

**Grantsmanship Workshop for Research on  
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)**

**CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC REVIEW (CSR)**



center for  
scientific review

**September 17, 2007**



**National Institutes of Health  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**



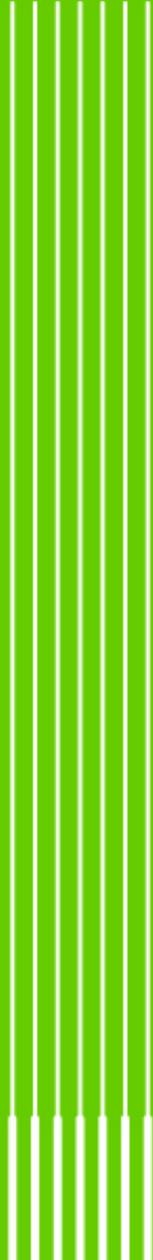
## Center for Scientific Review

- Serves as central receipt point for most PHS grant applications (NIH, AHRQ, CDC, SAMHSA)
- Assigns applications to CSR Integrated Review Groups/Study Sections or Institute Scientific Review Groups
- Assigns applications to NIH Institute(s) as potential funding component(s)
- Conducts initial scientific merit review of most research applications submitted to the NIH in about 220 Study Sections and regularly recurring special emphasis panels

