

Annual Scientific Day

Studio sur la recherche participative: Comment gérer les enjeux éthiques et opérationnels

Idle Lepore, Nadia O'Brien, Jon Salsberg

June 16th, 2017



MCGILL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE RESEARCH NETWORK
RÉSEAU MCGILL DE RECHERCHE EN SOINS DE SANTÉ DE PREMIÈRE LIGNE

 **McGill** | Department of Family Medicine | Département de médecine de famille

1. The subject matter

- This Studio will discuss the principals and ethical dimensions of conducting *Participatory Health Research*
 - I.e., research *WITH* patients, providers, communities, or other stakeholders
 - *NOT* research *ON* or *ABOUT* them.

2. The subject matter and Research 3.0

- *Participatory Health Research* relates to *Research 3.0* in that it is...
 - Done by researcher and/or clinicians (residents as well) **WITH** researchers, patients and decision-makers
 - Collaborative and interdisciplinary
 - Happens close to clinical sites (practice-based and in real-life conditions)
 - Creates benefits for patients / communities
 - Involves data collection that respects the organizational reality of clinical sites
 - Considers research as innovation fuel
 - Values knowledge and know-how sharing (practice community)
 - By involving those who must use the results, it makes research more relevant and thus speeds evidence uptake into practice

3. The subject matter and primary care

- Primary care is an environment where complex issues require complex decisions by both patients and providers.
 - PR helps create evidence that emanates from the context where it needs to be applied
 - thus making it more relevant and applicable in the practice setting

4. Origins of the subject matter

- Participatory Research has a long heritage in community and public health
 - primary prevention intervention research
 - public policy intervention programs
- More recently in health services research
 - “Implementation science”
 - “Integrated knowledge translation”
 - “Patient Engagement Research”

5. Success story

- Some areas where PR has made an impact on health, practice, or policy:
 - Kahnawake Schools Diabetes Prevention Project (Macaulay, et al.)
 - Transforming mental health services: a participatory mixed methods study to promote and evaluate the implementation of recovery-oriented services(Park, et al.)
 - Participatory Approach to Understanding and Measuring Patient Satisfaction in a Primary Care Teaching Setting (Malus, et al.)

6. The Studio

- Anna Dion:
- Engaging patient, provider and policy perspectives through a critical realist evidence synthesis tool to improve perinatal care of marginalized women in Canada

Thank you.

Annual Scientific Day

Pragmatic clinical trials/Études en Conditions Réelles

Janusz Kaczorowski,
Debbie Chan, Alexe Cook, Ellen Rosenberg

June 16th, 2017



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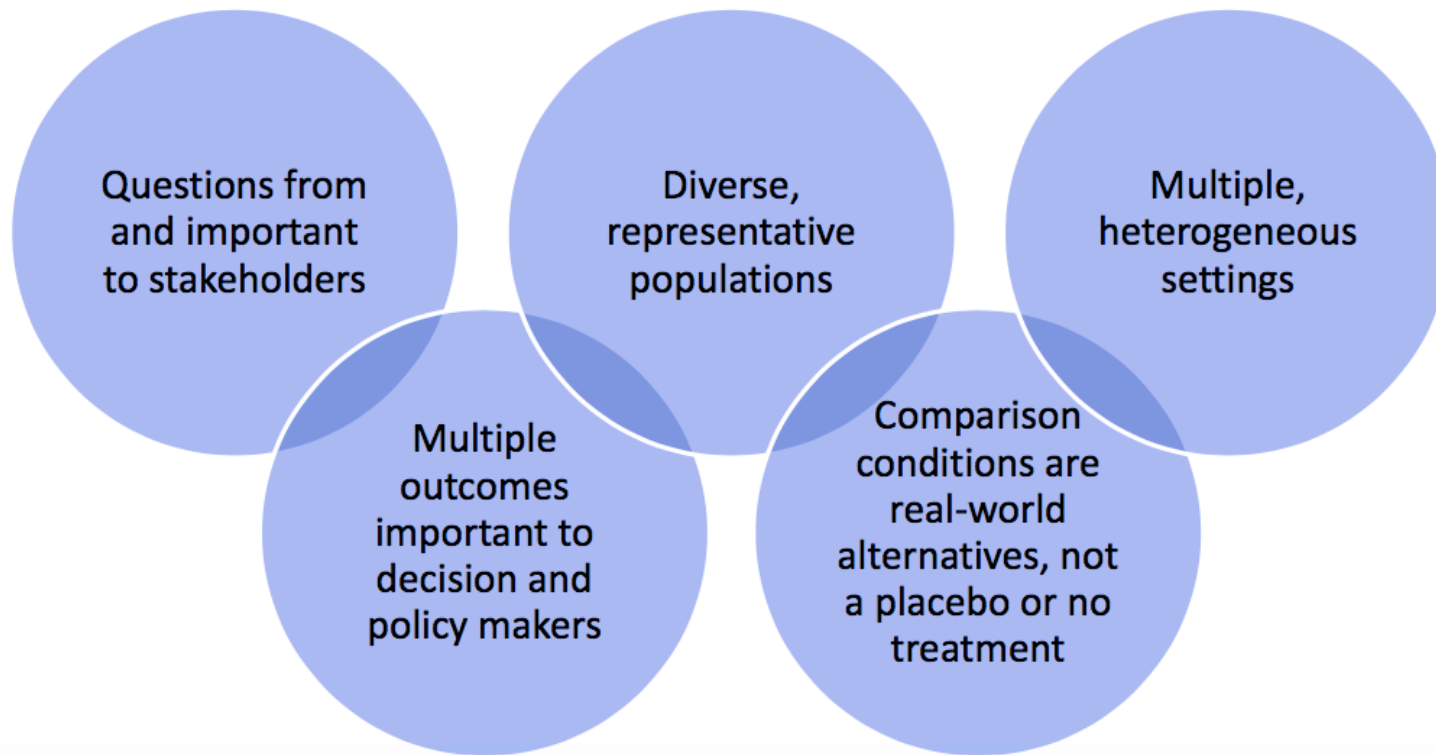
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1. The subject matter

