Understanding the Funding Landscape

October 22, 2014
APNA 28th Annual Conference
APNA Research Council

Objectives

• Examine funding opportunities for PMH research from federal and non-governmental organizations that are most relevant to PMH research
• Understand the process of shaping research to fit the mission and funding priorities of funding agencies

Objectives - continued

• Dialogue with representatives from national funding agencies about collaborating to support psychiatric nursing research
• Begin engaging in the process of shaping practice-relevant PMH research to fit the mission of a selected funding agency

About PCORI

• An independent research institute authorized by Congress through the Affordable Care Act
• Funds comparative clinical effectiveness research (CER) that engages patients and other stakeholders throughout the research process
• Answers real-world questions about what works best for patients based on their circumstances and concerns

The Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute

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Board of Governors, PCORI
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The presenters have no commercial interests to disclose
PCORI Has a Broad and Complex Mandate

"The purpose of the Institute is to assist patients, clinicians, purchasers, and policy-makers in making informed health decisions by advancing the quality and relevance of evidence concerning the manner in which diseases, disorders, and other health conditions can effectively and appropriately be prevented, diagnosed, treated, monitored, and managed through research and evidence synthesis...and the dissemination of research findings with respect to the relative health outcomes, clinical effectiveness, and appropriateness of the medical treatments, services..."

--- from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

PCORI Has a Broad and Complex Mandate

Our Mission

PCORI helps people make informed health care decisions, and improves health care delivery and outcomes, by producing and promoting high integrity, evidence-based information that comes from research guided by patients, caregivers and the broader health care community.

Why PCORI?

1. Research has not answered many questions patients (and their clinicians) face.
2. People often need to know which treatment is best for them.
3. Patients and their clinicians need information they can understand and use.

PCORI Is Accountable for Changing Practice

"(g) FINANCIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL OVERSIGHT... (2) REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS. ...

iv) Not less frequently than every 5 years ... the overall effectiveness of activities conducted under this section ... such review shall include an analysis of the extent to which research findings are used by health care decision-makers, the effect of the dissemination of such findings on reducing practice variation and disparities in health care..."

--- from Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

Our Focus

Comparative Clinical Effectiveness Research

- Patient-centered
- Answering questions that matter to patients and other clinical decision makers
- Comparisons of outcomes that matter to patients

Strategic Goals

- Increase Quantity, Quality and Timeliness of Research Information
- Speed the Implementation and Use of Evidence
- Influence Research Funded by Others
Our Work Answers Patients’ Questions

Given my personal characteristics, conditions and preferences...

“What should I expect will happen to me?”

“What are my options and what are the potential benefits and harms of those options?”

“How can clinicians and the care delivery systems they work in help me make the best decisions about my health and healthcare?”

Engagement Goals

Promote Dissemination and Implementation

Engage the PCOR Community in Research

Who Are Our Stakeholders?

PCORI Community

Generate and Prioritize Research Questions

Advise Us on What to Study

Review Proposals and Partner in Research

Tell Us How We’re Doing

Help Us Share the Findings

Review and Conduct Research

Dissemination and Implementation

Who Are Our Stakeholders?

PCORI Community

Patient/Consumer

Caregiver/Family Member of Patient

Clinician

Patient/Caregiver

Advocacy Org

Hospital/Health System

Training Institution

Policy Maker

Industry

Payer

Purchaser

We Engage Stakeholders at Every Step

Topic Selection and Research Prioritization

Scopus Review

Study Design/Implementation

Evaluation

Our National Priorities for Research

Assessment of Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment Options

Improving Healthcare Systems

Communication & Dissemination Research

Addressing Disparities

Accelerating PCOR through Methodological Research
How We Pick Research Questions to Study

1. Gather Supportive Information
2. Evaluate Supportive Information
3. Prepare Tools/Train
4. Prioritize Tools
5. Select Supportive Information
6. Release Supportive Information

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Our Review Criteria

During a rigorous merit review process, proposals are evaluated to assess:

- Impact of the condition on health of individuals and populations
- Potential for improving care and outcomes
- Technical merit
- Patient-centeredness
- Patient and stakeholder engagement

Research Must Adhere to PCORI’s Methodology Standards

47 Standards --- 11 Broad Categories

Formulating Research Questions
- Patient-Centeredness
- Data Integrity and Rigorous Analyses
- Preventing/Handling Missing Data
- Heterogeneity of Treatment Effects
- Data Synthesis
- Data Registries
- Adaptive and Bayesian Trial Designs
- Causal Inference
- Studies of Diagnostic Tests
- Systematic Reviews

Research Project:

- Parent-Centered Quality Assessment of Psychiatric Inpatient Environments

Engagement
- Uses patient and staff nurses’ perspectives to create an innovative measure of patient-centered care in psychiatric inpatient settings.

