

Establishing Research Priorities Relating to the Long-Term Impact of TIA and Minor Stroke Through Stakeholder-Centred Consensus

Turner et al. (2018)

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For which topic were research priorities identified?

long-term impact of transient ischemic attack and minor stroke

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Europe - United Kingdom

Why was it conducted at all?

Clinical management after transient ischaemic attack (TIA) and minor stroke focuses on stroke prevention. However, evidence demonstrates that many patients experience ongoing residual impairments. Residual impairments post-TIA and minor stroke may affect patients' quality of life and return to work or social activities. Research priorities of patients, health care professionals and key stakeholders relating to the long-term impact of TIA and minor stroke are unknown.

What was the objective?

to establish the top shared research priorities relating to the long-term impact of transient ischaemic attack (TIA) and minor stroke through stakeholder-centered consensus

What was the outcome?

a list of 11 research questions

How long did the research prioritization take?

1 day

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

survey; workshop

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: survey: to gather research priorities, individual stakeholders invited to list unanswered questions about life after TIA or minor stroke. Step 2: data processing: 34 different research priorities identified. Step 3: workshop: research priorities discussed, interim ranking of research questions was conducted in small groups, groups discussed individual research priorities and generated a list of shared group priorities which they then ranked in order of priority, final prioritization: whole group discussion on rankings, 11 shared research priorities were unanimously agreed

Which stakeholders took part?

People with a lived experience of tia or minor stroke, healthcare professionals, stroke charities and stroke researchers. Workshop: 11 participants: 3 tia/minor stroke patients, 3 stroke nurses, 1 stroke consultant, 1 general practitioner, 1 psychologist, 1 representative from the stroke association, 1 stroke researcher.

How were stakeholders recruited?

A number of strategies were used to recruit stakeholders, including: adverts on patient websites (including People in Research, Different Strokes, University of the Third Age); presentations at community events (such as the Birmingham and Black Country Stroke Research Awareness Day) email invites sent to relevant stakeholders identified through internet searches and known contacts; and snowballing.

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.