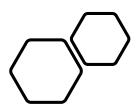
# Looking Back, Forging Forwards

SC Research & Development Division

Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> March 2023

Simon Denegri OBE



A bit about me....









About us Fellows Policy Grants and Programmes Publications Peop

You are here: Engaging patients, the public and professionals

#### Engaging patients, the public and professionals



We are working for a future where more people have a say in the future of health and research.

### **Subject**

noun noun: subject;

plural noun: subjects

1.

a person or thing that is being discussed, described, or dealt with.

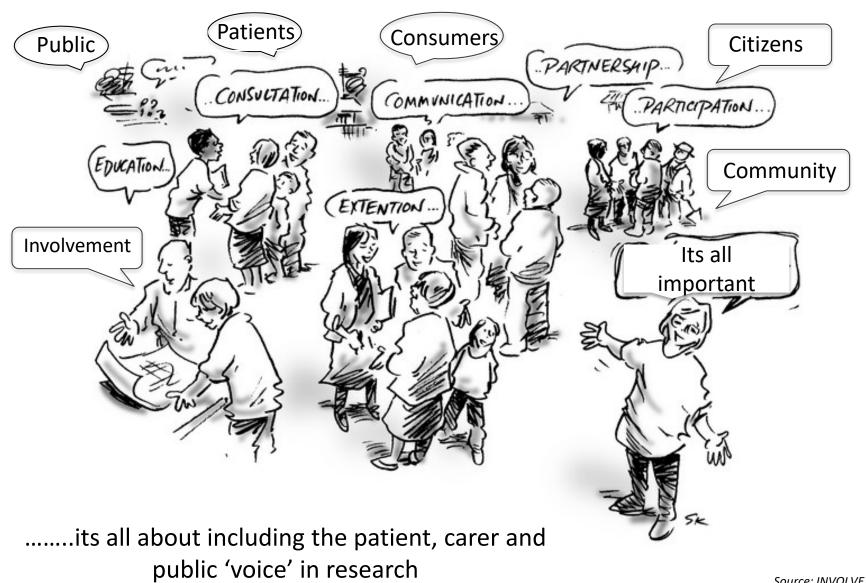


#### **Partner**

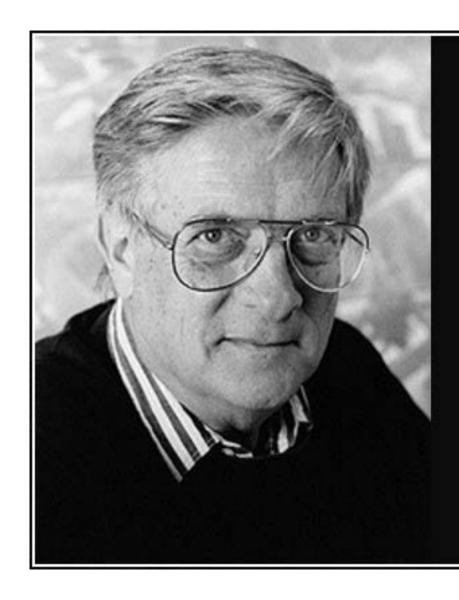
noun: partner

....public involvement in research is research being carried out 'with' or 'by' members of the public rather than 'to', 'about' or 'for' them.





Source: INVOLVE UK 2008



For me context is the key - from that comes the understanding of everything.

— Kenneth Noland —

AZ QUOTES

# The forever changing relationship between research and the public

- From this...
- Involvement, engagement and participation
- The individual
- Focus on clinical research, clinical trials, clinical studies
- Process
- Centrally controlled and driven
- Partnership
- The committee room
- Patients, carers, the public
- National focus
- An enlightened few

- To this....
- Co-production, co-creation
- Mobilisation
- The community
- Public health, social care research
- Outcomes
- Citizen driven, grassroots
- Collaboration
- Digital, tech, AI, social media
- Consumers
- Global movement thinking 'globally acting locally'
- Charities and industry

ritary 3:00

Sherry R. Arnsteil

Citizen Control Delegated Power Citizen Power Partnership Placation Tokenism Consultation Informing Therapy Manipulation



and heated controversy over "citizen participation," rictizen control," and "maximum feasible involvement of the poor," has been waged largely in terms of exincreased rhetoric and misleading euphemisms. To encourage a more enlightened dialogue, a typology of intizen participation is offered using examples from here federal social programs: urban renewal, antimoverty, and Model Cities. The typology, which is lesigned to be provocative, in arranged in a ladder strength of the programs of the extent of titzens' ower in determining the plan and/or program.

