

Towards Meeting the Research Needs of Australian Cancer Consumers

Saunders & Crossing (2012)

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For which topic were research priorities identified?

cancer

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Australia - Australia

Why was it conducted at all?

There is a growing amount of literature to support the view that active involvement in research by consumers, especially informed and networked consumers, benefits the quality and direction of research itself, the research process and, most importantly, people affected by cancer.

What was the objective?

to investigate the views of those affected by cancer in New South Wales, Australia on what they consider should be the key priorities for future research in this area and to provide information on the research needs of NSW cancer consumers

What was the outcome?

a list of 5 research areas

How long did the research prioritization take?

No information provided.

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

survey; workshop

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: workshop: five small group discussions, participants were asked to discuss topic as a group, to give their rationale for research interests and then to record those research topics they felt to be important on post-it notes. Step 2: survey: to verify workshop results and achieve higher quality results, participants were asked whether their needs reflected some or all of those identified in workshop, also asked to rate their research needs and asked to identify 5 priorities in each section

Which stakeholders took part?

Cancer consumers, including those impacted by the disease directly, or indirectly as friends or family members. Workshop: 32 participants. Survey: 57 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?

Cancer consumers, including those impacted by the disease directly, or indirectly as friends or family members, were invited to participate through the following channels: (1) CCNSW website and constituent mail-outs, (2) CVN' s newsletter and networks, (3) cancer support group contacts and cancer care centres, and (4) via a range of cancer charities and consumer groups. The opportunity was also advertised in the volunteer section of a large, well known recruitment website.

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.