

Peer Review Process for NIH Grant Applications

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Overview

- How grants fit into NIH's mission
- Overview of peer review process
- Study sections that review statistical/quantitative methods grants
- Highlight a few issues
 - Recent changes to application instructions (*Human subjects)
 - New directions for grant review

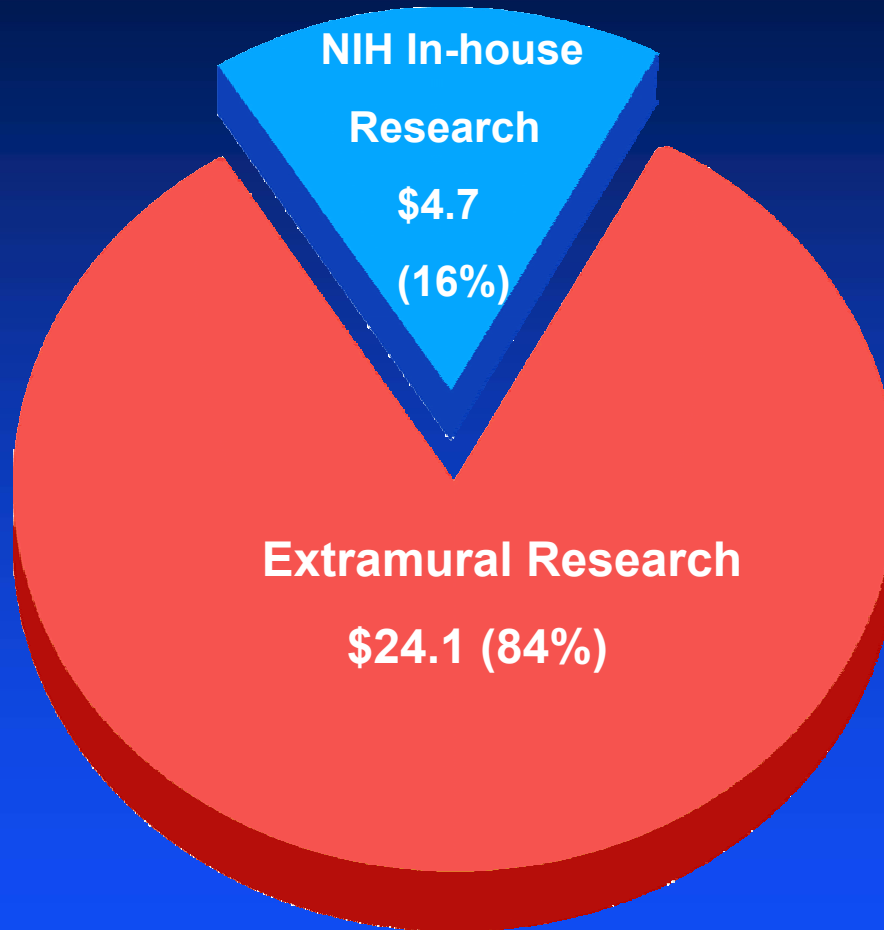
National Institutes of Health



NIH Mission:
Promote biomedical and behavioral research to help improve the health of all Americans

Carried out through
27 Institutes and
Centers

Allocation of FY 2005 NIH Budget (dollars in billions)



