

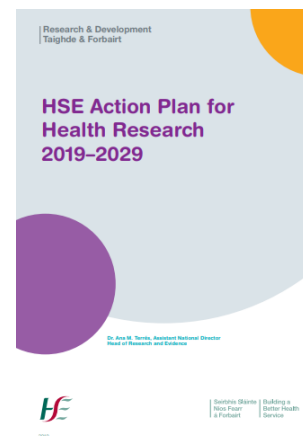
What is 'Research'?



What is the answer?

- A – This is right
- B – No, this is
- C – Definitely this
- D – I give up

“The attempt to derive generalizable or transferable new knowledge to answer or refine relevant questions with scientifically sound methods”



Excludes

- clinical audit,
- standard service evaluations,
- all other activities that can be considered usual practice within the health service, such as advance analytics for the purpose of quality improvement, service planning etc.

Because it matters:

- Difference governance pathways
- Most Research Ethics Committees don't review usual practice
- Health Research Regulations do not apply to usual practice.



Basic and Applied Biomedical

Understanding normal & abnormal functioning at the molecular, cellular, organ system & whole body levels.



Health Service

Improving the efficiency & effectiveness of health professionals & the healthcare system.



Population Health

Improving the health of the population through a better understanding of the ways in which social, cultural, environmental, occupational & economic factors determine health outcomes.



Clinical

Improving the diagnosis & treatment of human illness & disease.



New Technologies

Innovative strategies, devices, products or services for the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of human disease or injury

EXAMPLES

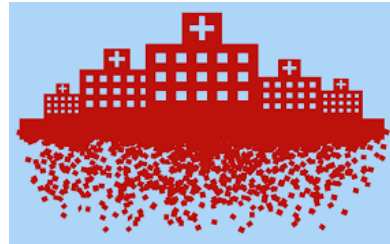
- *Investigating new biomarkers for early detection of Alzheimer's disease to improve patient outcomes.*
- *Analysing the impact of nurse-led clinics on diabetes management and patient readmission rates.*
- *Studying the effects of socioeconomic factors on hypertension prevalence in urban communities.*
- *Investigating the efficacy of a new anticoagulant in reducing stroke risk in atrial fibrillation patients.*
- *Testing a mobile app for medication adherence in patients with chronic illnesses.*

Why do 'Research'?



Better patient care outcomes

- ▶ Lower morbidity and mortality in research active healthcare systems.
- ▶ Increased patient trust and access to new medicines.
- ▶ Better health outcomes for those participating in clinical trials when compared with patients receiving standard care.



Benefits for the Health and Care System

- ▶ Engagement in clinical research also associated with improved wider health care performance at an organisation level.
- ▶ Also associated with higher uptake of new technologies and innovation



Happier workforce

- ▶ An academic component to clinical career contributes to recruitment and retention
- ▶ Involvement in wider activities outside the day to day of patient care, including research, is an important part of being a doctor and contributes to staff moral.

Health research in the context of healthcare system

Some interesting articles and references

Received: 12 November 2018 | Revised: 29 January 2019 | Accepted: 29 January 2019

DOI: 10.1111/jep.13118

ORIGINAL PAPER

WILEY **Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice**
International Journal of Public Health Policy and Health Services Research

Patients admitted to more research-active hospitals have more confidence in staff and are better informed about their condition and medication: Results from a retrospective cross-sectional study

Leon J
Stacey
Dave I



OPEN ACCESS

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

High hospital research participation and improved colorectal cancer survival outcomes: a population-based study

Amy Downing,^{1,2} Eva JA Morris,^{1,2,3} Neil Corrigan,⁴ David Sebag-Montefiore,^{1,2,5} Paul J Finan,^{5,6} James D Thomas,⁶ Michael Chapman,⁷ Russell Hamilton,⁸ Helen Campbell,^{8,9} David Cameron,^{10,11} Richard Kaplan,^{10,12} Mahesh Parmar,¹² Richard Stephens,¹³ Matt Seymour,^{1,2,5,10} Walter Gregory,⁴ Peter Selby^{1,2,5}

