

### How Do We Assess Authenticity?

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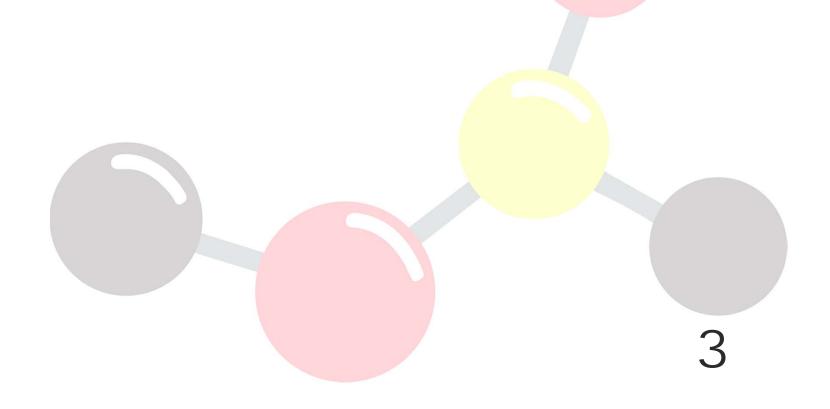
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#### **Video**

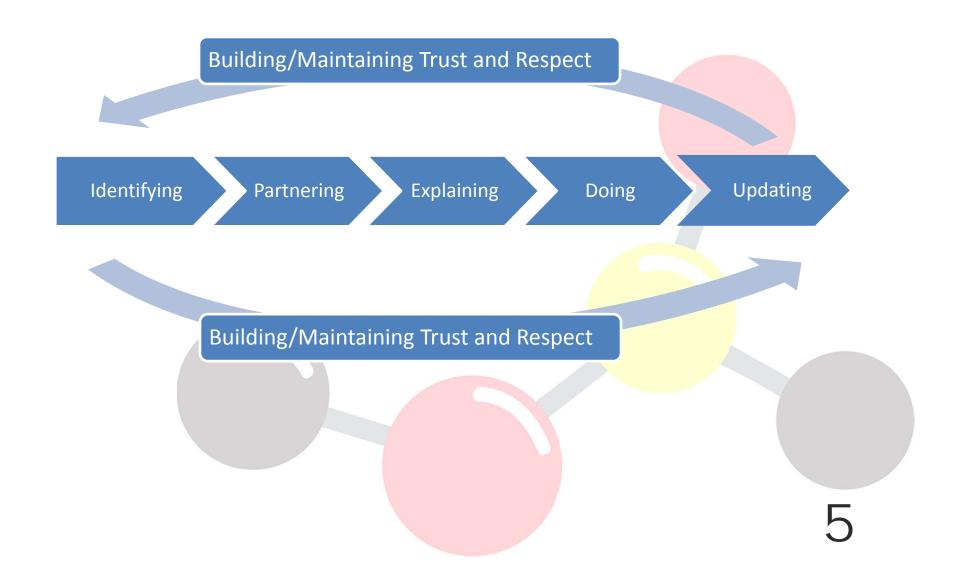
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uhL9\_NBOe5k



### **Objectives**

- Construct a process for building trust with communities and patients that results in authentic partnerships
- Delineate 10-Step Framework for engaging patients
- Describe how community engagement and community-based participatory research (CBPR) make health-related research more meaningful to patients

### **Building Trust: How?**



### Pre-engagement

Prior to implementing a study, investigators should utilize a period of "pre-engagement" when recruiting research partners and participants

#### Allows time to:

- Assure comprehension
- Have questions answered and concerns addressed
- Discuss participation with family and friends

### 10-Step Process for Conducting CER \*

#### **Planning Research**

- 1. Topic Solicitation
- 2. Prioritization
- 3. Framing the Question

Public Announcements

Delphi Process

Patient Forums

<sup>\*</sup> Based on Mullins CD, Adbulhalim AM, Lavallee DC. Continuous Patient Engagement in Comparative Effectiveness Research. JAMA 2012; 307(15): 1587-8.

### 10-Step Process for Conducting CER \*

### "Doing It"

- 4. Selection of Comparators and Outcomes
- Creation of Conceptual Framework
- 6. Analysis Planhalim
- 7. Data Collection 15): 15

parative 15): 1587-8.

