

# Research Priority Setting in Barrett's Oesophagus and Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux Disease

Britton et al. (2017)

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## For which topic were research priorities identified?

Barrett's oesophagus and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease

## In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Europe - United Kingdom

## Why was it conducted at all?

The incidence of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease and Barrett's oesophagus is increasing. Barrett's oesophagus is the main precursor to oesophageal adenocarcinoma, which has a poor prognosis. In view of the vast potential burden of these diseases on patients and healthcare resources, there is a real need to define and focus research efforts.

## What was the objective?

to produce a list of the top ten uncertainties in the field that reflect the priorities of patients and healthcare providers

## What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 10 research questions

## How long did the research prioritization take?

No information provided.

## Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

JLA method

## How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: setting up PSP: identifying potential steering group members, identifying broader interested parties. Step 2: collecting research questions: survey: participants were asked for up to five uncertainties, 629 uncertainties submitted. Step 3: data processing: submissions reviewed, uncertainties meeting exclusion criteria deleted. Step 4: Generating and verifying longlist: steering committee drafted provisional longlist of 50 research questions, questions checked against evidence, resulting in final longlist of 33 unique questions. Step 5: interim ranking: via survey, participants were asked to choose up to ten uncertainties and rank them in order of priority, professional and non-professional rankings combined to produce a ranked list, top 22 uncertainties taken forward to workshop. Step 6: final prioritization: workshop: small group discussions, small group rankings, final ranking

## Which stakeholders took part?

Survey: 170 participants: 90 non-professionals, 80 professionals. Interim ranking: 76 participants (33 professional, 43 non-professional). Workshop: 13 participants: 5 healthcare professionals (3 consultant gastroenterologists and 3 specialist nurses) and 8 patient representatives.

## How were stakeholders recruited?

The project was launched at the 10th National Barrett's Symposium in April, 2016. Attendees, including professionals, patients, and charity representatives, were invited to participate in an interactive workshop on research priority setting. Volunteers from this workshop formed a steering committee that identified the broader interested parties.

## Were stakeholders actively involved or did they just participate?

Stakeholders not only participated but were also actively involved in the research prioritization process: They were part of a steering group. The members were involved in data processing.