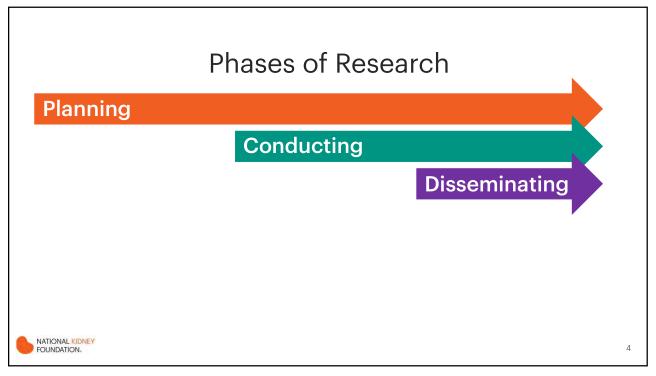


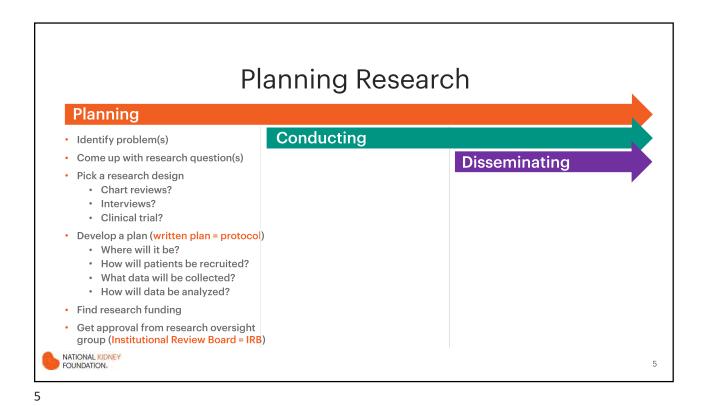
Overview

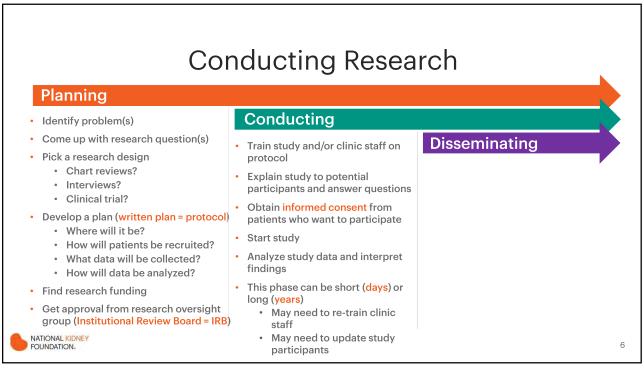
- Phases of research: planning, conducting, disseminating
- PCORI engagement rubric
- Opportunities for patient/family/ care partner involvement
- Challenges to (and potential solutions for) meaningful involvement

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# Disseminating Research

## **Planning**

- · Identify problem(s)
- Come up with research question(s)
- Pick a research design
  - · Chart reviews?
  - · Interviews?
  - · Clinical trial?
- Develop a plan (written plan = protocol)
  - · Where will it be?
  - · How will patients be recruited?
  - · What data will be collected?
  - · How will data be analyzed?
- · Find research funding
- Get approval from research oversight group (Institutional Review Board = IRB)



## Conducting

- Train study and/or clinic staff on protocol
- Explain study to potential participants and answer questions
- Obtain informed consent from patients who want to participate
- · Start study
- Analyze study data and interpret findings
- This phase can be short (days) or long (years)
  - May need to re-train clinic staff
  - May need to update study participants

## Disseminating

- Share results with the community
  - · Manuscripts published in journals
  - · Presentations at conferences
  - · Websites, social media
- Provide follow-up to participants and people who helped with the study
- Identify areas for future research and potential collaborators, funders

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# PCORI Engagement Rubric (Statement)

The PCORI engagement rubric...

- Explains when and how engagement can occur throughout the phases of research
- Defines the PCORI engagement principles
- Includes guidance about potential engagement activities during research and supporting examples

Planning the Study

Conducting the Study

Disseminating the Study Results

Potential Activities

Promising Examples of PCORI-Funded Projects

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# PCORI Stakeholder Engagement Principles



## **Reciprocal Relationships**

- Including patients and other stakeholders as key personnel
- Roles and decision making are defined collaboratively



### **Partnerships**

- Fair compensation and reasonable requests for time
- Commitment to diversity and cultural competence



## Co-learning

- Researchers help patients and other stakeholders understand their process
- Team learning about patientcenteredness



## Transparency - Honesty - Trust

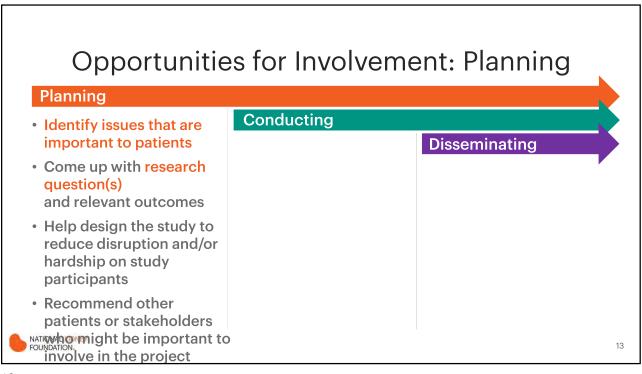
- Inclusive decision-making
- · Information is readily shared