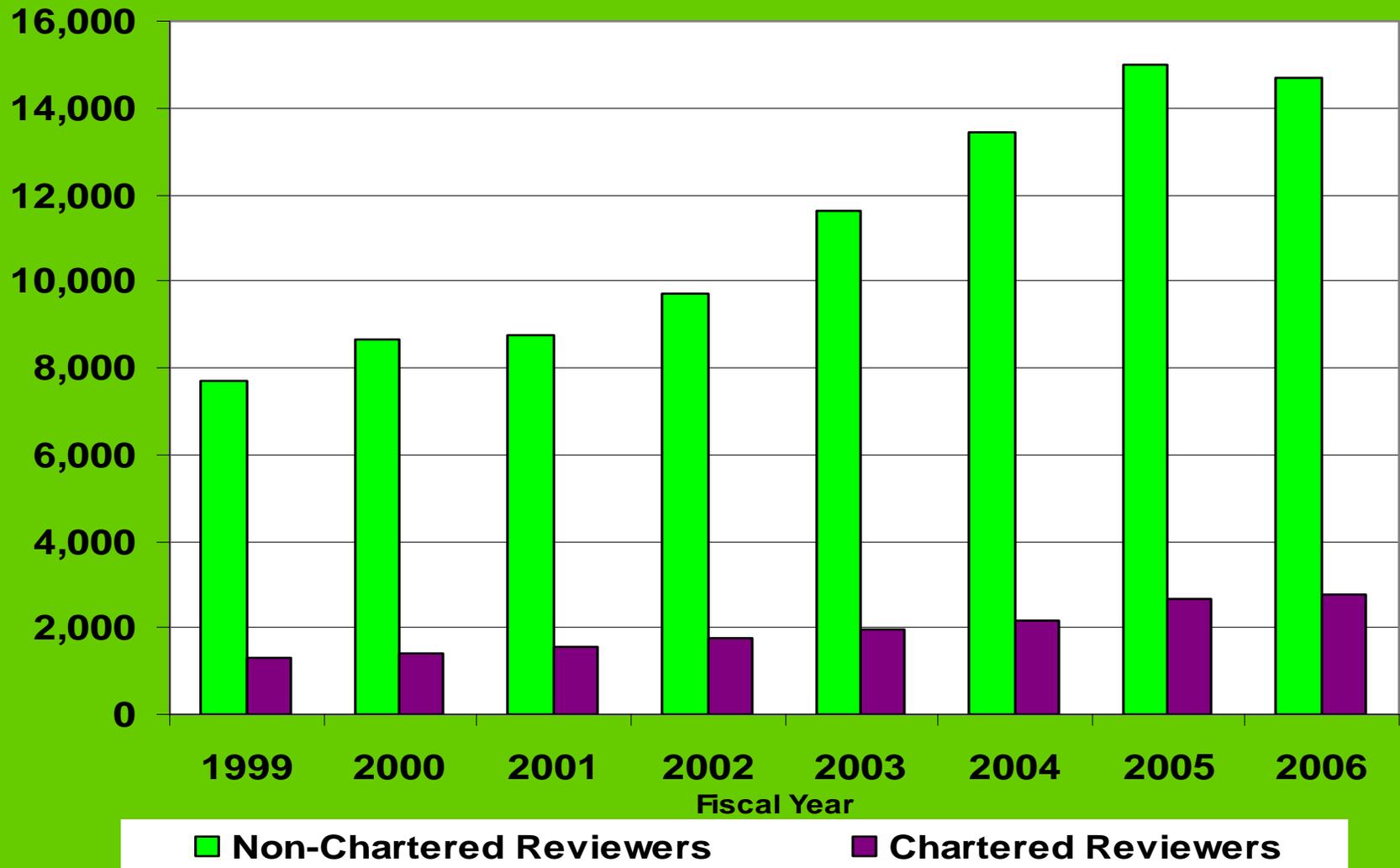


## Competing Applications Reviewed By:

Fiscal Year	PHS	NIH	CSR
1985	31,807	28,407	23,626
1996	38,579	38,012	27,253
1997	38,607	37,865	26,324
1998	39,374	37,855	27,074
1999	42,345	42,027	31,870
2000	44,653	43,749	32,128
2001	44,194	43,190	30,689
2002	49,667	48,641	34,081
2003	60,321	59,421	41,927
2004	69,835	67,621	47,361
2005	73,611	71,713	51,834
2006	74,111	72,188	51,940



# Reviewers Involved in CSR Review Panels





## **2006: CSR Peer Review Statistics**

- **80,000 applications received**
  - **55,000 applications reviewed**
  - **18,000 reviewers**
  - **238 Scientific Review Officers**
  - **1,800 review meetings**
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# CSR 'r' Us



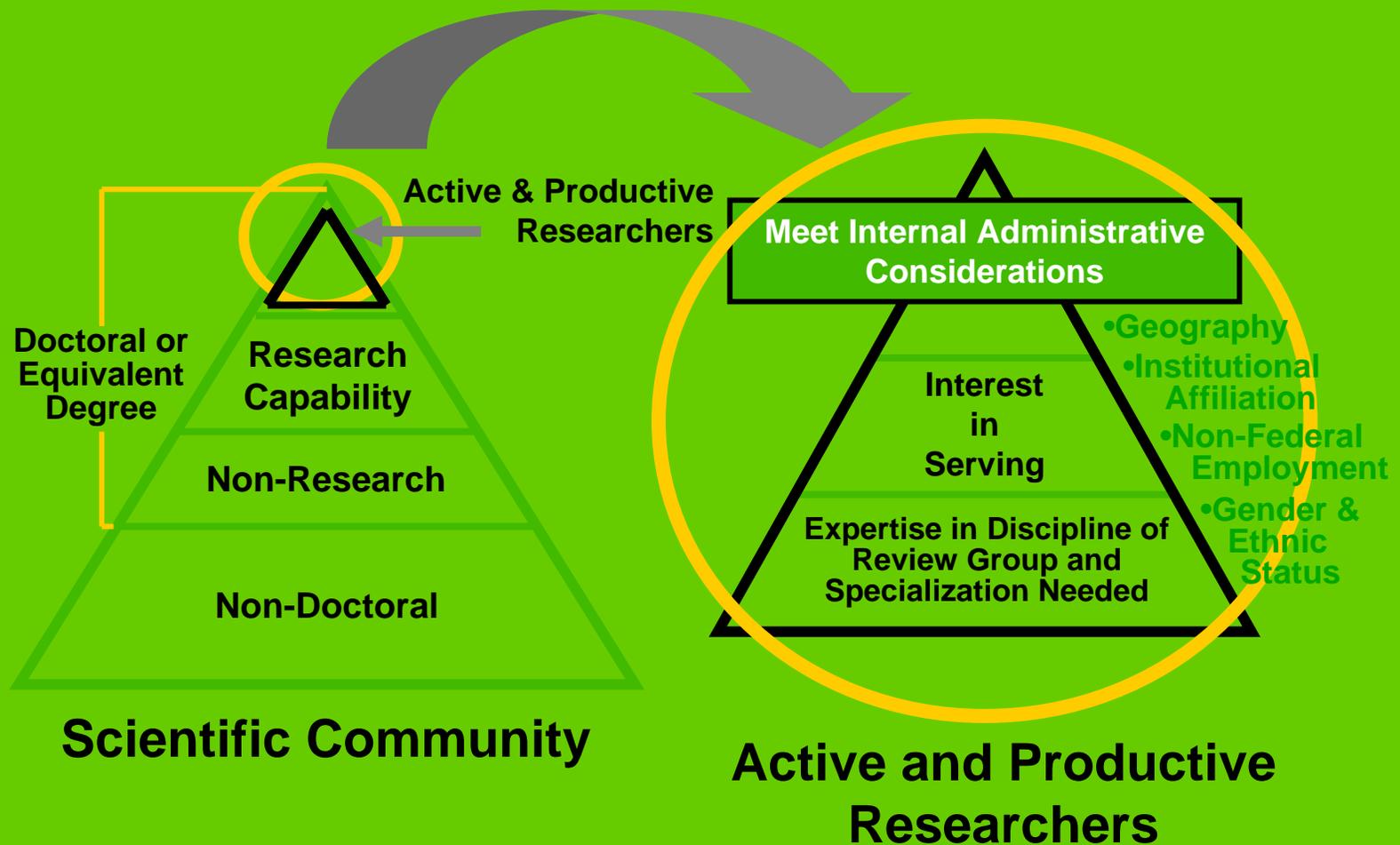


# Scientific Review Officer (SRO)

Designated Federal official with overall responsibility for the review process

- **Performs administrative and technical review of applications to ensure completeness and accuracy**
- **Selects reviewers based on broad input**
- **Manages study section meetings**
- **Prepares summary statements**
- **Provides any requested information about study section recommendations to Institutes/Centers and National Advisory Councils/Boards**

