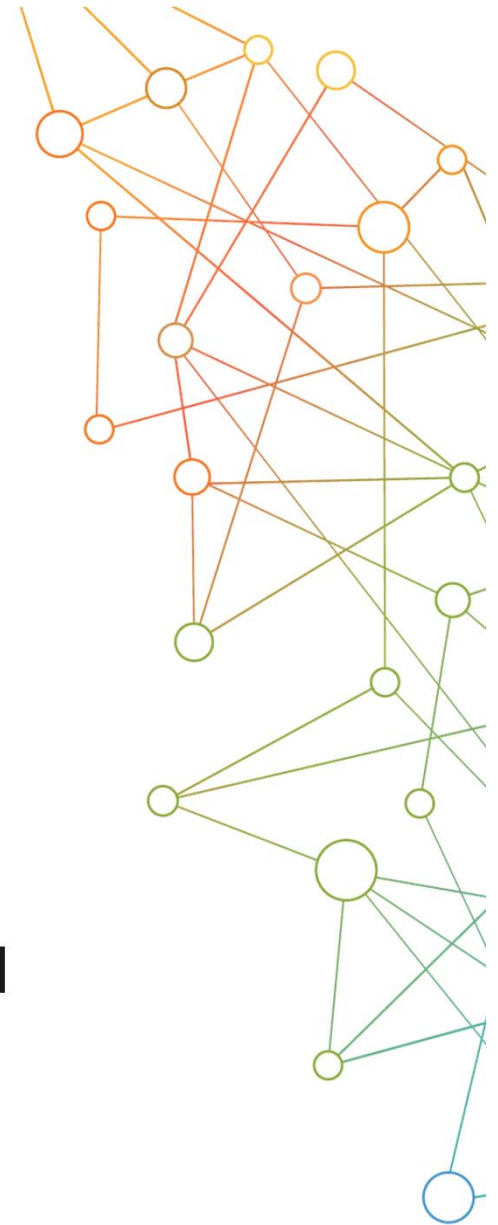
We love to hear from you!

Please connect anytime.

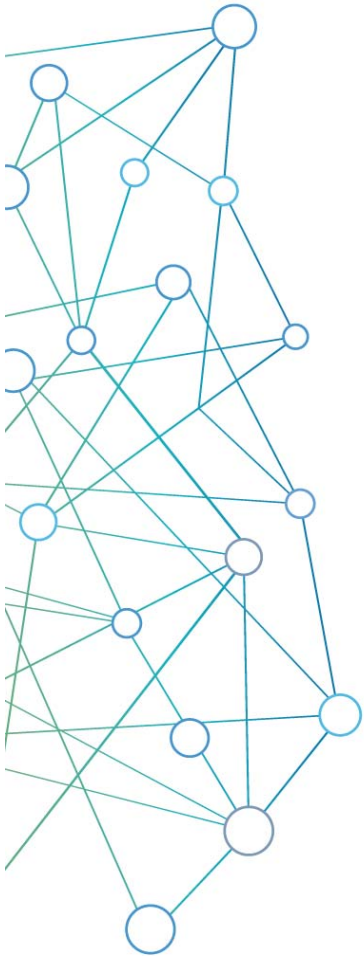
Paul J. Martin, MD



Dr. Martin is a medical oncologist who specializes in treating patients with bone marrow transplantation. Dr. Martin is Co-PI of ITHS, a member of the Clinical Research Division at Fred Hutch, Director of the Fred Hutch Research Trials Office, and a professor in the Medical Oncology Division at the University of Washington School of Medicine.



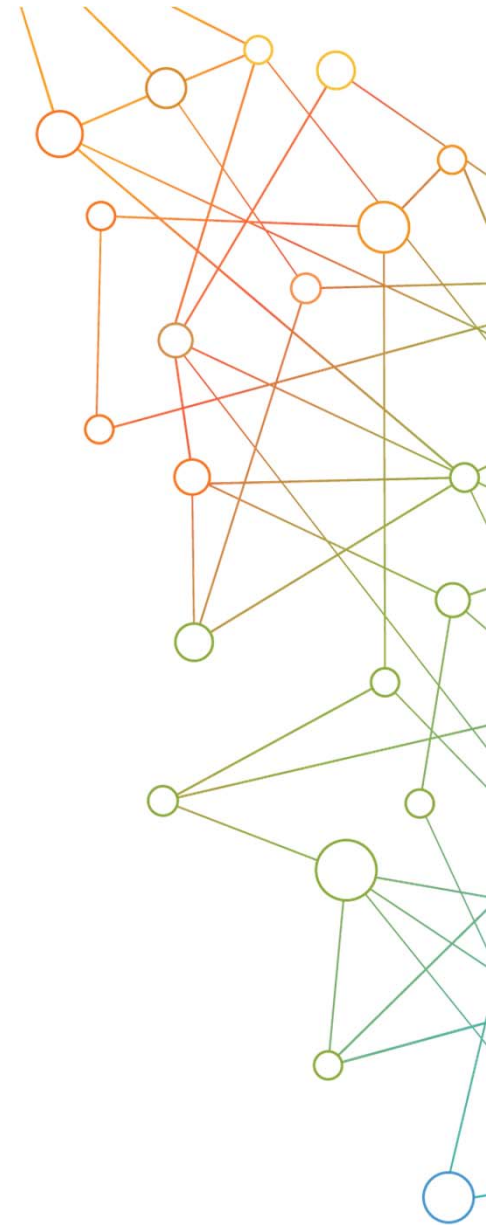
Overview



- What happens at the meeting
- Summary of recent changes
- Review criteria
- “Impact” vs. “Significance”
- Review scoring
- Advice from NIH
- Important writing tips
- Frequent mistakes
- Advice from retired study section chairs
- Where to get more information