24/27 Institute/Centers award extramural funds

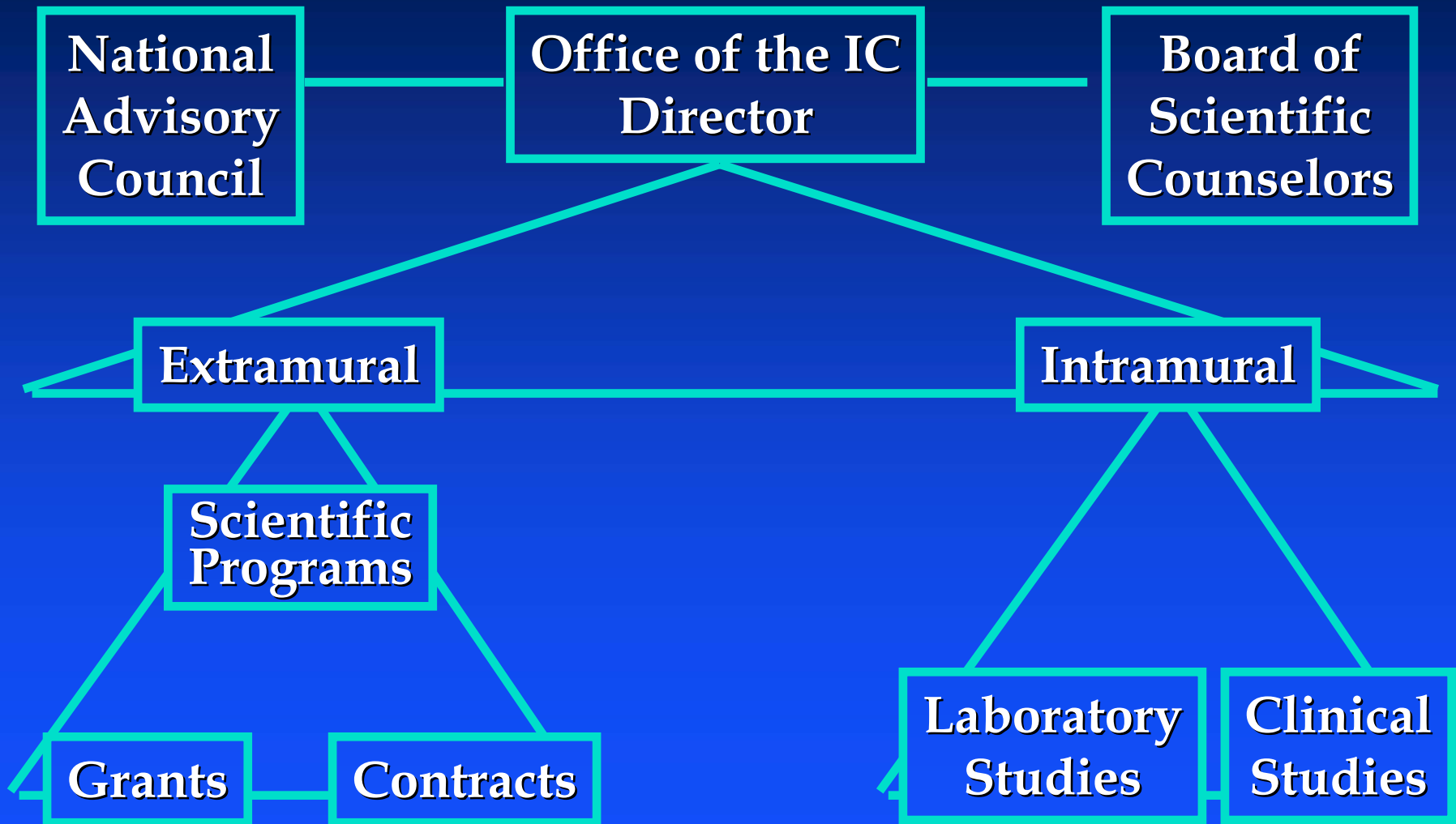
Extramural Funding Mechanisms

- **Grants**
 - Unsolicited
 - In response to RFA, Program Announcement (PA, PAR, PAS)
- Cooperative agreements
- Contracts

Grant Mechanisms

- **R series (research projects)**
 - R01 -individual research
 - R03- small, short-term
 - R21- exploratory/developmental
 - R15 – certain inst. with little NIH funding
- **Other series**
 - F (fellowship)
 - T (Training)
 - P (Large program projects/centers)

A Typical Institute/Center



Dual Review System for Grant Application

First Level of Review

Scientific Review Group

- Provides Initial Evaluation of Scientific Merit
- Rates Applications and Makes Recommendations Regarding Budget and Duration