The idea of citizen participation is a little like eating spinach: no one is against it in principle because it is good for you. Participation of the governed in their government is, in theory, the conservation of democracy—a revered idea that is vigorously applauded by vitrually everyone. The applause is reduced to police handclaps, however, when this principle is advocated by the have-not blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Indians, Eskimos, and whites. And when the have-nots define participation as redistribution of power, the American consensus on the fundamental principle explodes into many shades of outright racial, ethnic, ideological, and political opposition.

There have been many recent speeches, articles, and books: which explore in detail who are the have-nots of our time. There has been much recent documentation of why the have-nots have become so offended ambittered by their powerlessness to deal with the profound inequities and injustices pervading their daily ves. But there has been very little analysis of the tent of the current controversial slogan: "citizen 'cipation' or "maximum feasible participation." In tr. What is its citizen participation and what is its

nship to the social imperatives of our time?

Citizen Participation is Citizen Power estion has been a bone of political contenvanswers have been purposely buried emisms like "self-help" or "citizen thers have been embellished with "absolute control" which is ling the President of the

> nity Development reh institute in hief Advisor

"United States—has or can have. Between understate teuphemisms and exacerbated rhetoric, even scholar have found it difficult to follow the controversy. To the headline reading public it is simply be withdering

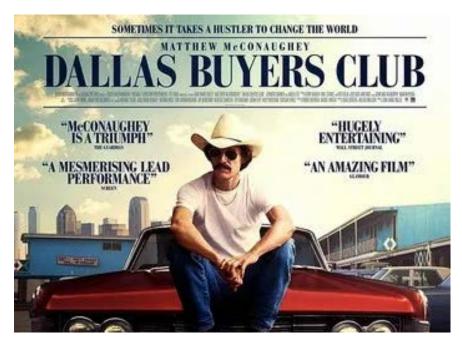
My answer to the critical what question is simply that citizen participation is a categorical term for citizen power. It is the redistribution of power that enables the have-not citizens, presently excluded from the political and economic processes, to be deliberately included in the future. It is the strategy by which the have-nots join in determining how information is shared, goals and policies are set, tax resources are allocated, programs are operated, and benefits like contracts and patronage are parceled out. In short, it is the means by which they can induce significant social reform which enables them to share in the benefits of the affluent society.

EMPTY RIUAL VERSUS BENEFIT There is a critical difference between going through the empty ritual of participation and having the real power needed to affect the outcome of the process. This difference is brilliantly capsulized in a poster painted last spring by the French students to explain the student-worker rebellion.\* (See Figure 1.) The poster highlights the fundamental point that participation without redistribution of power is an empty and frustrating process for the powerless. It allows the powerholders to claim that all sides were considered, but makes it possible for only some of those sides to benefit. It maintains the status quo. Essentially, it is what has



1969: First steps on the 'Ladder of Participation'

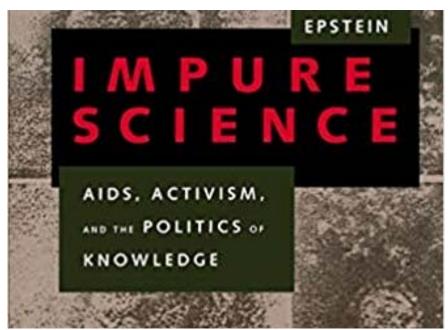
- Arnstein, S. (1969) A Ladder of Community Participation. Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 35, 216-224.
- <a href="http://lithgow-schmidt.dk/sherry-arnstein/ladder-of-citizen-participation.html">http://lithgow-schmidt.dk/sherry-arnstein/ladder-of-citizen-participation.html</a>
- https://doi.org/10.1080/01944366908977225