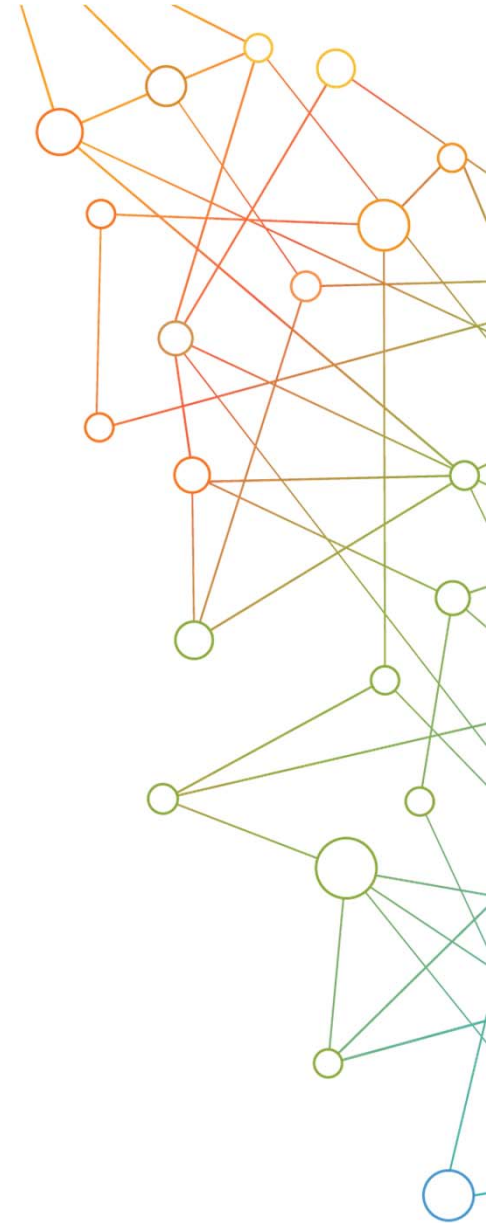
Overview of the Meeting

- Welcome and call to order by chair
- Panel members introduce themselves
- Introductory remarks and instruction by SRO
- Order of review
 - New investigator R01 applications
 - Other R01 applications
 - R21 applications
- Order determined by average of preliminary overall scores from assigned reviewers
- ~ 50% of applications are discussed

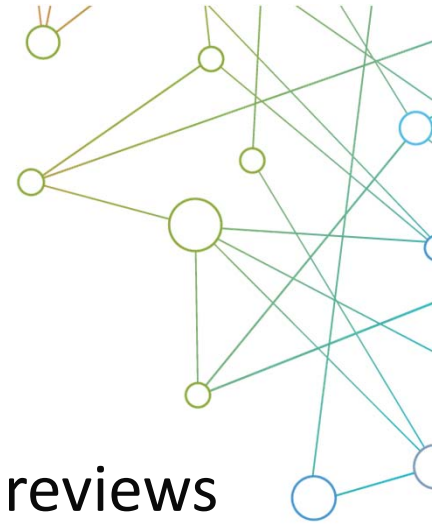


How Reviews are Discussed

- Conflicted members leave the room
- Applicant and title announced by chair
- Preliminary overall scores from reviewers
- Discussion by primary reviewer
- Additional comments by other reviewers
- Human subjects and animal welfare concerns
- Panel discussion
- Summary by chair
- Revised overall scores announced
- Voting outside range
- Budget recommendations
- Conflicted members called back



Summary of Recent Changes

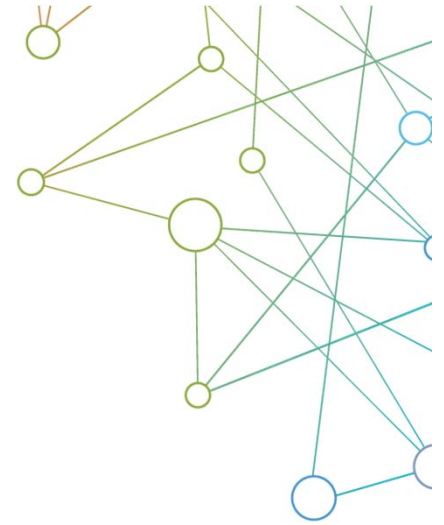


- ▶ Emphasis on “impact”
- ▶ Bullet point format of reviews
- ▶ Tutorial comments not encouraged
- ▶ Discussion ordered by preliminary score
- ▶ New investigator applications separated

Scored Review Criteria



- ▶ Impact
- ▶ Significance
- ▶ Investigators
- ▶ Innovation
- ▶ Approach
- ▶ Environment



Impact

- Summarize significant overall strengths and weaknesses
- Assess the likelihood that the project will exert a sustained powerful influence on the field
- Feasibility is an important consideration



Significance

- Does the project address an important problem or a critical barrier to progress in the field?
- If the aims of the project are achieved, how will scientific knowledge, technical capability or clinical practice be improved?
- How will successful completion of the aim change the concepts, methods, technologies, treatments, services or preventive interventions that drive this field?



Investigator

- Are the researchers well suited to the project?
- If Early Stage or New Investigators (only R01), do they have appropriate experience and training?
- If established, have they demonstrated an ongoing record of accomplishments that have advanced their fields?
- If the project is collaborative or multi-PI, do the investigators have complementary and integrated expertise; are their leadership approach, governance and organizational structure appropriate for the project?



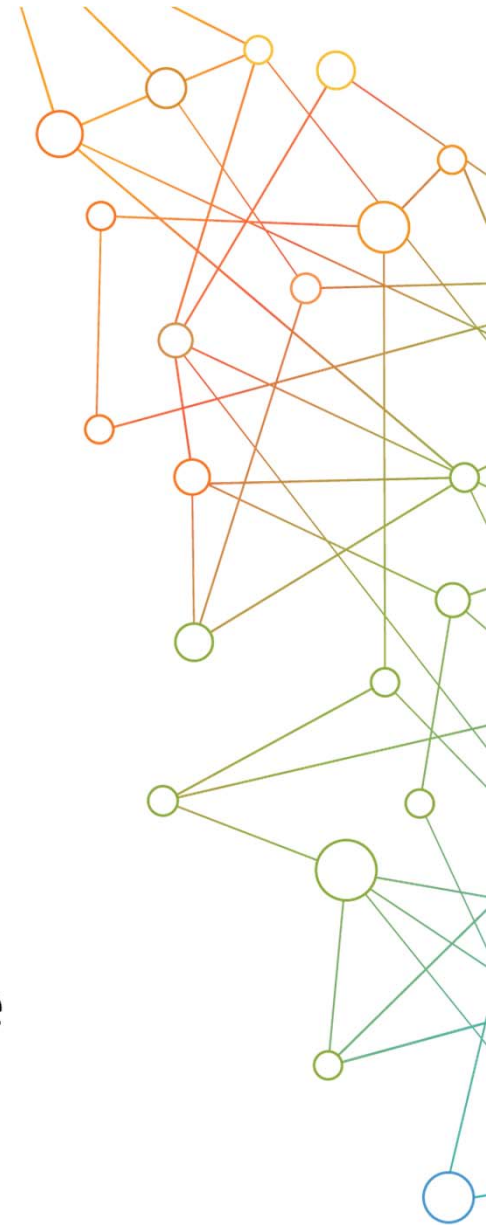
Innovation

- Does the application challenge and seek to shift current research or clinical practice paradigms by utilizing novel theoretical concepts, approaches or methodologies, instrumentation, or interventions?
- Are the concepts, approaches or methodologies, instrumentation, or interventions novel to one field or novel in a broad sense?
- Is it a refinement, improvement, or new application of theoretical concepts, approaches or methodologies, instrumentation or interventions proposed?

