Writing a successful proposal

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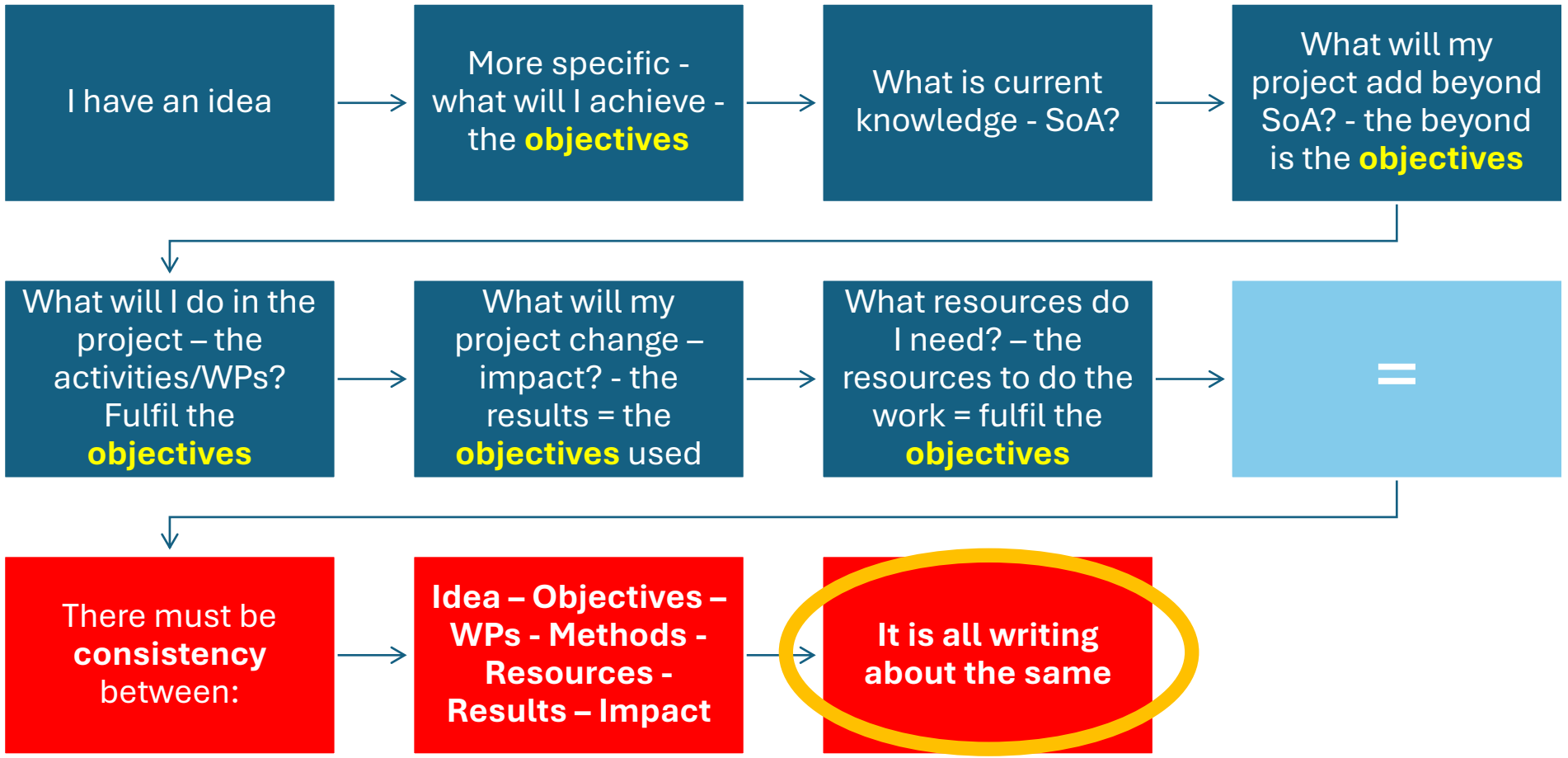
A proposal formula

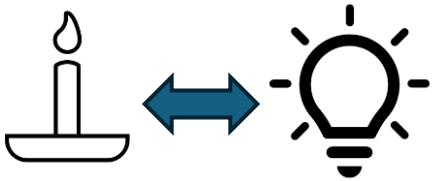


Managing the writing process

1. Outline idea and objectives
2. Gather background information - Do broad searches
    - This is all the references you will need
3. Assess own idea against competing ideas and SoA
    - Do I have something new?
    - Is it worth doing?
4. Discuss with colleagues – test idea
5. Read call, check template
    - Do I have it all now?
6. Invite and talk to potential partners
7. Set the objectives and hypothesis
8. Think: What is the story I am going to tell?
9. **Start writing** the sections of the template
    - Move text between sections to fit the template
    - All text must relate to the objectives
10. Read and think again
    - Is it consistent and logical?
    - Have I addressed all questions in call and template?
11. Get somebody else to read your text
12. If something sounds odd: Delete it!
13. Do final editing, fix all to increase readability

Idea and Impact

Evaluate your Idea:



Is it…
New – Unique – Challenging – Clear - Ambitious?

Discuss with colleagues –
Check literature and state of the art

Level: Internal - National – International

Will I make a difference?

"Provide a **narrative** explaining how the project's results are expected to make a difference.."

For…
Science – Health – Organisation - Society

Is it value for money?

Start and story

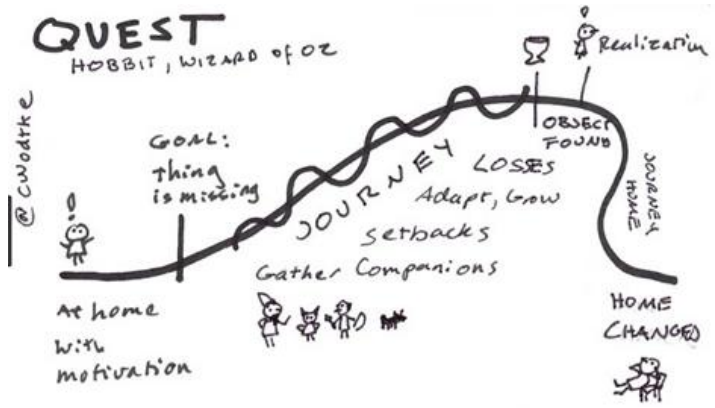
The first sentence:

Vaughan died yesterday in his last car-crash. — J. G. Ballard, *Crash* (1973)

The sky above the port was the color of television, tuned to a dead channel. — William Gibson, *Neuromancer* (1984)