- Traditional clinical randomized controlled trials (RCTs), which are the building blocks of evidence-based medicine and clinical practice guidelines, are:
- often expensive (150 million for large CVD trials)
- often not relevant to clinical practice
- slow in generating wide-scale change in practice (only 14% of research findings will have led to widespread changes in care .. And it takes on average 17 years to happen)

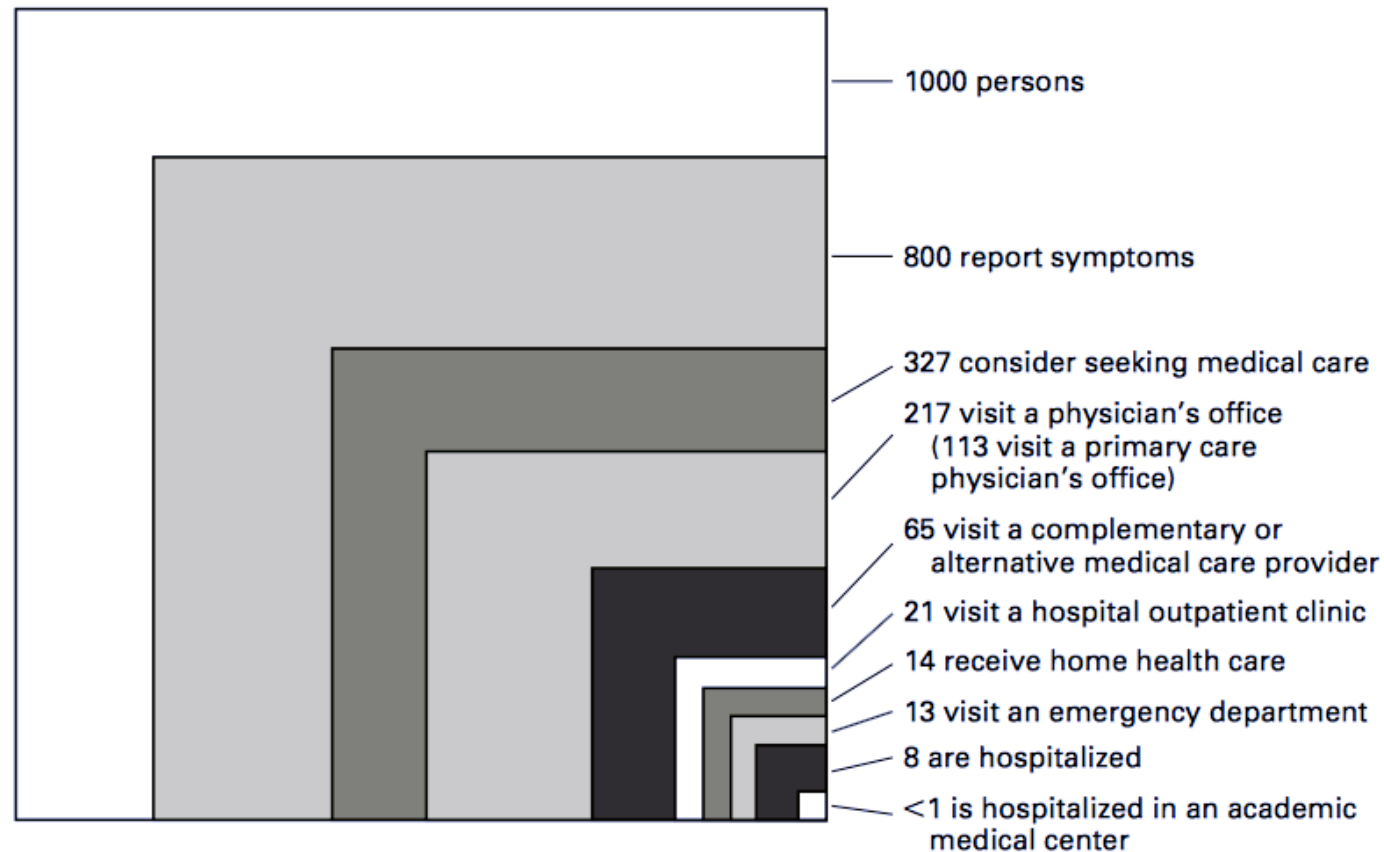
2. The subject matter and Research 3.0

- Core characteristics of pragmatic clinical trials



3. The subject matter and primary care

The ecology of medical care (and research) revisited



4. Origins of the subject matter

- In the 1960s Schwarz and Lellouch proposed a distinction between explanatory trials, which confirm a physiological or clinical hypothesis, and pragmatic trials, which inform a clinical or policy decision by providing evidence for adoption of the intervention into real-world clinical practice
- Pragmatic clinical trials seek to determine the effectiveness of an intervention in a real-world setting to inform clinical decision making (Roland and Torgerson, 1998)
- Pragmatic trials evaluate interventions that can be plausibly rolled out in clinical practice and that the outcomes used to assess effectiveness are valid and easily understood by a range of users, including clinicians, patients, and decision makers

5. Success story

- Strategy for Patient Oriented Research (SPOR/SRAP)
- SPOR S.U.P.P.O.R.T units (**S**upport for **P**eople and **P**atient-**O**riented **R**esearch and **T**rials):
 - Identify and address the needs of patients and knowledge users by facilitating research
 - Provide specialized and multidisciplinary methodological expertise in patient-oriented research and its application