Potential Impact
- Could provide a nationally recognized measure to guide achievement of optimal patient-centered care in inpatient psychiatric settings and predict outcomes of psychiatric care.

Methods
- Qualitative research methods related to patient-centered outcomes.

Develop two versions of a measure of patient-centered care called the Combined Assessment of Psychiatric Inpatient Environments (CAPE): one reflecting patients’ perceptions of the five quality dimensions of the inpatient environment, and the other representing staff nurses’ perceptions.

- Kathleen Delaney, PhD, PMH-NP, FAAN
- Rush University Medical Center/Rush College of Nursing
- Phil Projects, awarded April 2012

Long-Term Outcomes of Community Engagement to Address Depression Outcomes Disparities

Engagement
- Community agencies collaborate to tailor depression toolkits to needs and strengths of community.

Potential Impact
- Could change practice by providing information about how depressed patients prioritize outcomes and make decisions. Also, could impact practice by showing how clinicians respond to patients’ preferences.

Methods
- Research is completed both a mixed methods approach and a randomized controlled trial.

Project looks at whether a community engagement intervention or technical assistance model will improve clients’ mental health and physical functioning and reduced risk factors for homelessness. It will also identify patient preferences and priorities and assess community capacity to respond to these priorities.

- Kenneth Brooks Wells, MD, MPH
- University of California, Los Angeles
- Addressing Disparities Research Project, awarded December 2012

Computerized PAINRelieve-It Protocol for Cancer Pain Control in Hospice

Engagement
- PAINRelieve-It relies on patient-reported data to generate information for patients, caregivers and hospice nurses.

Potential Impact
- Could change practice by opening the door to large-scale research that tests this tool in managing patient/caregiver pain outcomes in hospice settings.

Methods
- Randomized controlled trial.

Compare effects of usual hospice care and PAINRelieve-It on pain outcomes. PAINRelieve-It is system-level intervention of computerized tools with patient-reported pain outcomes, decision support for clinicians, and multimedia education tailored to each cancer patient and lay caregivers.

- Diana J. Wilkie, BSN, MS, PhD
- University of Illinois at Chicago
- Improving Healthcare Systems, awarded September 2013
Research Done Differently

- Start with a Great Patient-centered Idea
- Crafting your Proposal
  - Engagement Rubric
- PCORI Funds CCER
- Methodological Standards
- Build a Great Team—with Stakeholders/Patients
- LOI

The National Patient-Centered Clinical Research Network

A “network of networks” to conduct large-scale, efficient CER.

- Clinical Data Research Networks—System-based networks, such as hospital systems
- Patient-Powered Research Networks—Patients with a single condition form a research network and participate in research.
- A Coordinating Center—Provides technical and logistical assistance under the direction of the Steering Committee and PCORI Staff

Information for Academic Nursing


Find Us Online

[www.pcori.org](http://www.pcori.org)
Disclosures

• This presentation focuses on access and availability of federal funds and resources to conduct research

• There are no financial relationships or conflicts of interest to disclose

Session Objectives

• Review the structure of the NIH
• Discuss the relevance of the NICHD mission to Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing
• Discuss NIH/NICHD funding opportunities and mechanisms
• Review the grant application process
The NICHD has made revolutionary progress toward achieving its goals. Since the Institute was founded:

- Infant death rates in the United States have dropped more than 70%, with much of this decline resulting from NICHD-sponsored research.
- Survival rates for respiratory distress syndrome have gone from 5% in the 1960s to 95% today, due to advances in respiratory technologies resulting from the research efforts of the NICHD and other Institutes.
- The rate of sudden infant death syndrome has dropped by 50% since the NICHD led Back to Sleep education campaign began.
- Transmission of HIV from infected mother to fetus and infant has dropped from 25% to less than 1%, as a result of NICHD’s efforts and collaboration with other agencies and organizations.
- The incidence of Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib), once the leading cause of acquired IDDs, has dropped more than 99%, because of development of the Hib vaccine by NICHD scientists.
- Infertility that at one time kept couples from having babies of their own often can be treated and reversed.
- Sound scientific information about the safety and effectiveness of different contraceptive methods for women and men is now available.
- Many social, physical, and behavioral rehabilitation treatments for people with mental, developmental, and physical disabilities are now available.

