

TABLE 25-1. US REGIONAL MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND SOURCES OF FUNDING ASSOCIATED WITH EACH

SOCIETY	WEBSITE	GRANTS, AWARDS, SOURCES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT
Western Orthopaedic Association	www.woa-assn.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual meeting awards (young investigator, resident/fellow, poster, eponymous)
Eastern Orthopaedic Association	www.eoa-assn.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Orthopaedic Education Foundation • Annual meeting awards (EOA/OREF resident/fellow travel, Ranawat, Founders')
Mid-America Orthopaedic Association	www.maoa.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAOA Education and Research Fund • MAOA Endowment Fund • Annual meeting awards (physician-in-training, multipurpose resident, poster, travelling fellowship, education grants for new-in-practice physicians and senior residents)
Southern Orthopaedic Association	www.soaassn.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOA Educational Program • SOA President's Fund • Annual meeting awards (resident/fellow, eponymous)

reported either the presence or absence of a financial conflict of interest, reflecting journal editors' and study authors' recognition of the impact that these conflicts may have on study outcomes.⁵

PUBLIC SOURCES

Public sources of funding include, but are not limited to, government agencies and universities. These can then be divided into local, state, regional, national, and international opportunities.

Local/State/Regional

- University grants—Grant funding sources are frequently available in universities and colleges to support research. These can be excellent opportunities to obtain seed funding for a project. Each grant has different sources and requirements. Contact the research or grant department at your university.
- Local, state, regional medical societies—Grant funding sources are available from medical societies to which clinicians and researchers may belong (Table 25-1). These opportunities are available to practicing clinicians, researchers, clinician-scientists, students, residents, fellows, and other trainees.

National/International

- National Institutes of Health (NIH) and National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) (www.niams.nih.gov)—This is the most well-known funding source. It is also the funding source with the highest amount of available support. There are multiple different grants available and a variety of pathways (Table 25-2). Application submission, review, and revision (Figure 25-1) can be a long process and requires a significant amount of “preapplication” work that often includes early preliminary data. Specifically, NIAMS has a cartilage and connective tissue program designed to support advancement in these fields. This is an excellent resource for scientists focused on these areas.⁶ For residents, fellows, and practicing orthopedic surgeons in the first 3 years of practice, the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS)/Orthopaedic Research and Education Foundation (OREF)/Orthopaedic Research Society (ORS) Clinician Scholar Development Program (CSDP)⁷ is an annual program designed for orthopedic surgeons interested in pursuing a career as a clinician scientist who are involved in obtaining public and private research funding.
- National Science Foundation (NSF) (www.nsf.gov/funding)—This is a federal program that funds research and education in science and engineering. This source of financial support sponsors research at