 - Assist decision makers and investigators identify and design research studies, conduct biostatistical analyses, manage data, provide and teach project management skills, and ensure studies meet regulatory standards
 - Advance methods and training in comparative effectiveness research and develop the next generation of methodologists
 - Provide timely access to data including linked datasets and integrate existing or new databases

6. The Studio

- Introduction to pragmatic/real world trials
 - Their pros and cons
- Presentation of SMARTER trial:
 - Physician step prescription and monitoring to improve ARTERial health (SMARTER): A randomized controlled trial in patients with type 2 diabetes and hypertension (Dasgupta K et al, 2017, *Diabetes Obes Metab*)
- Application of **PRECIS-2** (**PR**agmatic **E**xplanatory **C**ontinuum **I**ndicator **S**ummary) tool to SMARTER trial

Thank you.

Méthodes Mixtes

Pierre Pluye, Géraldine Layani,
Cristina Longo & Mathieu Bujold

16 Juin 2017



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Déclaration de conflit d'intérêts

Aucun conflit à déclarer



McGill

Faculté de
médecine

Département de
médecine familiale



SUJET: Méthodes mixtes



Stratégie de recherche axée sur le patient

SRAP

Le patient d'abord



Fonds de recherche
Santé

Québec



Méthodes mixtes et recherche 3.0

Combinaison de méthodes quantitatives et qualitatives (intégration de phases, et/ou de résultats, et/ou de données quantitatives et qualitatives)

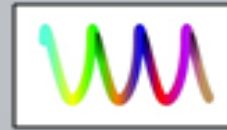
Une pratique quasi-séculaire en recherche, par ex., en santé publique et en évaluation

Populaire en recherche avec les cliniciens, les patients et les gestionnaires

Récemment conceptualisée en terme de 'méthodes mixtes': 1er 'Handbook of Mixed Methods' en 2003

