

Nursing Research Priorities in Critical Care, Pulmonary, and Sleep: International Delphi Survey of Nurses, Patients, and Caregivers

George et al. (2020)

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For which topic were research priorities identified?

nursing

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

international

Why was it conducted at all?

The previous development of ATS nursing research priorities did not include input from patients or caregivers, despite the value of patient and public involvement in improving patient outcomes and experiences. Because greater quality and clinical relevance of health research is the goal of nursing care, education, and research, it is appropriate that patients and caregivers contribute their unique perspectives to this project.

What was the objective?

to determine current nursing research priorities in critical care, adult pulmonary, and sleep conditions through input from consumer (patient, family, and formal and informal caregivers) and nursing experts around the world

What was the outcome?

a list of 81 research topics

How long did the research prioritization take?

November 2017 - November 2018

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

Delphi; workshop

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: literature review: to compile research priorities. Step 2: workshop: results presented to quickly identify potential items for the survey. Step 3: Delphi: Delphi round 1: participants were asked to rate priorities. Step 4: Delphi round 2: participants were asked to re-rate priorities

Which stakeholders took part?

Consumer (patient, family, and formal and informal caregivers) and nursing experts. Workshop: 22 participants: nurse scientists, clinicians, and educators to contribute their expertise in critical care, pulmonary, or sleep conditions. Delphi round 1: 412 nurses, 154 patients and caregivers, Delphi round 2: 237 nurses, 34 patients, family and caregivers.

How were stakeholders recruited?

Patient participants were recruited to represent perspectives from each of the three ATS pillars. Links to the surveys were housed on the homepage of the ATS Nursing Assembly. The committee members obtained nurses' e-mails from unrelated academic or professional partnerships and conducted outreach to international nursing and medical societies (pulmonary and critical care). The committee also partnered with the Public Advisory Roundtable of the ATS and the European Lung Foundation for dissemination of the survey. Also, social media was used.

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.