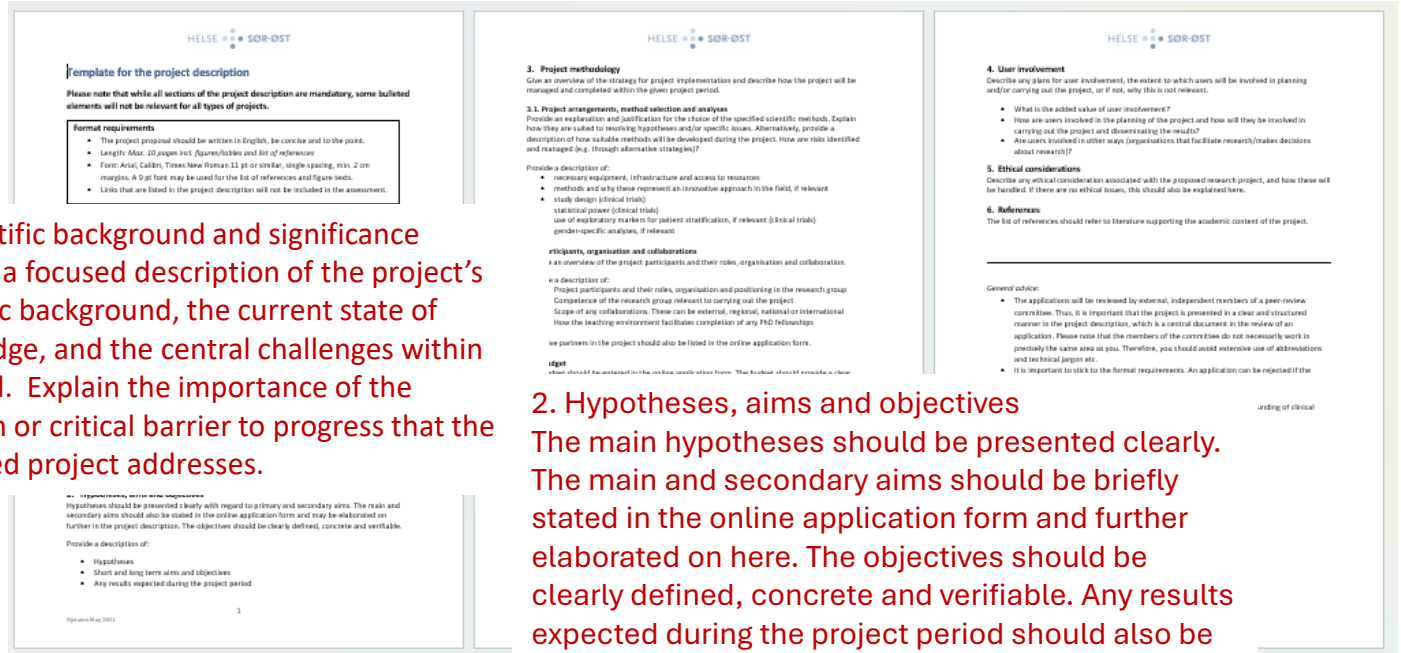
The good story

- Catches the reader from the start
- Creates emotion
- Provides context
- Don't just assume relevancy but proves it
- The theme is supported by revealing details
- Consistent, well organized and easy to read
- Shows clearly that the writer knows the field
- Provides new insight – says things not said before



Read and follow instruction

- Call text
- Template
- Assessment criteria



HELSE SØR-ØST

Template for the project description

Please note that while all sections of the project description are mandatory, some bulleted elements will not be relevant for all types of projects.

Format requirements

- The project proposal should be written in English, be concise and to the point.
- Length: *Max. 10 pages incl. figures/tables and list of references*
- Font: Arial, Calibri, Times New Roman 11 pt or similar, single spacing, min. 2 cm margins. A 9 pt font may be used for the list of references and figure texts.
- Links that are listed in the project description will not be included in the assessment.

3. Project methodology

Give an overview of the strategy for project implementation and describe how the project will be managed and completed within the given project period.

3.1. Project arrangements, method selection and analyses

Provide an explanation and justification for the choice of the specified scientific methods. Explain how they are suited to resolving hypotheses and/or specific issues. Alternatively, provide a description of how suitable methods will be developed during the project. How are risks identified and managed (e.g. through alternative strategies)?

Provide a description of:

- necessary equipment, infrastructure and access to resources
- methods and why these represent an innovative approach in the field, if relevant
- study design (clinical trials)

statistical power (clinical trials)
use of exploratory markers for patient stratification, if relevant (clinical trials)
gender-specific analyses, if relevant

rticipants, organisation and collaborations

an overview of the project participants and their roles, organisation and collaboration.

a description of:

Project participants and their roles, organisation and positioning in the research group
Competence of the research group relevant to carrying out the project
Scope of any collaborations. These can be external, regional, national or international
How the teaching environment facilitates completion of any PhD fellowships

ve partners in the project should also be listed in the online application form.

dget

4. User involvement

Describe any plans for user involvement, the extent to which users will be involved in planning and/or carrying out the project, or if not, why this is not relevant.

- What is the added value of user involvement?
- How are users involved in the planning of the project and how will they be involved in carrying out the project and disseminating the results?
- Are users involved in other ways (organisations that facilitate research/makes decisions about research)?

5. Ethical considerations

Describe any ethical consideration associated with the proposed research project, and how these will be handled. If there are no ethical issues, this should also be explained here.

6. References

The list of references should refer to literature supporting the academic content of the project.

General advice:

- The applications will be reviewed by external, independent members of a peer-review committee. Thus, it is important that the project is presented in a clear and structured manner in the project description, which is a central document in the review of an application. Please note that the members of the committee do not necessarily work in precisely the same area as you. Therefore, you should avoid extensive use of abbreviations and technical jargon etc.
- It is important to stick to the format requirements. An application can be rejected if the

unding of clinical

Hypotheses should be presented clearly with regard to primary and secondary aims. The main and secondary aims should also be stated in the online application form and may be elaborated on further in the project description. The objectives should be clearly defined, concrete and verifiable.

Provide a description of:

- Hypotheses
- Short and long term aims and objectives
- Any results expected during the project period

1

Updated May 2021

1. Scientific background and significance
Provide a focused description of the project's scientific background, the current state of knowledge, and the central challenges within the field. Explain the importance of the problem or critical barrier to progress that the proposed project addresses.

2. Hypotheses, aims and objectives
The main hypotheses should be presented clearly. The main and secondary aims should be briefly stated in the online application form and further elaborated on here. The objectives should be clearly defined, concrete and verifiable. Any results expected during the project period should also be entered here.

