Analysis of the distribution and scholarly output from National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia (NIAA) research grants

K. El-Boghdadly,1 A. B. Docherty2 and A. A. Klein3

1 Consultant Anaesthetist, Department of Anaesthesia, Guys and St. Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK
2 Specialist Registrar, South East Scotland Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK
3 Consultant Anaesthetist, Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care, Royal Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, UK

Summary
The National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia (NIAA) was founded in 2008 to lead a UK strategy for developing academic anaesthesia. We aimed to assess the distribution of applications and quantify the academic returns of NIAA-supported research grants, as this has hitherto not been analysed. We sought data on the baseline characteristics of all grant applicants and recipients. Every grant recipient from 2008 to 2015 was contacted to ascertain the status of their supported research projects. We also examined Google Scholar, Scopus® database and InCites Journal Citation Reports for citation, author and journal metrics, respectively. In total, 495 research project applications were made, with 150 grants being awarded. Data on 121 out of 150 (80.7%) grant awards, accounting for £3.5 million, were collected, of which 91 completed studies resulted in 140 publications and 2759 citations. The median (IQR [range]) time to first or only publication was 3 (2–4 [0–9]) years. The overall cost per publication was £14,970 (£7457–£48,799 [£2212–£73,755]) and the cost per citation was £1515 (£323–£3785 [£70–£36,182]), with 1 (0–2 [0–8]) publication and 4 (0–25 [0–265]) citations resulting per grant. The impact factor of journals in which publications arose was 4.7 (2.5–6.2 [0–47.8]), with the highest impact arising from clinical and basic science studies, particularly in the fields of pain and peri-operative medicine. Grants were most frequently awarded to clinical and basic science categories of study, but in terms of specialty, critical care medicine and peri-operative medicine received the greatest number of grants. Superficially, there seemed a geographical disparity, with 123 (82%) grants being awarded to researchers in England, London receiving 48 (32%) of these. However, this was in proportion to the number of grant applications received by country or city of application, such that there was no significant difference in overall success rates. There was no significant difference in productivity in terms of publications and citations from grants awarded to each city. The 150 grants were awarded to 107 recipients (identified as the most senior applicant for each grant), 27 of whom received ≥ two grants. Recipients had a median career total of 21 (8–76 [0–254]) publications and 302 (44–1320 [0–8167]) citations, with an h-index of 8 (3–22 [0–54]). We conclude that a key determinant of grant success is simply applying. This is the first study to report the distribution and scholarly output of individual anaesthesia research grants, particularly from a collaborative body such as the NIAA, and can be used as a benchmark to further develop academic anaesthesia in the UK and beyond.

Correspondence to: K. El-Boghdadly
Email: elboghdadly@gmail.com
Accepted: 12 February 2018
Keywords: academic; anaesthesia; bibliometrics; publications; research
Introduction

The National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia (NIAA) was set up in 2008 to address the perceived crisis in academic anaesthesia by leading a national strategy to “promote, support and deliver world class biomedical and health research in anaesthesia” [1–3]. One of the strategic aims of the NIAA is to support high-quality researchers and research by awarding biannual competitive grant funding on behalf of the four founding partners and 11 funding partners [4] (Table 1). To date, nearly £7 million has been awarded in the nine years since the inception of the NIAA [4]. Most awards are to research project grants, although the NIAA has awarded 23 undergraduate, six doctoral and seven senior academic grants worth a total of £2.3 million. Following research grant awards, successful applicants are requested to submit a first year and interim or final report for review and publication on the NIAA website, however details of grant-supported publications are not mandated [5]. Although the NIAA is addressing the crisis it initially set out to resolve, a systematic and quantitative assessment of the scholarly productivity of NIAA-facilitated research grants has not been performed to date.

We therefore aimed to assess the distribution of grant applications and quantify the academic returns of all NIAA-supported research project grants, excluding undergraduate, doctoral and senior academic grants, awarded since inception. We also sought to explore the association between geography, subject of study and researcher baseline characteristics on the success of grant applications and academic output of NIAA research grants.

Methods

Details of all NIAA research grants applied for and awarded between 9 December 2008 and 03 December 2015 were obtained from the NIAA, including: the description of the grant award; the applicant name; the country, city and institution to which the grant was awarded; the year the grant was awarded; the title of the project; and funding applied for and awarded. Undergraduate, doctoral and senior academic grants were excluded. There is no expectation of publication outputs with undergraduate grants; the primary marker of success of a doctoral grant is successful award of a PhD, rather than publications; and senior academic grant awards contribute to more than individual research projects. Moreover, only seven individuals received senior academic grants, thus the generalisability of this last grant stream is more limited.

