

A Blueprint for Critical Care Transport Research

Jaynes et al. (2013)

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For which topic were research priorities identified?

critical care transport

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

North America - USA

Why was it conducted at all?

An estimated 500,000 critical care patient transports occur annually in the United States. Little research exists to inform optimal practices, promote safety, or encourage responsible, cost-effective use of this resource. Previous efforts to develop a research agenda have not yielded significant progress in producing much-needed scientific study.

What was the objective?

to generate and prioritize a new research agenda for critical care transport using input from a variety of stakeholders to facilitate research and develop funding priorities to ensure that the most important aspects of critical care transport research are addressed in a timely manner

What was the outcome?

a list of 24 research questions

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: Delphi round 1: brainstorming phase, participants were asked to generate responses to the following focus prompt: A specific research question that would address an issue relevant to the critical care transport industry is..., 101 statements submitted. Step 2: data analysis: submissions reviewed, 2 added that reflected topics not yet submitted. Step 3: participants were asked to read through unsorted research statements and instructed to drag and drop statements into groups with similar themes or meanings, the individual sorts were then aggregated and analyzed with multidimensional scaling and hierarchical cluster analysis. Step 4: Delphi round 2: participants asked to rate each statement with regard to importance, urgency and feasibility. Step 5: analyzing results: rating process generated plot of feasibility (y-axis) and importance (x-axis) or urgency (x-axis) with ideas that fell in highly feasible and important quadrant being designated as Go Zone, ideas in Go Zone represented questions with highest priority

Which stakeholders took part?

Those currently involved directly in patient transport, active users of transport, public stakeholders, and researchers: members of the air medical community, rural physicians, a reporter well-known for coverage of air medical issues at the national level, representatives of federal agencies who have worked with the AMT community, and an executive from a large national health insurance company and intermediary payer. 23 participants in all 2 rounds.

How were stakeholders recruited?

Delphi panel participants were solicited by e-mail and letters of invitation.

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.