Research at
Cumbria Pa
Carlisle, UK

Correspondence
Leon Jonker
Cumbria Pa
Research at

PUBLIC HEALTH 157 (2018) 1–6



ELSEVIER

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

Public Health

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/puhe



Original Research

The correlation between National Health Service trusts' clinical trial activity and both mortality rates and care quality commission ratings: a retrospective cross-sectional study

L. Jonker
^a Cumbria
^b University of

Open Access

Research

BMJ Open Does the engagement of clinicians and organisations in research improve healthcare performance: a three-stage review

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Research Activity and the Association with Mortality

- Nijjar SK, D'amico MI, Wimalaweera NA, Cooper NA, Zamora J, Khan KS. Participation in clinical trials improves outcomes in women's health: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BJOG*. 2017 May;124(6): 863-871.
- Downing A, Morris EJ, Corrigan N, et al. High hospital research participation and improved colorectal cancer survival outcomes: a population-based study. *Gut*. 2017;66(1):89-96.
- Bennett WO, Bird JH, Burrows SA, Counter PR, Reddy VM. Does academic output correlate with better mortality rates in NHS trusts in England? *Public Health*. 2012;126:S40-S43.
- Ozdemir BA, Karthikesalingam A, Sinha S, et al. Research activity and the association with mortality. *PLoS ONE*. 2015;10(2):e0118253.
- Jonker L, Fisher SJ. The correlation between National Health Service trusts' clinical trial activity and both mortality rates and care quality commission ratings: a retrospective cross-sectional study. *Public Health*. 2018 Apr 30;157:1-6.
- Hanney S, Boaz A, Soper B, Jones T. Engagement in research: an innovative three-stage review of the benefits for health-care performance. *Health Serv Deliv Res*. 2013;1(8). <https://doi.org/10.3310/hsdr01080>
- Boaz A, Hanney S, Jones T, Soper B. Does the engagement of clinicians and organisations in research improve healthcare performance: a three-stage review. *BMJ Open*. 2015;5(12):e009415.

