

MRC

Medical
Research
Council

The EME Programme

NHS
National Institute for
Health Research

Efficacy and Mechanism Evaluation Programme

EME Webinar

The EME Programme

Today we are covering both researcher led and commissioned calls in this webinar.

We will cover areas common to both, but will take specific questions on Commissioned calls in the Q&A session at the end.

The EME Programme

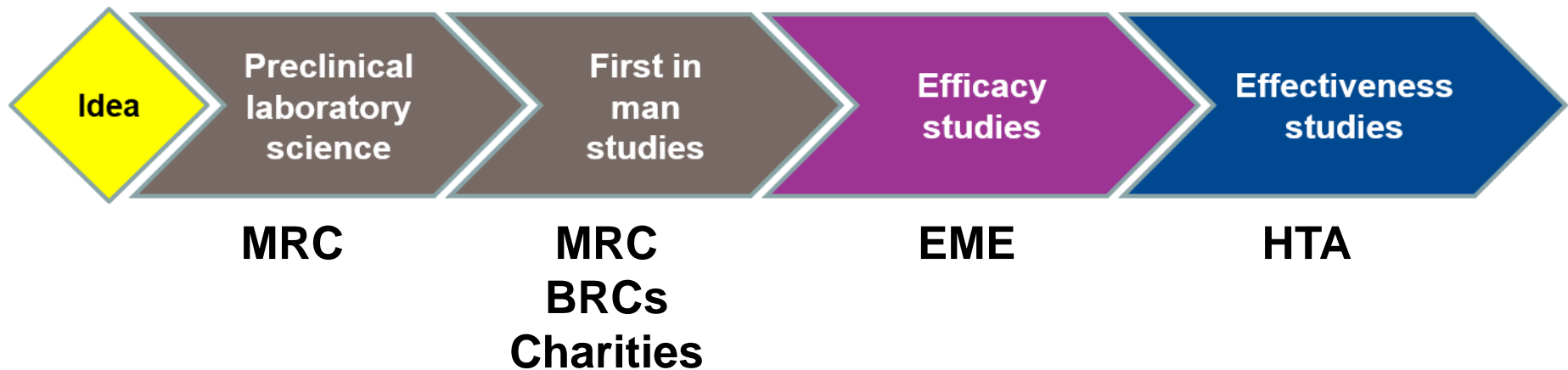
- Where EME fits into UK biomedical research funding
- What will EME fund?
- What won't EME fund?
- The EME Programme vision
- The application/funding process

The EME Programme

- Where EME fits into UK biomedical research funding
- What will EME fund?
- What won't EME fund?
- The EME Programme vision
- The application/funding process

The EME Programme

MRC/NIHR clinical research: the Managed Translational Pathway



The EME Programme

In simple terms:

MRC
Can it work?

*Discovery science and
“first in man”*

EME
Does it work?

Efficacy

HTA
Is it worth it?

Effectiveness

The EME Programme

- Where EME fits into UK biomedical research funding
- What will EME fund?
- What won't EME fund?
- The EME Programme vision
- The application/funding process

What will EME support?

- Research to determine proof of clinical efficacy, size of effect, and safety in a well-defined population.
- The evaluation of a broad range of interventions which have the potential to maintain health, treat disease or improve recovery.
- Hypothesis-driven research based on an efficacy study, to explore the mechanisms of action of interventions, causes of differing responses or disease mechanisms.
- Studies using novel or infrequently-used study designs which increase the value of a study, by maximising the chances of demonstrating the benefit of an intervention, or increasing the knowledge that can be gained.

What will EME support?

- Research to determine proof of clinical efficacy, size of effect, and safety in a well-defined population.
- The evaluation of a broad range of interventions which have the potential to maintain health, treat disease or improve recovery.
- Hypothesis-driven research based on an efficacy study, to explore the mechanisms of action of interventions, causes of differing responses or disease mechanisms.
- Studies using novel or infrequently-used study designs which increase the value of a study, by maximising the chances of demonstrating the benefit of an intervention, or increasing the knowledge that can be gained.

What will EME support?

- Research to determine proof of clinical efficacy, size of effect, and safety in a well-defined population.
- The evaluation of a broad range of interventions which have the potential to maintain health, treat disease or improve recovery.
- Hypothesis-driven research based on an efficacy study, to explore the mechanisms of action of interventions, causes of differing responses or disease mechanisms.
- Studies using novel or infrequently-used study designs which increase the value of a study, by maximising the chances of demonstrating the benefit of an intervention, or increasing the knowledge that can be gained.

What will EME support?

- Research to determine proof of clinical efficacy, size of effect, and safety in a well-defined population.
- The evaluation of a broad range of interventions which have the potential to maintain health, treat disease or improve recovery.
- Hypothesis-driven research based on an efficacy study, to explore the mechanisms of action of interventions, causes of differing responses or disease mechanisms.
- Studies using novel or infrequently-used study designs which increase the value of a study, by maximising the chances of demonstrating the benefit of an intervention, or increasing the knowledge that can be gained.

