

# NIHR Research Design Service London

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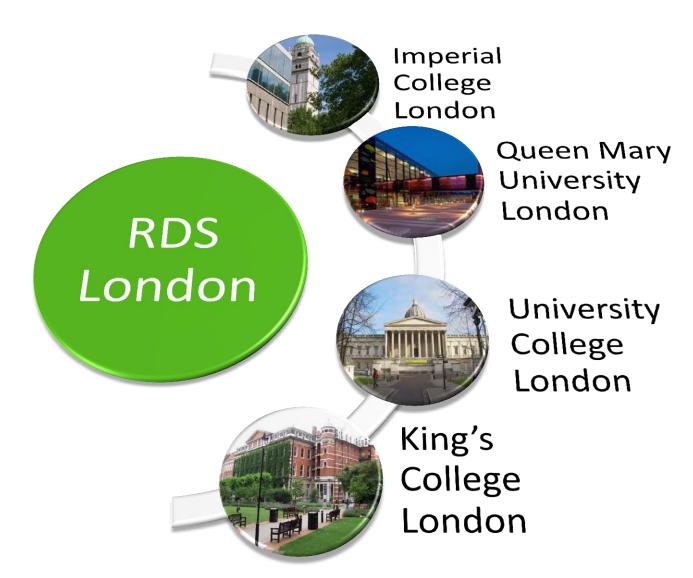
# Research Design Service (RDS)

A national network of support services;

☐ Supporting those who are putting together research grant applications for national peer-reviewed funding streams



# A successful partnership





# Our expertise



**Local RDS centres:** Teams of advisers with a wide range of methodological expertise

Statistician

- trial design
- Health economist
- qualitative research methods

Social scientist

- Patient Public Involvement
- Health psychologist
- Epidemiologist



# Our aim

# "Increase the volume and proportion of high quality research grant applications"



# Our role

Provide project specific guidance and expertise on study design and health research methods.

Free of charge!



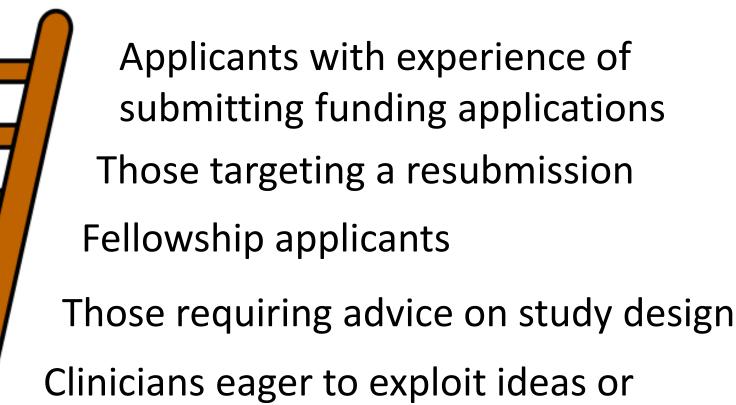
# **Our support**

- ☐ Much more than research design...
  - Help identify most suitable funding stream
  - Support teams in working more collaboratively
  - Advise on patient and public involvement
  - Help get the narrative right
  - Advise on training and development plans
  - Interview preparation / mock interviews
  - Help interpret feedback, support resubmissions



# Who can we help?

observations



Those with little experience of research

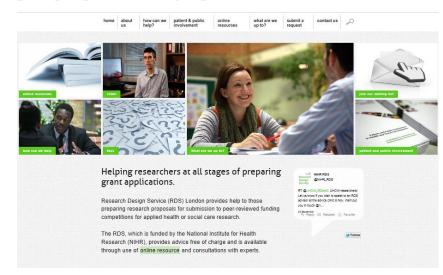


# Access to the service

#### **Online:**

- ☐ Through our website
- Simple online support request form
- ☐ Greater range of online resources

www.rds-london.nihr.ac.uk





# Access to the service

#### **Outreach:**

☐ Regular 'drop-in' sessions

across London



- ☐ Supporting local NHS Trust R&D events
- Presentations to therapeutic communities and

research groups



# Delivering the service

Initial review feedback

Specialist input

Facilitating additional support

Online resources

Researchers guides. Links

RDS insights, checklists, tips

'Self care'

'Primary care' 'Secondary

'Tertiary care'



# Adding value

#### NIHR SAF feedback

99% of researchers would recommend using RDS

98% say we improve the quality of their applications

97% are satisfied with the service



# A record of achievement

## Between July 2009 and Aug 2015:

☐ 360 successful RDS London supported studies;