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# Opportunities for Involvement: Planning

**EXAMPLES: PATIENT-PRIORITIZED STUDY OUTCOMES** 

## SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

to identify outcomes that have been reported

# NOMINAL GROUP TECHNIQUE

with patients and caregivers to identify, rank and describe reasons for outcomes

with patients, caregivers, clinicians, and policy-makers to elicit values and perspective

## DELPHI SURVEY

to distill and prioritized core on consensus

to review and generate a list of endorse the core outcomes and discuss outcomes based implementation strategies

**Fatigue** 

Cardiovascular Disease Vascular **Access** 

**Mortality** 



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# Opportunities for Involvement: Conducting

#### **Planning**

- · Identify issues that are important to patients
- Come up with research question(s) and relevant outcomes
- · Help design the study to reduce disruption and/or hardship on study participants
- Recommend other patients or stakeholders who might be important to involve in the project

### Conducting

- Draft or revise study materials
- Participate in study recruitment
- Participate in data collection and analysis
- Participate in the evaluation of patient (and other stakeholder) engagement
- Serve as a patient representative on a study monitoring panel (Data Safety Monitoring Board)

Disseminating

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**EXAMPLES: STUDY FLIER + INFORMED CONSENT INFO** 





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# Opportunities for Involvement: Conducting

**EXAMPLES:** CLINICAL TRIAL - SOCIAL MEDIA POST



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# Opportunities for Involvement: Disseminating

### **Planning**

- Identify issues that are important to patients
- Come up with research question(s) and relevant outcomes
- Help design the study to reduce disruption and/or hardship on study participants
- Recommend other patients or stakeholders who might be important to involve in the project

## Conducting

- · Draft or revise study materials
- · Participate in study recruitment
- Participate in data collection and analysis
- Participate in the evaluation of patient (and other stakeholder) engagement
- Serve as a patient representative on a study monitoring panel (Data Safety Monitoring Board)

## Disseminating

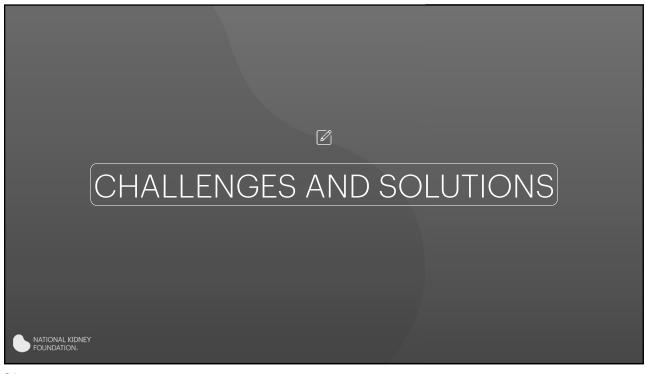
- Identify partner organizations to help share the information
- Participate in dissemination efforts (manuscripts, presentations)
- · Share on social media
- Help reach patients who might not use the internet much
- · Identify areas for future research

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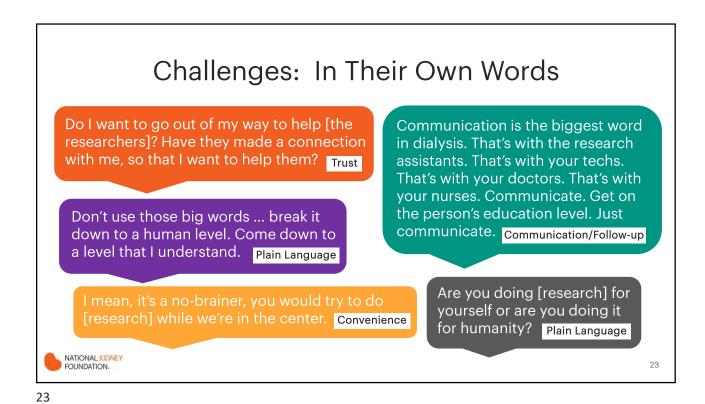
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## **Potential Solutions**

Challenges	Potential Solution
Mistrust	<ul><li>Build trust through transparency</li><li>Engage trusted intermediaries</li></ul>
Insufficient research understanding	<ul><li>Provide appropriate education</li><li>Frequent check-ins to verify understanding</li></ul>
Perceived "tokenism"	<ul> <li>Respect individual stakeholder expertise</li> <li>Incorporate input throughout research process – including the very start</li> </ul>
Inconvenience/Poor accessibility	<ul><li> "Bring it to them" – reduce burden of involvement</li><li> Offer different ways to get involved</li></ul>
Insufficient communication NATIONAL KIDNEY FOUNDATION.	<ul> <li>Establish and adhere to a co-developed communication plan</li> <li>Follow-up, check understanding, follow-up</li> </ul>



## Summary

- The three phases of research are planning, conducting, and disseminating.
- There are many opportunities to engage patients/family members/care partners in each of these phases.
- Effective patient engagement rests on commitment to shared values and objectives, trust, transparency, respect for individual perspectives, among other factors.
- Engagement of patients/family members/care partners is possible and makes research more meaningful and impactful.



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