Chartered Society of Physiotherapy Charitable Trust

Physiotherapy Research Foundation Awards

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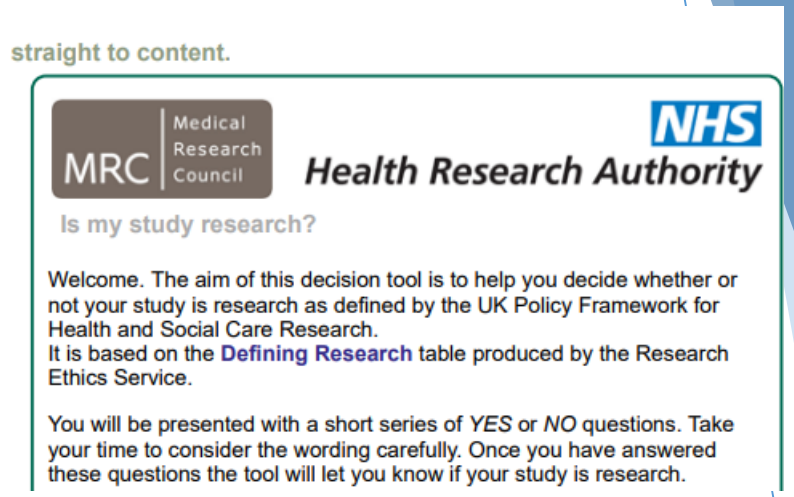
The CSP Charitable Trust
Registered Charity No. 279882

The PRF awards aim to:

- Support the continued development of the profession's **research capacity.**
- Support the continued development of a **culture of evidence based practice** within physiotherapy, as underpinned by the Core Standards of Physiotherapy practice, 2012.
- **Through research** ensure physiotherapists are able to continue to **provide and develop effective treatments, advice and education** to the public or members of the public seeking assistance on prevention, management, rehabilitation and recovery to improve their quality of life and wellbeing.

Categories

Grants are only available for research projects. The projects should fall within the definition of research as defined by the UK Policy for Health and Social Care Research



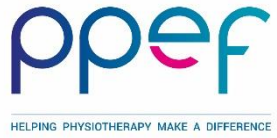
http://www.hra-decisiontools.org.uk/research/docs/DefiningResearchTable_Oct2017-1.pdf

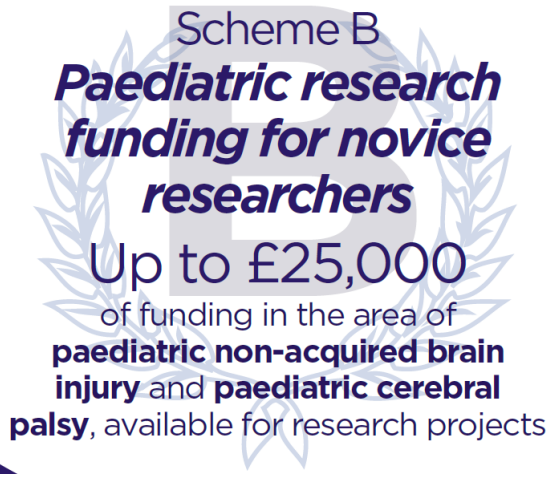
There are 3 PRF award schemes: A, B & C

Scheme A

Scheme A grants are **targeted** at experienced researchers who are looking to complete pilot studies, consensus projects, systematic reviews, qualitative studies, quasi-experimental design studies and other research projects that fit within this funding envelope.

Scheme B





Scheme B grants are **targeted** at individuals who are early career researchers.

- You **must:**
  - have a **named research supervisor** for your study
  - have a **named statistician** or **methodological adviser** as applicable
- You **must not:**
  - have been the lead researcher on a previous project funded by the PRF
  - have received research council funding (e.g. MRC)
  - have been a principle Investigator who has received research funding from NHS or charitable bodies totalling more than £50,000
  - have a PhD (if you are registered for a PhD you may apply to this scheme but please note that PhD fees will not be funded)

Scheme C - NEW

- One grant of up to £25,000 available. These grants are specifically designed to allow researchers, who have some research experience but do not qualify for a scheme B award to undertake a small project as a preliminary activity which would help inform and or lead to the development of a larger research project. These grants are not available to complete existing projects.

- These projects should have:
- have a **named research supervisor** for your study
- have a **named statistician** or **methodological adviser** as applicable

The Application Process

- 2 stages:
- Outline stage – Deadline -12 noon on **Friday 8 March** 2019
- Full application stage – deadline -12 noon, **Monday 2 September** 2019

Tips:

- Assessed on quality, PPI inclusion and ability to address a CSP research priority https://www.csp.org.uk/professional-clinical/research-and-evaluation/research-priorities
- Application forms and guidance: https://www.csp.org.uk/professional-clinical/research-and-evaluation/research-funding/physiotherapy-research-foundation

SCORING SYSTEM

Each application will be scored against the following criteria. The scientific panel will then meet to discuss each application and its scores and make a decisions on which applications will be shortlisted for review.