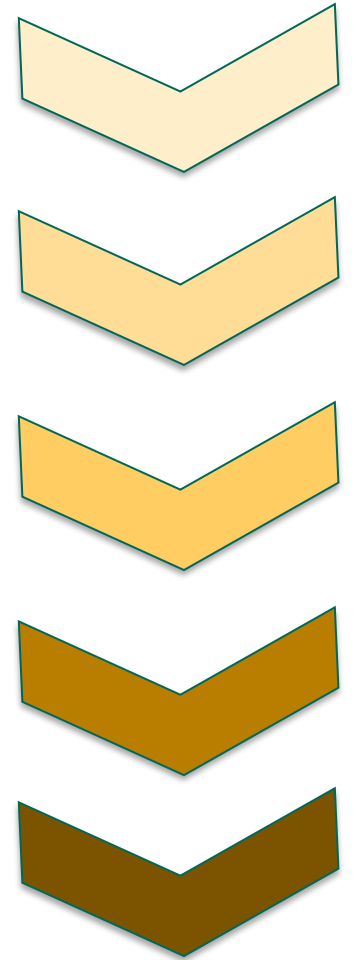


Seirbhíis Sláinte
Níos Fearr
& Forbairt

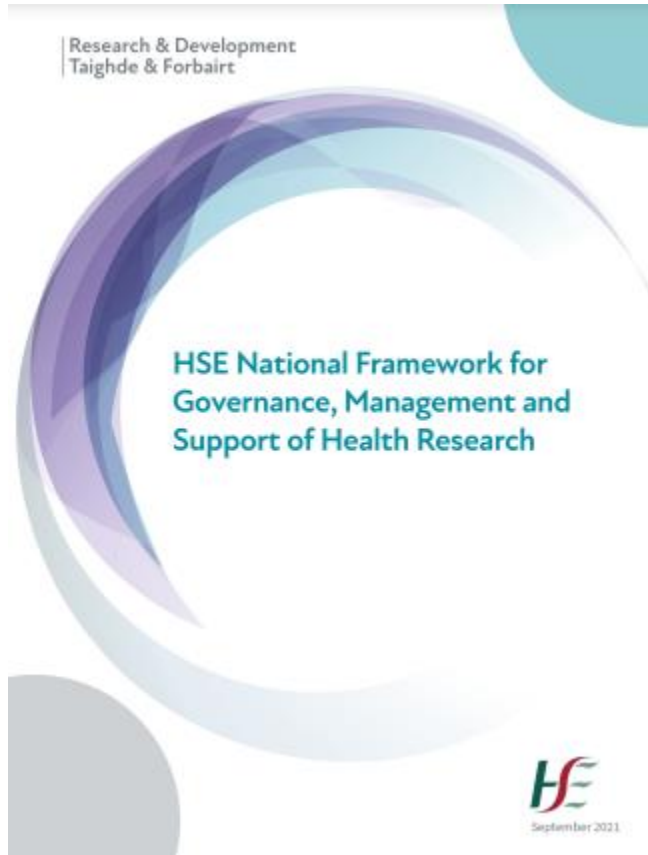
Building a
Better Health
Service

Many ways to engage in research...

1. No doing research yourself, but using research as a source of evidence for your practice.
2. Commence engagement in research by collaborating with a more experienced colleague or with academic partners.
3. Lead a small piece of research with some support that helped you to take forward your idea from clinical practice into a robust piece of research.
4. Clinicians who have progressed to undertake formal clinical academic training in research and are doing research without a formal academic position
5. Academic and clinical experts who lead research and clinical advances through research



...all of them should include PPI.



“....patients, carers, families, service users and the public should be given the opportunity to be involved in the planning, design, conduct, management, dissemination and translation of research. PPI can increase the value and relevance of the research by focusing on questions and priorities that are of importance to patients and their families, which can help to avoid wasteful practice...”

HSE RGMS Framework 2021

Why?