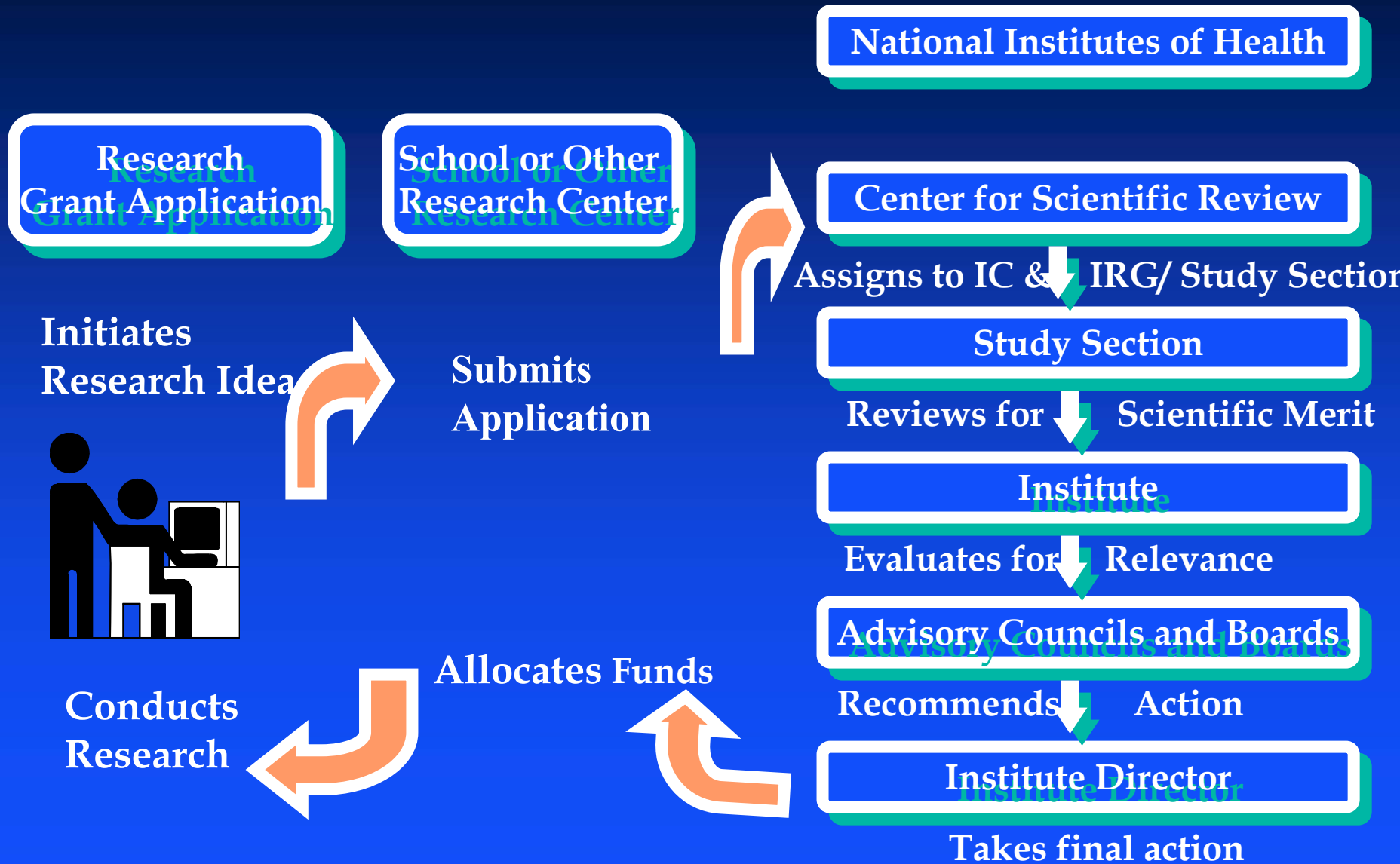
Second Level of Review

Council

- Assesses Quality of SRG Review
- Makes Recommendation to Institute on Funding
- Evaluates Program Priorities and Relevance
- Advises on Policy



Review Process for a Research Grant



Typical Timeline for a New Individual Research Project Grant Application (R01)

There are three overlapping cycles per year:

- Submit in February (June, October)
- Review in June (October, February)
- Council in September (January, May)
- Earliest award in December (April, July)