# PEAKIN OURSELVI





Health Activism 1980s



Promoting public involvement in NHS, public health and social care research

#### **Exploring Impact:**

Public involvement in NHS, public health and social care research





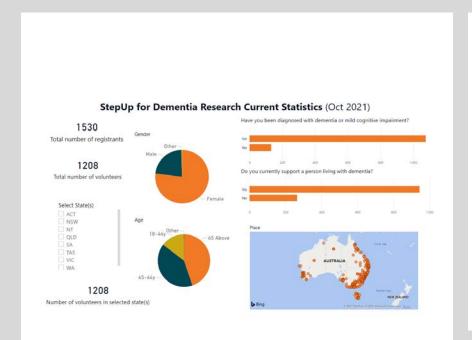
# 1996 - 2010 INVOLVE Laying the foundations

• INVOLVE defines public involvement as "research being carried out 'with' or 'by' members of the public rather than 'to', 'about' or 'for' them". By 'public' INVOLVE means patients and their relatives as well as members of the general public.



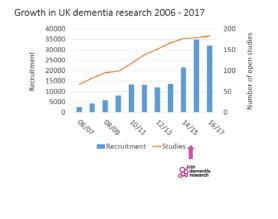
# Focus on clinical trials

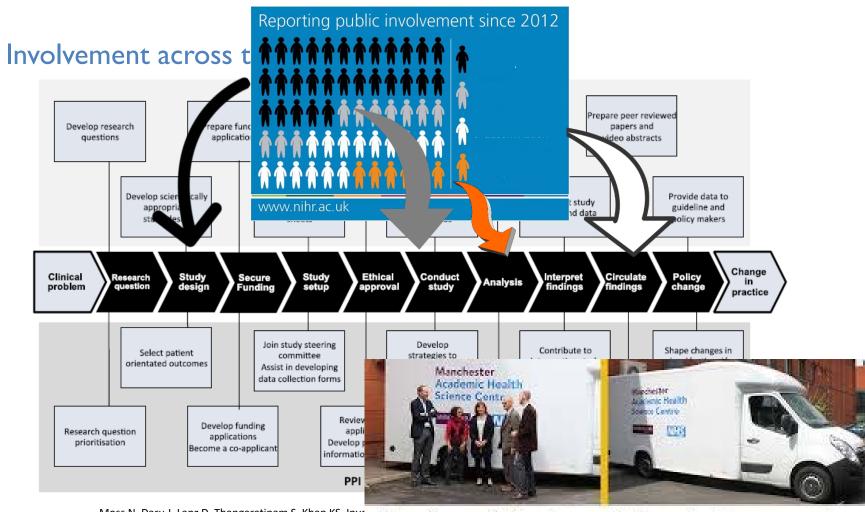
• "...public involvement in research should be the rule not the exception." Professor Dame Sally Davies, CMO









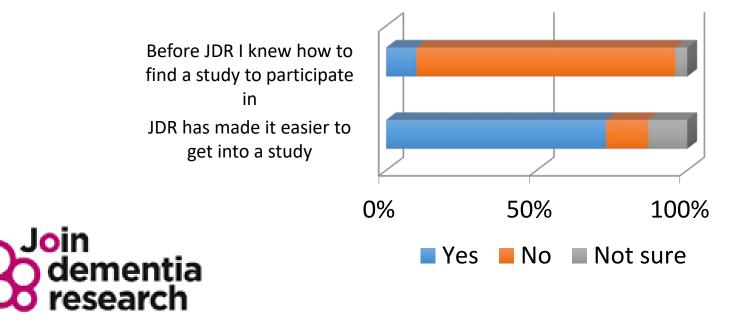


Moss N, Daru J, Lanz D, Thangaratinam S, Khan KS. Invocathe quality of women's health research. BJOG 2016; DC