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Assessment criteria

1. Scientific Quality

a. Scientific Rigor, Innovations and Improvements

- Clarity and relevance of research questions, presentation of the project plan
- Originality and contribution to the field
- Theoretical foundation and advancement of knowledge and practice

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- Originality and contribution to the field
- Theoretical foundation and advancement of knowledge and practice

2. Impact and Implementation Potential

a. Clinical and Societal Relevance

- Potential to improve patient outcomes and/or specialist healthcare services
- Alignment with health priorities and needs, filling knowledge gaps
- Relevance to patient groups, users and stakeholders

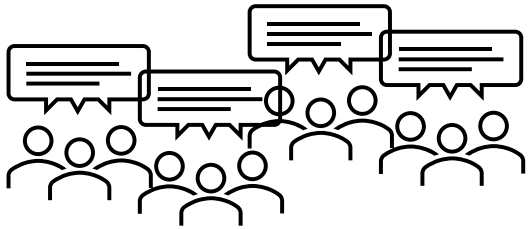
b. Implementation Readiness

- Plans for dissemination, knowledge translation and user involvement

Potential to improve patient outcomes and/or specialist healthcare services
Plans for application of results, implementation into clinical practice

June 2025

Understand the evaluation process



Each expert reads 5-10 proposals

4 committees assess approx. 200 proposals

Agrees on funding approx. 100 of a total of approx. 400

60% pass to the committees

Mostly based on reading abstracts

Challenged:
Getting attention. How to be seen and remembered?
Solution:
Explain it all in the first sentence, be clear and consistent

Next sections

Slides with BLACK headings = examples from funded proposals

Lessons learned from the successful proposers. They..

- Follow the template very closely
- Answer all points in the template
- Are easy to read and have a clear text
- Show ambition

...in short; they go by the book

Project title

The title must correspond to the project content, should be written in English and consist of up to 150 characters. Do not use capital letters only.

Describes the project or the idea

Easy to remember

Not too detailed or technical

Not too long

New

1. Scientific background and significance

Provide a focused description of the project's scientific background, the current state of knowledge, and the central challenges within the field. Explain the importance of the problem or critical barrier to progress that the proposed project addresses.

Make an intro or first sentence that summarise the project idea or vison

Raise the curiosity, guide the reader and make an impression that will be remembered

If the experts must read a full page before you tell them the idea, they have lost interest already

NEW: …problem or critical barrier to progress that the proposed project addresses.

First paragraph

We propose an ambitious yet well-conceived and deliverable **pan-European, pan-cancer, pan-disciplinary, and multi-omic approach** to address the pressing unmet need for an accurate, non-invasive, acceptable and costeffective method of detecting precancerous and early-stage cancers in individuals with **Lynch syndrome (LS),** the **most common monogenetic hereditary cancer risk. LS has historically been underfunded and underserved, leading to significant inequalities in access and treatment. As a result, LS carriers have suffered needless cancers and deaths.**

The xx trial is randomised, double-blind trial designed to assess if the xx glucose … inhibitor yy can can improve kidney function in nn recipients.

In Norway, 621,701 people were exposed to accidents annually during the period 2009–2014. Of these, 42.2% were treated in hospitals (1). Injuries caused by accidents can have significant consequences for the individual, and negatively impact both quality of life and health (2). Orthopedic injuries are among the most painful ones (3), and there is a relatively high risk of developing persistent pain following such injuries (4).

