



# Research Foundation American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons

85 West Algonquin Rd., Suite 550, Arlington Heights, IL 60005  
(847) 956-1846 Fax: (847) 290-9203 Website: <http://www.fascrs.org>

**Re: ASCRS Research Foundation  
International Fellowship Grant**

Dear Colleague:

*Please review the attached requirements carefully.* All requirements must be adhered to or the application will not be considered.

If you have any questions, please call the Research Foundation office at 847-956-1846.

**Mail 2 completed proposals (on 3-hole punch paper)  
and a copy on CD to:**

Ronald Bleday, MD, Chair  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF ASCRS  
85 West Algonquin Road – Suite 550  
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005-4460

Sincerely,  
Ronald Bleday, MD, Chair  
Research Committee

# International Fellowship Grant Application

## Criteria

**Length of Award:** 1 Year (6-month proposal considered on an individual basis)  
**Maximum Award:** \$50,000  
**Deadline:** March 1

**Purpose** – To provide research support to residents and clinical investigators from outside the United States or Canada to travel to the United States or Canada to do research – or – residents and clinical investigators in the United States or Canada to travel outside the United States or Canada to do research.

### Eligibility Requirements:

#### *For citizens of USA or Canada:*

- The applicant must be currently enlisted in or a graduate of an accredited residency program in either general or colon and rectal surgery or be a recent graduate of a program approved by the Research Foundation of ASCRS
- The applicant must be sponsored by a colon and rectal program director or ASCRS Fellow
- ASCRS members only
- ASCRS member must be co-principal investigator or principal investigator

#### *For foreigners traveling to USA or Canada:*

- The applicant must be sponsored by a clinician investigator who is an ASCRS member and boarded in CRS with a research program
- ASCRS member only
- ASCRS member must be co-principal investigator or principal investigator

### Award Provisions:

- The applicant must be pursuing a career in colorectal surgery
- The award will be given at the discretion of the Research Committee and not necessarily every year
- The award is to support research activities; either direct research expenses or for salary and living expenses (the applicant should specify other sources of support)
- The award will be dispensed to the individual submitting the application

### Review Criteria:

- A candidate's career plans as well as the proposed research goals must be submitted.
- An interim progress report and a final formal report of completed research objectives are required.
- Application should be accompanied by the candidate's CV and a brief letter of intent outlining the candidate's research objectives.
- Clinical centers or laboratories should corroborate, in writing, their mutual interest in the applicant's research.
- All organizations research activities must confirm approval from the institutions' internal review board (for human studies), and animal care committee (for animal studies) prior to seeking funds.
- A detailed final report must be submitted to the Awards Committee of the Research Foundation of ASCRS following the fellowship period.

# Research Foundation of ASCRS

## *Supplemental Guide To Grant Application*

### *Section 1*

The instruction book that is part of PHS-398 provides detailed information on each item and/or section of the grant application. The additional comments that follow are not meant to replace any portion of PHS-398. They are intended rather to emphasize certain aspects that are frequently inadequately addressed or overlooked entirely.

It must be remembered that even the best, most intriguing and worthwhile appearing concept or hypothesis cannot be funded just because it is a great idea. It is up to the principal investigator to support the feasibility of the concept as well as to produce a document that as written stands a reasonable chance of producing a definitive answer. It is not up to the Research Committee to fill in the blanks even if they are obvious. The Research Committee wants to fund projects, but it is up to the principal investigator to conceive of, design, and execute the project.

#### **A. What is the Question?**

This must be stated up front in the Description (page BB) and the Specific Aims section of the Research Plan. This must be supported in the Experimental Design and Methods section. This drives the whole proposal and must be concise, focused, feasible, and never lost sight of. The endpoints of the investigation should be clearly stated in the question.

*For example:* Are increased body iron stores as measured by serum ferritin associated with increased risk for developing colorectal adenomas?

*And not:* We intend to do anorectal manometry in patients with fissure in ano.

In general, an hypothesis should be stated and the approach and rationale to prove or disprove the concept should be the driving force throughout the proposal.

The fact that this is research assumes that the answers are not known ahead of time. Consequently, it is very reasonable to accept that the concept, the hypothesis, may in fact be wrong. Under such circumstances, it must be clear that being wrong can be proven just as readily as being correct. Consequently, it is important that the principal investigator indicate the alternative possibilities that might result from this research and the response that might be taken as a result of having to change direction. Are potential pitfalls recognized?

