# Update from the Working Group on Engaging the Public as Partners in Clinical Research

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Co-Founder & Director, Chronic Pain Research Alliance





**FOR RESEARCHERS:** A practical set of options for meaningful engagement that can be tailored to the objectives, design/scale of the study

FOR SCIENCE: Increased representation and understanding of factors affecting successful study design, implementation, and dissemination

**FOR PARTICIPANTS:** A vision and framework for how members of the public can contribute to the scientific enterprise

**FOR THE PUBLIC:** A roadmap for building understanding of and trust in NIH and scientific research



## Working Group Members



Jessica Ancker, Vanderbilt University Medical Center



María Aranda, University of Southern California



Suzanne Bakken, Columbia University



Cinnamon Bloss, University of California, San Diego



Roberta Diaz Brinton, University of Arizona



Karen Caindec, Southcentral Foundation



Kristin Carman, Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute



**Venus Ginés**, Día de la Mujer Latina



Tiffany Haynes, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences



Sally Hodder, West Virginia University



Jonathan Jackson, CRESCENT Advising, LLC, Harvard Medical School



Lance Jasper Jones, Jasper House Warriors



Annie Kennedy, EveryLife Foundation for Rare Diseases



Kent Key, Community Based Organization Partners & Michigan State University



Alexa Kimball, Esther Krofah,
Harvard Medical Faculty
Physicians, Beth Israel
Deaconess Medical



Doug Lindsay, The Lindsay Center LLC, Doug Says LLC



**Marjorie Mau**, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa



Kenneth Oye, Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Somava Saha, Well-being and Equity (WE) in the World



Judy Stecker, Hill+Knowlton Strategies



Maria Trent, Johns Hopkins University



Christin Veasley, Chronic Pain Research Alliance



Michelle Sie Whitten, Global Down Syndrome Foundation



#### Oct '23 - Jan '24

Initial Planning
Develop Vision & Goal
Identify Focus Topic Areas

## Timeline & Approach



#### **June '24**

Phase 1 Outreach
Update to NExTRAC



#### Feb - Sep '24

Develop Theory of Action/Change, Framework, & Toolbox



#### **Sep - Oct '24**

Plan Public Consultations



#### Nov '24 - Feb '25

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#### Mar '24 - Summer '25

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## **ENGAGE** Progress: Initial Draft Definition

Clinical Research Engagement: involvement that varies by level and type depending on research and community needs, with individuals, groups of people, communities, and/or organizations across the various stages of clinical research so that the research and its outcomes are meaningful and actionable to relevant partners.



**Various Stages of Clinical Research** 



**Relevant Partners** 

## ENGAGE Progress: Initial Draft Vision & Goal

**Vision:** Engagement in clinical research is a standard practice to promote responsiveness to community needs, accountability, and transparency while helping turn discoveries into improved health of people.

**Goal:** People and communities have a say in the agenda and direction of research that is relevant and impactful to them.

## **ENGAGE** Progress: Cross-Cutting Themes

Leveraging Emerging Technology

**Building Partnerships** 

Promoting Access & Transparency

Advancing Justice & Equity

- Artificial intelligence & machine learning (Al/ML)
- Utilizing informatics approaches

- Should be patient/community driven
- Reframe paradigm to focus on trustworthiness, accountability, and empowerment
- Promote access and dissemination of publications and data (considering data sovereignty)
- Focus on transparency and accountability throughout research process

- Balancing local, regional, and global needs and perspectives
- Utilizing a decolonized approach



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#### Developing Theory of **Action/Change**