Graphical abstract

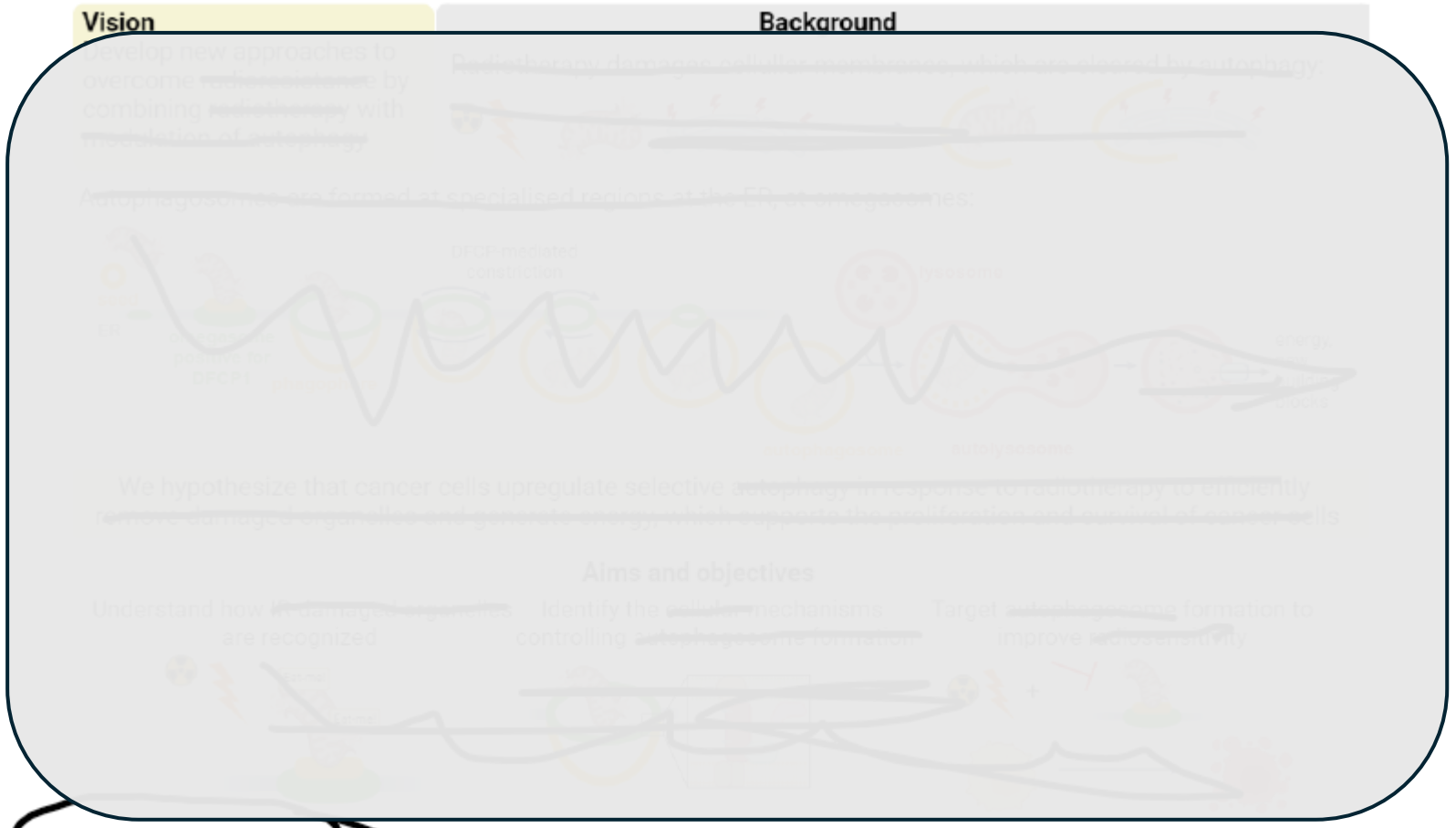


Fig1: Graphical abstract

Idea, problem and solution on the 1st page

Using an innovative clinical trial design, we will evaluate multiple promising, non-invasive, liquid biopsy-based technologies for detecting early-stage cancers in LS patients.

- Can liquid biopsies safely reduce the number of colonoscopies needed for LS carriers? …We will test novel plasma-based molecular technologies, …
- Can we improve endometrial cancer surveillance in LS carriers? …We will conduct the first prospective, controlled and powered study to evaluate both traditional and novel methods of endometrial cancer surveillance
- Can we enhance urothelial cancer surveillance in LS carriers?... We will perform the first multi-centre, multinational study to assess urinary-based mutation, microsatellite instability and metabolomics analyses for early detection of urothelial cancers, when they are still treatable and survivable.

HSØ proposal on the first page:

- ...we propose to take the field in a new direction by introducing a novel approach...
- Here, we propose to take this concept to the next level. We aim to expand the concept by identifying additional ...
- ... we hypothesize that prediction will be significantly improved,
- ... we will, in this project, explore utilization of AI tools ...

Beyond SoA - More than what we know today

Set the baseline

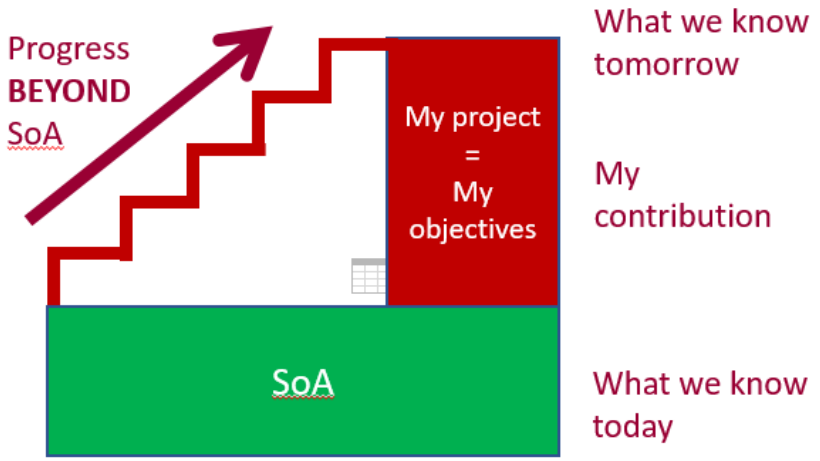
- Gather current knowledge – do searches
- Present a summary of current SoA (in a table??)

Show the beyond

- Use the baseline
- Where will the project go beyond what we have today
- Be specific and concrete

Competing solutions

- E.g. will other treatment solutions solve the problem; you may not need a new operation method if training without operation is more efficient



Beyond SoA – make a table or list

	Current treatment 1	Current treatment 2	NEW treatment
Effect	50% effective	60% effective	95% cured
Cost	Low	Medium	Medium
Side effects	Several	Some	Few
Time of treatment	10 days	10 days	5 days
Days in hospital	6	5	1
Type of intervention	Operation	Operation	Medication only

Beyond SoA - HSØ

SoA

At present, the main preventive treatment for xx is …

Due to the severe implications of xx, there has been a particular research interest in identifying patients at increased risk of an event. Over the years, several independent factors
associated …have been identified, .. A number of risk score models … have been proposed, however; most are restricted to specific patient groups … In clinical practice, there is still a lack of risk models for prediction … This issue underscores the urgent need for innovative methods to predict and prevent …

Beyond

To address this public health issue, thorough scientific effort to improve prediction of xx is warranted, and here, we propose to take the field in a new direction by introducing a novel approach for prediction …, as has been done so far, fails to consider the dynamic nature …Dynamic changes refer to the change in parameters, rather than relying on a single-point measurement. This approach can potentially capture early signs of deteriorating …. The study group at xx presented a proof-of-concept in a study showing that ….

Here, we propose to take this concept to the next level. We aim to expand the concept by identifying additional dynamic risk markers, and then develop prediction models that incorporate these markers. By taking progression of disease into account, … prediction will be significantly improved, ultimately leading to better prevention ...

In addition to conventional statistical methods, we will, in this project, explore utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) tools for the identification of … risk markers and development of risk prediction models. ... By leveraging these advanced tools, we aim to enhance the accuracy and robustness of our risk prediction models, thereby improving the identification and prevention ..

Writing style

- I, me and we
  - When you have done something e.g. prelim results, managed, written etc
  - When you want to do something
- Passive and active voice
  - A good combination
  - Do not use passive when you will do things
- Metaphors
  - Use with caution - if in doubt drop it
- Terminology
  - Using exotic words does not necessarily strengthen science
  - Check synonyms when using translate
- Abbreviations
  - Explain first time in a consistent manner i.e. abbrev in (..) first time
- Synonyms
  - Use one word for one thing or phenomena
  - You are writing science not fiction
- Keep a neutral scientific style (more or less sales oriented…)
  - Stay away from fiction, poetry and humour

More:
I, me and we

More:
Active voice

New

1.1. Innovations and improvements

Explain how the proposed project will improve scientific knowledge, technical capability, and/or advance clinical practice in one or more fields. The text should relate to the needs description entered in the application form (eSøknad).

Describe any refinements, improvements, or new applications of theoretical concepts, approaches or methodologies, instrumentation or interventions.

Innovation:

1. Novelty
    - Something new or significantly improved.
    - Can be a product, process, business model, or technology.
2. Value Creation
    - Must offer benefits—economic, social, environmental, or cultural.
    - Innovation is meaningful only if it solves a problem or meets a need.
3. Implementation
    - Innovation isn't just an idea—it's about putting that idea into practice.
    - Requires planning, resources, and often collaboration.