The mission of the NICHD is to ensure that every person is born healthy and wanted, that women suffer no harmful effects from reproductive processes, and that all children have the chance to achieve their full potential for healthy and productive lives, free from disease or disability, and to ensure the health, productivity, independence, and well-being of all people through optimal rehabilitation.

Important Steps in Applying for an NIH Grant

- Review Institute Websites, Programs
- Identify Research Priorities
- Identify Potential FOAs
- Crystallize Your Research Question
- Prepare a Concept Paper
Review Websites and Programs

New NICHD Vision: The Next Decade

NICHD science spans the understanding of basic mechanisms that transform cells into healthy and effectively functioning individuals, to clinical studies that can improve the lifelong health and well-being of women, children, and those with disabilities. To build upon our 50 year history, the Institute convened more than 700 multidisciplinary experts to create the vision and establish shared views of where and how to direct future research:

1) Developmental Biology - provides the basis for understanding such key processes as embryogenesis, morphogenesis, organogenesis, and tissue growth and differentiation.

2) Developmental Origins of Health and Disease - helps illuminate how specific genetic, biological, environmental, behavioral, and social factors interact over time to influence health and disease.

3) Pregnancy and Pregnancy Outcomes - expands our current understanding of normative pregnancy mechanisms, beginning at the molecular and cellular levels.

4) Reproduction - expand our understanding of reproductive biology and behaviors, starting at the molecular level, and increasing our knowledge in clinical and behavioral applications to better define the etiology and pathophysiology of gynecologic disorders, and improve fertility.

5) Behavior and Cognition - combines neuropsychological, behavioral, and social science perspectives, as well as new tools, to advance our understanding of the mechanisms underlying typical and atypical behavior and cognition.

6) Plasticity and Rehabilitation - understanding plasticity—the mechanisms underlying adaptive or maladaptive change at the cellular, tissue, organ, or system level is core to understanding both human development and rehabilitation.

7) Population Dynamics - individuals, families, and communities are critical units through which population-level factors interact with genetic and other biological and environmental variables. These interactions, in turn, can influence, if not determine, individual health across the lifespan.

8) Conduct of Sciences - finding multiple ways to advance transdisciplinary science; create novel approaches to address the vast amount of scientific information housing lifetimes of biological specimens; and to develop and sustain a diverse cadre of scientists and biomedical researchers.

Pediatric Trauma & Critical Illness Branch: New Beginnings

Pediatric Trauma and Critical Illness Branch Programs

- Pediatric Trauma and Emergency Care (PTEC) Research Program supports basic, clinical, and translational research designed to advance the science of emergency medical and trauma care for pediatric populations with the goal of reducing morbidity and mortality in children.

- Pediatric Injury and Violence (PIV) Research Program supports research on accidental and non-accidental injuries and the diagnosis and treatment of child abuse—physical, sexual, and emotional. The program focuses on the prevention, treatment, and medical outcomes of violence.

- Pediatric Critical Care (PCC) Research Program supports research on all aspects of PCC, including critical analyses of outcomes for children who are survivors of trauma, congenital anomalies, neonatal asphyxia, infectious processes, septic shock. Also supported is a national faculty training and career development program that develops successful pediatric critical care physician scientists conducting research to enhance the scientific understanding, clinical management, and rehabilitation of pediatric critical illness.
Identify Research Priorities

Branch Scientific Priorities...

- The PTCIB supports research and research training in pediatric trauma, injury, and critical illness. These efforts include:
  - Research on prevention, treatment, management, and outcomes of physical and psychological trauma and the surgical, medical, psychosocial, and systems interventions needed to improve outcomes for critically ill and injured children across the developmental trajectory.
  - Studies of the continuum of psychosocial, behavioral, biological, and physiological influences that affect child health outcomes in trauma, injury, and acute care.

- Basic, clinical, and translational studies that explore short- and long-term consequences of such traumatic experiences as natural and man-made disasters, acute forms of child maltreatment, violence, and exposure to violence, as well as the impact of military deployment on child and family functioning.

- Research linking pediatric emergency and critical care medicine and science to the epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of childhood physical disabilities.

Research Considerations...

- Is the science incremental or will it move the field forward in significant ways? (Impact)
- Is it innovative?
- Will it advance theory or provide new methods or resources for the field?
- Does it have real-world implications for possible application?