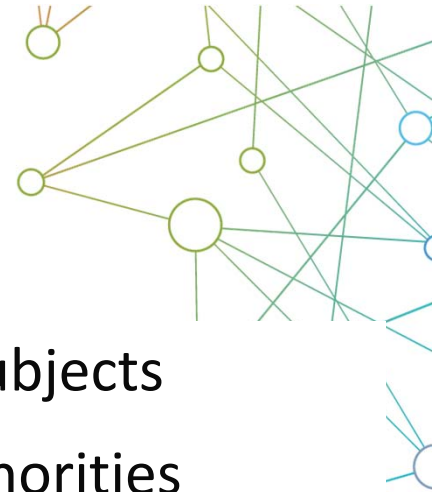


Approach

- Are the overall strategy, methodology, and analyses well-reasoned and appropriate to accomplish the specific aims of the project?
- Are potential problems, alternative strategies, and benchmarks for success presented?
- If the project is in the early stages of development, will the strategy establish feasibility and will particularly risky aspects be managed?



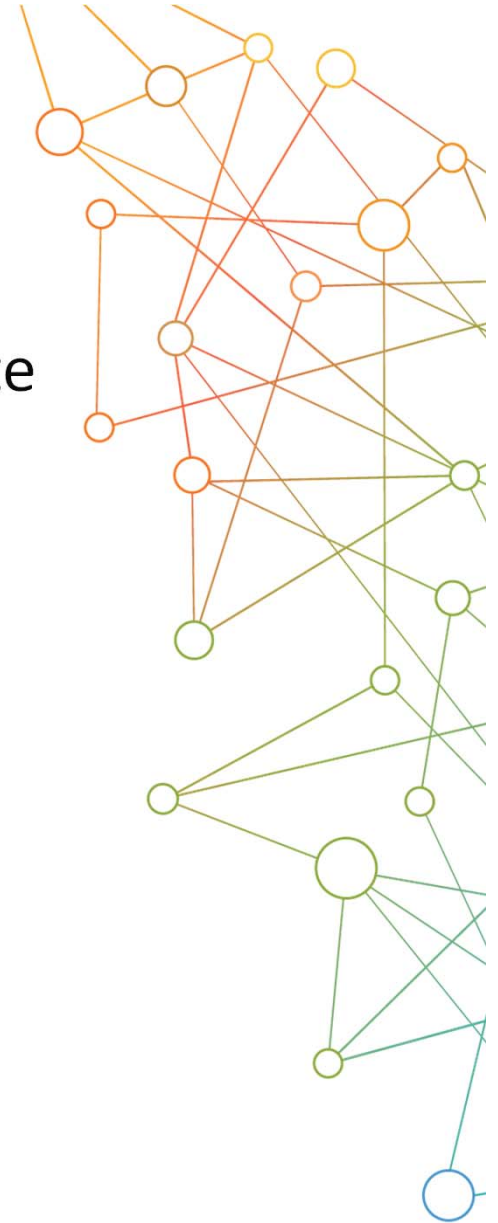
Additional Review Criteria*



- ▶ Protection for human subjects
- ▶ Inclusion of woman, minorities and children
- ▶ Vertebrate animals
- ▶ Biohazards
- ▶ Resubmission
- ▶ Renewal
- ▶ Revision (competing supplement)
- ▶ Multiple PI plan

Protection for Human Subjects*

- Evaluate risks as acceptable or unacceptable
- Evaluate protections as adequate or inadequate
- Items for evaluation
 - Risk to subjects
 - Adequacy of protection against risks
 - Potential benefits to subjects and others
 - Importance of the knowledge to be gained
 - Data and safety monitoring for clinical trials
 - Data and Safety Monitoring Plan
 - Justification for exempt status



Inclusion of Women, Minorities and Children*



Category	Gender (G)	Minority (M)	Children (C)
1	Both Genders	Minority & non-minority	Children & adults
2	Only Women	Only minority	Only children
3	Only Men	Only non-minority	No children included
4	Gender Unknown	Minority representation unknown	Representation of children unknown
5		Only Foreign Subjects	

A = Acceptable; U = Unacceptable

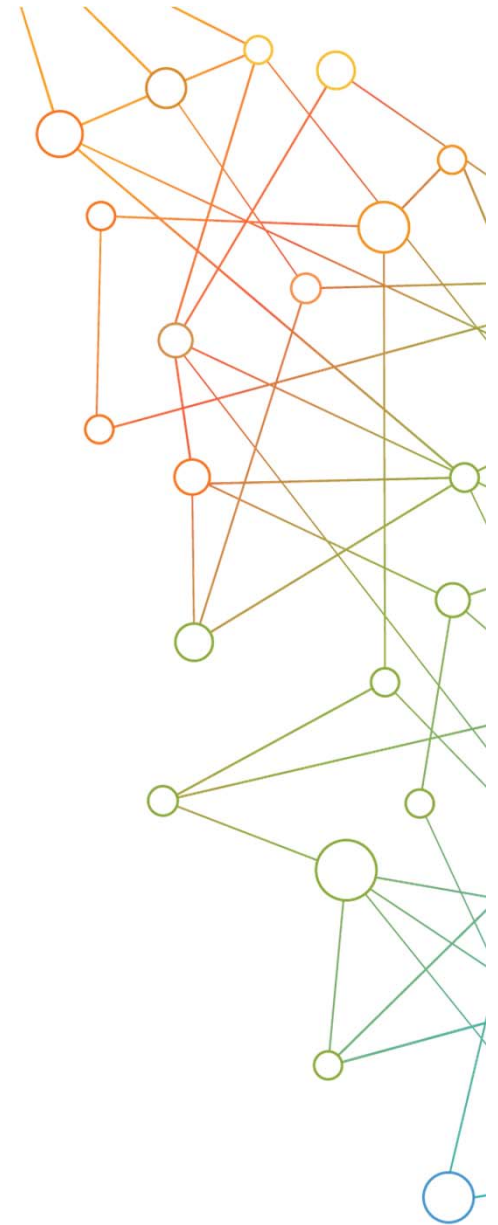
Vertebrate Animals*

- Evaluate as acceptable or unacceptable
 - Proposed use of animals
 - Species, strains, ages, sex and numbers
 - Justification for use of animals and for appropriateness of the species and numbers proposed
 - Adequacy of veterinary care
 - Procedures to limit discomfort, distress, pain and injury
 - Methods of euthanasia
- Worksheet available from CSR website



