

A National Patient and Public Colorectal Research Agenda: Integration of Consumer Perspectives in Bowel Disease Through Early Consultation

McNair et al. (2017)
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For which topic were research priorities identified?

bowel disease

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Europe - United Kingdom

Why was it conducted at all?

Patient and public involvement in research is critical to ensure appropriate resource allocation, but there are no evidence-based guidelines for research in colorectal surgery.

What was the objective?

to explore patients' views on colorectal research and to prioritize research topics with patients and the public

What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 25 research questions

How long did the research prioritization take?

1 day

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

focus group; survey

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: literature review: 25 research questions identified from ACPGBI professional Delphi exercise summarized, additionally focus groups: participants were asked to discuss question: What do you feel is important about [the topic] from a patient's perspective?. Step 2: data processing: thematic analysis. Step 3: public consultation via survey: participants presented with summary of each research question and asked to rate its importance

Which stakeholders took part?

Patients, carers, family and members of the public with an interest in bowel disease. Focus groups: 25 participants: 11 patients each with personal experience of bowel disease, 1 administrator from the host charity, 9 colorectal consultants, and 4 general surgical trainees. Survey: 360 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?

Consultant surgeons, and surgical trainees, with an interest in research prioritization were invited to participate through personal correspondence. Participants were recruited through advertising in the London Evening Standard newspaper, and through marketing material created by the Bowel Disease Research Foundation and the Core Charity. Included were any individuals who wanted to prioritise bowel disease research (such as patients, carers, family members and healthy individuals) and there were no exclusions.

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.