Jonathan Jackson

**Lance Jasper Jones** 



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Roberta Diaz **Brinton** 



Alexa Kimball



**Maria Trent** 

#### Reviewing Existing Frameworks & Developing **ENGAGE Framework**



**Kent Key** 



Esther Krofah



**Kristin Carman** 

Marjorie Mau



Venus Ginés



Kenneth Oye





Somava Saha **Annie Kennedy** 

#### Identifying, Collecting, and Recommending a **Resource Toolbox**



Jessica Ancker



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**Tiffany Haynes** 



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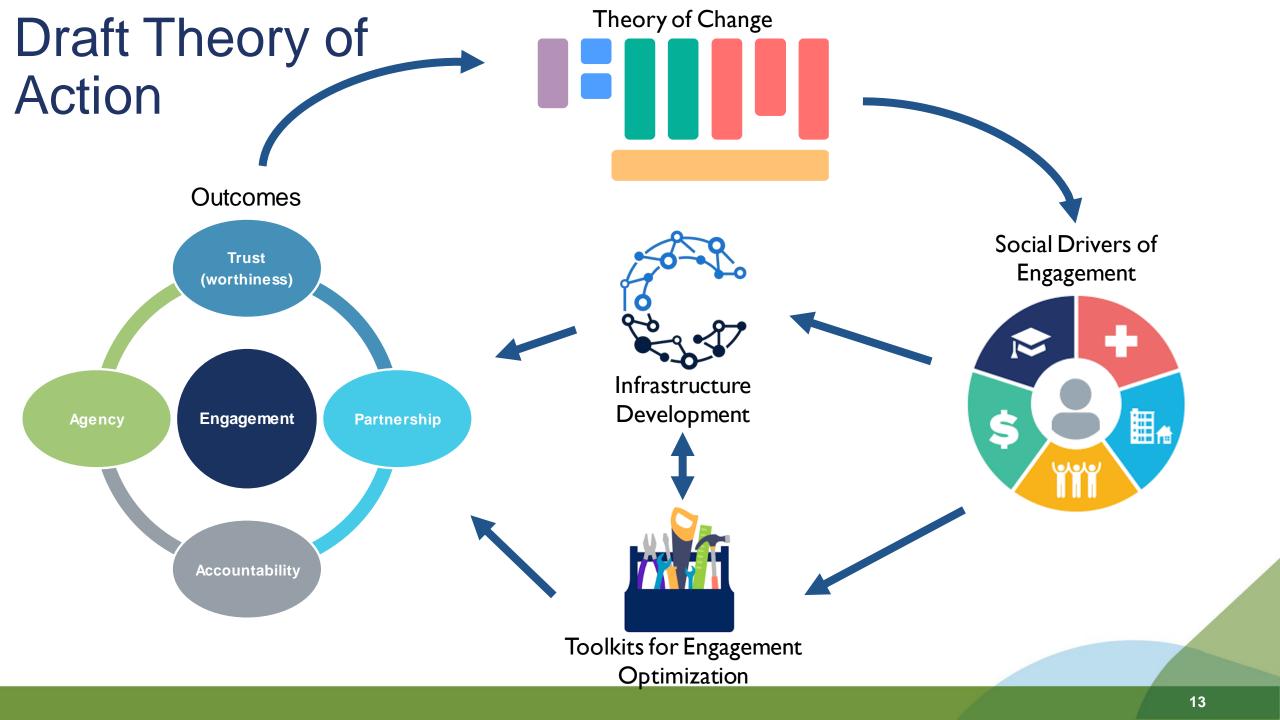
## What is a Theory of Change/Action?

#### **Theory of Change:**

- Model of early stages of internal ENGAGE work
  - Maps out different moving pieces
  - Governs internal processes
- Helps us understand who we're trying to impact and what's achievable
- Focuses on what's achievable in the <u>short-term</u>, <u>using what we have</u>

#### **Theory of Action:**

- Visual of late stages of ENGAGE work and implementation
- Highlights ways to act on and communicate the recommendations to the larger public
  - If we can't reach everyone, we need to understand why and provide our reasoning
- Focuses on capacity-building for <u>long-term</u> goals, identifying gaps and responsible change agents



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## **ENGAGE Framework**

A Roadmap for Engagement Targeting a broad audience

Actionable Domains

Complementary Maturity Model

Case Studies and Examples

## **Draft Guiding Principles**

- 1. Effective and equitable research design requires bi-directional engagement among everyone involved in the research enterprise, including individuals, communities, grassroots/community/faith-based organizations, institutions, funders, and policy makers.
- 2. Engagement is not one-size-fits-all, and opportunities for tailoring and growth need to be integrated throughout the research endeavor.
- 3. Engagement efforts must understand the context of existing societal values and work to shift these values to be more equitable and inclusive.
- 4. Engagement requires investment in resources and infrastructure that reduce barriers, are culturally-tailored to the needs of diverse communities, and allow for long-term, sustainable efforts.
- 5. While people and communities have the right to either agree or decline to engage with researchers and the research process, it is still the obligation of researchers to equitably include the communities affected by the research in all stages of the process.

## Draft Guiding Principles (cont.)

- 6. Tokenistic engagement that is only a symbolic attempt at including the community's voice rather than developing a meaningful and equitable partnership cannot be tolerated.
- 7. The goal of engagement is to improve research accountability, bring agency to community voices in the research process, and restore, rebuild, and advance trust between scientists and the public.
- 8. Equitable health outcomes result from engagement efforts that consistently and equitably partner with people, communities, grassroots/community/faith-based organizations, and institutions involved in clinical research.
- 9. Engagement strengthens the research enterprise and improves the quality of research by refining the questions being studied, expanding the analysis of the data generated, and sharpening the focus on outcomes that are most relevant and useful to the people who will use them.

