Developing a Successful Career Development Award

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Key Components

- Candidate
- Career development plan
- Research plan
- Mentor's statement
- Environment and institutional commitment

Identifying a Mentor

- has achieved national recognition for his/her research
- track record of mentoring other successful early-stage investigators
- provides timely feedback on manuscripts and grants
- promotes trainee's national reputation
- allows trainee to take credit for his/her successes

Candidate

- Demonstrate your commitment to a research career
 - discuss your career goals
- Provide evidence of your potential to develop into independent investigator
 - highlight your accomplishments
- Usually must commit at least 50% 80% effort to research program and training
- Often includes letters of recommendation addressing your potential for a research career

Example of Career Goals

- The applicant's long-term goal is to develop a career as an independent investigator in aging research with a primary focus on ...
- His immediate goals are:
 - to study care fragmentation in older patients who receive care in multiple settings
 - to obtain additional methodologic expertise with formal coursework
 - to participate in a team research environment, learning all aspects of health services research in aging

Career Development Plan

- Didactic training
 - typically decreases over time
- Supervised research experience
 - typically increases over time with transition to independence
- Tailored to needs of individual candidate and concordant with career goals and prior experience
- Advanced degree is a means to an end

Career Development Plan

- Describe "x"-year training program
 - be specific
 - plan to acquire new skills/techniques
- Outline a plan in which you assume increasing independence
 - publications and future grant submissions
- Provide time-line and break-down of effort

 be ambitious, but realistic

Research Plan

- Specific Aims
- Research Strategy
 - Significance
 - Innovation
 - Approach, including Preliminary Results

Specific Aims

- Should clearly articulate what you are trying to accomplish and why
- Subsequent sections must flow logically
- Highlight gap in knowledge
- Provide overall objective, followed by more narrowly focused primary and secondary aims
- Include at least one testable hypothesis
- Define critical terms

Significance

- Describe scope and significance of study problem
- Review relevant literature, highlighting potential gaps and limitations of prior research
- Link each subsection to the proposed research
- When applicable, include published reports of potential reviewers
- Present conceptual model

Conceptual Model for Bathing Disability



Innovation

- Does application challenge or seek to shift current research or clinical practice paradigms?
- Are novel concepts/approaches/methods/ instrumentation/interventions employed?
- Do not simply reiterate the significance

Approach

- Describes plan to accomplish the specific aims of proposed research
- Provide information
 - research design
 - study population
 - data collection procedures and instruments
 - key variables
 - analytic plan, including sample size and power calculations

Approach

- Justify all important decisions
- Consult biostatistician for complicated analyses
- Highlight scientific rigor (quality of data, including reliability and validity) and generalizability of anticipated findings
- Include detailed timeline, denoting projected start and completion of important study tasks
 - should not be unrealistic or overly ambitious

Preliminary Results

- Describe published and unpublished studies
 - establishes competence and experience in relevant content area
 - demonstrates capacity to successfully complete research project and present results in clear and thoughtful manner
- May describe relevant work completed by mentor or important collaborator
- Indicate relevance to proposed research

Mentor's Statement

- Mentor's qualifications and areas of expertise
- Nature and extent of planned supervision/mentoring
- Primary mentor
 - captain of the ship
- Other mentors
 - content, methods, career development

Environment and Institutional Commitment

- Document strong, well-established research and training program
- Letter from Department Chair or equivalent
 - commitment to candidate's development into independent investigator
 - assurance that candidate will have sufficient protected time for training and research
 - faculty appointment is not contingent on receipt of award
 - availability of adequate resources, e.g. office, lab, administrative support, etc.

- Allow sufficient time, e.g. 6 months
 - revise, revise, revise
 - get feedback from colleagues, mentor
 - do not submit prematurely
 - allow time for Grants & Contracts
- Be hypothesis-driven
- Clearly state what impact your work will have on a field
- Don't be overly ambitious

- Always include preliminary data
- Be considerate of reviewers
 - use readable fonts and leave some white space
 - minimize abbreviations
- Convey your excitement and enthusiasm
- Discuss data interpretation and alternative hypotheses

- Ask a successfully funded researcher to critique your grant proposal before you submit it
- Be organized
 - use headings and diagrams to help reviewers get oriented
- Call program officer (NIH)
- Don't be discouraged by rejection

- Proposal should be easy to read and understand
 - logical, clear, internally consistent
 - cross-reference
- Repeat same information, ideas or themes in consistent way throughout proposal
 - have section in methods for each specific aim
 - repeat the aim verbatim at beginning of that section

- Neatness counts
 - avoid misspellings, grammar errors, and mistakes in references
- Obtain copies of successful grants
- Read instructions carefully

Useful Resource

 Gill TM, McDermott MM, Ibrahim SA, Petersen LA, Doebbeling BN. Getting funded. Career development awards for aspiring clinical investigators. J Gen Intern Med 2004; 19: 472-478