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### **Objectives:**

 By the end of this interactive lecture, the participant will acquire the knowledge need for seeking funding for research

#### Funding ---definition

- Funding refers to the provision of resources to support the actual conduct of the research- such as
- financial support for the investigator and research team.

#### **Importance** of obtaining funding

- I. The research can conduct <u>a complex, well-designed study</u>
- 2. Funding indicates that others have <u>reviewed the study and</u> <u>recognize its scientific and social merit.</u>
- 3. Funding provides <u>practical advantage</u> e.g. funding may allowing the researcher to devote time to conducting the study.
- 4. Funding provides---the researcher to <u>fire research</u> <u>assistants</u> and study coordinators to facilitate carful data collection and enhance your productivity
- 5. Allow the researcher to conduct a single study that is of immediate concern or interest. E.g. master thesis

## Is Obtaining a funding is easy?

It is difficult.

#### Obtaining a mentor

- A mentor is a person who is more experienced professionally and willing to "teach the ropes" to a less experienced professional.
- Modeling is an important part of the mentoring process.
- This type of relationship requires <u>a willingness by both</u> <u>professionals</u> to invest time and energy
- A mentor relationship has characteristics of <u>both a</u> <u>teacher-learner relationship and a close friendship</u>

### Research Projects

- They involve more than one person.
- Attracting a team who bring different strengths to the proposal.

#### For example:

- Health care research may benefit from a team composed of a number of different health care professionals, reflecting an interprofessional approaches
- Collaboration between health care providers and university staff may be helpful.
- Research can often benefit from user involvement, national and international links.

## Resources of funding

#### I-- Intramural ---

 From the investigator's place of employment. Such as a hospital research committee.

#### 2 -- Extramural---

from a source external; to the investigators' place of employment, such as a federal or state agency or foundation or clinical society

#### Resources

- Government grants
- Healthcare agencies
- Nongovernmental public institution
- Pharmaceutical industry
- Charities
- Search the websites of organization to provide support for research in specific areas

## **Organization support**

- New investigators
- Clearly focused experienced investigators

#### Notes:

- Some organization support (1)
- Others support only (2)
- Some support both

## **Grant application Forms**

I. Restricted form to the specific outlines, not more than 2 papers

2. No specific outlines, allow the researcher complete freedom in constructing the proposal for fund which must be clearly written

## Types of research grants

- Researcher initiated
- 2. Funding agency-initiated
- Two avenues used by funding agencies
- a. Request for proposal (RFP)
- b. request for application (RFA)

#### Notes:

There is special requirements and guidelines for an RFA—such as research design of the study, etc..

- Few weeks prior to submission deadlines it requests grant proposals that concern a specific area of research such as :
- Animal models of smoking relapse
- Problems of caregivers of AIDS Patient

## How do I identify organization that fund research in may area of interest:

 The best first step for the investigators who is new to seek research funding is to **consult with** colleagues who have already achieved such funding and to search the websites of organization known to provide support for research in specific area

#### **Peer review**

 Organization that fund research usually select experts to conduct a scientific review of grant applications and provide feedback about applications merits.

 To assure indication of the quality of their research.

# If the study is small, what funders may be interested in it

Small research means usually means small

in complexity.----intramural source (the

investigator work site,)

## Why should I bother with getting funding if I can afford to fund the research myself?

• In application of funding process is a <u>peer</u> <u>review by experts.</u> --- which reflect some to be a gold-standard endorsement that the research is high quality, scientifically and so essential to be carried out.

 Some editors expect to see a footnote to research articles about the resources of funding

## Can I send the same application to more than one funding source at the same time?

- May be
- Some organization refuse
- Some organization accept, but you must inform them the reasons for refusal in other organization.

## Reporting

- The researcher must introduce funding reports as mentioned in the application forms.
- Usually about two-thirds or three-fourths through the first grant year.
- An annual report if the funding is for several years
- A final report after complete the research.

## Request for further funding

 On the long term research, a report may be requested at the "half-way" stage and continued funding may be dependent on the results up to this point

## If the study is not complete, will the funds have to be paid back

- It depends on the circumstances and the polices of the funding agency.
- Investigators may be sick or die. ---- in such situation ----transfer the responsibility to another investigators.
- If the investigators decides to change focus/aim of the study before complete or does not mange time and other resources well and runs out of money before the study is finished-----all or part of money must returned to the funding organization

## Budget

	I <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year	4 <sup>th</sup> year
Personal				
Consultations				
Equipment				
Supplies				
Travel				
Patient costs				
Alteration and renovation				
Publication				
Other cost				
Indirect cost				
Total all categories				

# Reducing the costs of research project

 Use of existing data (available data originally gathered for some other purposes).

2. <u>Use of sampling</u> (Kept the number to the minimum).

3. <u>Use of volunteers</u> (training period for those collecting data must be [planned].



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## Thank You with best wishes