Review, Resubmissions, and Renewals – The Program Perspective

Wanping Xu, PhD Program Director Cancer Cell Biology Branch



- ➢ Review
- Resubmission
- ➢ Renewal

Goals

- Understand the role of a Program Officer as it pertains to application resubmission or renewal
- Understand the benefits and limitations of renewal applications

Program Officer Responsibilities: Service Across the Grant Lifecycle

- Before submission
 - Help in identifying FOAs, FOA special requirements, policies, updates, etc
 - Scientific priorities; science of proposed research
- After review
 - Interpreting the summary statement
 - Providing advise on next steps
- Before the award
 - Issues that need to be addressed/ JIT
- After the award
 - Annual progress report monitoring (RPPR); changes to grant; carryover; transfers
 - Supplements
 - Scientific advances, trends; advocate for an area of science

Review and Funding of NIH Grant Applications



Center for Scientific Review Division of Receipt and Referral	
Assigns to Institute(s) and Review Group	2 weeks
Level I Review: Study Section	
Recruits and Assigns Reviewers	2-4 weeks
Reviews for Scientific Merit	4-6 weeks
Meets	1-2 days
Releases Score	~3 days
Produces Summary Statement	~ 30 days
Level II Review: Institute or Center	
Evaluates Relevance to Research Priorities	2-4 Months
Council Recommends Action	
Decision	

Dr. Amy Rubinstein Chief, Oncology 1 – Basic Translational (OBT) Integrated Review Group

Interpreting the Unfavorable Summary Statement:

- Read it through and put it aside
- Read it again, as objectively as possible. Talk to your Program Officer and mentor/senior collaborator
- Identify patterns
 - List all the strengths made by all reviewers, organized by criterion
 - Tells what resonated positively with the reviewers
 - List all the weaknesses or concerns
 - Similar concerns clear direction of needs
 - Distinct concerns unclear communication of goals?
 - General comments
- Plan your response

AN IDEA IS WORTH NOTHING IF IT HAS NO CHAMPION

That champion will be the reviewer(s) who will advocate for your application. Being adversarial to the reviewers will not help you.

Composing the Introduction to the Resubmission:

- Be direct and to the scientific points; respectful and thoughtful
- Summarize the strengths identified
 - Emphasize that these have been retained
- Carefully address the weaknesses, and summarize major changes
 - Take ownership of mistakes
 - Start with those mentioned in the Resume and Summary of discussion
 - Then address themes/issues common to the reviewers
 - Concisely describe how the issues were addressed, and whenever possible expand on how that changes the application/team etc
 - e.g., added a statistician with xxx expertise to help with yyy. Replaced model x with model x', which permits expression to allow for analysis of y'



Introduction to the Resubmission: Dealing with Criticisms of the Approach

- Rather than just saying deleted something present why the experiments were there and that you can see where the reviewer is coming from
- Show thoughtfulness
 - Don't just say yes or delete everything to appease the reviewers
 - Think through the ask and if suggestion will not work, then propose alternative
 - Don't dismiss reviewers concern because their solution was not good why did they suggest that? What is the underlying concern?
- Explain when it seems that the reviewer doesn't understand without being condescending
 - What does the reviewer need to know?

Planning the Resubmission:

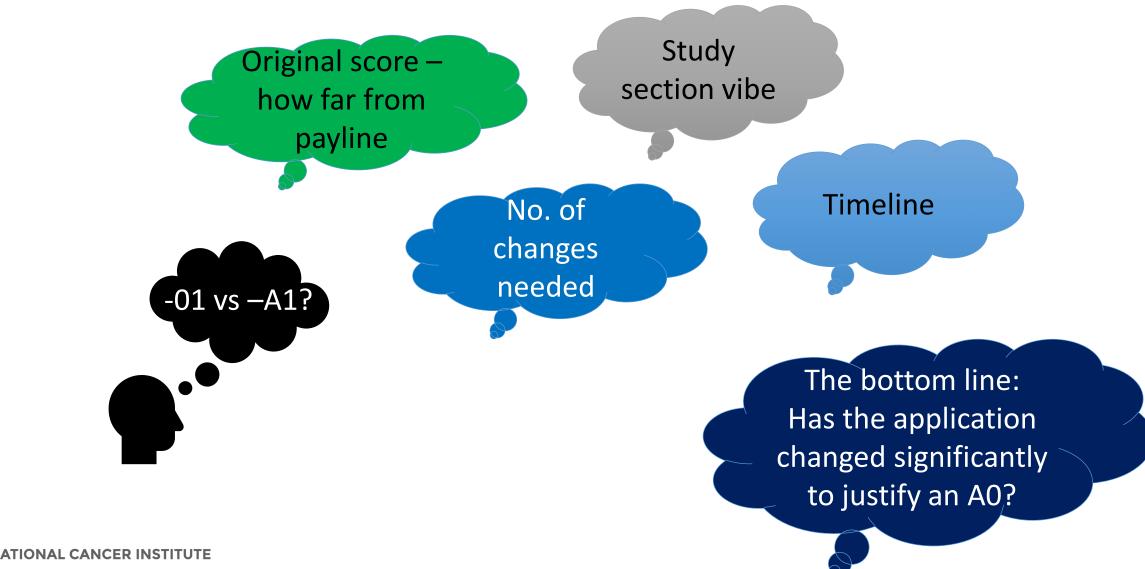
- Get input program staff, trusted mentors/peers, collaborators
- Collect new preliminary data or literature
 - Ensure that new prelim data are supportive of what it needs to be/demonstrate
- Rethink and refine methods, clarification of aims, significance
 - Include new/revised materials to satisfy reviewers' concerns
- Delete accordingly
 - Mention what has been deleted if substantive, so reviewers will know and not ask for it back
- Do not add material that is irrelevant to reviewers' concerns
- Plan and set aside time to rewrite

Remember:

Reviewers review the application in front of them, not which application (-01 vs -01A1) is better.



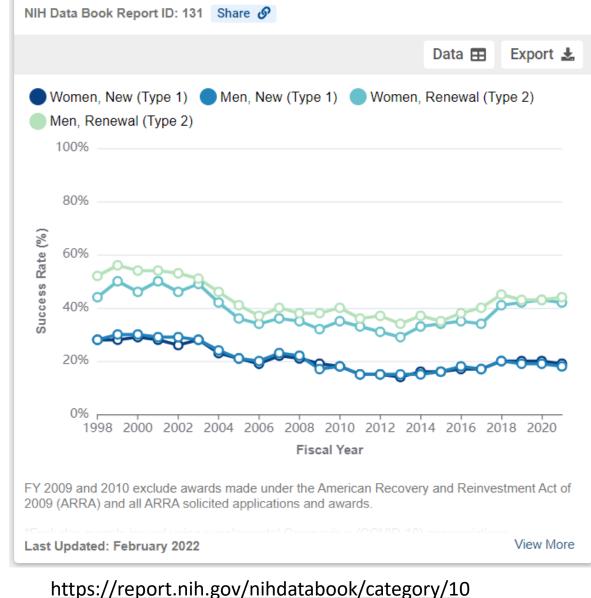
Resubmit or New Application Considerations



Renewal vs new application considerations

- Productivity
 - Completed aims
 - Publications
- Direction of science
 - Extension
 - New
- Budget
- Success rates
- Departmental requirements

R01-Equivalent Grants: Success Rates, by Gender and Type of Application



Congratulations on your award Wish you success in future applications