"The unique mobile hearing van will allow us to take our research out to families, and this should mean more of them will be able to participate in this much needed study"

- Professor Kevin Munro, Ewing Professor of Audiology

# Improving access, increasing opportunities







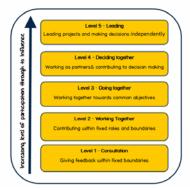
Putting people first - embedding public involvement in health and social care research

The Health Research Authority, the National Institute for Health Research and a host of organisations across the UK have been working together to bring about changes which will drive up standards in health and social care research. Together we have signed up to a shared commitment to public involvement.

Regulation, refinement, evolution

## NATIONAL STANDARDS for PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

#### Methods and Levels of Influence and **Participation**





# Using new tools and methods





npj Digital Medicine

www.nature.com/npjdigita

#### ARTICLE OPE

How the weather affects the pain of citizen scientists using : smartphone app

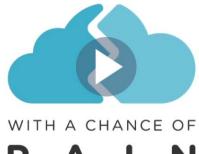
William G. Dixon (3-23\*, Anna L. Beukenhorst (3\*, Belay B. Yimer\*, Louise Cook\*, Antonio Gasparrini (3\*5, Tal El-Hay (5\*, Bruce Hellman (5\*), Ben James\*, Ana M. Vicedo-Cabrera\*, Makolm Maclure\*, Ricardo Silva (3\*)\* (3\*), John Ainsworth (5\*, Huai Leng Pisaniello (1\*)\*, Thomas House (3\*2\*)\*, Mark Lunt (3\*)\*, Carolyn Gamble (1\*45\*)\*, Caroline Sanders (4\*15\*)\*, David M. Schultz (3\*)\*, Jamie C. Sergeant (3\*15\*)\*\* and John McBeth (1\*15\*)\*\*.

Patients with chronic pain commonly believe their pain is related to the weather. Scientific evidence to support their beliefs is inconclusive, in part due to difficulties in getting a large dataset of patients frequently recording their pain symptoms during a variety of weather conditions. Smartphones allow the opportunity to collect data to overcome these difficulties. Our study Clouc with a Chance of Pain analysised daily data from 2658 patients collected over a 15-month period. The analysis demonstrated significant yet modest relationships between pain and relative humidity, pressure and wind speed, with correlator sremaining even when accounting for mood and physical activity. This research highlights how citizen-science experiments can collect larg datasets on real-world populations to address long-standing health questions. These results will act as a starting point for a futur system for patients to better manage their health through pain forecasts.

npj Digital Medicine (2019)2:105

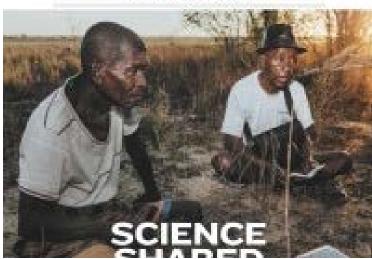
; https://doi.org/10.1038/s41746-019-0180-3











EDITORIALS



- Sax institute Sudney Australia
- University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
- New York, USA
- Warnerk Medical School Univ. S Academy of Medical Sciences.
- Conespondence to: S Redman Ote this as: BMJ 2021;372:n434 Published: 16 February 2021

CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE

#### Co-production of knowledge: the future

A new collection highlights the role of co-production in strengthening health systems

S Redman, 1 T Greenhalgh, 2 L Adedokun, 3 S Staniszewska, 4 S Denegri, 5 on behalf of the Co-production of Knowledge Collection Steering Committee

Co-production is a collaborative model of research that includes stakeholders such as patients, the public, donors, clinicians, service providers, and policy makers. It is a sharing of power, with stakeholders and researchers working together to develop the agenda, design and implement the research, and interpret, disseminate, and implement

Co-production has been embraced because of its potential to improve the quality and relevance of research and its effect on policy and practice.1 This that moves the mountain," whereby researchers, citizens, and policy makers work together to achieve

However, co-production is not straightforward; it requires additional resources and takes much longer than traditional research.3 It can be associated with Thirdly, there is now substantial interest in the through stakeholder conflicts may be highly productive in the longer term.5 Despite the burgeoning literature, few studies have evaluated

develop shared expectations. 12 Critically, trust is built by working together over time-sharing views and tackling challenges as a team.

