

# A Multi-Stakeholder Approach to the Coproduction of the Research Agenda for Medicines Optimisation

Fellenor et al. (2021)

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## For which topic were research priorities identified?

medicines optimisation

## In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Europe - United Kingdom

## Why was it conducted at all?

Involving patients and their advocates in the co production of health services and research is becoming more commonplace. Co-production leads to differentiated services and choice, increased responsiveness to changing needs, and reduced waste and costs. It emphasises the contribution that all stakeholders can make as initiators or recipients of the service delivery process and is based on egalitarian relationships between experts and lay people, using a process of open exchange and participation. The inclusion of the public and other stakeholders in research agenda setting is increasing but until now, has not included medicines optimisation.

## What was the objective?

to co-produce a prioritized research agenda for medicines optimization using a multi-stakeholder approach

## What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 20 research questions

## How long did the research prioritization take?

No information provided.

## Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

consultation; meeting; workshop

## How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: generating research questions: meeting with nominal group technique, participants were provided with background information and were asked: What are the priority topics/areas that need to be addressed so that medicines optimization can be realized?, participants were encouraged to generate as many questions as possible, questions were recorded and collated on flip-charts, discussion then followed for the purpose of clarification of questions, removal of duplicates and the identification of common themes, after the meeting the questions were reviewed and refined to produce a distilled list of 92 research questions, each question was assigned to one of four areas. Step 2: consultation: to seek input from a wider stakeholder group, participants were asked to rate importance of each of the 92 questions and to add any missing questions. Step 3: workshop: starting with general discussion, participants were asked to rate importance of each question

## Which stakeholders took part?

Academics, pharmacists, PPIE representatives, doctors. Meeting: 19 participants (8 pharmacists, 7 academics, 2 PPIE representatives, 2 general), consultation: 40 participants (19 pharmacists, 6 academics, 11 PPIE representatives, 2 GPs, 2 consultants), workshop: 32 participants (18 pharmacists, 6 academics, 7 PPIE representatives, 2 GPs).

## How were stakeholders recruited?

Key stakeholders within the GW4 Alliance institutions, e.g. academics with expertise in pharmacy and pharmacology, medical and other healthcare professionals, and patient and public involvement representatives i.e. health service users and organizational representative, were identified.

## 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.