To improve the **quality** of our research

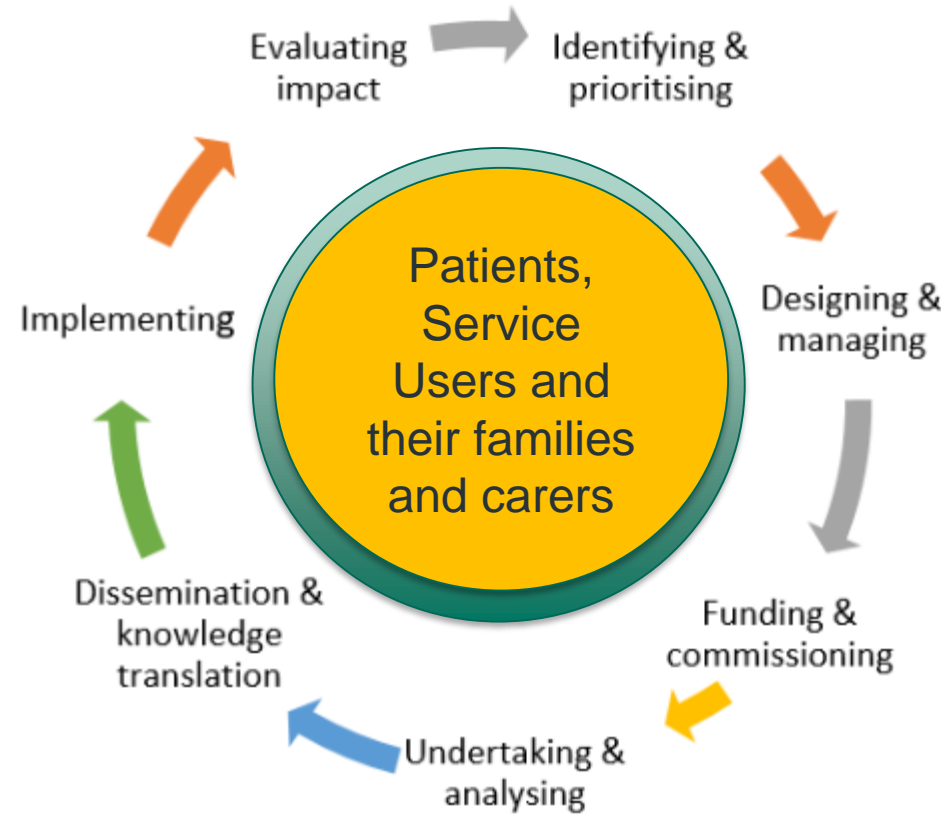


To improve the **value** of our research



To increase the **impact** of our research

When?



How?

GUIDE TO
PATIENT AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN HSE RESEARCH

The diagram shows a central circle labeled 'Research Knowledge' surrounded by five other circles: 'Find' (blue), 'Create' (yellow), 'Share' (red), 'Use' (purple), and 'Research Knowledge' (teal).

Knowledge Translation, Dissemination, and Impact
A Practical Guide for Researchers

<https://hseresearch.ie/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Guide-no-8-Patient-and-Public-Involvement-in-HSE-Research.pdf>

No time?

Co-Researcher Roles: Train patients to take on roles as co-researchers, allowing them to participate actively in the research process.

Diverse Representation: Ensure that the patient population involved in research reflects the diversity of the community to capture a wide range of perspectives.

Education and Awareness: Provide information about the research process, its importance, and how patients can contribute. This can be done through workshops, seminars, or informational materials.

Feedback Mechanisms: Establish channels for patients to provide ongoing feedback about their experience and involvement in research.



Advisory Groups: Create patient and public advisory groups that meet regularly to discuss ongoing research projects and provide feedback.

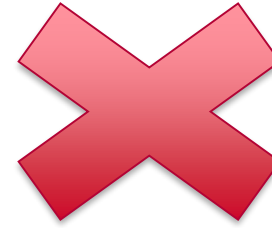
Public Forums: Host public forums or community meetings to discuss research findings and gather input from a broader audience.

Surveys and Focus Groups: Conduct surveys or focus groups to gather patient opinions on specific research topics or to identify areas of concern and interest.

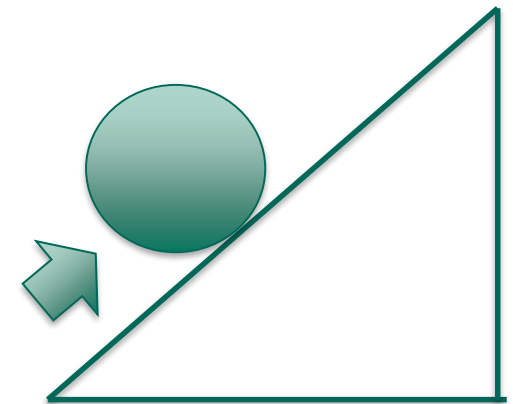
Collaboration: Involve patients in the research design phase. Their insights can help shape research questions, methodologies, and outcomes that are meaningful to them.

Ask Chat GPT!

Engaging in research: Challenges



- Lack of Time
- Unsupportive organisational culture/context
- Lack of expertise/training
- Access to data
- Lack of support
- Funding
- Navigating governance, ethics and regulation
- Finding collaborators