Trust is particularly important in working with less powerful stakeholders.471314 In low and middle income countries funders and donors may need to reorient their views to place more trust in local knowledge15 16; new kinds of funding from USAID and other donors have supported initiatives to build trust and facilitate co-production.15 In Australia, research involving Aboriginal people has often been is nicely captured in the Thai concept of the "triangle" perceived as exploitative. Despite this history, long term partnerships, leadership by Aboriginal communities, commitment to capacity building, and upfront agreement about who determines priorities and owns the information can enable trust and effective co-production.1

additional conflict, although surfacing and working practical requirements for co-production, including skills, systems, and incentives. For example, it has proved possible to build skills and systems to increase the use of research by policy agencies18 and to

Co-producing change together











Followir

#### **Co-Production Collective**

@UCL CoPro Follows you

We are a co-production community where everyone is welcome! Together we lea connect and champion co-production for lasting change.

## The rise of co-production



# Across whole research systems

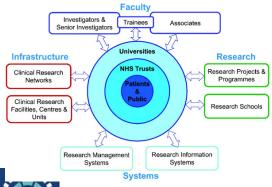
Central hub providing support and guidance to a network of locally based public involvement as part of a single initiative.

- Develops values, ethos, culture with community
- Provides intellectual support and guidance
- Constantly balancing government agenda and community priorities
- Significant resource constraints





#### The National Institute for Health Research







#### Strategy for Patient-Oriented Research

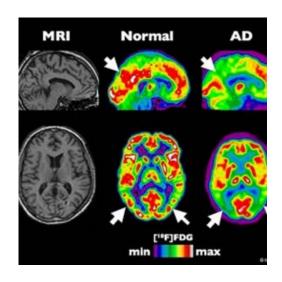


## Institutionally based

- Dedicated public involvement budget and team included within core funding
- Often part of larger communications and stakeholder engagement
- 'Advisory group' of patient and public voices or equivalent part of formal governance
- Patient voices also part of the Board
- Cross-cutting research and care themes probably supported by community panels i.e. dementia
- Strong on researcher learning and development
- Collaboration with health care partners
- Outreach and engagement

An example: NIHR UCLH Biomedical Research Centre (BRC), Neuro-SysMed in Bergen







# Project focused

#### The typical osteoartritis patient



Osteophyte formation

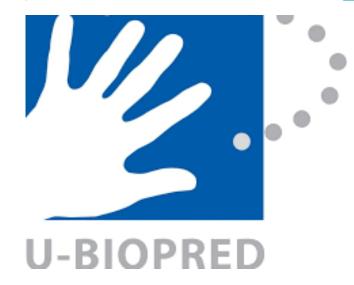
Joint Space Narrowing

Subchondral Sclerosis



## Patient engagement in APPROACH

 2 organisations are consortium partners (Arthritis Research UK and Dutch Arthritis Foundation)





# Networks and alliances



#### Shared commitment to improve public involvement in research



UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) has signed a shared commitment to improve public involvement in health and social care research.

- The Academy of Medical Sciences
- The Association of Medical Research Charities
- The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry
- Cancer Research UK
- Cochrane
- Health and Care Research Wales
- Health and Social Care Northern Ireland
- Health Data Research UK
- Health Research Authority
- Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency
- National Coordinating Centre for Public Engagement
- National Institute for Health and Care Research
- NIHR Applied Research Collaboration (ARC) North East and North Cumbris
- NHS Research Scotland
- Universities UK



## Growing global movement



















Doeth am lechyd **Cymru** HealthWise **Wales** 







Neuro-SysMed

# The European Picture

• 'The studies imply a growing interest and support for the idea of PPI in health services and, to a lesser extent, in health research. There seems to be a convergence of conceptualisations of PPI across Europe, with internationally significant areas of innovative work taking place in countries such as the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries. However, the implementation of PPI is highly uneven, and PPI is not yet firmly embedded or adequately formalised in European healthcare systems and research, possibly due to a lack of infrastructure, quidance and support.'



