Webinar 3: Public Involvement in Adult Social Care Research – End of Life Care
1 May 2014
Research Methods and Public Involvement in End of Life Care Research

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Presentation

• End of life care research in social care settings
• Research Methods
• Issues
• Concluding comments
End of Life Care

Claire Goodman, Katherine Froggatt and Elspeth Mathie
Research methods review: overview

• Methodological approaches
• Secondary and official data sources
• End of life research in care homes
• Ethical challenges
• User involvement
A shared language?

- **End-of-life care** for seniors requires an active, compassionate approach that treats, comforts and supports older individuals who are living with, or dying from, progressive or chronic life-threatening conditions. Such care is sensitive to personal, cultural and spiritual values, beliefs and practices and encompasses support for families and friends up to and including the period of bereavement’ (Ross et al. 2000:9).
Living and Dying: “Betwixt and Between” Nicholson et al 2009

- Majority of research in end of life care **health care led** and **defined**
- For older people the trajectory is often unclear may involve multiple transitions in the last years of life
- Disadvantaged groups can become the “disadvantaged dying”
- Majority of dying still within the home, but the majority of deaths take place in hospital
- Noticeably less attention has been given to the experience of dying at home, inter-professional working between health and social care, and the impact of different kinds of social care and support
Issues

• Defining dying
• The focus (individual, organisational, professional)
• Talking about dying with different groups
• Ethical issues
• Patient and public involvement
Claims for PPI

**Methodological**: potential to improve quality and impact of research and accountability of researchers = greater transparency

**Moral and ethical**: involvement as a right for the tax-paying citizen within a democratic society

**Political**: as a means of enhancing the validity of decision making and policy development

Dramatic increase in PPI Most common format: membership of research committees/teams: often an invisible process

Wilson et al 2014
Public Involvement in end of life care research

- Public Health of dying
- Peer educators
- Co researchers
In conclusion ....

• People at the end of life often value the opportunity to participate in and find benefit from their involvement in research.

• More research is needed on the costs and resource use associated with end of life care in social care settings.

• Need for an evidence base to support the development of good social care practice in end of life care that complements palliative care research and develops resources that are specific to social care.

• Narrative and online data sources about the experience of dying and access to support and secondary data sources are underused.

• Research in end of life of care would benefit from more social care-appropriate theoretical frameworks.


Introduction: how I came to be involved
How I’ve been involved in dementia studies

• I seem to have become the person from the PIR group to chair a number of steering groups’ dementia studies
  — although not the only member with dementia caring experience
  — possibly as a result of the chairing experience I’ve had in my “business life
Involvement in end of life care research

- Evidem is the only end-of-life dementia study I’ve been involved with.
- Realised, looking back at my time as a carer, that I didn’t know that Dad was at the end of his life—or that I and other “statutory” carers were providing end-of-life care. (I’m sure they knew!)
Where the involvement work well

- Range of membership: a very engaged committee
- Did feel like a team: worked well together (had 4 years to develop)
- The Steering Committee had more than one PPI member:
  - so when circumstances resulted in one person having to move on, the committee still had valuable PPI experience to draw on
- Not just an academic link to the research team, but a PPI link as well
  - through Marian Cowie
  - Worked very well
Challenges

• There is a cost – an emotional one
  - element of both “I wish ..” and anger: why couldn’t Dad have had best practice care?

• Research team found data collection really difficult
  - but the Steering Committee wouldn’t let the team deviate from the original protocol when asked
Challenges

• It was a long study, over 4 years, and both academic and lay members moved on occasionally
  - but there was a positive as the Committee members had time to develop as a team

• Personal one: chairing with other PPI members slightly more difficult
Did Public Involvement make a difference?
Researchers in end of-life care research?

• Don’t give up – it’s such an important area in which the bar needs to be raised in my opinion

• Expect it to be difficult to recruit patients!

• I also appreciate the ethical difficulties of talking to people for whom it may be difficult to obtain informed consent and those who are protected by well meaning carers
Conclusion

“Life is all memory, except for the present moment that goes by you so quick you hardly catch it going.”