Additional Review Considerations*

- Application from foreign organizations
- Select agents
- Resource sharing plans
- Data sharing
- Model organisms
- Genome-wide association studies
- Budget and period of support



“Impact” vs. “Significance”



▶ Three key phrases for “Impact”

- ▶ **Likelihood**—derived from assessment of investigator, approach and environment
- ▶ **Sustained powerful influence**—derived from significance and innovation
- ▶ **Research field**—should be identified

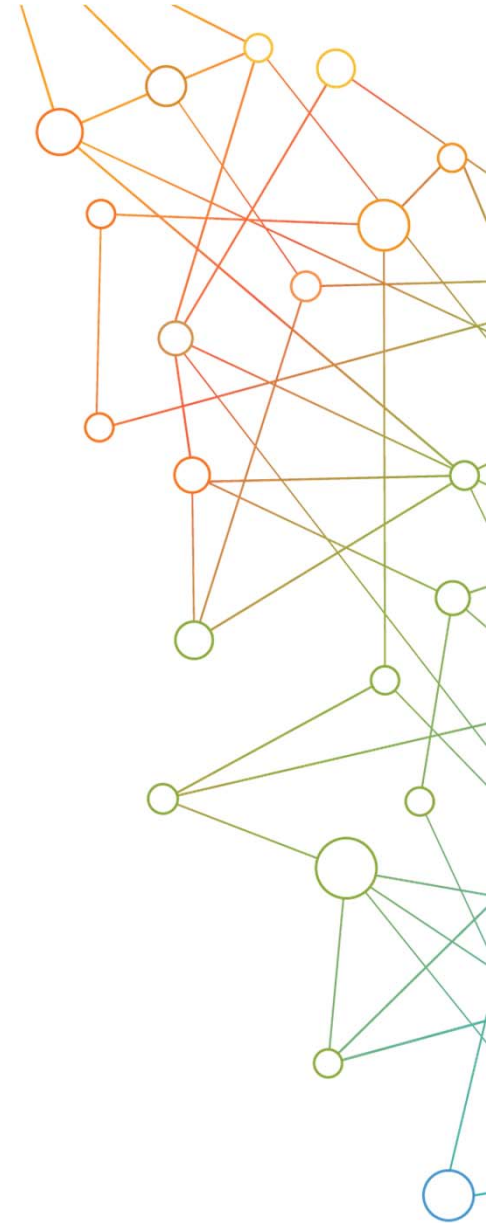


▶ “Impact” is not

- ▶ a 6th review criterion
- ▶ the mean of scored criteria

“Cheever Types”

- Type 1
 - project is important
 - applicant is able to do the work



“Cheever Types”

- Type 1

- project is important
- applicant is able to do the work

- Type 2

- project is important
- applicant not able to do the work



“Cheever Types”

- Type 1
 - project is important
 - applicant is able to do the work
- Type 3
 - project not important
 - applicant is able to do the work

- Type 2
 - project is important
 - applicant not able to do the work



“Cheever Types”

- Type 1
 - project is important
 - applicant is able to do the work
- Type 2
 - project is important
 - applicant not able to do the work
- Type 3
 - project not important
 - applicant is able to do the work
- Type 4
 - project not important
 - applicant not able to do the work



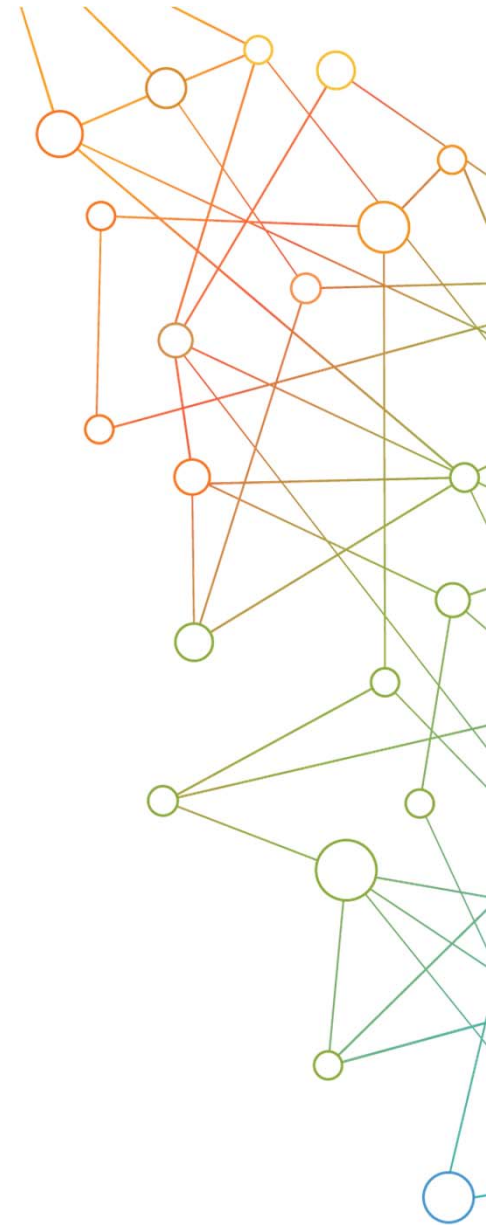
Review Scoring



Impact	Score	Descriptor	Additional Guidance on Strengths/Weaknesses
High	1	Exceptional	Exceptionally strong with essentially no weaknesses
	2	Outstanding	Extremely strong with negligible weaknesses
	3	Excellent	Very strong with only some minor weaknesses
Medium	4	Very Good	Strong but with numerous minor weaknesses
	5	Good	Strong but with at least one moderate weakness
	6	Satisfactory	Some strengths but also some moderate weaknesses
Low	7	Fair	Some strengths but with at least one major weakness
	8	Marginal	A few strengths and a few major weaknesses
	9	Poor	Very few strengths and numerous major weaknesses