#### **B. Data**

What specific data will be collected to answer the question? How will it be collected? How will it be analyzed? You must show in advance that you know how to process the data that you propose to collect.

### **C. Power Analysis**

Not all projects depend upon a sufficient number of patients or subjects in two or more categories to reach a conclusion. However, when conclusions hinge upon the results of one group versus another, then evidence has to be provided to support the likelihood that the project as designed, with the study patient population available, is likely to meet the desired objectives.

Will the study as designed answer the question that you have asked? This is a critical question. Of first importance is, of course, the solidity of the experimental method. Next is the sample size. We are all aware of tests of significance, “p” values, chi squares, “t” tests and ANOVAs. These are not interchangeable and the proper methodology must be specified. Type 2 or beta error and the power of study are just as important statistics and must be examined in the formulation of the study rather than after data collection is over. A study without adequate power is a waste of money for a funding agency. Power calculations must be provided.

*It is inappropriate to state:* “data will be analyzed by computer” or “the statistical consultant will analyze the data”.

### **D. Facilities**

Do you have access to enough material to answer your question? This is not just a calculation, but your chance to assure the granting body that you, for instance, see enough patients with a particular disorder to achieve adequate statistical power. If the proposal relates to fissure in ano and your power calculations show that 150 subjects will be needed for the study, you must review the records for your institution to prove that that many eligible patients with fissure are seen within the study period.

### **E. Human Subject Studies**

Think of the ethical pitfalls of the study. Remember that research and therapy are two different things. Randomization into one of two or more treatment groups implies that less than optimal therapy may be given for the sake of research. Do your patients know this? What specific risks are involved in the research protocol? Even if one arm is standard therapy, the risks of that therapy must be delineated. The consent form for participation must be included with the proposal and, for obvious reasons, be entirely different than a standard operative consent. To state in the Human Subjects section only that IRB approval is pending is inadequate. The Foundation is not an IRB, but it must be assured that you have seriously considered the ethical side of your proposal.

The same goes for animals within that specific context.

## **F. Get Help**

The essence of research is communication. Let it begin within your institution and/or society. You wouldn't think of doing your first APR without any assistants, scrub nurses or anesthesiologists. Nor even your 100th. A well kept secret is that experienced investigators become progressively more interdependent upon their colleagues in various disciplines in formulating their ideas, hypotheses and grant proposals. Isolation is a rather sad sign of inexperience that is quite apparent in reviewing grant proposals.

## **G. Don't Assume that the Reviewers of Your Proposal have any Imagination**

Do not assume that your reviewers will go to the library in order to read all your cited references as part of the review process. The Background and Significance section must be brief, but self contained. The physiologic principles relating to your proposal must be explained, rather than just cited. The literature review need not be global, but must be up to date, concise and relevant.

## **H. Budget**

This isn't the Department of Defense. A carefully thought out budget with each item clearly justified will add great strength to your application. There's no magic to this. You are setting up a small business and should expect to be as careful in planning your expenses as you would with a bank loan (though it is unusual for the Foundation to ask for collateral or second mortgages). Travel funds that are intended for meeting presentation of research data are unlikely to be approved. Consultant items must be specifically justified. Substantial hardware items, particularly purchases related to computer equipment, are unlikely to be covered by the budget. This is particularly true if the specific item has a strong likelihood of subsequent payback based on clinical services.

Contractual agreements with other institutions or parties must be included.

## **I. Limitations of the Study**

This is your chance to anticipate your reviewers and nip their questions in the bud (rather than hoping against hope that they won't ask any). Describe your perception of the weak points in your proposal and what specific steps you have taken to strengthen those points.

## **J. Above All: Remember, What is the Question?**

Ronald Bleday, MD  
Chairman, Research Committee  
Research Foundation of ASCRS

## *Section 2*

### **Research Foundation American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons Grant Application Guidelines**

Please use the NIH, PHS 398 forms available at <http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/forms.htm>

Be sure to include:

**Face page**

**Description, Performance Sites, and Personnel**

**Table of Contents**

**Detailed Budget for Initial Budget Period**

**Budget for Entire Proposed Period of Support**

**Budgets Pertaining to Consortium/Contractual Arrangements**

**Biographical Sketch**

**Resources**

**Other Support:** Please list support you will receive for this project from any other sources including government, non-government, and institutional. If none, state “none”.