total award value in excess of £156m



# When should I contact RDS?

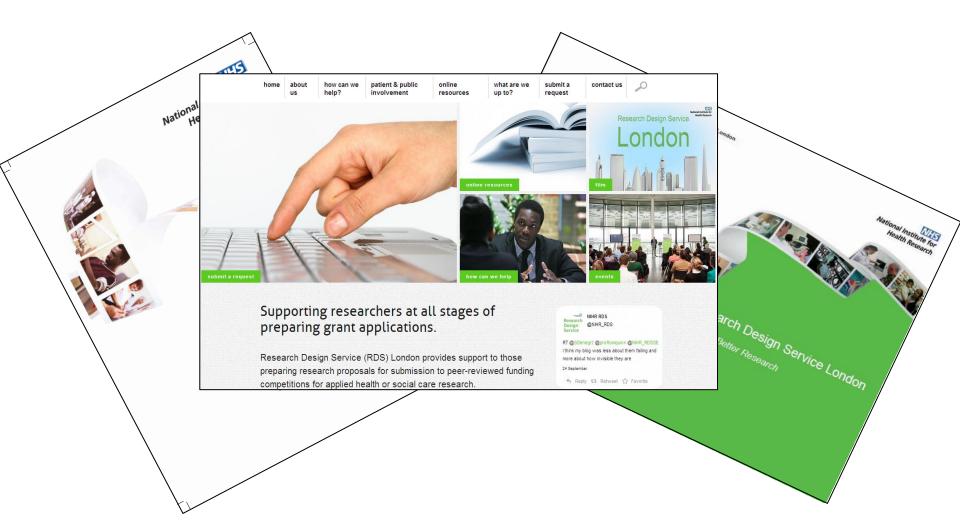
- ☐ As early as possible!
- Ideally 4-6 months ahead of
  - submission deadline
- Need 2-3 months for really
  - good input





# Research Design Service London

# website: www.rds-london.nihr.ac.uk





# Sources of funding for research



## NIHR funding programmes



funding leading-edge research and supporting research professionals

Information about NIHR's research funding and career development opportunities

http://www.nihr.ac.uk/publications/

# NIHR funding programmes



#### Three NIHR co-ordinating centres:

- Central Commissioning Facility (CCF)
  - Research for Patient Benefit (RfPB), Programme Grants (PGfAR and PDG), Invention for Innovation (i4i)
- NIHR Evaluation, Trials and Studies Co-ordinating Centre (NETSCC)
  - Health Technology Assessment (HTA), Efficacy and Mechanism
     Evaluation (EME), Health Services and Delivery Research (HS&DR),
     Public Health Research (PHR)
- Trainees Co-ordinating Centre (TCC)
  - Fellowship schemes

## NIHR funding programmes



#### **GENERAL POINTS:**

- **❖** Applications submitted on a **Standard Application Form (SAF)**
- Outline and Full applications for most NIHR funding streams.
- Fellowship schemes are single stage.
- ❖ Multiple calls for proposals each year
- Researcher-led, commissioned and themed calls
- Independent peer review, then assessment by funding committee
- Feedback is given, no lobbying but resubmissions are allowed
- Eligibility rules vary for NHS / HEI applicants

# NHS National Institute for Health Research

#### **Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation (EME)**

#### **OVERVIEW:**

- ❖ Bridge the gap between preclinical study and evidence of clinical efficacy
- ❖ Proof of concept in humans starting point
- Supports early phase trials in an ideal setting
- ❖ Outcome clinical efficacy. Surrogates OK.
- **❖ Mechanistic studies encouraged,** but optional
- \* Remit includes evaluation of small molecules, biologics, psychological interventions, diagnostics, medical devices
- Treatments to prevent disease are also included
- Collaborative working between NHS, academia and Industry (2/3)



#### **Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation (EME)**

#### **EXAMPLE:**

Phase II randomised controlled trial to determine the efficacy of an IL-1 receptor antagonist to treat those with pustular psoriasis compared with placebo

- ❖ Proof of Concept 7 patients with pustular psoriasis showed complete resolution with IL-1RA
- ❖ Studying efficacy (n=64 in each arm of the trial) of a re-purposed intervention (IL-1RA)
- **Exploring a novel scientific principle** that IL-1 over-production is treatable
- ❖ Using mechanistic studies to determine whether gene mutations are associated with treatment outcome



#### **Health Technology Assessment (HTA)**

#### **OVERVIEW:**

- Evaluates a wide range of 'technologies' delivered within NHS
- 'Technology' needs to be fully developed and defined
- ❖ Often a pragmatic multi centred RCT
- Supports projects that study effectiveness / cost effectiveness
- **Outcomes** need to **measure health gain** and matter to patients
- \* Remit includes interventions to promote health, prevent or treat disease, improve rehab or long term care. Includes drugs, devices, procedures, settings of care and screening.



### **Health Technology Assessment (HTA)**

#### **EXAMPLE:**

A phase III randomised controlled trial of the effectiveness of antiinflammatory treatment on eye surgery in those with open globe trauma, compared to standard treatment

- The study built upon two pilot studies that demonstrated clinical efficacy and feasibility of a large scale trial
- Multicentre study (20 specialist eye units, typical of NHS care of ocular trauma), n = 302, duration = 4 years
- Primary outcome = capacity for eye to see fine detail at 6 months
- Cost effectiveness analysis

# NHS National Institute for Health Research

#### Research for Patient Benefit (RfPB)

#### **OVERVIEW:**

- Funds projects that are regionally focused (unique feature)
- Funds projects into everyday practice that address issues of importance to the NHS:
  - ☐ the way NHS services are provided and used
  - evaluate whether interventions are effective
  - □ alternative means of providing healthcare
  - ☐ feasibility studies (£150-250K) e.g. for a future clinical trial
- Trajectory to patient benefit needs to be explicit



#### Research for Patient Benefit (RfPB)

#### **EXAMPLE:**

❖ Single blind randomised controlled trial using hot water bottle to provide evidence that local heat pre-conditioning can reduce skin necrosis and to assess the feasibility (recruitment, retention, incidence of necrosis) of undertaking a large multicentre trial.