Tennessee Williams
The Palliative and end of life care Priority Setting Partnership with the James Lind Alliance (PeolcPSP)

Determining research priorities from the perspective of the end user of research

Research methods and public involvement in End of Life Care Research
1 May 2014
Dr Sabine Best

www.palliativecarepsp.org.uk
What this talk is about

1. Why have we initiated the Palliative and end of life care Priority Setting Partnership with the James Lind Alliance (PeolcPSP)?

2. Who is involved?

3. How does it work?
Background

End of life care research: underfunded research area

(End of life care strategy, 2008; NCRI Rapid Review of research in survivorship after cancer and end of life care, 2010)

Annual Marie Curie Research Programme: £1M/year, since 2010

‘We put patients and families first’

Peer reviewed publications that address research priorities in adult end of life care

- Papers from US, Canada, Europe, UK, Australia
- Research priorities mainly identified by researchers, clinicians, policy makers and health care professionals
- Only 2 papers on patient priorities for palliative care research
- No publications solely asking carers
Why public involvement when setting research priorities?

1. To identify patient-centred research priorities that will make a difference to patients, carers and families in the short and medium term

2. Research agendas of researchers and ‘research users’ might differ substantially

3. Research based on priorities identified by patients, carers and clinicians more likely to be implemented in practice

4. Research funders increasingly look for evidence of PPI when allocating research funds

Who are the end users of research:
- Patients
- Carers and families
- Clinicians, health and social care professionals
Why involve consumers?

What is the James Lind Alliance (JLA)?

• Finding out what research is important to:
  • Patients
  • Carers
  • Clinicians / healthcare professionals
• Established in 2004, mainly funded by NIHR
• Since April 2013: part of the NIHR Evaluation, Trials and Studies Coordinating Centre (NETSCC)
• Established methodology to obtain, clarify and prioritise research questions from patients, carers and clinicians
• Neutral facilitation by a JLA consultant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completed Partnerships</th>
<th>Current Partnerships</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>Acne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urinary incontinence</td>
<td>Childhood disability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitiligo</td>
<td>Dementia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate cancer</td>
<td>Dialysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenia</td>
<td>Head and neck cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 1 diabetes</td>
<td>Hideadenitis Suppurativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENT aspects of balance</td>
<td>Hip and knee replacement for osteoarthritis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life after stroke</td>
<td>Inflammatory bowel disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eczema</td>
<td>Intensive care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinnitus</td>
<td>Multiple sclerosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleft lip and palate</td>
<td>Parkinson’s disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyme disease</td>
<td>Pre-term birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure ulcers</td>
<td>Sight loss and vision</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Spinal cord injury</td>
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The James Lind Alliance Process

• Invite partners
• Set up steering group
• Gather uncertainties
• Categorise and check uncertainties
• Prioritise uncertainties
• Promote priorities to researchers and funders
Funding Partners and Stakeholders

Additional Stakeholders:
http://www.palliativecarepsp.org.uk/partners-and-supporters/
Age UK, Alzheimer’s Society, Association for Palliative Medicine of Great Britain and Ireland, Barts Cancer Institute, The Brain Tumour Charity, Breast Cancer Campaign, British Geriatrics Society, British Lung Foundation, Chest Heart and Stroke Scotland, Cochrane Pain, Palliative and Supportive Care Group, Dimbleby Cancer Care, Help the Hospices, Multiple Sclerosis Society, National Bereavement Alliance, National Cancer Research Institute, National Council for Palliative Care, Parkinson’s UK, Roy Castle Lung Cancer Foundation, Royal College of General Practitioners, Royal College of Nursing, Scottish Partnership for Palliative Care, Scottish Stroke AHP Forum, St Christopher’s Hospice, St Gemma’s Hospice, Stroke Association, Target Ovarian Cancer
Gather uncertainties

Survey

• A person with a long-term illness who might be in the last few years of life
• Caring for a loved one or someone you know in the last few years of life
• A bereaved carer or family member
• A health or social care professional or volunteer working with people who are in the last few years of life
• A member of the public who has an interest in care for people at the end of their lives
Survey respondents (31 March 14)