Information on project status was sought by directly contacting every grant recipient using a standardised e-mail sent by two of the authors (KE, AMD). Three rounds of e-mails were undertaken to maximise response rates, the final round ending on 31 May 2017, and a call to action was printed in the NIAA monthly newsletter (February 2017). Where no

| Partner                                      | Year joined NIAA |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Founding partners                            |                  |
| *Anaesthesia*                                | 2008             |
| Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland (AAGBI) | 2008             |
| British Journal of Anaesthesia (BJA)         | 2008             |
| Royal College of Anaesthetists (RCoA)       | 2008             |
| Funding partners                            |                  |
| Association for Cardiothoracic Anaesthesia (ACTA) | 2008             |
| Obstetric Anaesthetists’ Association (OAA)   | 2008             |
| Anaesthesia Research Society (ARS)           | 2009             |
| Difficult Airway Society (DAS)               | 2009             |
| Neuro Anaesthesia and Critical Care Society of Great Britain and Ireland (NACCSGBI) | 2009             |
| Society for Education in Anaesthesia UK (SEA UK) | 2009             |
| Association of Paediatric Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland (APAGBI) | 2010             |
| Vascular Anaesthesia Society of Great Britain and Ireland (VASGBI) | 2010             |
| Regional Anaesthesia UK (RA UK)              | 2011             |
| British Society of Orthopaedic Anaesthetists (BSOA) | 2013             |
responses were obtained, alternate contact details were pursued by examining other publications by each author or contact information on institutional web pages. Grant recipients were asked to provide details of project outputs for each grant awarded. Projects were defined as ongoing if stated as such by recipients. Project outputs were defined as peer-reviewed publications that were directly as a result of NIAA grants awarded; correspondence and abstracts were excluded. The date of publication, journal title and digital object identifier (DOI) were ascertained for each publication. If the DOI was not directly provided by grant recipients, they were determined by directly querying Google Scholar using provided publication details. Using the DOI, Google Scholar was again queried to determine number of citations each manuscript received up to and including 1 September 2017. Publication- and citation-related metrics were only examined for NIAA-funded studies that had been completed. We did not seek data on presentations as the global reach and quantification of different forums for these is heterogeneous.

The categories of research were determined by examining the methodology of each grant applied for and awarded. These were categorised into one of the following categories:

1. Clinical on patients, such as a clinical trial
2. Human study on non-patient volunteers (e.g. physiology or pharmacology study)
3. Basic science study on animals, cells or tissue
4. Bench study (e.g. device, technology or equipment study)
5. Process/system study (e.g. data set analysis, surveys)
6. Simulation or manikin study (e.g. clinician performance)
7. Meta-analysis/mathematical analyses

Grants were then further sub-categorised into the specialty to which they pertained (e.g. airway, cardiac, critical care, regional). The specialty could encompass any of the categories (e.g. ‘cardiac — basic science’ or ‘regional — bench’). The geographical location was assessed by determining the country, city and institutional institution to which the grants were awarded. For quantitative analysis based on population, this was determined from an electronic search, and the number of consultant anaesthetists in each nation was determined by the most recent census data available and publically available reports [6, 7].

The scholarly productivity of the most senior grant recipient was examined, both directly from NIAA research grant funding and overall. The senior applicants were determined by review of each applicants’ credentials in analysing h-index and academic grade. The total grant money, publications and citations each recipient produced directly related to NIAA research grant funding was determined. Using the Scopus® author database [8], the career total number of publications and citations achieved by each grant recipient up to and including 1 September 2017 was determined. The h-index, which is an indicator of scholarly output (publications and citations) [9], was also determined for each primary NIAA research grant recipient using the Scopus author database.

The 2016 impact factor for each journal in which NIAA-supported publications arose was determined by querying the InCites Journal Citation Reports 2.0 (Web of Science™, Thomson Reuters®, NY, USA) using title. For context, the 2016 journal impact factor for Anaesthesia was 4.7, Anesthesia and Analgesia 4.0, Anesthesiology 5.8 and British Journal of Anaesthesia 6.2. The ‘total impact score’ was calculated for each grant by multiplying the total number of publications by the sum of all impact factors of each journal in which a publication arose per grant [10]. The aim of this method was to quantify the total impact factor from all publications related to an individual grant.