HSØ need description

Obtaining new knowledge for the health services and improving existing practices: A major obstacle to successful …As a result, there is an urgent need to improve xx efficacy. ..If successful, this project could identify a druggable target within selective xx, offering a new approach to enhance zz outcomes.

Academic significance: In addition to the clinical relevance, the proposed project will also answer long-standing questions in xx biology: How does a cell deal with cellular waste? How are damaged xx detected and engulfed nn? How is ..? Answering these questions will lay the groundwork for future translational research.

Opportunities for generalization and a broad application of knowledge: In the long run, insights from this project will aid ….presents a promising therapeutic approach. Beyond cancer research, understanding xx is crucial for neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's, Huntington's, and Parkinson's, where misfolded proteins xx. .., could be a key target for new therapeutic strategies.

Potential for academic impact of the research project

This project has the potential to significantly impact the field of …

Potential for societal impact of the research project

This research project has the potential to address critical societal challenges related to ..

HSØ need description

The target group for this trial are xxx and their caretakers. YY is a costly treatment for a select group of patients deemed to have a lot to lose without zz and a lot to gain from xx. ... ZZ dysfunction is an important cause of morbidity and mortality in xx recipients. ***A treatment that can ameliorate the usual decline in zz function after xxx would likely reduce morbidity and mortality for these patients and improve the cost-benefit balance .***

…. ***If the trial meets its primary endpoint, it will be reasonable to consider an yy standard of care after nn. The trial therefore has the potential to improve existing practices for an important group of patients.*** If the favourable risk profile observed …it is reasonable to assume that the trial will also pave the way for the use of yy in recipients of other zz.

The study results will fill important gaps in our knowledge about xx disease and treatment with zz

Clear heading – clear answer

1.2.15. Data and research outputs management

We will at the outset of the project develop the data management plan using the Data Stewardship Wizard (DSW) tool (https://ds-wizard.org/), using standardised exchange file formats, for both patient-level and project-wide data and metadata. All data will be handled according to GDPR requirements to ensure data confidentiality, privacy and compliance with the ethical requirements. The ELIXIR-supported TSD system infrastructure developed specifically for handling human sensitive data. All data will be patient-consented and subject to ethical approval in each trialparticipating centre, in a multicentre trial, where the trial data…

2. Hypotheses, aims and objectives

The main hypotheses should be presented clearly. The main and secondary aims should be briefly stated in the online application form and further elaborated on here. The objectives should be clearly defined, concrete and verifiable. Any results expected during the project period should also be entered here.

Clear objectives

Describe the specific objectives for the project, which should be
clear, measurable, realistic and achievable within the duration of the project

Achieve; Verify and measure

No good - hard to verify:

Investigate the effect of…

Compare in a clinical study…

Assess the treatment of…

Good - can be verified:

Develop a new biosensor that can predict 90% of …

Do a clinical study showing that the new drug is at least 50% more efficient than…
Introduce a new treatment that will reduce recovery time by more than 5 days

If you cannot verify or measure; will it make a difference?

Looking at…

Hypothesis = ambition and originality

A hypothesis

- is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon. For a hypothesis to be a scientific hypothesis, the scientific method **requires that one can test it.**
- is an idea which is suggested as a possible explanation for a particular situation or condition, but which has **not yet been proved to be correct.**

Hypothesis and objectives must match, however hypothesis may be more specific and focused

Make excitement

Trivial or obvious hypothesis may hurt your score

Hypotheses, aims and objectives

We hypothesize that measuring dynamic risk markers can improve prediction of xx beyond currently static measurements of risk.

We hypothesize that cancer cells upregulate yy in response to zz to mitigate xx-induced damage….

Therefore, inhibiting selective zz could enhance nn by preventing the clearance of xx-induced cellular damage.

Hypotheses, aims and objectives

Specific Objectives

Determine the zz response to radiation.

- Expected outcome: Characterization of how selective zz is deregulated in ..cells.

Identify the cellular mechanisms controlling zz formation

- Expected Outcome: Identification of key factors and mechanisms involved in zz biogenesis, leading to potential drug targets.

Target zz formation to improve sensitivity

- Expected Outcome: Demonstration that modulation of selective zz impairs … survival following …, leading to the identification of novel therapeutic targets.

Hypotheses, aims and objectives

The main goal of the xxx trial is to evaluate the effect yyy on zzz function in nnn recipients. Secondary objectives are to assess the impact of treatment on:

i) weight, ii) proteinuria, iii) blood levels of zz and iv) safety.

1. Primary objective: Identify dynamic risk markers for xxx.

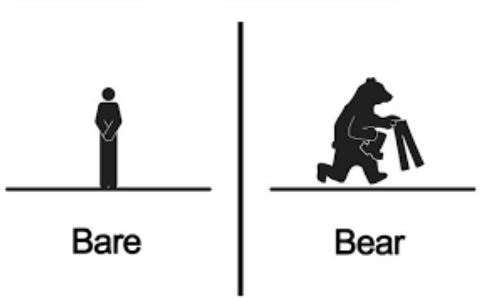
2. Secondary objective: Develop risk prediction models that incorporates dynamic risk markers.

3. Tertiary objective: Explore the dynamic risk concept for prediction of other nn outcomes

Objectives: The right words

Our overall aim is to **fill current knowledge gaps**
Investigate(s) if it is possible to
Is likely to lead to
May have potential to reduce negative impact
Will lead to a meaningful increase in knowledge
Explore associations between
Aiming to utilise
Promises to gain
The intention is that
Will address the question of
In order to accomplish this we need to
May be dependent on
May form the basis
We **foresee that x will be important to investigate**
Will increase …and **hopefully improve**
To **compare and contrast** the four
An **observational study** of medical and health economic effects.
It appears that x will be of major significance.
This project **will approach** the ..
…no effect

Do
Prove
Perform
Test
Explore
Develop
Create
Demonstrate
Show
Improve xyz
Assess xyz
Study the presence of
Uncover
Validate
Evaluate
Characteriz
Establish
Generate
Integrate
Make



Successfully writing objectives

Do not stop after “look at”, *when I have looked at, I will* show, prove, demonstrate something measurable

Alternative approach

- Start with the work packages or activities and reformulate the “I will do” to “I will achieve”
- Imagine the results and turn them into achievements that can be measured
- Think of the titles of the articles you will write and turn them into objectives
- If you say “I will do” what is the success criteria or KPI (Key Performance Indicator) when you have done it

The results are more concrete than the achievements/objectives

In the objective: Reduce vehicle emission to zero

In the result: Make an electric car

New

3. Approach

Describe the overall strategy, methodology and analyses to be used to accomplish the specific aims of the project.