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## **ENGAGE** Progress: Toolbox

- Identified four goals:
  - Develop a framework outlining the types of tools and resources that could be used to support engagement in clinical research
  - Identify and collect existing tools and resources in this domain
  - Identify recommended new tools and resources for NIH to develop as well as existing tools and resources that should be updated
  - Identify potential barriers (at multiple levels) to using these tools and resources to their greatest potential

## **ENGAGE** Progress: Toolbox (cont.)

- Developed 7 domains to filter resources:
  - Resource user
  - Target audience
  - When (research stage)
  - How (engagement method)

- Novel technology
- Resource format
- Resource type

Working to stress test domains with sample resources



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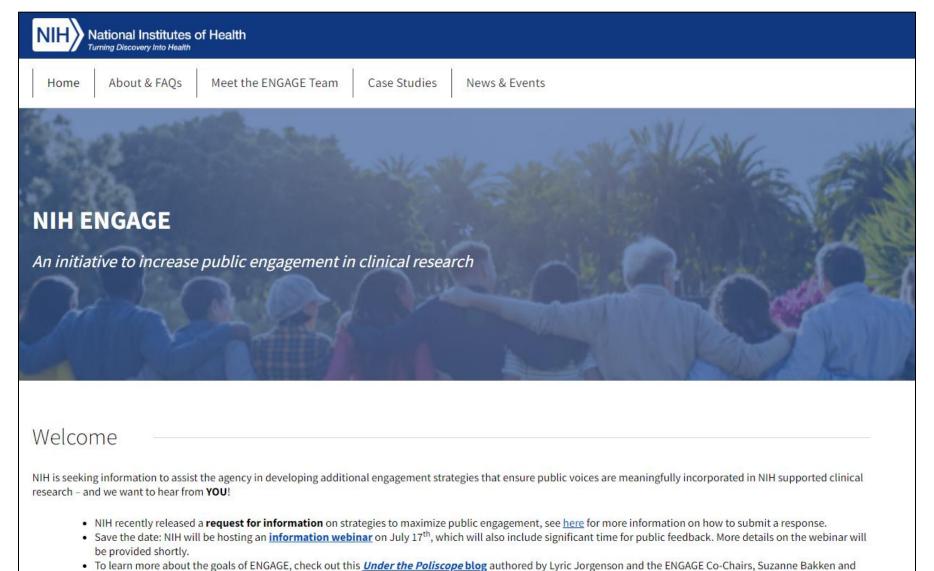
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### Phase 1 Outreach: New ENGAGE Website



PartnersInResearch.nih.gov

Christin Veasley.

#### What is ENGAGE?



Engaging the Public as Partners in Clinical Research (ENGAGE) is an initiative of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) which is working to develop a vision and framework for incorporating public voices in all phases and types of clinical research. To accomplish this, NIH asked the Novel and Exceptional Technology and Research Advisory Committee (NEXTRAC) to form the ENGAGE Working Group. This Working Group includes patients, advocates, researchers, clinicians, non-profit representatives, and more (see Meet the Team page for more information).

#### Co-Chairs' Corner

As the Co-Chairs of the ENGAGE Working Group, we are excited to help NIH promote engagement in research. We come from different backgrounds – one of us a patient advocate and one a researcher – but we share the same goal of ensuring NIH-funded research and its outcomes are meaningful and actionable (especially for those who could benefit from or be affected by the research).

We believe, and the Working Group agrees, that engagement should happen early and often throughout the research process. And by that same thought, frequent public engagement should also be a key component of the ENGAGE Initiative. Therefore, we are very excited to release an update on our Phase 1 efforts and seek public input on preferences, experiences, and recommendations relating to increasing public engagement in all phases of clinical research. We look forward to hearing from you!

- Suzanne Bakken and Christin Veasley



#### Vision & Charge

Patients, communities, and members of the public are essential partners to the success of clinical research. However, meaningfully engaging people and communities is not a one-size-fits-all approach. NIH believes that engagement should be tailored to the needs and experiences of people and communities, and that they should guide the direction of research that is impactful to them. This engagement should be done on an ongoing basis so that members of the public can become active leaders in all stages of the research process.

To accomplish this, NIH asked the Novel and Exceptional Technology and Research Advisory Committee (NEXTRAC) to form the ENGAGE Working Group. This Working Group will identify gaps in current NIH engagement processes and ways to promote the principles of accountability, transparency, and responsiveness to community needs. See <a href="here">here</a> for the Working Group's full charge.



#### FAQs

What does the NIH do? NIH is the nation's biomedical research agency, which funds research across the U.S. to make important discoveries that improve health and save lives.

What is clinical research? Clinical research is medical research that involves people to learn more about disease and improve health. Clinical research relies on research participants, who are people who voluntarily join research studies across the Globe. Participants participate in clinical research so that more can be learned about how certain diseases affect people, how to prevent diseases, and to help ensure new drugs, devices, and intervention are safe and effective. See <a href="here">here</a> for more information.