1.2 Which of the following categories best describes you (more than 1 answer possible)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total number</th>
<th>Percentage of total completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am in the last few years of my life</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a carer or family member or partner or friend of someone in the last few years of their life</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a bereaved carer of family member or friend</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a professional working with people in the last few years of life (please refer to 1.2.1 for breakdown)</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a volunteer working with people in the last few years of life</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a member of the public who has an interest in the subject</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.1 For health and social care professionals – which is your primary profession?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Total number</th>
<th>Percentage of total [%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palliative care doctor</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other specialist doctor</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General practitioner</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist palliative care nurse</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other specialist nurse</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional allied to medicine</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social worker</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care home, or home care, staff</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical researcher</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emerging themes from preliminary analysis

- Communication
- Managing Symptoms & Medication
- Understanding Dying
- Perceptions of Palliative Care
- Service Use
- Support

Cancer and other terminal conditions
Emerging themes from preliminary analysis

Managing Symptoms & Medication

Symptom Management

Managing Medication

“I as do many others wish to end my days totally aware of my last weeks, days hours if possible, no sedation for me.”
(R31 - bereaved carer or family member or friend; member of the public who has an interest in the subject)

“My father’s biggest question would be how to control his saliva and drooling?? This is a huge problem for him at the moment? Himself and his MND nurse are trying different medications and it is all trail and error!!”
(R130 - carer or family member or partner or friend of someone in the last few years of their life)

“what is the best antiemetic for N+V with specific causes”
(R108 - Professional working with people in the last few years of life)
Check the uncertainties

• Prepare the dataset
• Remove out of scope submissions
• Categorise eligible submissions
• Format the submissions
  • PICO questions: Patient/Problem, Intervention, Comparator, Outcome
• Verify the uncertainties
• Prepare the long list
Prioritise uncertainties

• From a long list to a short list
• Priority setting workshop
• Patients, carers and clinicians
• A day of democratic discussion and ranking
  • Nominal Group Technique
• Prioritise the remaining uncertainties
• Agree the top 10
Final priority setting
Final steps

Promote priorities to researchers and funders

• NIHR Evaluation, Trials and Studies Coordinating Centre (NETSCC)
• NIHR Health Technology Assessment programme (HTA)
• Dissemination of findings
  • Publications
  • Conferences
  • Report
• DUETs (Database of Uncertainties about the Effects of Treatments)
What difference does it make?

• NIHR Health Technology Assessment Programme recent calls for proposals included:
  • UVB light combined with topical corticosteroid for treatment of vitiligo – Vitiligo, priority 8
  • Non-pharmacological interventions to reduce weight gain in people with schizophrenia prescribed antipsychotic medication (Feasibility study) – Schizophrenia, priority 10
  • Communication therapy post-stroke – Life After Stroke In Scotland, priorities 3 and 8
Acknowledgements

Katherine Cowan, James Lind Alliance
Rhiannon Smith, Jennifer Tuft, Marie Curie Cancer Care
Dr Annmarie Nelson, Dr Steph Sivell, Dr Jessica Baillie, Jordan VanGodwil, Marie Curie Palliative Care Research Centre, Cardiff University
Dr Bridget Candy, Marie Curie Palliative Care Research Unit, UCL
All Steering Group members

All funding partners and stakeholders

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PeolcPSP@mariecurie.org.uk
sabine.best@mariecurie.org.uk
Resources


• Talking about living and dying with the oldest old: Public involvement in a study on end of life care in care homes Claire Goodman and others. 2011, BioMed Central (BMC) Palliative Care, 10, 20

• http://www.invo.org.uk/resource-centre/library-resource/?id=537&section=invonet
• **Becoming involved in research: a service user research advisory group.** P Cotterell and others, 2007, Chapter 11. In: Creative Engagement in Palliative Care, (Eds: Jarrett, L.), Radcliffe
  

• Getting It Right, End of life care and user involvement in palliative care social work',

INVOLVE Publications

Turning the pyramid upside down: examples of public involvement in social care research

Briefing notes for researchers: how to involve members of the public in research
http://www.invo.org.uk/resource-centre/resource-for-researchers/

Evidence library: references on public involvement in research.
http://www.invo.org.uk/resource-centre/evidence-library/

www.involve.nihr.ac.uk
Questions?
Thank you!

Presentations will be available at http://www.invo.org.uk/about-involve/current-work/nihr-school-for-social-care-research-and-involve-webinar-series/