

Essential Research Priorities in Renal Cancer: A Modified Delphi Consensus Statement

Rossi et al. (2020)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euf.2019.01.014>

For which topic were research priorities identified?

renal cancer

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Europe - United Kingdom

Why was it conducted at all?

Identification of clear and focused research priorities is crucial to drive research forward.

What was the objective?

to identify research priorities in renal cell carcinoma through a multidisciplinary collaboration between clinicians, researchers, and patients

What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 14 research topics

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: experts invited to submit literature reviews summarizing current knowledge in renal cell carcinoma, key research gaps, and how these could be filled for themes spanning all aspects of renal cell carcinoma research, 109 research topics identified. Step 2: data processing: three consensus meetings to clarify research topics, resulting in list of 39 key research topics. Step 3: Delphi round 1: participants were asked to rate each topic. Step 4: Delphi round 2: list of 35 research topics, participants were asked to re-rate each topic. Step 5: Delphi round 3: list of 11 research topics, participants were asked to re-rate each topic

Which stakeholders took part?

Clinicians, researchers, patients. Delphi round 1: 46 participants. Delphi round 2: 55 participants. Delphi round 3: 58 participants. Participants: 45.7% urologists, 37.0% oncologists, 8.7% radiologists, and 8.6% other specialists (pathologists, health economists, geneticist, and scientists).

How were stakeholders recruited?

In phase I, a purposive sample of key opinion leaders in RCC (N=44) were identified by the steering group (N=5) via the National Cancer Research Institute (NCRI) Renal Clinical Studies Subgroup and Renal Cross Channel Group. In phase II, in addition to the individuals involved in the first phase, a purposive sample of multidisciplinary individuals was identified via the NCRI Renal Clinical Studies Subgroup and extended networks (N=82).

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 5 members.