All data obtained were inputted onto a standardised and anonymised Microsoft Excel 2016 (Microsoft Corp, Redmond, WA, USA) spreadsheet. SPSS® for Mac version 23.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for statistical analysis. Sex- and location-related success was compared using the Chi-square test. Correlations were analysed using Spearman’s correlation (r), with p < 0.05 considered statistically significant.

Results
The NIAA received 495 research project applications for a sum total of £14,116,565 requested during the study period. The median (IQR [range]) sum applied for per grant was £17,429 (£10,326–£46,719 [£500–£157,438]). A total of 150 grants applications (30.3%)
were successfully awarded to a total sum of £4,220,149 over the study period, with £15,000 (£10,050–£48,486 (£1038–£143,419)] awarded per grant. The largest total grant sums were awarded in the years 2010, 2014 and 2015 (Table 2).

Of the awarded grants (n = 150), no responses were received to account for data from 29 (19.3%) grants (Appendix S1). We obtained responses confirming the project status of 121 out of 150 awarded grants (80.7%), accounting for £3,531,216 (83.7%) of awarded funding. There were 91 completed studies, 27 studies ongoing at various stages and three grants for studies that were never conducted (Fig. 1). The monies from two of these latter three grants were returned to the funder, and one grant was awarded to a researcher who subsequently passed away. Out of the 27 ongoing studies, one was from a grant awarded in 2009, five were from grants awarded in 2011, five were from 2013, five from 2014 and 13 from 2015.

Grant funding arose from a combination of 17 different partners, but the majority of awards and money came from the AAGBI/Anaesthesia and the Royal College of Anaesthetists/British Journal of Anaesthesia, providing 53 grants worth £1,100,513 and 46 grants worth £2,336,848, respectively (Table 3). There was a similar success rate across each funding partner.

Grants were most commonly awarded to clinical (n = 64), basic science (n = 62) and bench (n = 14) research studies (Table 2), but this was in proportion to applications from these categories, with success rates of 25%, 39% and 45%, respectively. There was a trend of reducing basic science research funding, with increasing funding for clinical research (Appendix S2), but again in line with applications from these categories. Meta-analysis/mathematical analyses received no funding despite seven applications, and only 17% of process/system grant applications were successful. Studies in critical care (n = 28), pain (n = 24) and peri-operative medicine (n = 20) received the largest number of NIAA research grants and funding (Appendix S3).

There was a significant correlation between the number of grant applications submitted and success rate (r = 0.413, p = 0.001). 80.4% of applications were from England (n = 398), 12.3% from Scotland (n = 61), 4.8% from Wales (n = 24), 1.4% from Ireland (n = 7), 0.4% from Northern Ireland (n = 2), and 0.2% from Netherlands (n = 1), New Zealand (n = 1) and USA (n = 1). Correspondingly, 82% of all grants (n = 123) were awarded to researchers in England, with the NIAA awarding £6 per thousand population. A total of £13 was awarded per thousand population in Scotland, £2.6 in Wales, £1 in Ireland, whereas no grants were awarded to Northern Ireland (Appendix S4). However, there was no significant difference in grant application success between countries (p = 0.503). In terms of cities, London accounted for both the largest number (n = 48) and the largest total grant funding applied for and awarded (Fig. 2, Appendix S5). However, the success rate of applications from London was no different to that of all other cities combined (36.9%, p = 0.137).

Three hundred and seventy-six applications (76%) were from male applicants, and 119 (24%) were from female applicants. However, sex had no effect on the likelihood of grant application success (31.1% vs. 27.7%, respectively, p = 0.484). There was a trend of an increasing proportion of female grant applicants since 2008 (Fig. 3).

Of the 107 senior grant recipients, the median (IQR [range]) number of NIAA research grants awarded was 1 (1–1 [1–6]), and the total award was £18,867 (£11,256–£50,642 (£1039–£279,144)) per recipient. This produced 1 (0–2 [0–8]) publications and 8 (0–38 [0–265]) citations attributable to NIAA grants. Analysis of the scholarly background of the senior grant recipient revealed a total number of publications of 21 (8–76 [0–254]) and citations of 302 (44–1320 [0–8167]), with an h-index of 8 (3–22 [0–54]) (Appendix S6). Twenty-seven grant applicants were awarded ≥ 2 grants, with multiple-grant recipients receiving 71 of the 150 grants (47.3%). Grant recipients applied 1 (1–2 [1–7]) time per awarded grant, but there was no correlation between h-index and success rate of grant applications. Nineteen applicants received two grants, four received three grants, one applicant received four, one received five and two received six grants (Table 4).