C. Electronic Social Media

**Telephone** 

Calls

Teleconferences

In-person Meetings

\* Based on Mullins CD, Adbulhalim AM, Lavallee DC. Continuous Patient Engagement in Comparative Effectiveness Research. JAMA 2012; 307(15): 1587-8. **Focus** 

Group

**Interviews** 

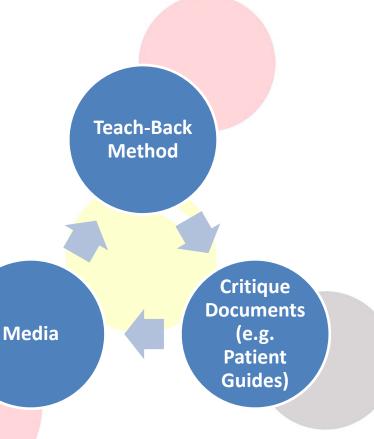
### 10-Step Process for Conducting CER \*

#### **Delivering Solutions**

- 8. Reviewing & Interpreting Results
- 9. Translation
- 10. Dissemination

ins CD, Adbulhalim A. Lee DC. ient Engagement in Comparative arch. JAMA 2 15): 1587-8

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## Using CBPR in patient-centered studies

Application of community-based participatory research principles to phases of a patient-centered outcomes research study

Pre- engagement	#1 – Community as a unit of identity			
	#2 – Builds on strengths, resources and relationships present within a community			
	#3 – Equal partnership and collaboration in all phases of research (power sharing)			

## Using CBPR in patient-centered studies

Application of community-based participatory research principles to phases of a patient-centered outcomes research study

Continuous engagement	#4 – Bidirectional learning and capacity building for knowledge transfer
	#5 – Integration and balance of research and action for the mutual benefit of all partners to achieve social change
	#6 – Focus on locally relevant multiple determinants of health and local capacity building

## Using CBPR in patient-centered studies

Application of community-based participatory research principles to phases of a patient-centered outcomes research study

Sustained	#7 – Systems development	
engagement	through a cyclical and iterative	
	process	
	#8 – Involvement of all partners in the dissemination of findings	
	#9 – Long-term commitments to ensure sustainability	

### **Evaluating Impact**

Local Community Impact					
Activity	Structure	Process	Outcomes		
<ul> <li>Community Health         Assessment     </li> <li>Implementation of improvement strategies</li> <li>Evaluation/research</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Community         Coalitions     </li> <li>Community         channels         between UMB         and community     </li> <li>Intramural and         Extramural         funding     </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Leadership engagement</li> <li>Community participation in UMB activities</li> <li>Bi-directional research translation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Improved community health-metrics</li> <li>Changes in local policies</li> </ul>		
• Community education	Faculty and staff engagement	<ul><li>Scope and topics</li><li># of individuals engaged</li></ul>	<ul> <li># of learners in community coalitions represented</li> <li>Learning assessments</li> </ul>		

### **Evaluating Impact**

National/Global Impact					
Activity	Structure	Process	Outcomes		
Community based research	<ul><li>Grants</li><li>CER projects</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Dissemination of findings</li> <li>Translation into clinical and community settings</li> </ul>	<ul><li># of research projects</li><li>Impact on community health</li></ul>		
Practice based research	<ul> <li>Development and sustainability of practice based research</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Involved in practice- based research</li><li>Content investigated</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Impact on practice quality</li> <li>Impact on health outcomes in research</li> </ul>		
National education and collaborations	<ul> <li>Participation in national educational efforts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Content investigated</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Publications</li><li>Framework</li><li>Dissemination</li></ul>		
National/global advocacy	<ul> <li>Projects targeted to health policy and advocacy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evaluation &amp;         Dissemination of research conclusions     </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>National policies affected</li> </ul>		

# Good to Great by Jim Collins

"Think about it for one minute. Why do most overhyped change programs ultimately fail? Because they lack accountability, they fail to achieve credibility, and they have no authenticity."

### Successful Partnerships

- Include:
  - Mutual trust
  - Open communication
  - Mutual respect
  - Joint participation/division of labor
  - Tangible benefits to partners

### **Existing Partnership Measures**

- Partnership Trust Tool Survey
- Group Process Evaluation Questionnaire
- Community Capacity Index
- Partnership Self-Assessment Tool

#### Core principles of patient engagement Co-learning Ten steps of patient Phases of a CBPR principles PCOR study engagement in PCOR Community as a unit of identity transparency, honesty Topic solicitation Pre-engagement Builds on strengths, resources and relationships present within a community Prioritization Equal partnership and collaboration in all between phases of research (power sharing) Trust, Framing the question Selection of comparators Bidirectional learning and capacity building for Creation of conceptual knowledge transfer framework Reciprocal relationships Continuous Integration and balance of research and action engagement for the mutual benefit of all partners to achieve Analysis plan Address locally relevant health problems and multiple determinants of health and disease Data collection Reviewing and interpreting results Systems development through a cyclical and iterative process Translation Dissemination of research findings to all Sustained partners and involve partners in dissemination engagement Dissemination Long-term commitment to ensure sustainability Partnership

Sofolahan-Oladeinde, Y., Mullins, C. D., & Baquet, C. R. (2015). Using community-based participatory research in patient-centered outcomes research to address health disparities in under-represented communities. *Journal of comparative effectiveness research*, 4(5), 515-523.

### It's About "Being There"

Authentic Partnerships

Authentic Engagement

Authentic (Honest) Data

Authentic Desire to Improve Health

#### Conclusion

- Sustainable partnerships require continuous engagement + pre-engagement
- Enhanced community-academic partnerships are crucial to CEnR and patient-centered research



http://patients.umaryland.edu