# Criteria for Selection of Peer Reviewers





## Definition of Special Emphasis Panel



Special Emphasis Panels (SEPs) are used under specific circumstances to review one or more grant applications or contract proposals. There are no standing or appointed members of a SEP. SEPs have fluid membership, with members designated to serve for individual meetings rather than formally appointed for fixed terms of service. These panels typically consist of five or more members, the exact number depending on the size, complexity, and number of applications being reviewed, as well as the expertise requirements.



## Historical Background of the CFS Recurring Special Emphasis Panel 103<sup>rd</sup> Congress (1993-1995)

### H.R.4

**Title:** To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes. [National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993]

**Sponsor:** Rep. Waxman, Henry A. [CA-29] (introduced 1/5/1993)

### S.1

**Title:** A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes. [National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993]

**Sponsor:** Sen. Kennedy, Edward M. [MA] (introduced 1/21/1993)

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### Sec.902. Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

(b) EXTRAMURAL STUDY SECTION- Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish an extramural study section for chronic fatigue syndrome research.

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6/10/1993 Became Public Law No: 103-43



# TYPICAL RANGE OF EXPERTISE NEEDED FOR A ZRG1 CFS PANEL MEETING

Alternative Medicine  
Behavioral Medicine  
Biological signal transduction  
Biometrics  
Cardiovascular physiology  
Clinical Chronic Fatigue Syndrome  
Clinical Fibromyalgia  
Clinical immunology  
Clinical Temporomandibular Disorders  
Cognition  
Endocrinology  
Epidemiology  
Ethicolegal issues  
Exercise physiology/kinesiology  
Gene expression  
Gene regulation  
Genomics  
Health Policy  
Health promotion/disease prevention  
Inflammation  
Insomnia/sleep studies

Laboratory immunology  
Longitudinal animal study design  
Longitudinal human study design  
Lymphokines/cytokines  
Magnetic resonance imaging  
Neuropharmacology  
Neuropsychiatry  
Neurotrophins  
Pain control/management  
Pain neurophysiology  
Pain perception  
Proteomics  
Psychology of chronic disease  
Psychometrics  
Psychoneuroimmunology  
Quality of Life assessment  
Receptor biochemistry and genetics  
Sensory psychology  
Sleep physiology  
Sociology of chronic disease



## Scientific/Technical Review Criteria:

- **Significance:** Does this study address an important problem? If the aims of the application are achieved, how will scientific knowledge or clinical practice be advanced? What will be the effect of these studies on the concepts, methods, technologies, treatments, services, or preventative interventions that drive this field?
- **Approach:** Are the conceptual or clinical framework, design, methods, and analyses adequately developed, well integrated, well reasoned, and appropriate to the aims of the project? Does the applicant acknowledge potential problem areas and consider alternative tactics? For applications designating multiple Program Directors/Principal Investigators (PD/PI)s, is the leadership approach, including the designated roles and responsibilities, governance and organizational structure consistent with and justified by the aims of the project and the expertise of each of the PD/PIs?
- **Innovation:** Is the project original and innovative? For example: Does the project challenge existing paradigms or clinical practice; address an innovative hypothesis or critical barrier to progress in the field? Does the project develop or employ novel concepts, approaches, methodologies, tools, or technologies for this area?
- **Investigators:** Are the PD/PI(s) and other key personnel appropriately trained and well suited to carry out this work? Is the work proposed appropriate to the experience level of the PD/PI(s) and other researchers? Do the PD/PI(s) and the investigative team bring complementary and integrated expertise to the project (if applicable)?
- **Environment:** Do(es) the scientific environment(s) in which the work will be done contribute to the probability of success? Do the proposed studies benefit from unique features of the scientific environment(s), or subject populations, or employ useful collaborative arrangements? Is there evidence of institutional support?



# ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW CRITERIA

Administrative Note

Biohazards

Budget

Data Sharing Plan

Foreign Institution

Inclusion of Children Plan

Inclusion of Minorities Plan

Inclusion of Women Plan

Model Organism Sharing Plan

Multiple PD/PI Leadership Plan

Protection of Human Subjects from Research Risks

Vertebrate Animals



# QUESTIONS

Your turn...