#### **Public Health Research (PHR)**

#### **OVERVIEW:**

- ❖ Focuses on evaluating effectiveness / cost effectiveness of public health interventions that are outside of the NHS (complements HTA)
- **\*** Evaluation of **non NHS interventions** intended to **improve the health of the public, prevent disease** and **reduce inequalities**.

#### **EXAMPLE:**

A randomised controlled trial and economic evaluation of a community-based physical activity intervention to prevent mobility-related disability for retired older people.



## **Health Services and Delivery Research (HS&DR)**

#### **OVERVIEW:**

❖ Funds research to produce evidence on the quality, accessibility and organisation of health services. This includes evaluations on how the NHS might improve the delivery of services

#### **EXAMPLE:**

Reorganising specialist cancer surgery: a mixed methods evaluation.

What is the impact of centralising specialist cancer surgery on provision of care? What is the impact on patient experience, choice and continuity of care? What is the impact on ways of (staff) working?



#### Invention for innovation (i4i)

#### **OVERVIEW:**

- Supports research and development of innovative healthcare technologies, which have potential for commercialisation and acceptance within the NHS (e.g. medical devices, implantable devices and in vitro diagnostics)
- Supports projects through prototype and commercial development to introduction and adoption in the NHS
- Supports projects that develop technologies from other sectors that could have an impact in healthcare

#### **EXAMPLE:**

❖ Novel zinc bioglass coatings to eliminate infections associated with orthopaedic wires and pins. Testing the feasibility of using biodegradable zinc glasses to reduce infections.



## **Programme Grants for Applied Research (PGfAR)**

#### **OVERVIEW:**

- ❖ Funds <u>programmes</u> of applied research (projects / workpackages linked with a clear theme and where combination gives added value)
- ❖ Prestigious awards directed towards leading researchers who can demonstrate an impressive track-record of achievement in applied health research
- Funds projects that are a priority for the NHS that require a multidisciplinary approach (typical input from clinical, health economics, statistics, qualitative, health psychology backgrounds)

Target Programme Development Grant (PDG) for addressing limitations of a future PGfAR application (£20-100K over 6-18m)

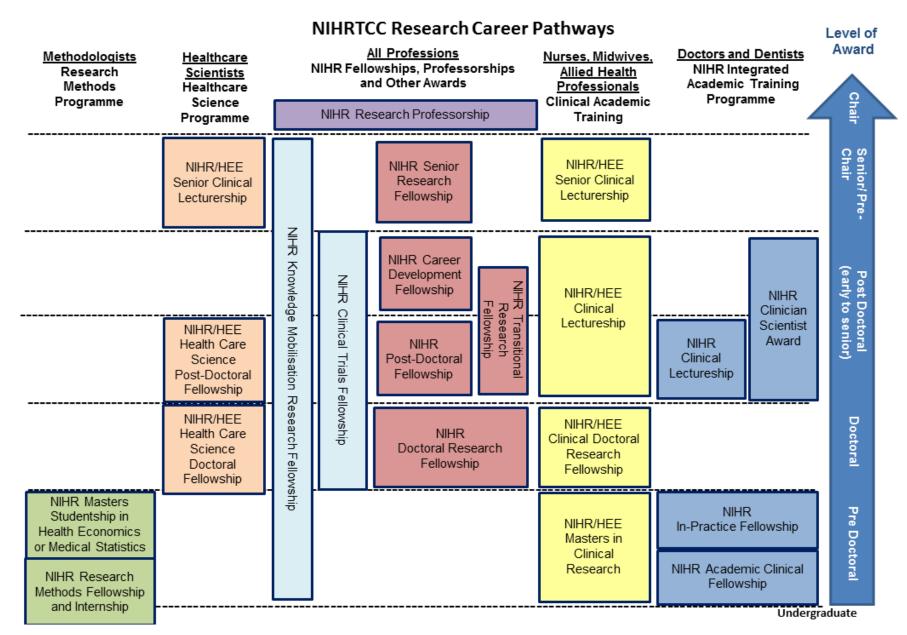


## Fellowship schemes

#### **OVERVIEW:**

- Personal awards / institutional awards covering salary, training and development costs and research costs.
  - ☐ A person with potential and trajectory for their career
  - ☐ A good **project** with aims of the funder
  - ☐ A tailored **training/development** package
  - ☐ Suitable institution and supervision
- Pre-doctoral, doctoral, post-doctoral, senior/pre-chair, chair







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