0-2 Unacceptable
No evidence of research knowledge or understanding, multiple design flaws, relevance to physiotherapy not addressed, no service user involvement, literature review missing or inadequate, writing style unclear, multiple typos, referencing incorrect or absent.

3-4 Borderline
Evidence of some research knowledge but lacks essential design and implementation information. Research question or aim unclear or inconsistently stated. Application generally clearly presented and written but lacks significant detail and with little effort made to describe relevance or value of study. Project management and budget details missing or inadequate. Minimal service user involvement. Some potential but would need major redesign and informed consultation.

5-6 Satisfactory
Evidence of research knowledge but some essential design and implementation information missing. Clear research question or aim, professionally presented and writing style clear. Relevance and value of study well described. Some project management and budget details provided. Service user involvement realistic and adequately addressed. Study has potential but needs consultation and revision in most areas.

7-8 Good
Good evidence of research knowledge and all essential design and implementation details provided. Clear research question or aim guides the design. Relevance of study to physiotherapy adequately described and reasonable project management and budget details provided. Professionally presented. Minor amendments and /or clarification needed but suitable for funding.

9-10 Excellent
Evidence of in-depth research knowledge and experience. All study design and implementation details provided. Study clearly relevant to physiotherapy profession, feasible and realistic budget established. Service users consistently and authentically involved. Very professionally organized and presented. Very high standard. No amendments or clarification required.

Funding Supplements

- **Physiotherapy UK**
  £600
  - Conference fees
  - Accommodation costs
  - Travel costs
  - Subsistence

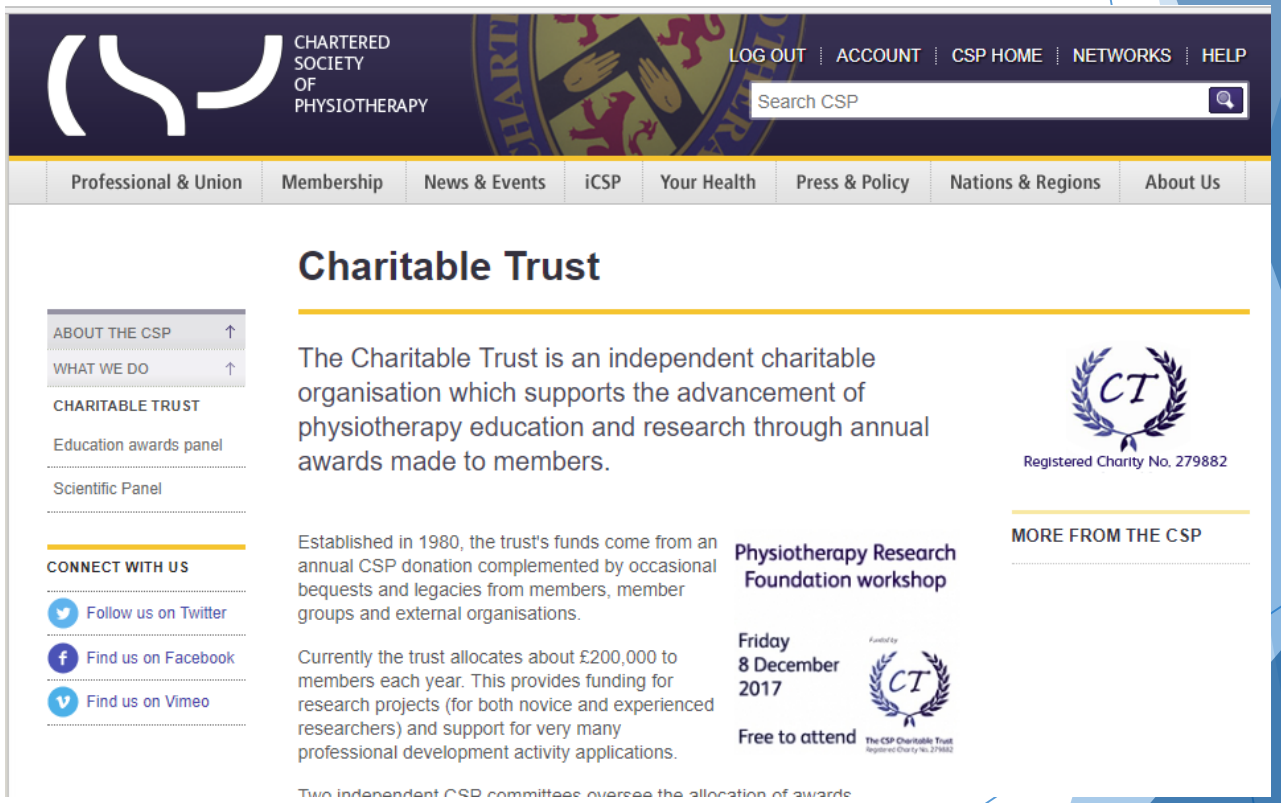
- **Open Access**

  £2,000

How to find out more:

- Twitter: @thecsp, @FranFitch,
- www.csp.org.uk/charitable trust
- Frontline

- prfaward@csp.org.uk
- edawards@csp.org.uk
- CSPCT@csp.org.uk



Writing a Research Grant Proposal

Professor Helen Dawes

http://www.csp.org.uk/charitabletrust

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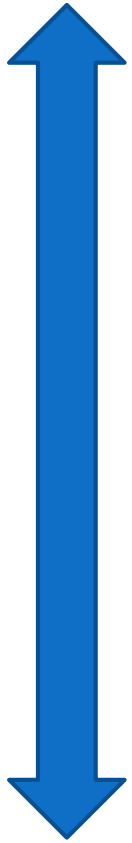
Overview



- Driver/dissatisfaction… Case
- Aim and objectives
- Question
- Team
- Protocol
- Milestones
- Management
- Roles and responsibilities
- Outputs

You the applicant

Expectations applicant – what should you be doing personally

(i.e. engaging in learning events, networking etc, build up research skills/experience…

How to select a supervisor –

(build are relationship – expertise – will support and contribute – has time – reputation - personal)

what makes a good supervisor –

(?. support, experience, skill, assessment, provide a supportive environment)

what can you expect from them

(?, support, expertise – [science, method, clinical], mentorship, network, feedback)

You the applicant

Differences between co applicants and collaborators

Co-applicant (co-investigator): An individual, participating in a grant application, who makes a significant contribution to the intellectual direction of the research or research-related activity, who plays a significant role in the conduct of the research or research-related activity, and who may also have some responsibility for financial aspects of the research. Eligibility requirements may vary between specific funding opportunities. [Trust/University]

Collaborator: An individual, participating in a grant application, who may make a significant contribution to the intellectual direction of the research or research-related activity, and who may play a significant role in the conduct of the research or research-related activity.

Why collaborate with others – how to find collaborators….

CAHPR , colleagues, events and conferences, university websites

Application

How to cost out a project – where to get advice (university or trust R and D office)

What's expected at outline verses what is expected at full application stage

Do full costing at the beginning … think detail through…

Full detail later …

Research Governance

- Research Governance concerns setting standards to improve research quality and safeguard the public. It involves enhancing ethical and scientific quality, promoting good practice, reducing adverse incidents, ensuring lessons are learned and preventing poor performance and misconduct.
- A broad range of regulations, principles and standards of good practice exist to achieve, and continuously improve, research quality across all aspects of healthcare in the UK and worldwide.
- Research governance applies to everyone connected to healthcare research includng Chief investigators, health care professionals, researchers, and support staff.

Principles GCP

- The following principles are based on Articles 2 to 5 of the EU GCP Directive 2005/28/EC and include 2 new principles, no's 7 and 8, that are included in the Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Amendment Regulations 2006.
- The rights, safety and well-being of the trial subjects shall prevail over the interests of science and society.
- Each individual involved in conducting a trial shall be qualified by education, training and experience to perform his tasks.
- Clinical trials shall be scientifically sound and guided by ethical principles in all their aspects.
- The necessary procedures to secure the quality of every aspect of the trial shall be complied with.
- The available non-clinical and clinical information on an investigational medicinal product shall be adequate to support the proposed clinical trial
- Clinical trials shall be conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.
- The protocol shall provide for the definition of inclusion and exclusion of subjects participating in a clinical trial, monitoring and publication policy.
- The investigator and sponsor shall consider all relevant guidance with respect to commencing and conducting a clinical trial.
- All clinical information shall be recorded, handled and stored in such a way that it can be accurately reported, interpreted and verified, while the confidentiality of records of the trial subjects remains protected.