Categories of Weakness

- Minor
 - An easily addressable weakness that does not substantially lessen impact
- Moderate
 - A weakness that lessens impact
- Major
 - A weakness that severely limits impact



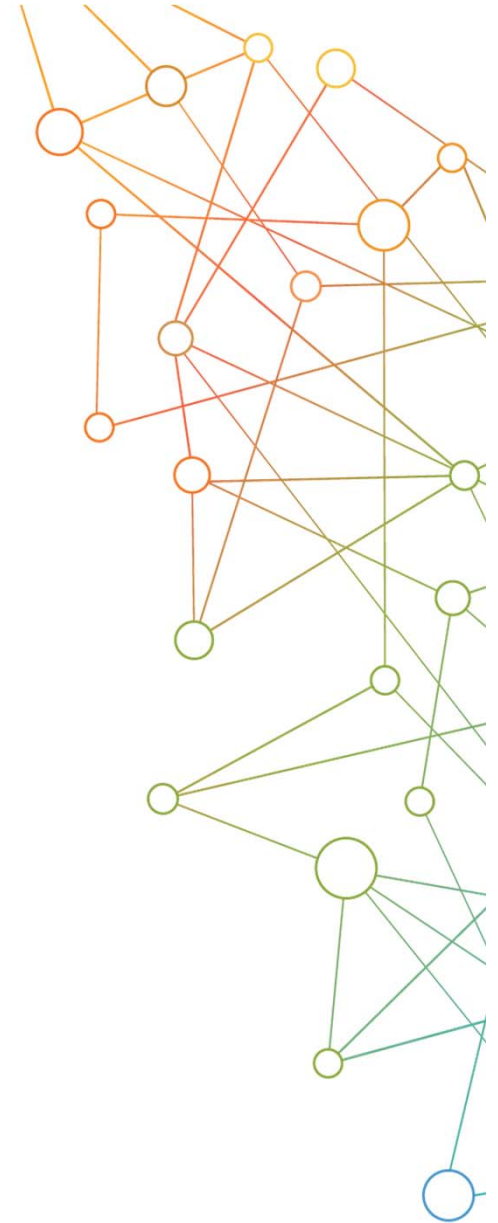
Budget and Period of Support

- Is the budget realistic?
- Reductions can be recommended
 - Insufficient budget justification
 - Insufficient information about work in later years
 - Project can be completed in fewer years or with smaller budget
- Panel recommendation summarized by SRO
- Budget does not affect overall priority score
- Overlap concerns noted in written comments (not discussed)



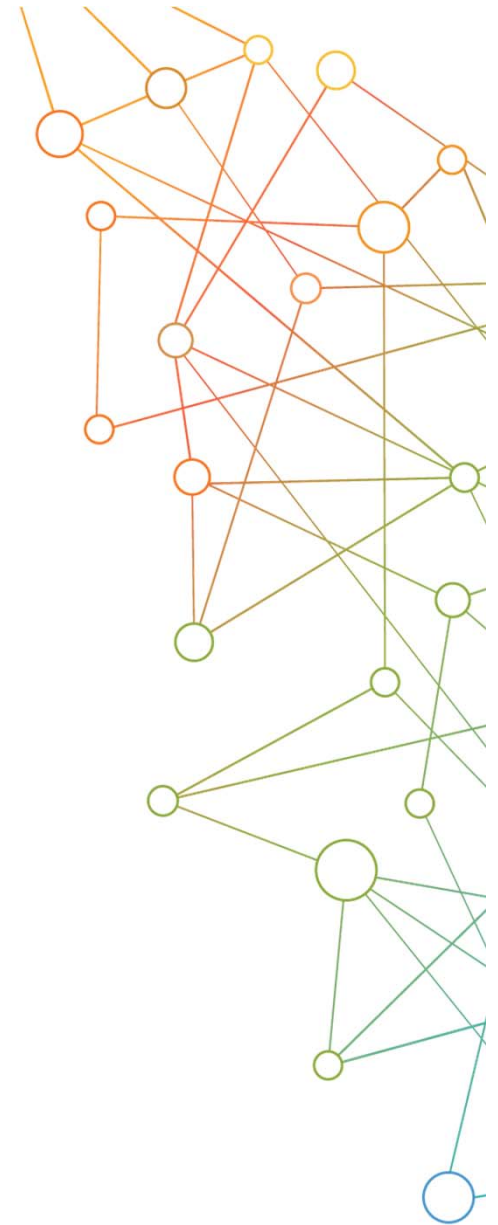
Additional Comments to Applicant

- Elaboration of ideas that are too complex for bullet points
- Further explain deficiencies in the application
- Avoid “tutorial” suggestions for improvement