Figure 2

Open in figure viewer

**♣**PowerPoint

Map showing the geographical spread of included studies across Europe [Colour figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

REVIEW ARTICLE | 🗗 Open Access | 🙃 👣

Attitudes and approaches to patient and public involvement across Europe: A systematic review

Michele S. Y. Biddle BPharm(Hons), MScPH ⋈, Andy Gibson BAHons, MA, PhD, David Evans BA, MA, DPhil

First published: 23 July 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1111/hsc.13111 | Citations: 19

> BMJ Open. 2022 May 24;12(5):e063356. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2022-063356.

How common is patient and public involvement (PPI)? Cross-sectional analysis of frequency of PPI reporting in health research papers and associations with methods, funding sources and other factors

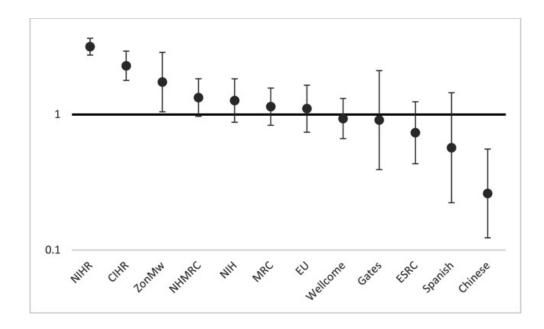
lain Lang <sup>1</sup>, Angela King <sup>2</sup>, Georgia Jenkins <sup>2</sup>, Kate Boddy <sup>2</sup>, Zohrah Khan <sup>2</sup>, Kristin Liabo <sup>2</sup>

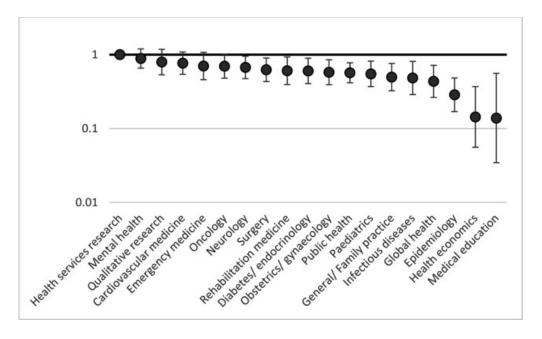
Affiliations + expand

PMID: 35613748 PMCID: PMC9131100 DOI: 10.1136/bmjopen-2022-063356

Free PMC article

Conclusions 618 (20.6%) of the papers in our sample included PPI. The proportion of papers including PPI varied in relation to location (from 44.5% (95% CI 40.8% to 48.5%) in papers from the UK to 3.4% (95% CI 1.5% to 5.3%) in papers from China)





# The shadow of COVID-19

THE VIEW

# 2020: COVID-19: the good, the bad, and the ugly

"COVID-19 threatened to be a time of crisis for patient engagement and the valuable lessons learned should not be wasted."

COVID-19 and patient engagement in health research: What have we learned?

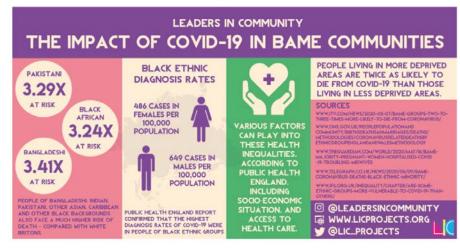
Simon Denegri and Bella Starling

CMAJ July 12, 2021 193 (27) E1048-E1049; DOI: https://doi.org/10.1503/cmai.210998





#### COVID-19 and Health Inequalities





Academy Fellow Stephen Holgate and patient representative Lynn Laidlaw interviewed together about our COVID-19 winter policy work on BBC News in July 2021

"I very much enjoyed being part of the project and feeling part of something bigger. The Academy is fantastic at supporting and facilitating inclusive discussions."