Ways to increase “pull through” of studies

- Embedded pilot and feasibility studies where the main study would be within the remit of the EME programme.

Ways to increase “pull through” of studies

- Embedded pilot and feasibility studies where the main study would be within the remit of the EME programme.
- The final development of an intervention prior to proceeding to the main clinical evaluation within the same application.

Ways to increase “pull through” of studies

- Embedded pilot and feasibility studies where the main study would be within the remit of the EME programme.
- The final development of an intervention prior to proceeding to the main clinical evaluation within the same application.
- **Proposals that include a series of linked stages with progression to the main clinical evaluation dependent on the outcome of the previous stage(s).**

The EME Programme

- Where EME fits into UK biomedical research funding
- What will EME fund?
- What won't EME fund?
- The EME Programme vision
- The application/funding process

What will EME not support?

- Large effectiveness studies that test the impact of the introduction of an intervention in the wider NHS.
- Hypothesis-generating studies, e.g. biomarker discovery
- Confirmatory studies or minor modifications.
- Research into areas where the health need is identified primarily outside the UK.
- Any research involving animals or animal tissues.

What will EME not support?

- Large effectiveness studies that test the impact of the introduction of an intervention in the wider NHS.
- Hypothesis-generating studies, e.g. biomarker discovery.
- Confirmatory studies or minor modifications.
- Research into areas where the health need is identified primarily outside the UK.
- Any research involving animals or animal tissues.

What will EME not support?

- Large effectiveness studies that test the impact of the introduction of an intervention in the wider NHS.
- Hypothesis-generating studies, e.g. biomarker discovery.
- Confirmatory studies or minor modifications.
- Research into areas where the health need is identified primarily outside the UK.
- Any research involving animals or animal tissues.

What will EME not support?

- Large effectiveness studies that test the impact of the introduction of an intervention in the wider NHS.
- Hypothesis-generating studies, e.g. biomarker discovery.
- Confirmatory studies or minor modifications.
- Research into areas where the health need is identified primarily outside the UK.
- Any research involving animals or animal tissues.

What will EME not support?

- Large effectiveness studies that test the impact of the introduction of an intervention in the wider NHS.
- Hypothesis-generating studies, e.g. biomarker discovery.
- Confirmatory studies or minor modifications.
- Research into areas where the health need is identified primarily outside the UK.
- Any research involving animals or animal tissues.

The EME Programme

- Where EME fits into UK biomedical research funding
- What will EME fund?
- What won't EME fund?
- **The EME Programme vision**
- The application/funding process

The programme vision

To continue to fund ambitious projects which include new ways of delivering clinical studies that could:

- Maximise the potential gain from the research.
- Reduce the time or cost to evaluate promising new interventions.
- Increase the breadth of the programmes portfolio in terms of the types of interventions being evaluated and the methodologies being used.
- Increase the number and extent of collaborations, acknowledging that there is a potential for very large and ambitious studies.

The programme vision

To continue to fund ambitious projects which include new ways of delivering clinical studies that could:

- Maximise the potential gain from the research.
- Reduce the time or cost to evaluate promising new interventions.
- Increase the breadth of the programmes portfolio in terms of the types of interventions being evaluated and the methodologies being used.
- Increase the number and extent of collaborations, acknowledging that there is a potential for very large and ambitious studies.

The programme vision

To continue to fund ambitious projects which include new ways of delivering clinical studies that could:

- Maximise the potential gain from the research.
- Reduce the time or cost to evaluate promising new interventions.
- Increase the breadth of the programmes portfolio in terms of the types of interventions being evaluated and the methodologies being used.
- Increase the number and extent of collaborations, acknowledging that there is a potential for very large and ambitious studies.

The EME Programme

The programme vision

To continue to fund ambitious projects which include new ways of delivering clinical studies that could:

- Maximise the potential gain from the research.
- Reduce the time or cost to evaluate promising new interventions.
- Increase the breadth of the programmes portfolio in terms of the types of interventions being evaluated and the methodologies being used.
- Increase the number and extent of collaborations, acknowledging that there is a potential for very large and ambitious studies.

The EME Programme

We are particularly interested in studies with:

- Patient stratification.
- Methodological innovation.
- Broader diversity of interventions.
- Novel use of information enabled by digital technology.

The EME Programme

- Where EME fits into UK biomedical research funding
- What will EME fund?
- What won't EME fund?
- The EME Programme vision
- The application/funding process

