

2015 Pediatric Research Priorities in Prehospital Care

Browne et al. (2016)

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For which topic were research priorities identified?

pediatric prehospital care

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

North America - USA

Why was it conducted at all?

Pediatric prehospital research has been limited, but work in this area is starting to increase particularly with the growth of pediatric-specific research endeavors. Given the increased interest in pediatric prehospital research, there is a need to identify specific research priorities that incorporate the perspective of prehospital providers and other emergency medical services (EMS) stakeholders.

What was the objective?

to develop a list of specific research priorities that is relevant, specific, and important to the practice of pediatric prehospital care

What was the outcome?

a list of 29 research topics

How long did the research prioritization take?

No information provided.

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

Delphi

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: each field advisory committee developed a list of research topics as basis for Delphi survey. Step 2: data processing: lists collated. Step 3: Delphi round 1: participants were asked to vote on whether to accept, reject, or modify the study objective as a research priority. Step 4: 5 voting rounds: voting rounds were repeated until there were no new topics suggested by the participants and all of the potential study objectives had received either 80% acceptance or were rejected by more than 50% of the participants

Which stakeholders took part?

Emergency medical services providers and researchers. 20 participants in each Delphi round.

How were stakeholders recruited?

The participants were members of the EMS for Children funded CHaMP (Charlotte, Houston, and Milwaukee Prehospital) Research node of the Pediatric Emergency Care Applied Research Network (PECARN). The CHaMP Research node consists of 3 Emergency Medical Service Agencies (EMSA).

Were stakeholders actively involved or did they just participate?

Stakeholders were mere participants of the research prioritization process; they were not actively involved in the process.