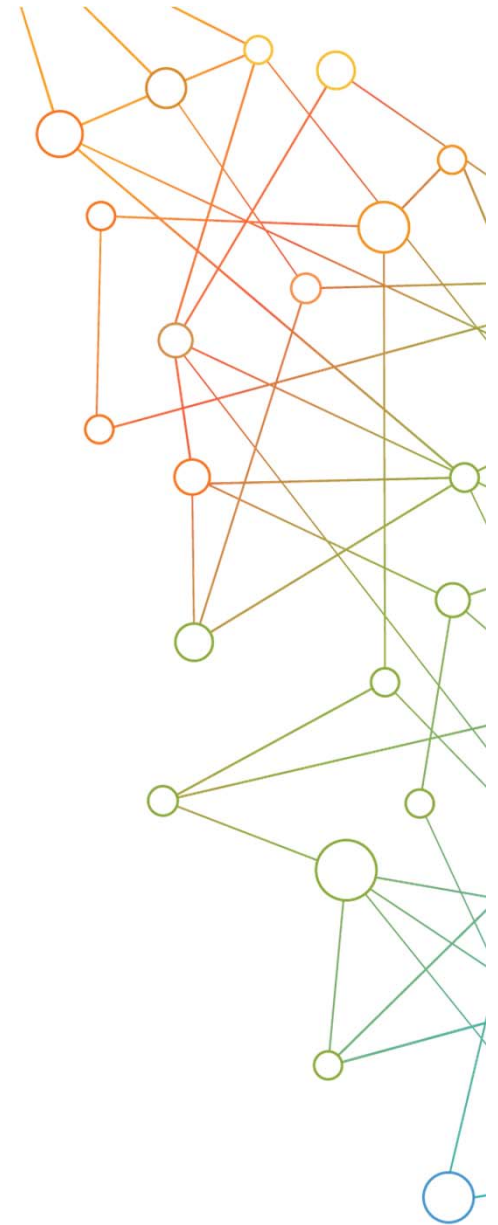
Advice from NIH: Write to Your Audience

- “Play to the house”
 - Strong potential to have high impact
 - Logical and innovative approach
 - Institutional support
 - Personal and team expertise
 - Project is a worthy investment
- “Write for your assigned reviewers”
 - Aims do not duplicate other work
 - Aims and significance clearly state impact
 - Work will add significantly to existing knowledge
 - Expertise documented in biosketches
 - Resources well documented



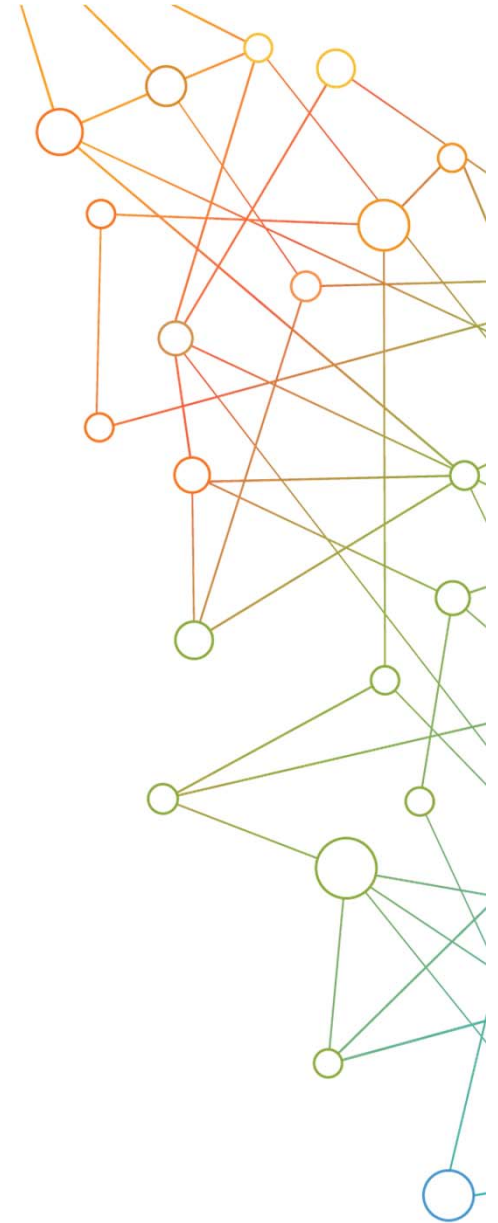
Advice from NIH: Write to Your Audience

- “Don’t neglect others”
 - Abstract, Specific Aims, Significance
 - Written like a *Scientific American* article
- “Investigate committees and members”
 - Committee with people who will appreciate the work
 - Examine their publications
 - Understand their perspective



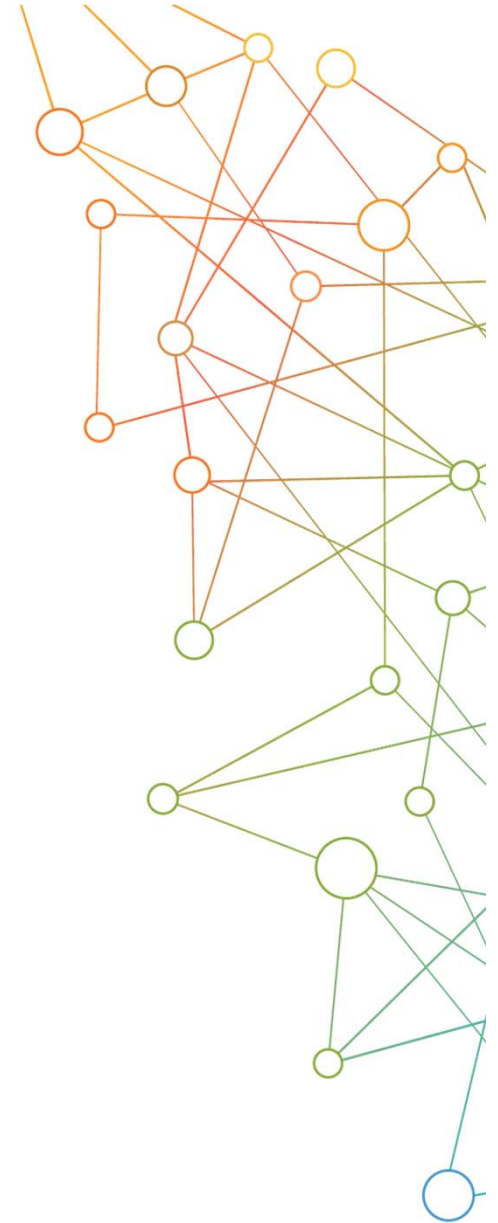
Advice from NIH: Caution with Innovation

- Show how research is new and unique
 - Challenge an existing paradigm
 - Data to support an innovative approach
 - Evidence that approach is feasible