✅ **Methodology**

Definition: The overall approach and philosophy behind the research.
Focus: Explains why certain methods are used and how they fit into the broader research design.
Includes: Research paradigm (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods), theoretical framework, and rationale.
Example: “This study uses a qualitative methodology grounded in phenomenology to explore lived experiences.”

✅ **Method**

Definition: The specific techniques or procedures used to collect and analyze data.
Focus: Describes how the research is conducted.
Includes: Surveys, interviews, experiments, observations, statistical analysis.
Example: “Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed using thematic coding.”

New

3.1. Methods, analyses and technologies

Describe the experimental design and choice of specified scientific methods, why they are suited to resolving hypotheses and/or specific issues and how they will achieve robust results. Describe plans to address weaknesses and alternative risk management strategies for the proposed project. Include how the data will be collected, analysed and interpreted.

For trials that randomize groups or deliver interventions to groups, describe how your study design, methods for analysis, and sample size are appropriate for your plans for participant assignment and intervention delivery. Explain how relevant biological variables, such as sex, are incorporated into research designs, patient stratification and analyses.

New

HSØ- Headings method section

- Model systems
- Proximity ligation to identify xx
- Measuring zz rates
- Microscopy
- Data processing
- Genomic modification using zz
- Cell proliferation and cell death assays

Method – Activities use Work Packages

WP1: xx responses to … radiation

WP2: Cellular mechanisms which control xx formation

WP3: Targeting selective xx in clinically relevant cell models

In the first work package, we established that xx induces selective xx and identified the type of selective xx that .. cells rely on for survival. In the second work package, we elucidated the … mechanisms of zz formation and how specific nn is recognized leading to a list of candidates for targeted combination treatments. In WP3…

Method

This is a phase 3, double blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial. 430 participants will be randomised in a 1:1 fashion to receive …. The study is designed to show superiority regarding the primary endpoint in patients assigned to active treatment versus patients allocated to the placebo arm. In the open-label phase, patients who were originally assigned to active treatment will receive open-label xx, whereas patients originally assigned to placebo will not receive study specific treatment.

The sample size is based on calculations relating to the primary outcome, …At an α of 5 %, 194 patients in each arm will provide the trial with 80 % power to show this, given a repeat-measurement standard deviation of 50 % over 3 months. To allow for a 10 % drop-out rate, we aim to include 430 patients.

Method – Activities use Work Packages

Work package 1: Training and integration at xx

1.1 Facilitate int
1.1.1 Meetin
1.2 Provide
1.2.1 Parti
1.2.2 Gain

Work package 2:

2.1 Data c
2.2 Analys
2.3 Validat

Work package 3:

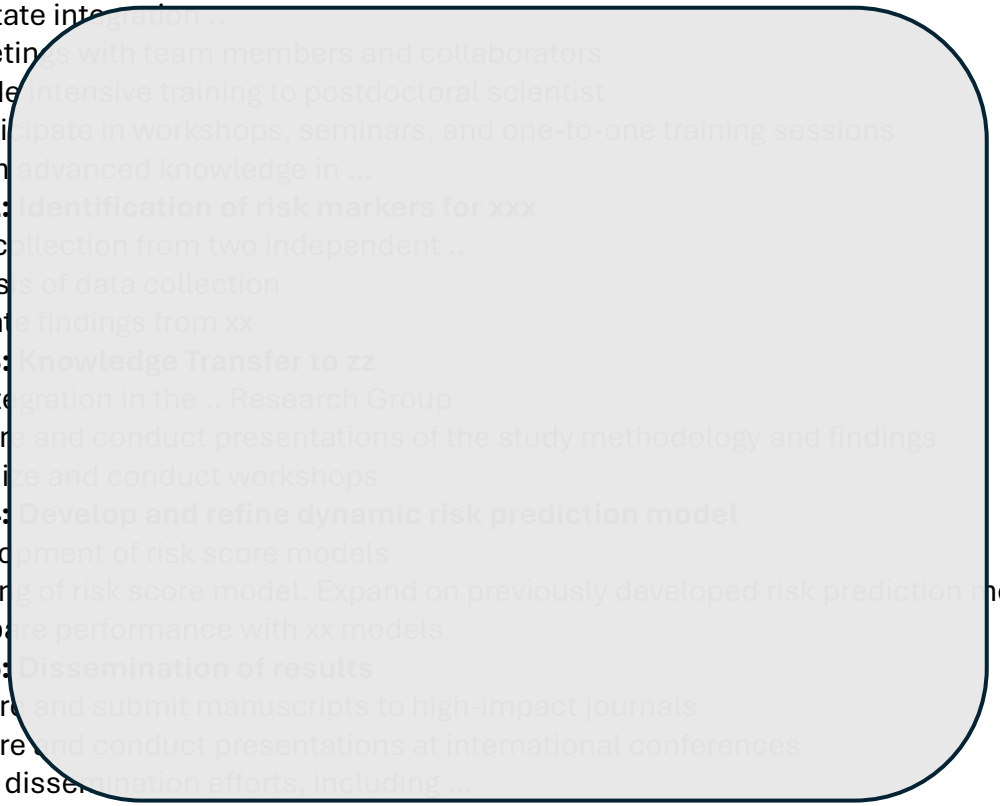
3.1 Re-int
3.2 Prepar
3.3 Organi

Work package 4:

4.1 Develo
4.2 Refini
4.3 Compa

Work package 5:

5.1 Prepar
5.2 Prepare
5.3 Other diss



Risk plan

Ambitious projects imply high risk – high gain.

You make a risk plan to:

- show that you know the critical risks
- know how to fix them

The risks you list must be closely related to the objectives/achievements and expect results. This is to assure the reader that even if there are risks, you will be able to achieve your goals.

Be careful with risk-mitigation measures that:

- May disturb you time schedule to much (too much delay)
- Suggest doing more work (it is unlikely that you have hidden resources that can work for free)
- Lowers the project ambitions too much
- Changes the idea/objectives of the project

Risk

Risk mitigation

There are potential risks regarding the inclusion of representative controls, which could bias the study results. To mitigate this risk, we will ensure that patients are matched on important characteristics such as age, sex, and the duration between measurements. Bias due to different follow-up practices, subjective assessments of patients and missing data is another potential risk. This can be managed by focusing on commonly collected, objective markers, and use of multiple imputation techniques where suited. The generalizability of the findings may be limited if they are only validated in a single population. To address this, we will test the findings in two separate study populations. This approach ensures that the results are robust and applicable to a wider population. There are also potential risks related to the specific conduction of the study, such as logistical and coordination challenges. To mitigate these risks, we have established a project team with good leadership qualities and effective communication. Clear protocols will be implemented, and regular meetings will be held to ensure smooth coordination and that any issues are addressed promptly.