What is research engagement? Engagement is when individuals, such as patients, groups of people, communities, and/or organizations partner with researchers to plan, design, and/or conduct research so that the research and its outcomes are meaningful and actionable (especially for those who could benefit from or be affected by the research). The ultimate goal is for people and communities to guide the direction of, and partner in, research that is relevant and impactful to them

When does research engagement happen? The inclusion of individuals and community members can be important during all stages of research, including planning and carrying out studies, analyzing results, and sharing study findings so they can be useful for real people in real communities.

## Phase 1 Outreach: Request for Information

Request for Information: Strategies for Maximizing Public Engagement in NIH Supported Clinical Research

NIH is seeking information to assist the agency in developing additional engagement strategies that ensure public voices are meaningfully incorporated in NIH supported clinical research studies.

NIH is the nation's biomedical research agency, which funds research across the U.S. to make important discoveries that improve health and save lives. To accomplish this goal, NIH supports the conduct of <u>clinical research</u> to learn more about disease and improve health.

Patients, communities, and members of the public are essential partners to the success of clinical research. However, meaningfully engaging people and communities is not a one-size-fits-all approach. NIH believes that engagement should be tailored to the needs and experiences of people and communities, and that they should guide the direction of research that is impactful to them. This engagement should be done on an ongoing basis so that members of the public can become active leaders in all stages of the research process.

This request for information (RFI) is part of a larger NIH effort to develop a vision and framework for incorporating public voices in all phases and types of clinical research. To accomplish this, NIH asked the Novel and Exceptional Technology and Research Advisory Committee (NEXTRAC) to form the ENGAGE Working Group. This Working Group includes patients, advocates, researchers, clinicians, non-profit representatives, and more.

For the purposes of this RFI, NIH is specifically seeking input about engaging the public throughout all stages of clinical research and not focused solely on recruitment or participation in clinical research and trials. The responses NIH receives to this request will help inform the development of the NExTRAC's recommendations on incorporating public perspectives in clinical research.

## Phase 1 Outreach: Request for Information Questions

- **1. Strategies for researchers to best partner and work with people and communities**. For example, developing resources respectful of different cultures, facilitating open dialogues for decision-making, sharing results in a way that is valuable, etc.
- 2. Ways for institutions performing research (e.g., academic medical centers, universities, health systems, primary care providers) to support and incentivize active, bi-directional partnerships between researchers and people/communities. Examples may include encouraging people/community members to establish shared decision-making on project milestones, prioritizing local community review of research questions and research proposals, specific research design factors, leveraging existing patient-clinician relationships, etc.
- 3. Approaches for research funders (e.g., government agencies, non-profits, companies) to incorporate partnerships between people, communities, and researchers into their programs and priorities.

## Phase 1 Outreach: Request for Information Questions (cont.)

- 4. Specific examples of things that may make people and communities <u>more</u> likely to want to engage with researchers and research institutions. Examples may include specific technologies to reduce the burden of research participation, opportunities, fair compensation, cultural competence training and/or culturally competent research models, etc.
- 5. Specific examples of things that may make people and communities <u>less</u> likely to want to engage with researchers and research institutions. Examples may include no/unfair compensation, participation opportunities only happening during typical work hours, lack of awareness of opportunities, etc.

Save the date! NIH webinar/listening session on July 17th!



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## Recap: Previous Community Conversations

to inform NExTRAC WG on Data Science and Emerging Technology

- Discussions with scientists & developers
  - What topics are pushing frontiers in data science in biomedical research?
- 9 Community Conversations with ~160 people
  - How do you feel about the use of your data in biomedical research?

















Harlem, NY

Bronx, NY En Español

Alamosa, CO

Jackson, MS

Dearborn, MI

Rural & Rare Disease Orgs Virtual Webinar

Santa Clara, CA

Al/AN Advocates Virtual Webinar

### Overall Goals for Public Outreach

- Respectfully communicate and engage with the public early and often throughout the ENGAGE process
- Seek diverse perspectives across the U.S.
  - Including, but not limited to, patient partners, caretakers, community representatives, research participants, patient advocacy organizations, clinical researchers, and local health providers
- Use mixed methods to gather input (e.g., case studies, open-ended questions, collecting stories)
  - Collect feedback on draft WG products throughout the process

### **NExTRAC** Discussion

- Any comments on draft products to date or next steps?
- What elements of the previous Community Conversations should be preserved? What other goals or elements should be added?
- Any suggestions for novel approaches to future Community Conversations and public engagements?
- Are there specific communities and/or populations we should include in future public engagements?