Search the NIH RePorter to Identify Gaps and Similarities

NIH RePorter
RePorter Search by IC

RePorter Search Results

Search Results

Identify Potential Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOAs)

NIH Funding Opportunities

Investigator-Initiated Research
Topics of Interest

Department of Health and Human Services

Part 1: Overview Information

- Overview Information
- Components of Participation Organizations
- Application for Participation
- Funding Opportunity Title
- Application Focal Point
- Application Type
- Applicant Organization Name
- Applicant Organization Type
- Applicant Organization Address
- Applicant Organization City/State/Zip
- Applicant Organization Telephone
- Applicant Organization Fax
- Applicant Organization Email
- Applicant Organization Website
- Applicant Organization Zip
- Applicant Organization State
- Applicant Organization City
- Applicant Organization Name
- Applicant Organization Address
- Applicant Organization City/State/Zip
- Applicant Organization Telephone
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- Applicant Organization Address
- Applicant Organization City/State/Zip
- Applicant Organization Telephone
- Applicant Organization Fax
- Applicant Organization Email
- Applicant Organization Website
- Applicant Organization Zip
- Applicant Organization State
- Applicant Organization City

Crystallize Your Research Ideas

The project should make sense in the context of...

- The Institute/Program
- Research Priorities
- Your Capabilities
- Your Research Partnerships

Write a Concept Paper
The Concept Paper - 1 page

1. Aims + Hypotheses
2. Subject Sample
3. Approach/Methods/Design
4. Data Collection and Analysis Plan
5. Public Health Impact
6. Match to Mechanism

NIH Funding Mechanisms

- Training and career development
- Research
- Scientific conferences

Training and Career Development

- Mentored Scientist Career Development Award (K01) in Child Maltreatment, Population Dynamics and Medical Rehabilitation Research
- Mentored Patient Oriented Research Career Development Award (K23)
- Mentored Clinical Research Career Development Award (K08)
- Institutional Training Grants (T32)

K is for Career

- For NICHD it’s primarily the K01, K02 K08, K23 or K99
  - Look carefully at the qualifications
  - If in a clinical, patient-oriented track, K23 may be a good option
  - Use the K Kiosk (http://grants.nih.gov/training/careerdevelopmentawards.htm), then contact program staff if you have questions
  - Up to 5 years of salary (protected research time) and minimal additional expenses

Purpose of the “K” Award

- Provides support and “protected time” (3-5 years) for an intensive, supervised career development experience in the biomedical, behavioral, or clinical sciences leading to research independence
- Used by the participating NIH Institutes and Centers to support career development experiences that lead to research independence

Career Development Awards – K01

NICHD only supports the K01 in three areas:
- Child Abuse and Neglect Research & Training
- Population Research & Training
- Medical Rehabilitation Research and Training
K99/R00 Awards

- NIH Pathway to Independence Award (K99/R00)
  - 1-2 years of mentored support for highly promising, postdoctoral research scientists (extended post-doc experience)
  - R00 contingent upon successful completion of post-doc segment
  - Then up to 3 years of independent support contingent on securing an independent research position (in general, at another university and tenure track or equivalent)


K-Award Review Criteria

- Candidate
- Career Development Plan
- Research Plan
- Mentor(s), Consultant(s), Collaborator(s)
- Environment and Institutional Commitment to the Candidate
- Protections for Human Subjects
- Inclusion of Women, Minorities and Children

Research Grants at NIH

R01: Research Project Grant
R21: Exploratory/Developmental Research Grant
R03: Small Research Grant

Review Criteria for Research Proposals

- Significance: Does the project address an important problem or critical need in the field of behavioral science and has a potential to make an impact in the field of behavioral science?
- Investigation: Are the proposals novel, and do they advance the state of knowledge in the field of behavioral science? Are the methods and approaches used in the project appropriate for the research questions addressed?
- Innovation: Does the project address existing challenges in the field of behavioral science? Are the methodologies or approaches proposed innovative?
- Environment: Is there a commitment to the research proposal from the institution? Are the resources and support provided adequate to carry out the research proposal?
- Protection of Human Subjects: Are the procedures described appropriate to protect human subjects from harm?
- Inclusion of Women, Minorities and Children: Are there adequate measures to include and recruit women, minorities, and children in the research proposal?