3.2. Participants, organization and collaborations

Include an overview of the project participants and their roles, organisation and collaboration as well as a description of:

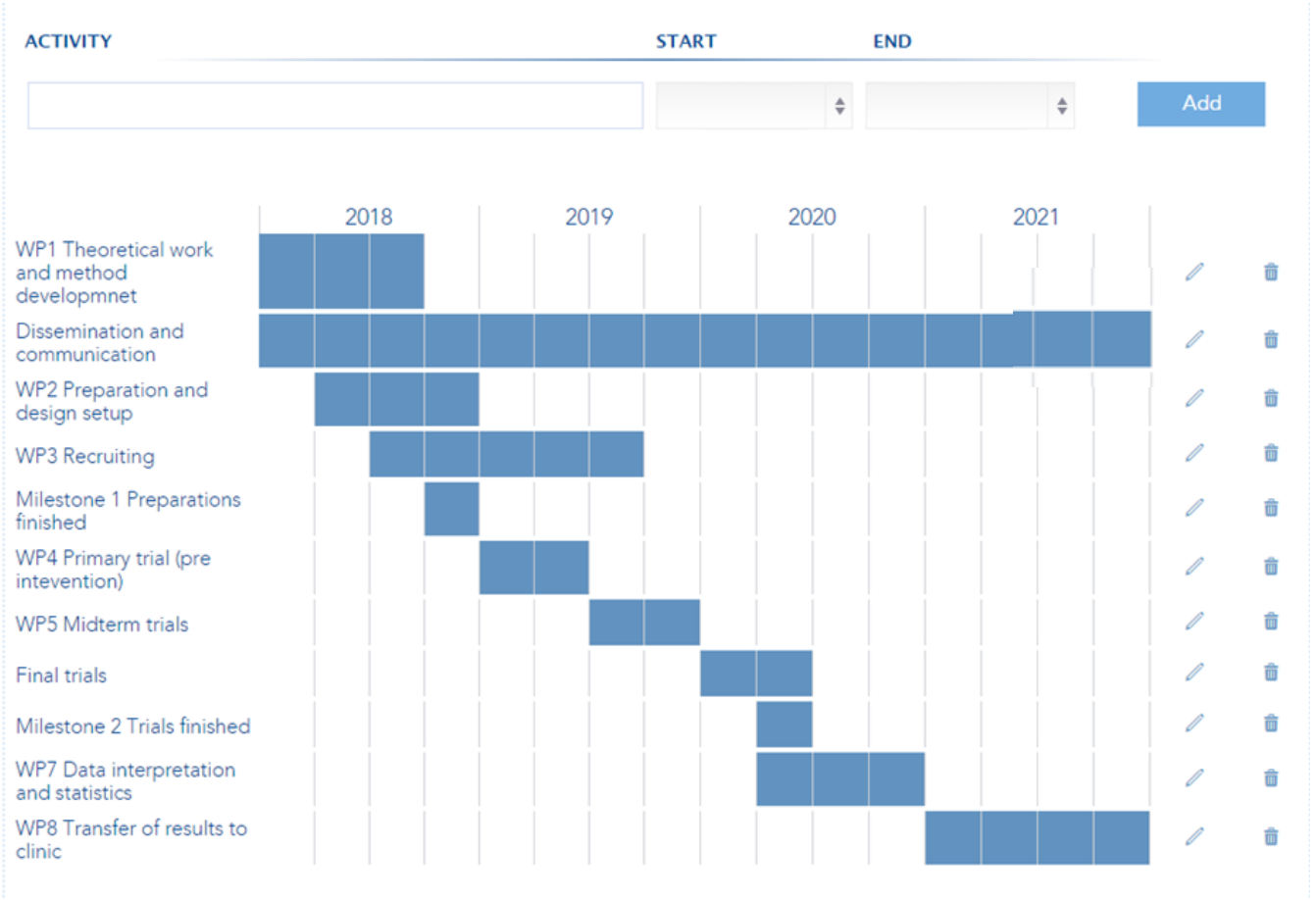
- *Competence of the research group relevant to carrying out the project*
- *Scope of any collaborations. These can be external, regional, national or international*
- *How the teaching environment facilitates completion of any PhD fellowships*

All active partners in the project should also be listed in the online application form.

3.3. Plan for activities, visibility and dissemination

An activity plan with clear milestones should be entered in the online application form. The project plan and milestones supporting an efficient realisation of the project can be elaborated further in this section. Include information on visibility and any plans for dissemination of results.

Plan for activities - Gantt



Dissemination vs Communication

Dissemination: Report results

- Publications
- Conferences / exhibitions

Communication: Publicity; any information about the project

- Meetings with target groups
- Press
- Social media
- Web

For both: Where, when and whom. Be specific

3.4. Potential for implementation

Provide a description of the potential for implementing and/or translating results from the research project into clinical practice within a realistic time frame. Please also describe any dependencies, e.g. the development of competence and/or technology in other areas, which will contribute to implementation of the results of the project.

In HSØ: Implementation = impact – use - exploitation

Impact – need at a glance

2.3 Summary

Specific Needs

- **Current surveillance program for LS are burdensome for patients and healthcare systems** (invasive,painful and costly), and elicit a suboptimal clinical decisions.
- **Willingness and ability of LS carriers to undergo invasive screening procedures decrease over the years,** jeopardizing the efficacy of the LS surveillance program;
- There is **lack of evidence on non-invasive diagnostic procedures** that are affordable and can replace the SoC and improve LS surveillance program)
- **Lack of effective biomarkers** for the early efficient detection of cancer risk in LScarriers.
- **Need for non-invasive, cost-effective, and accessible diagnostic methods** for early detection and risk stratification of cancers in LS carriers.

Expected Results

- **Successful large-scale clinical validation** of non-invasive liquid biopsy tests, demonstrating the diagnostic and predictive performance of new tests.
- An **optimized LS surveillance pipeline** – by implementing accessible and affordable testing strategies for LS surveillance, improving the SoC to more accessible non-invasive detection technologies;
- Comprehensive, evidence-based **clinical recommendations and patients' journeys roadmaps** to facilitate widespread adoption of the PREDI-LYNCH treatment pipeline at a national and international level.
- Development of risk stratification models/AI algorithms tailored for LS carriers.
- New disease biomarkers for cancer detection or risk stratification LS patients.