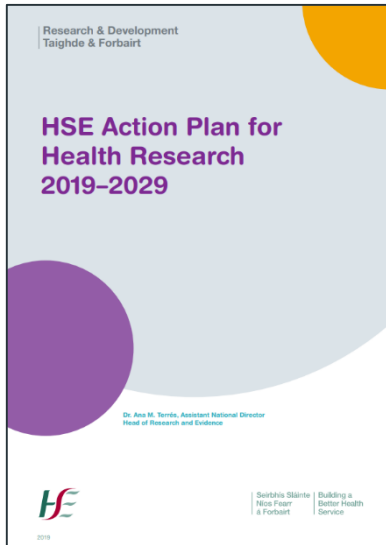
Engaging in research: Opportunities

- New consultant contract
 - ✓ time
 - ✓ funding
- HSE Research Commissioning framework: mechanism to simplify the process to commission research collaborations with academics.
- Reform of the research ethics system – simplifying– electronic submission, single REC approval.
- Integration of research architecture into the new regional design – regional research leads.
 - Help navigating governance requirements
 - Assistance with contracts and data protection
 - Establishment of mechanisms for research support and advice.

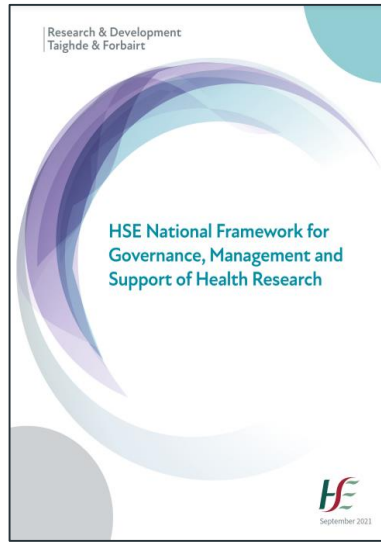
In the background...

HSE
National
R&D
Set Up

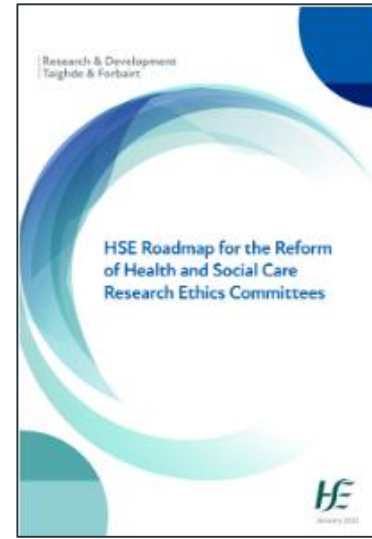
2018



2019



2021



2022



2023

Department of
Health R&I
Director
appointed

2024



- ✓ New Research and Development Function set up in at HSE National level.
- ✓ AND appointed.

- ✓ Research as a critical enabler of Health Services – Building a research culture.
- ✓ Six key pillars: Governance, Infrastructure, Capacity, Patients, Impact, Collaboration

- ✓ Framework for developing organisational Governance and management infrastructure to support research

- ✓ Roadmap for the reform of the public healthcare research ethics committee system to achieve a national cohesiveness

Health Regions **tasked with providing research ethical oversight, governance, management, and support services to promote research,** transformation, and innovation within their region.

- ✓ New Research and Development Function set up at Department of Health
- ✓ R&D Director appointed.

Information and training resources

<https://hseresearch.ie/>

The screenshot shows the HSE Research & Development website. At the top left is the HSE logo and the text "HSE | Research & Development Strategy and Research". To the right is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search for...". Below this is a dark red navigation bar with the following menu items: Home, What is Research?, Data (with a dropdown arrow), Research (with a dropdown arrow), Events, R&D Publications, About Us, and Contact Us (with a dropdown arrow). Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: [hseresearch.ie](#) > Home. The main content area features a 2x4 grid of eight teal-colored tiles, each with a white icon and a title. The tiles are: 1. "What is Research?" with a magnifying glass icon; 2. "Data Protection and Research in Health and Social Care" with a laptop and bar chart icon; 3. "Ethical Approval for Research in the HSE & its funded organisations" with a heart icon; 4. "Applying for European Funding" with a Euro coin icon; 5. "Research Dissemination Knowledge Translation & Impact" with a bar chart icon; 6. "HSE Research and Development Publications" with a document icon; 7. "Consent for research in health and social care" with a clipboard icon; 8. "HSE Research Governance Framework" with a network diagram icon.

Thank you