Cycle 1----

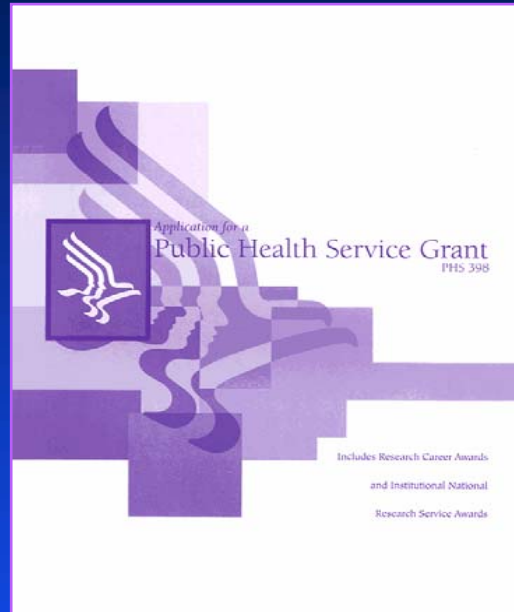
Cycle 2----

Cycle 3----

Pre-submission

- Follow instructions (PHS 398) – format, sections, length, deadlines
- PI can talk to program official before submission
- PI can request the funding institute and review by a specific study section

PHS Research Grant Application Kit (form PHS 398)



Recent changes:

<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-05-039.html>

READ the Instructions:

<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/funding/phs398/instructions2/phs398instructions.htm>

Upon Receipt:

- Unique application number assigned
1 R01 CA09999-01A1
- Assigned to institute and study section
 - 70% applications reviewed in one of ~ 250 study sections in Center for Scientific Review (CSR)
- PI is notified

Scientific Review Groups or Study Sections

- Objective, fair, and competent review of scientific and technical merit
- Scientific Review Administrators:
 - Organize the review meeting
 - Ensure procedures and policies are followed
 - Communicate results of review

What Study Sections Review Statistical Grants?

- Biostatistical Methods and Research Design (BMRD)
- SSPS – econometrics, survey methods
- GCAT – microarray, pop genetics, gene mapping
- BDMA – comp biol, bioinform, basic science
- MABS- modeling complex bio systems (cellular/molec level)
- BCHI – large clinical data base development, data mining

What Does BMRD Review?

- Development of quantitative methods and/or assoc. technologies to address statistical/mathematical problems, research design, or methodological issues
- Relevant to biomedical/clinical, behavioral, social sciences (clinical and pop-based science)
- Ex: sample selection, bias, survey methods, study/trial design, measurement, psychometrics, analysis, modeling

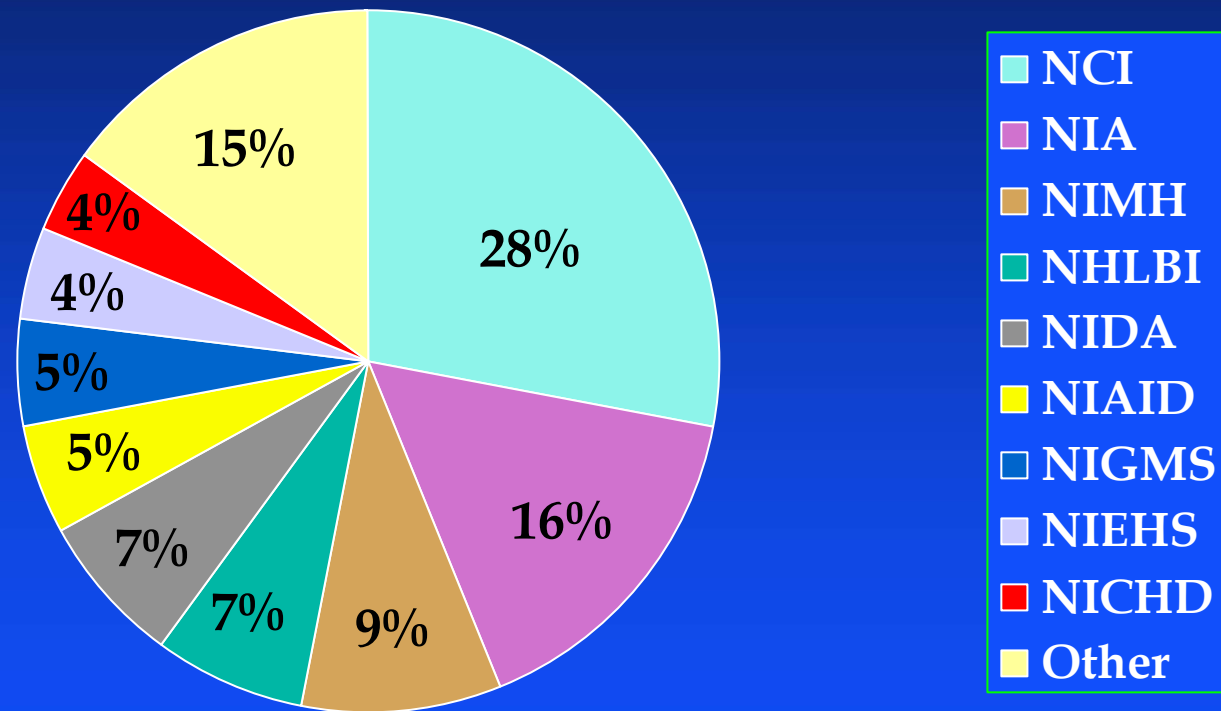
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BMRD Study Section

