

Identifying Research Priorities on Infections in Older Adults: Proceedings of an Interdisciplinary Workshop

Loeb et al. (2001)

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For which topic were research priorities identified?

infections in older adults

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

North America - Canada

Why was it conducted at all?

To improve the care of older adults with infections, a research agenda which incorporates a wide range of issues is needed.

What was the objective?

to formulate and prioritize research questions of infections in older adults using an interdisciplinary framework

What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 46 research questions

How long did the research prioritization take?

No information provided.

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

workshop

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: workshop: presentations describing key issues in each of the four research disciplines, followed by small group discussions, research questions were then formulated, participants then ranked the 10 most important questions, list of ranked research questions then presented to entire group for discussion

Which stakeholders took part?

Researchers, organizations and agencies including universities, regional geriatric programs, geriatric research units, long-term care research networks, acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, home care nursing associations, provincial hospital associations, national nursing and geriatric nursing associations, health ministries, and pharmaceutical companies. 54 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?

Participant and stakeholder lists were developed by a 12-member committee and expanded through Internet searches of seniors-related web-sites and literature. Invited participants were selected from each of four research disciplines: basic science, clinical sciences, health services and epidemiology/determinants of health. Participants included geriatricians, basic scientists, medical directors of long-term care facilities, nurse specialists, epidemiologists, nutritionists, infection control practitioners, public health officials, social scientists, family medicine physicians, pharmacists, microbiologists, and infectious disease physicians. A diverse group of organizations and agencies were represented at the workshop, including universities, regional geriatric programs, geriatric research units, long-term care research networks, acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, home care nursing associations, provincial hospital associations, national nursing and geriatric nursing associations, health ministries, and pharmaceutical companies.

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.