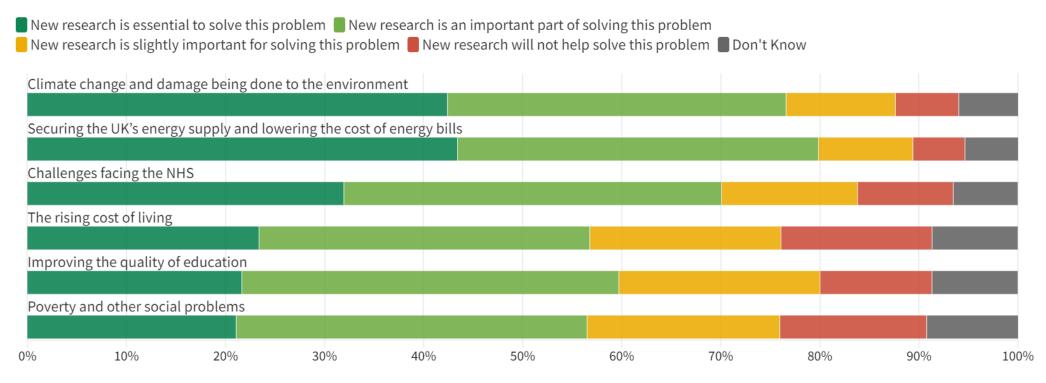






#### Does R&D have a role to play in solving the UK's problems?

In our February 2023 polling, more than 40% think new research is essential to securing the UK's energy supply and addressing climate change

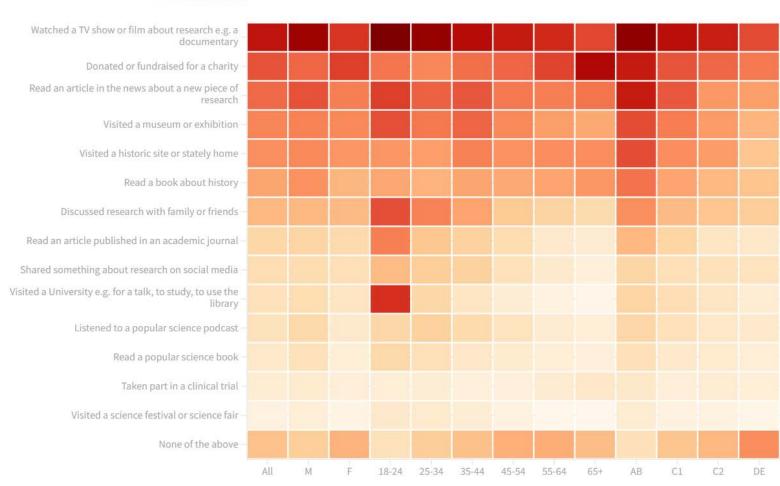


Source: Public First polling for CaSE • February 2023 How important, if at all, do you think new research is for solving the following problems in the UK? n=4,005

#### Opportunities for engagement with R&D

Self-reported activities in the past six months





## Key challenges in public involvement



Making it happen across all forms of health research



Embracing equity, diversity and inclusion



Developing standards, processes and incentives



Digital engagement and adapting to new tools



Capacity building including training and learning



**Impact** 

# What would success look like?

Citizen voice at the heart of Government policy-making

Health outcomes that reflect people's needs and priorities

Communities and researchers working in partnership to improve lives

Alliances and networks openly learning and innovating

A movement where we support one another



- Principle 1: Involve the right people
- Principle 2: Involve enough people
- Principle 3: Involve those people enough
- Principle 4: Describe how it helps
- <a href="https://www.hra.nhs.uk/planning-and-improving-research/best-practice/public-involvement/">https://www.hra.nhs.uk/planning-and-improving-research/best-practice/public-involvement/</a>

## Keep it simple



# Thank you



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