- 1) active support
- 2) applications or proposals pending review of funding
- 3) applications and proposals planned on being prepared for submission.

#### **Research Plan:**

Include sufficient information in this section to facilitate an effective review without reference to any previous application. Be specific, informative, and avoid redundancies. Brevity and clarity are encouraged.

Organize Sections A-D to answer these questions:

- a. What do you intend to do?
- b. Why is the work important?
- c. What has already been done on this subject?
- d. How are you going to do the work?

**A. Specific Aims:**

Concisely in one page outline what the research described in this application is intended to accomplish and/or why hypothesis is to be tested.

**B. Significance:**

Briefly outline background material to the present proposal, critically evaluate existing knowledge, or identify why your visit to a particular institution or institutions is important. State concisely the importance of the research by relating it to specific long-term objectives. Do not exceed three pages.

**C. Progress Report/Preliminary Studies:**

A progress report following the first six months will be required. Give the beginning and ending dates for the period being reviewed. List all professional personnel who have worked on the project with you during this period, their titles, and organization. Provide a succinct account of what has been accomplished during this time period, and review the importance of these accomplishments. Discuss any changes in the specific aims since the project was last reviewed. List titles and complete references to all publications, manuscripts, inventions, speaking engagements or any printed material that has resulted from the project.

Submit this report to the Chairman of the Research Committee of the Research Foundation. Include supplementary graphs, diagrams, tables and charts relevant to the project with each copy.

**D. Experimental/Project Design and Methods:**

Discuss in detail the experimental design or outline of your research and the procedures to be used to accomplish the specific aims of the project. Describe protocols to be used and provide a tentative sequence or timetable. Include means of data analysis and interpretation.

Describe any new methodology and its advantage over existing methodologies. Discuss potential difficulties and limitations of your project, and possible alternatives to achieve your aims. Make every attempt to be succinct in this section, and do not exceed 8 pages.

## **E. Human Subjects:**

If you intend to use human subjects during your project, but not in an experimental nature, follow only instructions as outlined below. If subjects in this experiment or project will be subjected to experimental medication or techniques, please be sure to include certification by the institutional review board with this application.

1. Describe the characteristics of the subject population, e.g. anticipated number, age ranges, sex, ethnic backgrounds and health status. Identify criteria for inclusion or exclusion. Explain the rationale for the use of special classes of subjects.
2. Identify sources of research material obtained from individually identifiable living human subjects in the form of specimens, records, or data. Indicate whether the material will be obtained specifically for research purposes or whether use will be made of existing specimens, records or data.
3. Describe plans for recruitment of subjects and the consent procedures to be followed, including the circumstances under which consent will be sought and obtained, who will seek it, the nature of information to be provided to prospective subjects and the method of documenting consent. The consent form must have institutional review board approval.
4. Describe any potential risks – physical, psychological, social, legal, or other – and assess their likelihood and seriousness. Where appropriate, describe alternative treatments and procedures that might be advantageous to the subjects.
5. Describe procedures for protecting against, or minimizing any potential risks, including risks of confidentiality, and assess their likely effectiveness. Where appropriate, discuss provisions for insuring necessary medical or professional intervention in the event of adverse effects to the subjects. Also, where appropriate, describe the provisions for monitoring data collected to insure the safety of subjects.
6. Discuss why the risks to subjects are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits to subjects and in relation to the importance of the knowledge that may reasonably be expected to result.

## **F. Vertebrate Animals:**

If vertebrate animals have been identified on page 2 of the application, justify their use, state the species, strains, ages, and numbers of animals involved. Describe procedures for adequate maintenance and veterinary care of any animals. Describe procedures to avoid unnecessary discomfort, pain, or injury to the animals, such as surgical anesthesia, post-trauma analgesia, tranquilizing drugs, and comfortable restraining devices.

**G. Literature Cited:**

Please list all citations of literature at the end of the research plan. Each complete citation must include the names of all authors, the complete title of any article, the name of the book or journal, volume number, page numbers, and year of publication. Please compile a relevant and current bibliography. It need not be exhaustive.

**H. Consortium/contractual arrangements.**

**I. Consultants.**

**J. Appendix.**

**Mail 2 completed proposals (on 3-hole punch paper)**  
**and a copy on CD to:**

Ronald Bleday, MD  
Chairman, Research Committee  
c/o ASCRS Research Foundation  
85 W. Algonquin Rd., Ste. 550  
Arlington Heights, IL 60005-4460