Out of the 91 completed studies, accounting for £2,767,525, 77 (84.6%) grants directly contributed to ≥ 1 peer-reviewed publications, the median (IQR [range]) time to first or only publication was 3 (2–4 [0–9]) years and the time to the last publication (where
Table 2 Total grants awarded as well as all grants where data were available by year and category of award. Productivity metrics in terms of publications and citations are reported. Data arranged by year or sum awarded.

| Year   | Applications | Awarded | Outputs |
|--------|--------------|---------|---------|
|        | n  | £    | Missing | Completed | Ongoing | Publications | Citations | Citations/| Publications/ | Citations/ | £/ | £/ |
|        | n  | £    | n       | n       | n       | n         | n         | publication| grant      | grant      | publication | citation |
| 2008   | 57  | 553,029 | 2       | 12      | 0       | 23        | 649       | 28        | 2          | 54        | 19,697      | 698      |
| 2009a  | 44  | 351,001 | 0       | 12      | 1       | 33        | 942       | 29        | 3          | 79        | 9450        | 331      |
| 2010   | 71  | 672,842 | 3       | 19      | 0       | 33        | 636       | 19        | 2          | 33        | 19,329      | 1003     |
| 2011   | 64  | 467,862 | 6       | 11      | 5       | 17        | 275       | 16        | 2          | 25        | 20,025      | 1238     |
| 2012a  | 62  | 411,042 | 2       | 16      | 0       | 11        | 101       | 9         | 1          | 6         | 30,818      | 3315     |
| 2013   | 61  | 370,851 | 7       | 8       | 5       | 9         | 38        | 4         | 1          | 5         | 15,723      | 3724     |
| 2014   | 68  | 699,970 | 5       | 10      | 3       | 12        | 118       | 10        | 1          | 12        | 35,359      | 3956     |
| 2015   | 68  | 693,551 | 4       | 3       | 13      | 2         | 0         | 0         | 1          | 0         | 59,776      | –        |

| Category            | Total | Awarded | Outputs |
|---------------------|-------|---------|---------|
|                     |       |         |         |
| Basic science*      | 158   | 2430,429| 84      |
| Clinical            | 261   | 1,443,974| 50      |
| Bench               | 31    | 236,133 | 4        |
| Simulation          | 20    | 72,088  | 2        |
| Process/system      | 18    | 37,525  | 0        |
| Mathematical analysis | 7      | 0       | –       |

*Discrepancies in grants with data are due to two cancelled basic science studies and one cancelled bench study in 2009 and 2012.

bAll outputs are reported for completed studies.
A total of 140 publications and 2759 citations were attributable to NIAA-facilitated grants with 0 (0–0 [0–2]) publications per year and 1 (0–5 [0–38]) citation per year since publication. Up to 1 September 2017, there was 1 (0–2 [0–8]) publication and 4 (0–25 [0–265]) citations per grant awarded, with the overall cost per publication of completed studies being £14,970 (£7457–£24,998 [£2212–£73,755]) with a mean (SD) of £21,031 (£19,170), whereas the cost per citation was £1515 (£323–£3785 [£70–£36,182]), with a mean (SD) of £5107 (£8600). Bench and simulation studies represented the

Figure 1 Flowchart of NIAA research grant applications and awards.
Table 3: Total grants awarded as well as all grants where data was available from each funding partner. Productivity metrics in terms of publications and citations are reported. Data arranged by sum awarded.

