### RESEARCH BRIEF





# Mobilization and Engagement of Family Physicians in Primary Care Research: A Systematic Review

### Summary

Many strategies have been used to mobilize and engage family physicians in primary care research, but few studies have assessed their effectiveness in a rigorous way.

### **Implications**

Considering that the engagement of clinicians and other keys partners, including family physicians, is at the heart of primary care research, it is relevant to assess the effectiveness of strategies used to do so.

These results will allow research teams, practice-based research networks, and other types of organizations to use the best strategies to mobilize and engage of family physicians in research, and ultimately, to optimize the application and transfer of scientific knowledge into clinical practice.

## For more information, please contact:

Annie LeBlanc, PhD annie.leblanc@fmed.ulaval.ca

#### What is the current situation?

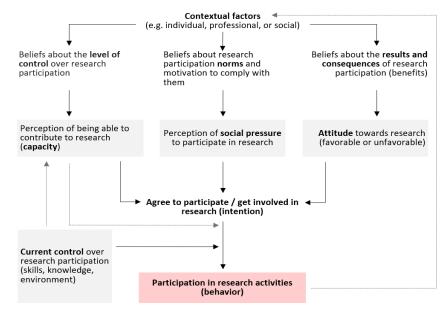
The involvement of clinicians and other key partners in primary care research is essential to optimize scientific knowledge transfer into clinical practice.

### What is the objective?

To assess the effectiveness of strategies used to mobilize and engage family physicians in primary care research.

#### How was the review conducted?

We conducted a systematic review and **41 studies were included**. We used the reasoned-action approach from the theory of planned behavior to better understand how the strategies can improve mobilization and engagement of family physicians in research.



### What did the review find?

The majority of strategies identified (n = 10) were related to participation in a research project and aimed to influence physicians' intention (n = 7) or capacity (n = 3) to participate in a research project.

Only three strategies (compensation / incentive, peer recruitment, and support from a research network or an academic institution) had statistically significant impact on participation rate, but the methodological quality of these studies was quite low.

A minority of studies reported research capacity building initiatives and most results were focused on scientific productivity of the participants.