Conditions based on Article 3 of the GCP Directive

- Before the trial is initiated, foreseeable risks and inconveniences have been weighed against the anticipated benefit for the individual trial subject and other present and future patients. A trial should be initiated and continued only if the anticipated benefits justify the risks.
- The medical care given to, and medical decisions made on behalf of, subjects shall always be the responsibility of an appropriately qualified doctor or, when appropriate, of a qualified dentist.
- A trial shall be initiated only if an ethics committee and the licensing authority comes to the conclusion that the anticipated therapeutic and public health benefits justify the risks and may be continued only if compliance with this requirement is permanently monitored.
- The rights of each subject to physical and mental integrity, to privacy and to the protection of the data concerning him in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 are safeguarded.
- Provision has been made for insurance or indemnity to cover the liability of the investigator and sponsor which may arise in relation to the clinical trial.

Ethics: NRES, UREC

- NRES has a duel mission: to protect the rights, safety, dignity and well-being of researcher participants and to facilitate ethical research which is of potential benefit to participants, science and society.

- NRES does this by:
- Providing robust and responsive ethical review of research by Research Ethics Committees (RECs);
- Providing ethical guidance and management support to RECs;
- Delivering a quality assurance (QA) framework for the research ethics service;
- Delivering a training programme
- Working with colleagues in the wider regulatory environment to streamline the processes for approving research;
- Promoting and supporting transparency in research

NRES

- https://www.myresearchproject.org.uk/Signin.aspx
- https://www.hra.nhs.uk/approvals-amendments/what-approvals-do-i-need/research-ethi
- https://www.hra.nhs.uk/approvals-amendments/what-approvals-do-i-need/hra-approval/cs-committee-review/

Research ethics and governance

- Tools and guidance – University, NHS IRAS,
- What is expected that you do at outline stage
- What is expected at full stage

References

- https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/139565/dh_4122427.pdf

Applying for the awards – top tips

Professor Vicki Goodwin

http://www.csp.org.uk/charitabletrust

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Summary

- Title
- Background and justification
- PPI
- Aims and objectives
- Methods/Research plan
- Dissemination


TITLE

Rational and justification

- What is the problem being addressed?
- Why is it important?
- What is the current evidence?

The essence of PPI in Health/social care research is providing lay volunteers with opportunities to contribute effectively throughout the research process

CSP takes PPI seriously

Four Questions to Consider:

- Who to involve, and how many?
- What PPI input do you expect?
- How will PPI be managed?
- Budget?

Who to Involve?

- What experience, knowledge, skills are appropriate?
- Where will you source the volunteers?
- Aim for diversity

PPI Inputs

- Project development
- Project Implementation/management
- Dissemination of outcomes

PPI Management

- Whose responsibility
- Convenience
- Training
- Team Building

Budget

- Transport and other expenses
- Refreshments
- Rewards

Aims and objectives

- Clear statement of the aims or research question
  - P (population)
  - I (intervention) or E (exposure)
  - C (control) – if appropriate
  - O (outcomes)

- Objectives

Aims and objectives: an example

The aim is to establish whether the HOPE programme plus usual care is a clinically and cost effective extended rehabilitation programme for older people with frailty discharged home from hospital or from intermediate care services after acute illness or injury, when compared with usual care alone.

Objectives

- To establish whether a home-based exercise intervention plus usual care as extended rehabilitation for older people with frailty improves health-related quality of life, measured using the Physical Component Summary (PCS) of the Short-Form 36 Item Health Questionnaire (SF36) 12 months after randomisation.
- To establish whether the intervention is cost-effective, measured using differences in cost of service use between groups and the incremental cost effectiveness ratios (ICERs) using quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) derived from the EuroQol 5 dimension health questionnaire, 5 level (EQ-5D-5L) and the Short-form 6 dimension health index (SF6D) at six and twelve months.

Research plan: Study design

- What study design will you use to answer your research question?
  - Observational
    - Cross-sectional
    - Cohort/longitudinal
  - Experimental
    - Feasibility study
    - Pilot RCT
  - Qualitative
  - Mixed methods
  - Systematic review

Research plan: Recruitment of participants

- Who are your study population?
  - Participant inclusion and exclusion criteria
  - How and where will they be identified and recruited? Do you have access to sufficient people within the timescale?
  - What is the sample size and justification?
  - What is likely attrition?

Research plan: Methods

- What data will you collect?
- How and where will you collect it?
- When will you collect it?
- Who will collect it?

Analysis

- What methods will you use?
- What methodological support do you have?
  - Statistics
  - Qualitative
  - Health economics
- Have they contributed to the application?

Where to get support

- Research design service https://www.nihr.ac.uk/about-us/how-we-are-managed/our-structure/research/research-design-service/
- CAHPR http://cahpr.csp.org.uk/
- INVOLVE https://www.invo.org.uk/

Dissemination and Impact

- Conference abstracts
- Academic papers
- Presentations to stakeholders
- Newsletters
- Short videos
- Social media
- Next stage grant application
- Fellowship application

Thank you for listening

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