| Funding partner(s) | Applications | Awarded | Outputs\(^a\) | Outputs\(^b\) |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
|                    | Applications |         | All studies    |                |
|                    | n            | £       | Missing        | Completed      | Ongoing |
| BJA/RCOA\(^a\)    | 115          | 46      | 2,368,848      | 8              | 31      | 6  |
| AAGBI/Anaesthesia\(^a\) | 200        | 53      | 1,100,513      | 10             | 32      | 9  |
| OAA                | 30           | 13      | 281,174        | 3              | 8       | 2  |
| AAGBI              | 25           | 5       | 73,749         | 1              | 2       | 2  |
| ACTA/VASGBI/BJA/RCoA | 7           | 1       | 39,552         | 0              | 1       | 0  |
| APAGBI             | 15           | 4       | 73,290         | 2              | 0       | 2  |
| ARS                | 14           | 7       | 66,958         | 2              | 5       | 0  |
| ACTA               | 27           | 4       | 54,232         | 0              | 4       | 0  |
| NACCSGBI           | 13           | 3       | 39,836         | 1              | 1       | 1  |
| VASGBI             | 5            | 1       | 17,415         | 0              | 1       | 0  |
| DAS                | 10           | 4       | 36,526         | 1              | 1       | 2  |
| SEA UK             | 13           | 4       | 18,046         | 0              | 2       | 2  |
| APAGBI/BJA/RCoA    | 4            | 1       | 18,005         | 0              | 1       | 0  |
| VASGBI             | 5            | 1       | 17,415         | 0              | 1       | 0  |
| DAS                | 10           | 4       | 36,526         | 1              | 1       | 2  |
| SEA UK             | 13           | 4       | 18,046         | 0              | 2       | 2  |
| APAGBI/BJA/RCoA    | 4            | 1       | 18,005         | 0              | 1       | 0  |
| VASGBI             | 5            | 1       | 17,415         | 0              | 1       | 0  |
| DAS                | 10           | 4       | 36,526         | 1              | 1       | 2  |
| SEA UK             | 13           | 4       | 18,046         | 0              | 2       | 2  |
| APAGBI/BJA/RCoA    | 4            | 1       | 18,005         | 0              | 1       | 0  |
| VASGBI             | 5            | 1       | 17,415         | 0              | 1       | 0  |
| DAS                | 10           | 4       | 36,526         | 1              | 1       | 2  |
| SEA UK             | 13           | 4       | 18,046         | 0              | 2       | 2  |
| APAGBI/BJA/RCoA    | 4            | 1       | 18,005         | 0              | 1       | 0  |
| VASGBI             | 5            | 1       | 17,415         | 0              | 1       | 0  |

\(^a\)Discrepancies in grants with data are due to two cancelled AAGBI/Anaesthesia studies and one cancelled BJA/RCOA study in

\(^b\)All outputs are reported for completed studies
Figure 2 Geographical location of NIAA grant applications from the UK (a) and London (b) as well as grants awards in the UK (c) and London (d). The size of the dots represents the amount of money applied for, and the colour of the dots reflects the number of applications (a and b) or the success rate (c and d) Because London had >80% of grant applications and awards, it has been plotted separately.
greatest cost per publication and citation (Table 2). There was a significant correlation between the sum of the grant awarded and the number of publications and citations ($r = 0.294$, $p = 0.005$ and $r = 0.210$, $p = 0.045$, respectively) (Table 5, Appendix S7).

The impact factor of journals in which NIAA-supported publications arose was 4.7 (2.5–6.2 [0–47.8]). Six out of the 140 publications were published in journals with a 2016 impact factor of 10–20 (American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Brain, JAMA Neurology, Journal of Hepatology, Journal of Pineal Research and Science Translational Medicine) and one was published in a journal with an impact factor of 47.8 (The Lancet). Forty-seven (33.6%) were published in anaesthetic literature, and 93 (66.4%) were published in non-anaesthesia journals. The total impact score for each grant with publications was 5.1 (2.4–38.9 [0–310.6]). There was no correlation between the sum of the grant awarded and the impact factors of journals in which publications arose ($r = 0.014$, $p = 0.866$). There were 6 (4–9 [1–108]) authors or collaborators per publication.

**Figure 3** The annual number of male (blue line) and female (red line) grant applicants from 2008 to 2015.

**Table 4** Recipients of single and multiple grants, with the overall awards per recipient per grant. £/grant/recipient is reported as median (IQR [range]).

| Awarded grants | Number of recipients | Total grants awarded (£) | £/grant/recipient |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 6              | 2                    | 485,949                  | 35,839 (16,697–64,483 [9918–87,087]) |
| 5              | 1                    | 71,209                   | 7825 (7428–11,045 [5956–25,000]) |
| 4              | 1                    | 98,476                   | 18,097 (13,506–36,547 [7800–51,221]) |
| 3              | 4                    | 318,761                  | 14,970 (9491–31,905 [3000–72,301]) |
| 2              | 19                   | 1,451,445                | 45,820 (13,773–63,745 [3855–106,713]) |
| 1              | 80                   | 1,791,369                | 14,820 (9992–23,968 [1039–143,419]) |