The EME Programme

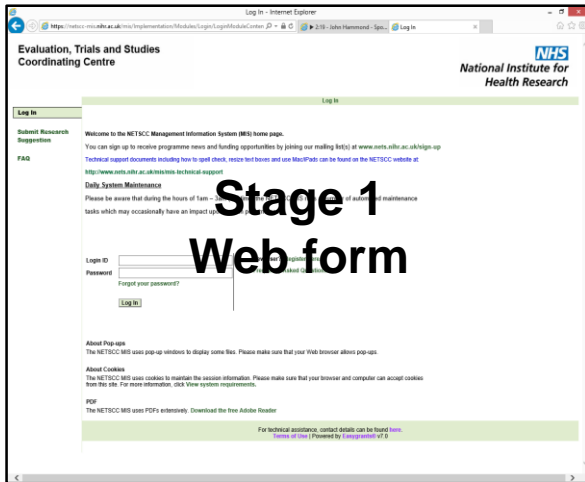
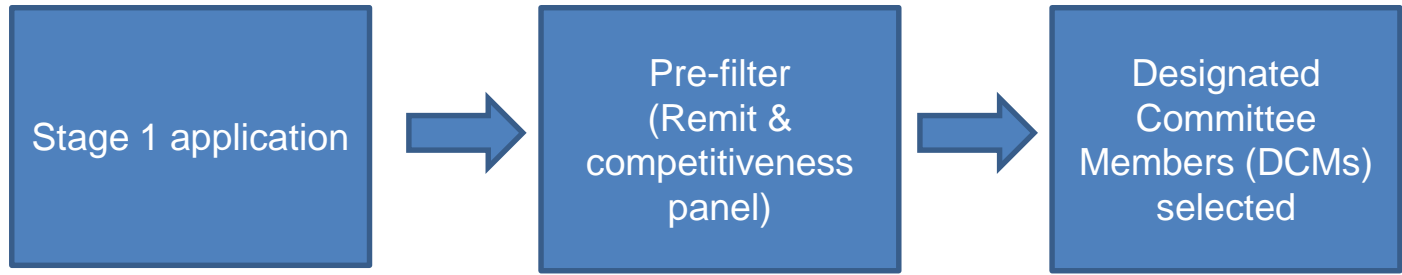
The application process

(with hints and tips on getting it right)

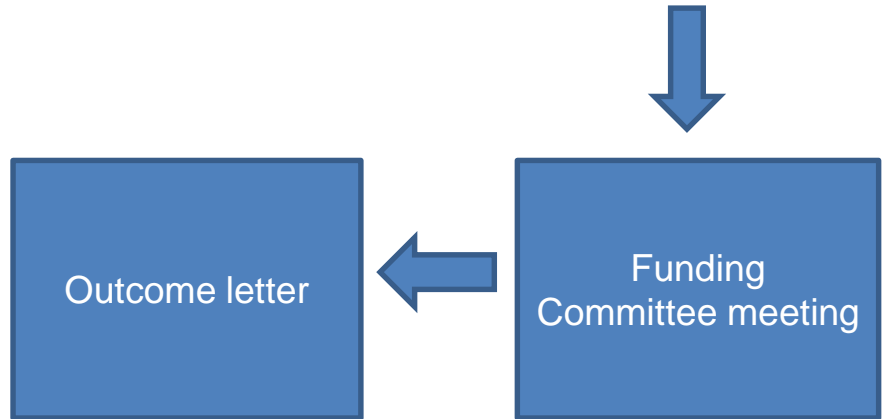
The EME Programme

Details on our current calls and individual close dates will be available on our [website](#)

Stage 1 application process



Stage 1 Web form



Stage 2 application process

Stage 2
application

Reviewer(s)

Applicant
responds to
reviewer(s)Funding
Committee
meetingDesignated
Committee Members
(DCMs) usually
retained from stage 1

Contract

Final outcome
letter

Research Question:

- Is it the most important question, clearly defined in simple terms, ideally in one sentence?
 - Has the question already been answered?
 - Has a similar project already been funded by the funders?
 - Does it matter to patients/public?
 - Is it timely and will it make a difference?
 - Can it be delivered by the NHS/Social Care?

Study Design:

- Is the design optimised to answer the question?
 - Use existing support, e.g. RDS, CTU
 - Choose the most robust research method and describe it clearly and fully.
 - Ensure your choice of primary outcome, and any secondary outcomes are clear.
 - Statistical input: can your sample size/power calculation be replicated?
 - Explain the dose and any side effects of the intervention.

Multi-disciplinary team:

- Do you have the expertise you need?
 - Ensure the roles are clearly defined and appropriate
 - Consider the level and range of expertise required
 - Ensure that PPI is demonstrated at all stages

Deliverability:

- Have you ensured your research is credible?
 - Recruitment: have you made a convincing case that your recruitment plan is realistic?
 - Is your timeline manageable?
 - Does your application provide value for money, and are the costs correctly allocated?

Research Dissemination and Impact:

- Is there a clear pathway to dissemination and impact?
 - What are the next steps involved after the project has completed?
 - How will the research impact current practice?

Feedback:

- Have you followed the feedback, or made a robust defence for why you disagree?
 - External Reviewers
 - Funding Committee Members

Contact details:

Direct email	Telephone number
eme@nihr.ac.uk	+44 (0)23 8059 4303

Useful resources

<https://www.nihr.ac.uk/funding-and-support/funding-for-research-studies/funding-programmes/efficacy-and-mechanism-evaluation/>

MRC

Medical
Research
Council

The EME Programme

NHS

National Institute for
Health Research

Any Questions?