- 21 regular members
 - Active, productive researcher in field
 - Work effectively in group context
 - Impartial
- 4-year terms
- Cover major topical areas
- Diversity: institutional, geographic, gender, racial/ethnic

Institutes Sponsoring BMRD Grants



20/24 Funding institutes have had grants reviewed in BMRD

Pre-review Activities

- Recruit additional reviewers (temporary members) to cover expertise
- Assign applications; each has 3-4 reviewers (expertise, conflict, continuity)
- Provide review materials, training, information on policies and procedures
- Arrangements for review meeting

What happens in the study section meeting?

- Closed
- Orientation
- Determine streamlined proposals
- Review
 - Discussion of scientific merit, human subjects, inclusion
 - Everyone scores
 - ◆ Scores range from 1.0-5.0 (best – worst)
 - Budget

Streamlining

- Those applications that the entire group agrees would fall below the median score
- Streamlined proposals are not scored or discussed
- Summary statement with reviewer's written critiques are provided
- Make more efficient use of time at meetings

Post-meeting

- Scores – averaged, multiplied by 100, percentiled (based on current and 2 previous rounds)
- Scores and Percentiles – available on NIH Commons or from PO- DON'T CALL ME
- Summary statements – available within 6-8 weeks
- Funding decisions are made by Institutes with input from Advisory Council

Human Subjects and Inclusion

- New guidance on research involving the use of “coded, private information”

<http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/humansubjects/guidance/cdebiol.pdf>

- Changes reflected in new PHS 398 instructions
- <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-05-020.html>

Human Subjects

- Definition:
 - ...living individual about whom an investigator obtains either (1) data through intervention or interaction with the individual, or (2) identifiable private information....
- Not human subjects – non-living, or non-identifiable information (must document)
 - No code key
 - Provided w/ agreement to not release identifying info
 - Policies prohibiting release (Census data)
 - No investigator has access to key or identifiers

Human Subjects

	<u>Previous</u>	<u>New</u>
1/Simulated data, non-human, not at indiv level	No HS	No HS
2/ Collecting data thru interaction/intervention	HS	HS
3/ Existing private info w/ ID		
No access to ID	E4	No HS
1+ investig w/ access	HS	HS

Research involving Human Subjects must address:

- Risks to subjects
- Protections
- Potential benefits
- Importance of knowledge to be gained
- Inclusion of women, minorities, and children (less than 21 years)

What's new

- CSR has a new Director:
Dr. Antonio Scarpa
- Speed up review and feedback process
- Greater use of electronic technology
 - Applications on CD for reviewers
 - electronic submission
 - NIH Commons – scores, summaries, posting reviews and materials
 - “on-line” meetings

Useful web sites

- NIH site: <http://www.nih.gov/>
- Office of Extramural Research:
<http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/>
- Program Announcements:
<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/index.html>
- CSR site: <http://www.csr.nih.gov/>
- NIAID's "All About Grants" tutorials:
www.niaid.nih.gov/ncn/grants/default.htm

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