**Table 5** Grant outcome data for completed projects stratified by different value grants.

| Grant award (£) | Grants with data | Completed projects | Total awarded (£) | Publications | Citations | Publications /grant | Citations /grant | £/publication | £/citation |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 0–9999         | 24               | 16                 | 97,908            | 10           | 177       | 1                  | 11             | 9791         | 553        |
| 10,000–19,999  | 43               | 31                 | 451,448           | 45           | 716       | 1                  | 23             | 10,032       | 631        |
| 20,000–29,999  | 14               | 11                 | 263,257           | 19           | 626       | 2                  | 57             | 13,856       | 421        |
| 30,000–49,999  | 14               | 13                 | 558,195           | 24           | 476       | 2                  | 37             | 23,258       | 1173       |
| 50,000–99,999  | 24               | 18                 | 1,146,585         | 32           | 457       | 2                  | 25             | 35,831       | 2509       |
| ≥ 100,000      | 2                | 2                  | 250,132           | 10           | 307       | 5                  | 154            | 25,013       | 815        |
investment. The Wellcome Trust funded £822 million across health research areas in 2015–2016 but funded on average one anaesthesia-related application per annum compared with an average 1200 annual awards [16]. Anaesthesia research accounts for <2% of National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) studies [17], yet mental and public health and neurological disorders comprise 15% of studies. The Association of Medical Royal Colleges report that cancer, cardiovascular and neurological research account for 70% of charity-funded research [18]. The range of annual research project funding by individual funding charities or organisations in the UK is from £40,000 to £400 million, with the NIAA sitting at the lower end of this spectrum at around £0.5 million per annum [18].

There are several academic anaesthesia institutions internationally that serve a similar role to the NIAA. The International Anesthesia Research Society in the USA has contributed more than £10.6 million ($14 million USD) to more than 200 research grants since 1983, and the Canadian Anesthesia Research Fund (CARF) delivered £2.24 million ($3.685 million CAD) to 159 projects between 1985 and 2005 [19, 20]. Since 2007, CARF has disseminated a total £1.1 million ($1.91 million CAD) to 97 separate project grants (personal communication). The European Society of Anaesthesiology runs a competitive grants programme that issues seven grants annually up to a sum of £184,367 (€205,000) [21], having delivered a total of 80 grants in the last 15 years [22], which is dwarfed by the £1 million (A$1.7 million) that is awarded annually by the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists [23]. Thus, in the financial climate of modern medicine, the NIAA should be celebrated in its role in funding UK anaesthetic research when compared with global counterparts.

The cost per publication is one potential function of the cost of productive research. To contextualise anaesthesia research, costs per publication ranges from £13,000 to £21,000 in surgical research, but is as low as £395 for respiratory research [12, 13, 24, 25]. Across medical specialties, the Association of Medical research Charities reports the cost per publication as £55,000 [18]. However, when compared with UK data from infectious diseases research, the NIAA delivers superior costing metrics, with the cost per publication reaching up to £100,000 for HIV, TB and malaria research [26].

Academic outputs in the form of publications and citations within the same specialty could therefore be viewed as a function of productivity. The scholarly productivity of NIAA grants are therefore best compared with awards from similar organisations. Although 36 years older and awarding research grants since 1987 [27], the Foundation for Anesthesia Education and Research (FAER) has delivered a total of £343.17 million ($448.44 million USD) through 391 grants in North America. The FAER grant recipients had a career total median of 33 publications and 724 citations per grant, which exceeds our results of 21 and 302, respectively [28]. Of course, the longer the lag following grant awarding, the greater the possibility that more publications and citations (and undoubtedly clinical uptake) will follow [29]. Although total grant sums awarded per application are greater in the USA, there are only 24 professors of anaesthesia in the UK compared with more than 130 academic institutions in the USA [30]. Moreover, a trend for a reducing proportion of anaesthesia-related publications has been demonstrated over a sustained period of time in UK anaesthesia research [31], particularly before the introduction of the NIAA [32–34], and there may be room for further development in the quality of clinical anaesthesia studies [35]. Notably, this is the first study to quantify the output of individual awards, as there are few data available on the cost per publication and citation arising from anaesthesia grants. Our results can therefore be used as a benchmark to develop academic anaesthesia in the UK and beyond.

Our data reveal that the NIAA appears impartial to the baseline demographics of grant applications; grants are awarded to those who apply most. Although English-based, in particular London, researchers received the greatest funding, this is likely a function of more applications arising from those locations. This indicates that there are pockets of established researchers where applications frequently come from, which further supports previous evidence of a handful of departments contributing most of the academic outputs [36]. It may be that researchers outside of these locations require further support to apply for NIAA funding. There was also a clear difference in the sex of applicants, but not
in success rates. This sex discrepancy is seen throughout UK medical research, but is likely a reflection of the differences in anaesthesia, with just 32% of the consultant workforce being women [37].

