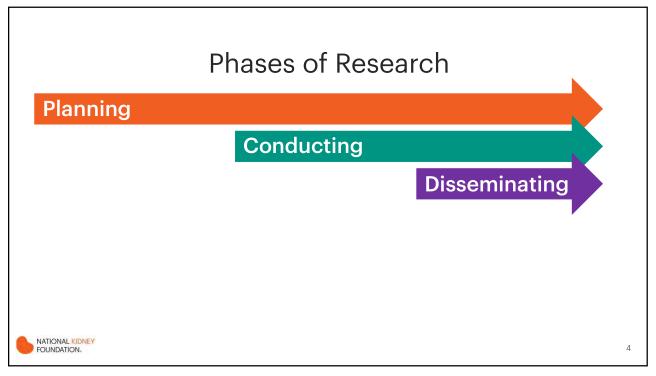


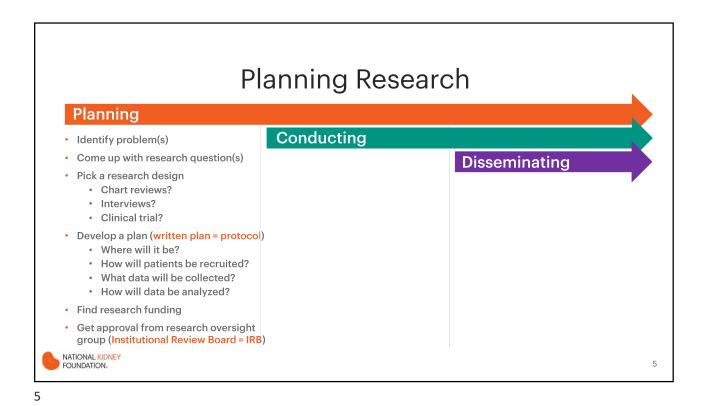
Overview

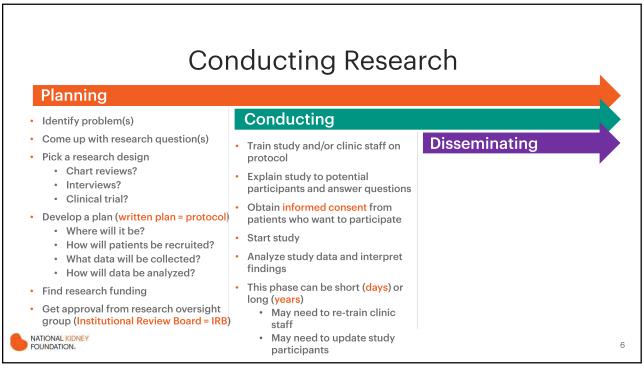
- Phases of research: planning, conducting, disseminating
- PCORI engagement rubric
- Opportunities for patient/family/ care partner involvement
- Challenges to (and potential solutions for) meaningful involvement

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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

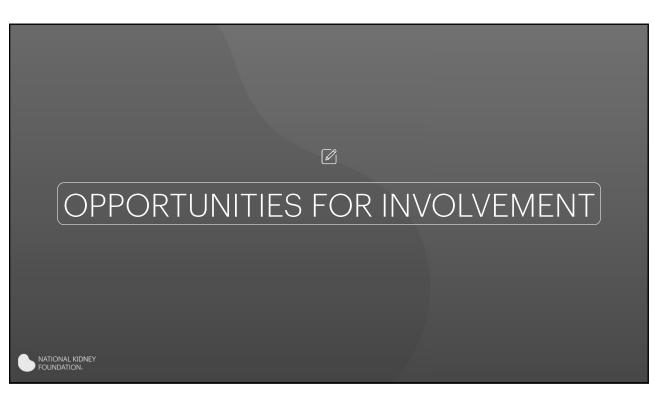


Transparency - Honesty - Trust

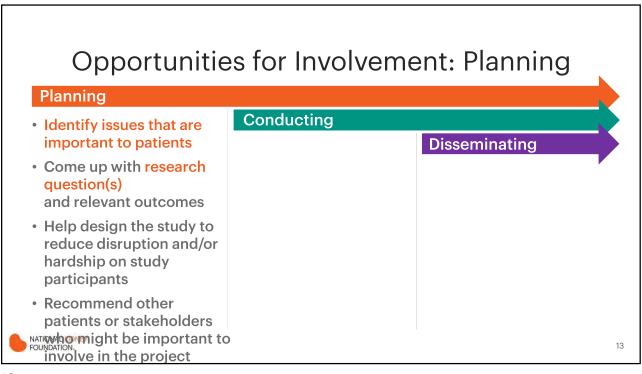
- Inclusive decision-making
- · Information is readily shared

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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
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- Participate in data collection and analysis
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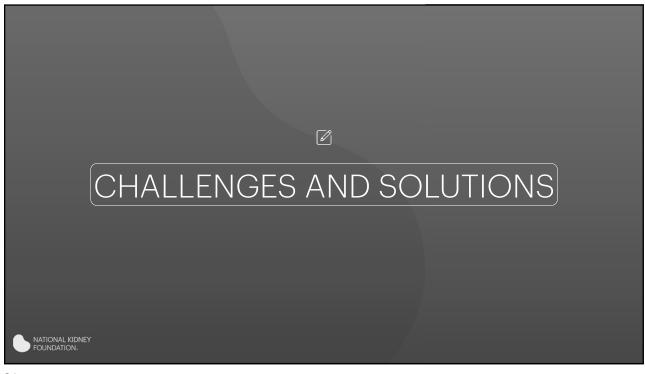
Disseminating

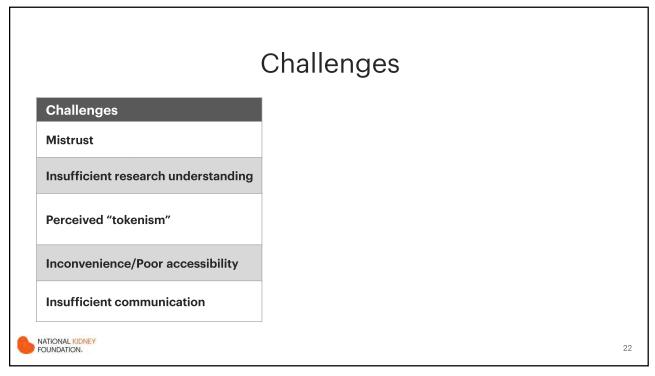
- Identify partner organizations to help share the information
- Participate in dissemination efforts (manuscripts, presentations)
- · Share on social media
- Help reach patients who might not use the internet much
- · Identify areas for future research

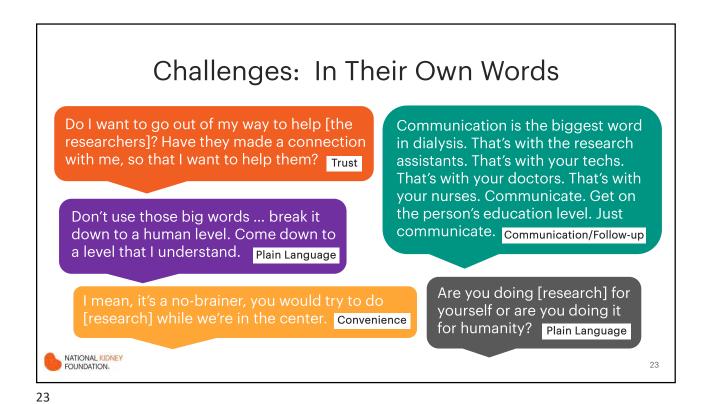
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Potential Solutions

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



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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