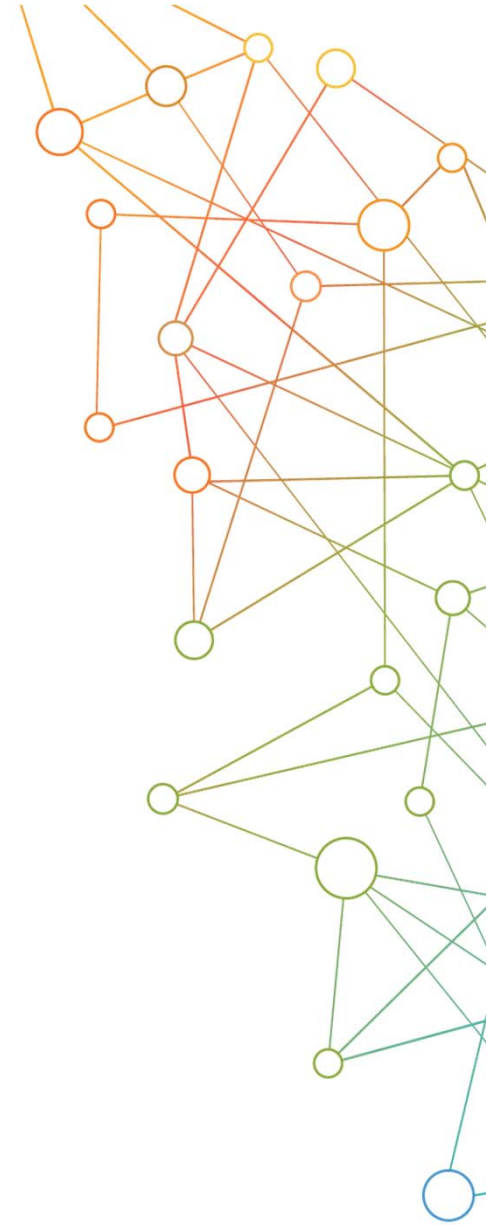
Advice from NIH: Caution with Innovation

- Show how research is new and unique
 - Challenge an existing paradigm
 - Data to support an innovative approach
 - Evidence that approach is feasible
- Existing concept or method
 - Refined
 - Improved
 - New application or use



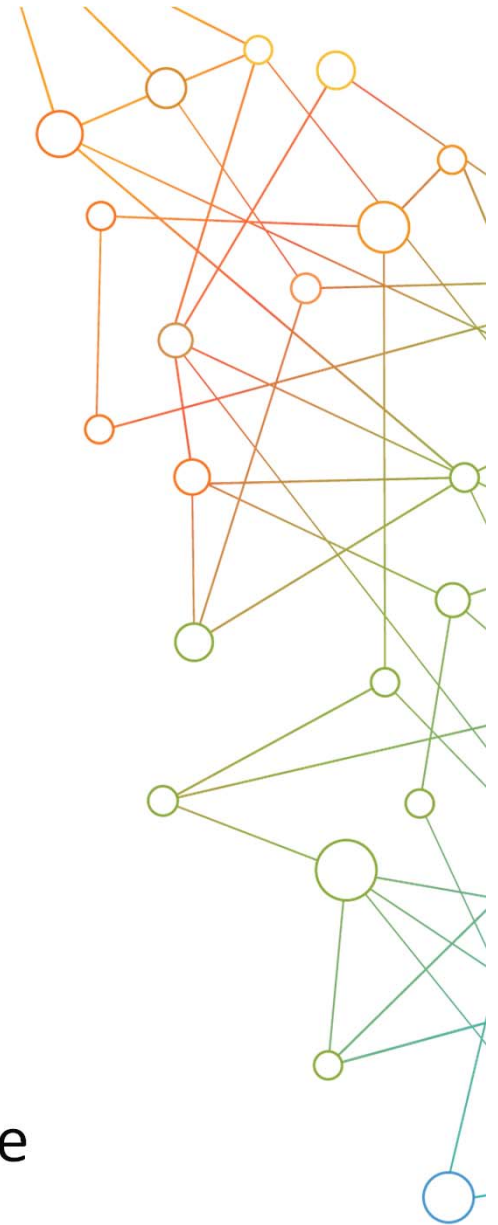
Advice from NIH: Master the Application

- Page limits, formats
- Write, Edit and Proof like a professional
 - User-friendly format
 - Well organized
 - Visually appealing
- Make a positive first impression
 - Divide into sections
 - Guide concepts with graphics
 - Label all materials clearly
 - Edit and proofread

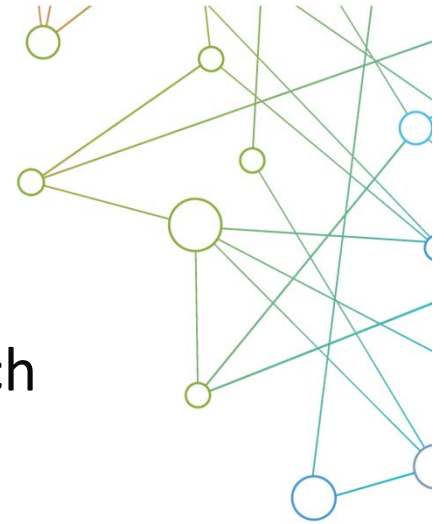


Advice from NIH: Get Prepared

- Read and follow instructions
- Feedback from colleagues
- Work from an outline
- Must have adequate data
- Leave enough time to write application
- Review examples from successful applicants
- Make sure that the idea is original
- Assess the competition
- Refine ideas to ensure that the work is feasible



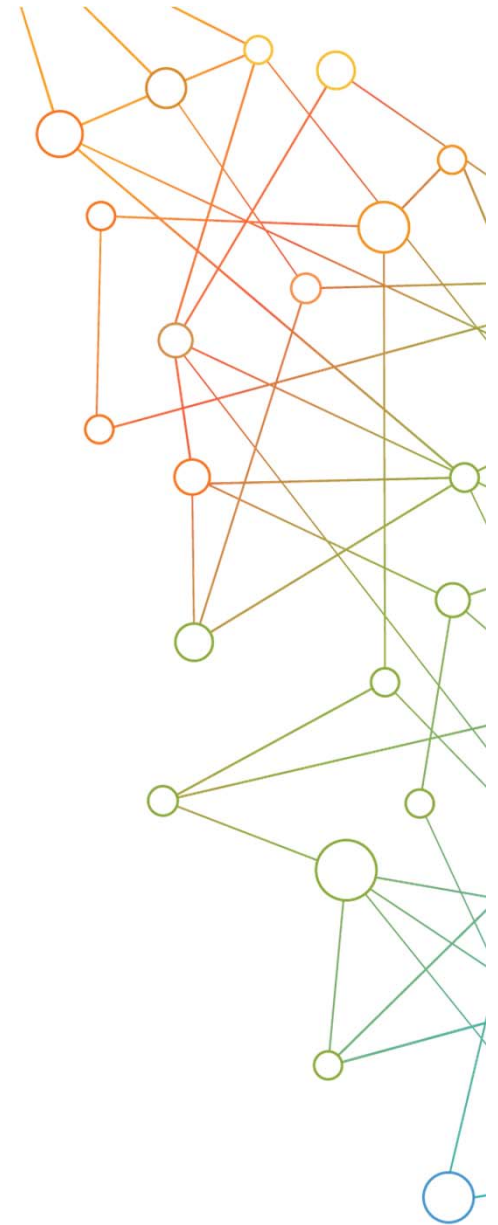
Important Writing Tips



- ▶ A topic sentence for each main point
- ▶ One point for each paragraph
- ▶ Keep it short and simple
- ▶ Progress from basic to complex
- ▶ Use nontechnical language, where feasible
- ▶ Use short sentences (20 words or less)
- ▶ Use transitions to link points together