The NIAA has conducted two research priority settings for anaesthesia and peri-operative care [37, 38]. Clinical outcome-related research is heavily weighted in importance in both proposals, which is reflected in our data by a recent increase in funding for this category of research (Appendix S2).

This study has several limitations. First, we were unable to obtain data on research output from a fifth of NIAA grants. A response of rate of > 75% has been shown to validly reduce the impact of response bias [39], yet data from nearly £690,000 worth of funding was not available to us. Second, we found the median time from grant awarding to publication was 3 years, but 27 studies were still ongoing and completed studies may yet lead to publications. This phenomenon is an unavoidable limitation irrespective of when this study was conducted. This might unfairly disadvantage the representative productivity from certain centres that have several large ongoing studies, and might suggest improved productivity from centres who received small grants for smaller projects that can be completed in a relatively short period of time. A third limitation is that there are often multiple grant applicants for each grant, but we analysed data from the most senior researcher on each awarded grant. This was to ensure the highest scholarly backing for individual projects was demonstrated. However, this might limit the applicability of researcher-specific data in the more junior grant recipients. Fourthly, we applied the h-index to assess scholarly productivity throughout the career of researchers, but this instrument has some drawbacks and might have different metrics in specialty research compared with general medical research [30, 40]. Despite this, it remains the most validated measure for academic output from researchers to date [36, 41, 42]. In all, 27 researchers received more than one NIAA grant, and there was a lack of clarity at times as to which grant contributed to which publication. Nonetheless, the total number of publications and citations for each researcher, location, and research subject should not be affected by this discrepancy. Many grant recipients may have received support from other sources, be it financial, resource or time, that could have contributed to the productivity of each NIAA grant [43]. This is challenging to quantify and follow-up, and was beyond the scope of this study. The financial and time-costs of grant application and publication preparation are also challenging to account for. Moreover, we only assessed the productivity arising from research grants, and career-development grants, undergraduate and doctoral grants were not assessed, despite accounting for more than a third of the NIAA-directed funding. This was specifically chosen in order to focus on individual research studies, although the data might have provided further insight.

In addition, the geographical breakdown of data could be limited in generalisability to a certain extent due to the small number of grants awarded to certain locations. Furthermore, not all funding partners joined the NIAA at the same time; some became partners more recently which could to some extent explain funding discrepancies. Finally, we have not assessed the impact of NIAA-supported research on clinical outcomes, but scholarly surrogates. Although this is the ultimate marker of research impact, determining whether the academic impact is reflected in patient outcome improvements is challenging to quantify.

In conclusion, this is the first study to benchmark output from individual grants in the anaesthesia literature. Further investment and planning of anaesthesia research will help the NIAA to achieve the goal of delivering “world class biomedical and health research in anaesthesia” [1, 2].

Acknowledgements

We thank Ms P. Hines for providing grant information and contact details for grant recipients. We thank Dr J. Carlisle and Dr D. Wong for assistance in producing figures for this study. We also thank Professor M. Mythen and Professor M. Grocott for feedback on manuscript revisions. KE and AMD are both former trainee Fellows of Anaesthesia. AK is Editor-in-Chief of Anaesthesia. This manuscript was sent for external peer review. In the last three years, AK has received educational grant funding, honoraria or travel support from Pharmacosmos, Vifor Pharma, Fisher and Paykel, Massimo and Haemonetics. No other competing interests declared.
References

1. Pandit JJ. Editorial I: the national strategy for academic anaesthesia. A personal view on its implications for our specialty. *British Journal of Anaesthesia* 2006; 96: 411–14.

2. The National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia. The National Institute of academic anaesthesia strategy 2015–2020. London; 2015. https://www.niaa.org.uk/download/pdf/NIAA%20Strategy%20Final.pdf (accessed 05/03/2018).

3. Pandit JJ. The Royal College of Anaesthetists: A National Strategy for (Full report (at: http://www.niaa.org; accessed 21/09/2017). London; 2005. https://www.niaa.org.uk/download/pdf/Academic_full.pdf (accessed 05/03/2018).

4. The National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia. The National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia Comprehensive Review 2014–2015. London; 2015. https://www.niaa.org.uk/download/pdf/NIAA-final-web.pdf (accessed 05/03/2018).