Méthodes mixtes et première ligne

INTÉGRATION



CONNECTION DES PHASES

COMPARAISON DES RESULTATS

ASSIMILATION DES DONNÉES

ORIGINES : Histoire des principaux devis en méthodes mixtes	
SEQUENTIEL EXPLICATIF: QUAN→QUAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Des résultats QUAN (phase 1) informent/guident une phase-2 QUAL • Les résultats QUAL fournissent (<i>'explorent'!</i>) des explications • Intégration entre (et après) les 2 phases Ex: Validation de contenu QUAN puis QUAL (IAM-parent) 	Depuis les années 1950s Banque mondiale: « Village Studies »
SEQUENTIEL EXPLORATOIRE: QUAL→QUAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Des résultats QUAL (phase 1) informent/guident une phase-2 QUAN • La phase 1 explore et la phase 2 mesure/estime/etc. • Intégration entre (et après) les 2 phases Ex: Validation de contenu QUAL puis de construit QUAN 	Depuis les années 1970s Par ex. Campbell
CONVERGENT: QUAL + QUAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composantes QUAL et QUAN concomitantes (plus ou moins) • Intégration pendant collecte/analyse des données Ex: Validation de contenu QUAL et QUAN (IAM-push) 	Depuis les années 1970s: Éducation Évaluation
VARIANTES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiphase • Multiniveau 	Contemporain

HISTOIRES À SUCCÈS: Devenez membres😊!
<http://methodesmixtesfrancophonie.pbworks.com>

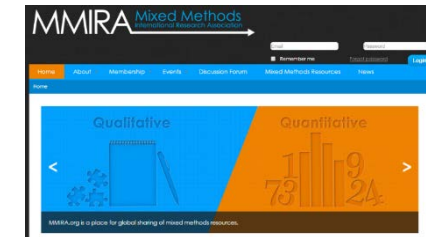


Méthodes mixtes francophonie (MMF)

Liens importants

- [Infolettres MMF](#)
- [Formations en méthodes mixtes ***](#)
- [Publications des membres de MMF](#)
- [Liste d'expert-e-s en méthodes mixtes](#)
- [Autres ressources en méthodes mixtes](#) (internet, guides, etc.)
- [MMIRA](#) (Mixed Methods International Research Association)

Nous contacter : methodesmixtesfrancophonie@gmail.com



etc.



etc.

6. Le Studio

- Explorer l'adoption de l'outil d'autoévaluation du modèle du Centre de médecine de famille par les UMF/GMF-U
- Géraldine Layani

Studio sur la communication : mettre au point votre « elevator pitch » pour engager un partenaire à votre projet

Jeannie Haggerty & Mylaine Breton

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1. The elevator pitch: a great addition to the communication toolbox!

- It is good to have a variety of communication tools at our disposal when we want to engage partners for a project or share results of a study.
 - In the tool box: articles, posters, videos, pamphlets, talks, tweets....
- An elevator pitch is a short presentation of an idea, project or solution that is designed to intrigue and engage a potential partner in order to start a longer conversation toward an ultimate goal.
- Elevator pitch – 45-60 seconds!!! 20 floors

2. The elevator pitch and Research 3.0

- A full and varied communication toolbox is critical to engaging partners in participatory research and to sharing knowledge and know-how.
- In participatory research, potential knowledge users and partners are engaged from the beginning of the project: patients, clinicians, managers, decision-makers
- Knowledge users also generate ideas for research or practice transformation that they may want to pitch to researchers
- The elevator pitch (and different versions of it) is an effective way of stressing the main messages from research results.

3. The elevator pitch and primary care

- Well adapted to busy people with little time - most primary care settings!
- The elevator pitch is particularly suited to recruitment of clinicians, managers and patients in a hectic primary care setting.
- It forces us to consider the perspective of our audience in delivering our message and our solution
- It is a very relational and respectful tool – the vehicle is YOU and it gives the other person the right and opportunity to say yes or no



4. Origins of the elevator pitch

- The elevator pitch is an essential tool in sales and business – used to start a dialogue NOT to close the deal
- Core of the ‘sale’ is the **value proposition**: I offer something that is so compelling that this person is intrigued and will be willing to consider investing time and/or resources to find out more.
- A well-crafted pitch conveys a key message and your unique solution; different versions for different stakeholders
- The goal is to be given another opportunity to employ a longer and more detailed communication

5. Success story

- An elevator pitch has been critical for engaging partners and recruiting clinics in our IMPACT project to develop an organisational intervention to enhance affiliation to the primary care team for new patients who are socially vulnerable
- Stakeholders – CISSS managers, physicians, community organizations
- What's in it for each stakeholder? What is the essential and recurring message that we need to convey?
- A pitch (50-75 words) is also adaptable to a short email communication

6. The Studio (Ang/Fr)

Perfect for you if you have an idea to research or results to convey or a project under way!

- Brief overview on how to craft an effective elevator pitch
- Working alone and in groups of four to practice and refine (Eng & Fr)
- Chance for volunteers to pitch to a decision-maker, patient or clinician during a simulated elevator ride and get feedback. (Eng or Fr)

Participants will be have confidence to identify and express one main message and their unique contribution for their idea or project. They will have the first step to establishing a future conversation with an important stakeholder.

Thank you.