DEC Measures

- **Dissemination:** ≥15 scientific papers/reviews; ≥5 conferences and fairs; 1 large workshop; ≥2 Workshops and online roundtables; ≥5 Reporting Briefs and joint activities with other EU consortia; website and social media platforms.
- **Exploitation:** PREDI-LYNCH consortium will combine efforts to commercially exploit the PREDI-LYNCH diagnostic pipeline using liquid biopsy tests and risk stratification models/ LS cancer biomarkers.
- **Communication: incl**. educational campaigns and policy advocacy to promote the adoption of non-invasive diagnostic methods: 50+ attendees per Medical community and patients' engagement activities; ≥500 reads/views in articles/short videos in popular press; ≥50 patients reached per patient engagement event; ≥10 attendees in open lab initiatives; ≥20 discussions in Researchers Nights; ≥4 EC reports published; ≥5 meetings with clinicians, industrial partners, and private investors.

Target Groups

- **Healthcare Providers:** Hospitals, clinics, and medical professionals involved in the diagnosis and management of Lynch syndrome.LS carriers: who are submitted to LS surveillance program.
- **LS carriers:** who are submitted to LS surveillance program.
- **Policymakers and Health Authorities:** Regional and national health policymakers and authorities.
- **Scientific Community:** Researchers and scientists in the fields of oncology, genetics, and liquid biopsy technologies.
- **IVD companies:** developing and commercializing non-invasive tests and diagnostic tool.

Outcomes

- **Healthcare system:** the PREDI-LYNCH diagnostic pipeline can bring a reduction of approximately 20% in LS surveillance costs and improve LS risk stratification in clinical practice.
- **Patients and families:** increase LS surveillance program compliance, leading to better health outcomes and quality of life.
- **Scientific community:** Increased research and development in the field of liquid biopsy technologies and LS cancer biomarkers.
- **IVD companies:** Commercialization and widespread use of new diagnostic tests.

Impact

- **Economic/social:** •1M yearly patients reached by the PREDI-LYNCH diagnostic pipeline (40.% of total EU LS patients); €660M yearly in the EU savings in economic health burden (by 2036 and considering the cost of bowel and endometrial screening alone for LS carriers). • Standardization of non-invasive diagnostic methods in clinical guidelines, leading to widespread adoption and improved LS surveillance strategies.
- **Innovative/Technological:** Strengthened technological and industrial sovereignty of the EU through the business opportunity of €344M yearly revenues for the consortium.
- •**Scientific:** I) Advances in AI technology applicable to genetic diseases; II) discovery of new LS cancer biomarkers useful for diagnosis and research, Iii) development of new tools to improve LS patients monitoring and surveillance;

Impact/need: Describe what the results will do

It is **the results** that makes the impact

- The story is about the contribution of your achievements
- You shall not “invent” any new impact

Expected impacts

- The impact story assumes a successful project
- Describe possible barriers to impact
  - Regulation and standards
  - Public acceptance
  - Cost/benefit (e.g.new drug)

Measures to maximise impact

- Dissemination and exploitation of results
- Communication activities

Writing impact; use several dimensions

Time

- Short term – long term
- At project finish, in a year, 5 years, 10 years…

Who

- Scientists, health professionals, caretakers, patients, family, industry

How

- New diagnosis, new treatment, new practice, new procedures, new standards, changes in decision making, new policy, new legslation

Level

- Person/individual, hospital, health care, system, community, society

Innovation

- If you have an INVENTION and EXPLOIT it then this is INNOVATION.
- The benefits of the invention when it is used is IMPACT
- Size of innovation = how much benefit produced = amount of impact

4. Budget

The budget should be entered in the online application form. The budget should provide a clear overview of the financial framework for the project and correspond to its aims and content. The module in the online form has its own text field, in which it is possible to provide detailed information on the use of budgeted funds and resources.

In the project description, supplementary information about the budget can be stated. In addition, the project's total budget must be presented, detailing the extent of the Helse Sør-Øst RHF contribution and other funding sources.

5. User involvement

Describe any plans for user involvement, the extent to which users will be involved in planning and/or carrying out the project, or if not, why this is not relevant.

- *How are users involved in the planning of the project and how will they be involved in carrying out the project and disseminating the results?*
- *Are users involved in other ways (organisations that facilitate research/makes decisions about research)?*

User must be organizations, or groups. Individuals may not be sufficient.

Users are important for dissemination and communication. Explain how you will transfer knowledge to them and how they may use it. (e.g. train the trainer) (may be written in 4.5)

If no user directly involved: Explain

6. Ethical considerations

Describe any ethical consideration associated with the proposed research project, and how these will be handled. If there are no ethical issues, this should be explained here.

If the project needs REK approval:

- Have you applied?
- Have you got it?
- When will you get it?
- Any obstacles?

You must assure HSØ that your work is feasible and timely

Done the REK applications: Use the info in your proposal
If not: Do at least a REK “dummy”, Q & A in REK is useful for structuring your proposal text

What about AI?

7. References

The list of references should refer to literature supporting the academic content of the project

References must prove:

- That you know the scientific field
- You have a sufficiently broad scope
- The project is set in an international context
- That your knowledge is up to date

References will be checked

- Be honest
- Do not try to omit contradictory findings
- Do not leave out findings to make your research look “new”

HSØ: (Self-)Assessment criteria 1

1. Scientific Quality

a. Scientific Rigor, Innovations and Improvements

- Clarity and relevance of research questions, presentation of the project plan
- Originality and contribution to the field
- Theoretical foundation and advancement of knowledge and practice

b. Research Environment, Project Design and Feasibility

- Expertise and quality of the PI and research team
- Appropriateness of methodology and study design, support from pilot data where relevant
- Realism of timeline, budget, and use of resources
- Risk assessment and mitigation strategies where appropriate

HSØ: (Self-)Assessment criteria 2

2. Impact and Implementation Potential

a. Clinical and Societal Relevance

- Potential to improve patient outcomes and/or specialist healthcare services
- Alignment with health priorities and needs, filling knowledge gaps
- Relevance to patient groups, users and stakeholders

b. Implementation Readiness

- Plans for dissemination, knowledge translation and user involvement
- Plans for application of results, implementation into clinical practice

X factors - showing

- Passion
- Will and power
- Confidence in the idea
- Honesty
- Emotion
- I really want it to happen

Thank you

For support send mail to research support

grants@ous-hf.no