Frequent Mistakes

- Study not likely to produce useful information
- Hypothesis or data not well founded
- Alternative hypotheses not considered
- Methods not appropriate
- No significant impact on health
- Too little detail
- Over-ambitious research plan
- Direction and priorities not well defined
- Lack of focus in hypothesis, aims or plan
- Lack of original or new ideas



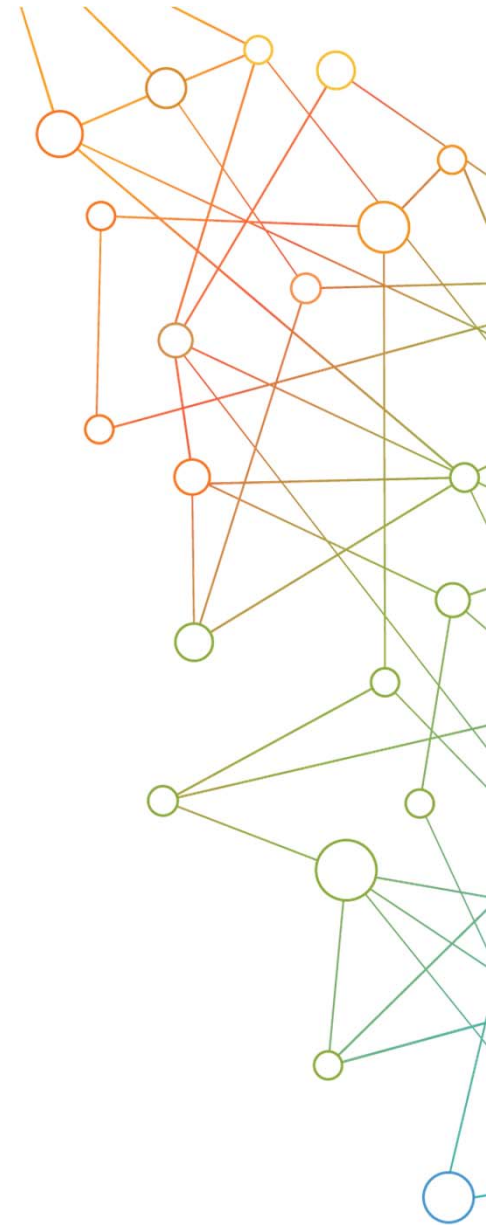
Frequent Mistakes—Continued

- Investigator not sufficiently experienced
- Problem more complex than PI realizes
- Experiments or model not relevant to hypothesis
- Topic scientifically premature
- Fishing expedition lacking scientific basis
- A method in search of a problem
- Interdependent aims (one fails, all fail)
- Inadequate controls
- Feasibility not demonstrated
- Insufficient consideration of statistical needs



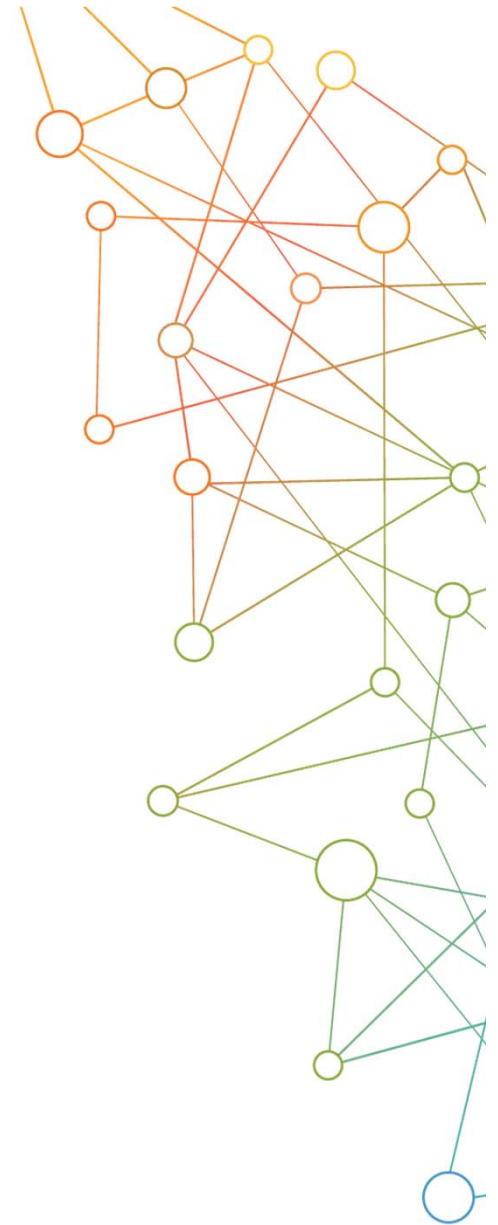
Advice from Retired Study Section Chairs

- Propose something significant
- Make it exciting
- Probe for mechanisms and seek new models
- Don't just "collect more data"
- Be very clear and concise
 - What you want to do
 - Why it's important
 - What you expect to get out of it
- Don't assume too much expertise in reviewers
- Be brief with stuff everyone knows



Advice from Retired Study Section Chairs

- Aim each aim
 - Expected outcomes
 - Data interpretation
 - Pitfalls and alternatives
- Summarize the take-home message at the end
- Start the writing with Specific Aims
- Submit best effort first
- Don't cram the application like a suitcase
- Proofread your application
- Be persistent



Where to Get More Information

About writing applications NIAID “New Investigator Series”

<http://funding.niaid.nih.gov/researchfunding/grant/pages/newpiportal.aspx#nl>

<http://cms.csr.nih.gov> “Insider’s Guide to Peer Review For Applicants”

Thank You