5. The National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia. NIAA Grant Projects. (accessed 21/09/2017).

6. The College of Anaesthetists of Ireland. The college of anaesthetists of Ireland: public information. 2017. https://www.aanaesthesia.ie/index.php/public/public-information (accessed 05/03/2018).

7. The Royal College of Anaesthetists. Medical Workforce Census Report 2015. London; 2015. https://www.rsna.ca.uk/system/files/CENSUS-REPORT-2015.pdf (accessed 05/03/2018).

8. Scopus®. Scopus® Author Search. https://www.scopus.com/freeindex/form/author.uri (accessed 1/09/2017).

9. Pagel PS, Hudetz JA. H-index is a sensitive indicator of academic activity in highly productive anaesthesiologists: results of a bibliometric analysis. *Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica* 2011; 55: 1085–9.

10. Tsiu BCH, Li LXY, Ma V, Wagner AM, Finucane BT. Declining randomized clinical trials from Canadian anaesthesia departments? *Canadian Journal of Anaesthesia* 2006; 53: 226–35.

11. Rankin KS, Sprowson AP, McNamara I, et al. The orthopaedic research scene and strategies to improve it. *Bone and Joint Journal* 2014; 96B: 1578–85.

12. Head MG, Fitchett JR, Cooke MK, et al. Investments in respiratory infectious disease research 1997–2010: a systematic analysis of UK funding. *British Medical Journal Open* 2014; 4: e004600.

13. Head MG, Fitchett JR, Newell ML, et al. Mapping pneumonia research: a systematic analysis of UK investments and published outputs 1997–2013. *E BibiMedicine* 2015; 2: 1193–9.

14. Teramäe E, Smallman M, Lock SJ, Johnson C, Austwick MZ. Beyond academia – interrogating research impact in the research excellence framework. *PLoS ONE* 2016; 11: 1–18.

15. Wooding S, van Leeuwen TN, Parks S, Kapur S, Grant J. UK doubles its ‘World-Leading’ research in life sciences and medicine in six years: testing the claim? *PLoS ONE* 2015; 10: 1–10.

16. The Wellcome Trust. Grant funding data 2015–2016 | Welcome. 2016. https://wellcome.ac.uk/funding/managing-grant/grant-funding-data-2015-2016 (accessed 19/07/2018).

17. National Institute for Health Research. https://www.nihr.ac.uk. (accessed 08/01/2018).

18. Association of Medical Research Charities. Making a difference: impact report 2017. London; 2017. https://www.researchmedia.com/amrc/making-a-difference-impact-report-2017/ (accessed 05/03/2018).
National Institute of Academic Anaesthesia/James Lind Alliance Research Priority Setting Partnership. *British Medical Journal Open* 2015; 5: e010006.

39. Gough HG, Hall WB. A comparison of physicians who did or did not respond to a postal questionnaire. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 1977; 62: 777–80.

40. Hirsch JE. Does the h index have predictive power? *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 2007; 104: 19193–8.

41. Pagel PS, Hudetz JA. An analysis of scholarly productivity in United States academic anaesthesiologists by citation bibliometrics. *Anaesthesia* 2011; 66: 873–8.

42. Pagel PS, Hudetz JA. Bibliometric analysis of anaesthesia journal editorial board members: correlation between journal impact factor and the median h-index of its board members. *British Journal of Anaesthesia* 2011; 107: 357–61.

43. Jacob BA, Lefgren L. The impact of research grant funding on scientific productivity. *Journal of Public Economics* 2011; 95: 1168–77.

**Supporting Information**

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

**Appendix S1.** Baseline characteristics for grants awarded with no response from recipients. Data arranged by year of award.

**Appendix S2.** The annual number of grants awarded to each category of research. Data arranged by sum awarded.

**Appendix S3.** Grants awarded to each specialty.

**Appendix S4.** Grants awarded for every country from which each recipient was based. Data arranged by sum applied for.

**Appendix S5.** Grants awarded for every city from which senior or primary grant recipient was based, arranged by sum of money applied for. The percentage of completed studies accounts for the fraction of studies that have been completed from those that data were available for.

**Appendix S6.** Coded grant recipients’ baseline characteristics, NIAA research grant applications and awards, NIAA research grant-supported outputs and total career outputs. Data arranged by city. The h-index was determined using Scopus® database, searched on 1 September 2017.

**Appendix S7.** Correlation between the grant sum awarded (£) and the number of publications (blue dots, blue line) and citations (red crosses, red line).