

Determining Research Priorities for Clinician-Initiated Trials in Infectious Diseases

Paterson (2013)

<https://doi.org/10.5694/mja12.11703>

For which topic were research priorities identified?

clinician-initiated trials in infectious diseases

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Australia - Australia; Australia - New Zealand

Why was it conducted at all?

The process of engagement with other clinicians is a crucial one. If investigator-initiated studies are to successfully recruit patients, there needs to be an appreciation by other clinicians that the studies have realistic comparators and clinically significant end points

What was the objective?

to determine research priorities of infectious diseases physicians for clinician-initiated randomized controlled trials

What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 13 research topics

How long did the research prioritization take?

No information provided.

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

survey

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: steering group compiled a list of more than 100 potential studies: 42 potential randomized controlled trials, 20 epidemiological studies and 40 observational studies/registries. Step 2: shortlist of these studies selected by steering group. Step 3: survey: participants were asked to rate the proposed studies within each of the three groups: RCTs, epidemiological studies and registries of specific infectious diseases, physicians were also asked to estimate number of patients seen at their hospital in the past year with each of the conditions relevant to the proposed clinical trial

Which stakeholders took part?

Infectious diseases physicians. 122 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?

Participants were ASID members.

Were stakeholders actively involved or did they just participate?

Stakeholders not only participated but were also actively involved in the research prioritization process: They were part of a steering group. The steering group consisted of researchers and clinicians from the Australasian Society for Infectious Diseases Clinical Research Network (ASID CRN). The members developed the survey and shortlisted priorities.