Focus on the Big Picture!
History

- Established the first fund for research in 1934.
- Initial award was given in 1936 for US $600
- Annually awards a variety of international and co-sponsored grants covering a range of global health topics.

Purpose

- Provides funding for novice researchers to assist them in beginning their research trajectories and to help the more seasoned researchers strike off in new directions.
- Contribute significantly to many nurse researchers’ professional careers while also contributing to the advancement of nursing science.

Grants Program

STTI-Sponsored Grant Opportunities

Up to US $12,000

- Sigma Theta Tau International Small Grants
- Doris Bloch Research Award
- Global Nursing Research Grant
- Joan K. Stout, RN, Research Grant
- Rosemary Berkel Crisp Research Award
- Virginia Henderson Clinical Research Grant

All grants are available to nurse researchers from around the world unless otherwise specified online.

Co-Sponsored Grant Opportunities

Up to US $25,000

- American Association of Critical-Care Nurses (AACN) Grant
- American Association of Diabetes (AADE) Grant
- American Nurses Foundation (ANF) Grant
- Association of Nurses in AIDS Care (ANAC) Grant
- Association of periOperative Registered Nurses (AORN) Grant

Funded jointly by these organizations and the STTI Foundation Research Permanent Fund. All grants are available to nurse researchers from around the world unless otherwise specified online.

Contact Your Program Officer!

Dr. Valerie Maholmes
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Recent Funded Grants

A pilot study of nurse-led screening for anxiety and depression in adult heart transplant recipients followed by referral for cognitive behaviour therapy and co-ordination of communication with on-going specialist and primary care providers

Grant Impact:
- Improved management of the dangerous psychological disorders that are common in heart transplant recipients
- Facilitating patients’ active participation in the workforce
- Will fund the first adequately powered randomized controlled trial of a psychological intervention to treat anxiety and depression in heart transplant recipients.

Aaron Conway, PhD, AUSTRALIA
2013 Research Grant Recipient

A brief intervention to counter workplace incivility: Capturing biomarker data, psychological stress and effects on safe patient care

Grant Impact:
- Explores whether a coping intervention using cognitive rehearsal can mediate the stress of workplace incivility and its observed effect on patient care.
- Will be the first to attempt to measure both the physiological and psychological stresses of workplace incivility and observe its effect on safe patient care in a simulated healthcare setting.
- Will help combat workplace incivility.

Janet Wilhaus, PhD, RN
USA
2013 Research Grant Recipient

Application Process

- Call for applications opens
- All applications administered by the society are submitted and accepted only through our online collection system.
- Applications are assigned to a review committee of at least 3 esteemed reviewers, based on specialty area, for online review.
- Readers are given 2-4 weeks to complete assignments.
- Online scoring system is a scale of 1-5, with average scores.
- Recipients are confirmed and notifications are made.
STTI Reviewers

An esteemed group of screened individuals that review submissions for the Small Grants Program.

Eligibility Criteria:
• Regular or honorary member of Sigma Theta Tau International
• Earned doctorate
• Completion of at least one postdoctoral research activity involving submission of proposals for peer review for internal/external funding.

Research and Scholarship Advisory Council approves all reviewer appointments.

Appointment:
• Grant reviewers are appointed for a 2-year term with potential for reappointment.

Funded Applications

Applications given serious consideration by reviewers:
• Meet all the eligibility criteria
• Have followed the directions in filling out the online application
• Have clear and concise procedures, significance, aims, methods and conceptual framework.

"Excellent team, setting, and resources. The researchers propose a well designed and innovative study."

"Well designed quasi-experimental design to study biomarker data, psychological stress and effects of workplace incivility on safe patient care. Very creative and carefully designed study with appropriate IRB protocols in place. The design methods and statistical analysis are appropriate to the study and clearly described."

"The PI has developed a strong team to support the conduction of his project."

Tips to Strengthen an Application

• Give clear details for all sections required for completing the application.
• Check for inaccuracies (spelling, information, incomplete sections)
• Make sure the work can be completed in the one year grant funded period.
• Use current references

"There are no stated aims or research questions."

"There are more up to date references available. Many references were more than 5 years old."

"Lacks details"

"The main problem with this proposal is it is not well thought out.

International Nurse Researcher Hall of Fame

Recognizes STTI members
• Who are nurse leaders
• Who have achieved long-term, broad recognition
• Whose research has impacted nursing

Call for Entries
• Opens – 1 July 2014
• Closes – 10 December 2014

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www.nursingsociety.org/Research/SmallGrants
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