



# Necessity or Nuisance?

Involving cancer patients and  
carers as co-researchers:  
Learning from the Macmillan  
Listening Study

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# Macmillan Listening Study principal aims

- To undertake a national exercise exploring the views people affected by cancer have about cancer research
- To undertake a national exercise identifying the research priorities of people affected by cancer

## US National Cancer Institute consultation on views of the public about cancer research (1997)

Participants supportive of cancer research but:

- Participants felt public has little access to information on research except when efforts are highly successful
- Egos were cited as possible reason for withholding information from the public and other researchers
- Although participants could name benefits for research – there was a feeling that the pace was not rapid enough
- Few were familiar with research terms and held misunderstandings of terms such as ‘biomedical’ research



University  
of Southampton

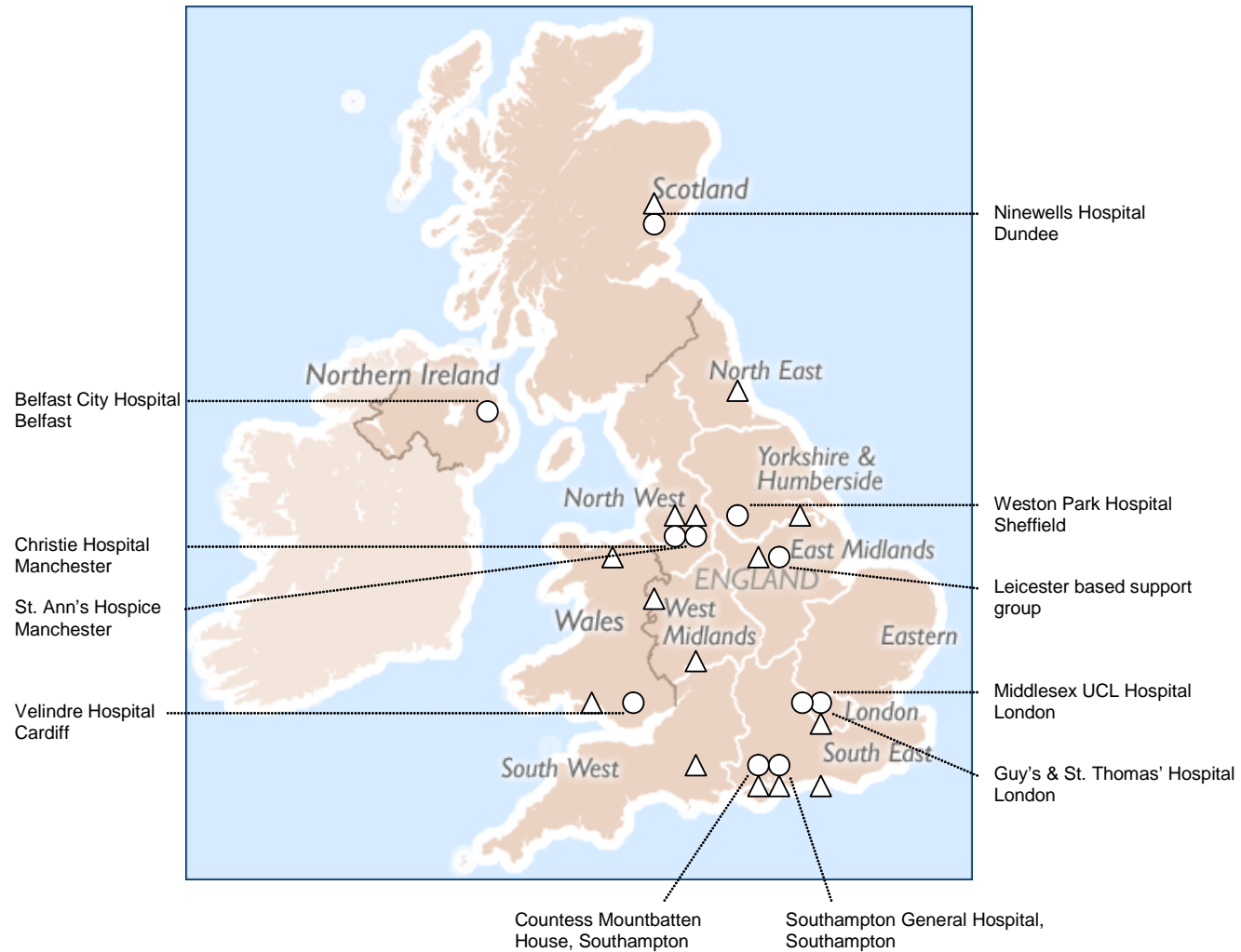
Macmillan  
*cancer relief*

# Macmillan Listening Study User Reference Group

- 25 members
- 11 male / 14 female
- 3 carers
- No ethnic minorities
- No palliative care representatives
- All members from England and Wales

School of Nursing  
and Midwifery

# Location of Co-Researchers



- - Participating Sites
- △ - Co-researcher Representation

# Patient and Carer Co-Researchers



# Patient and Carer Co-researcher Training

- General background to research methods
- Training on focus groups
- Further discussion and refinement of the consultation group question schedule
- Mock focus groups
- Distance learning
- Listening to consultation group recordings and reading transcripts

## Data Collection Process

- Participants discussed involvement in and knowledge of research and perceptions of cancer research
- Research topics written on 'post-it' notes
- Topics grouped into themes by participants
- Votes cast
- Priorities read to group and discussed
- Evaluation questionnaire



# Data Analysis Process

- Two data types generated - priority tables and transcripts
- Thematic analysis conducted on both data types
- Analysis conducted independently by members of research team and co-researchers
- Analyses compared to assess levels of agreement

## Benefits of co-researcher involvement

- Ensures the appropriateness of Patient Information Sheets and research questions asked
- Breaks the researcher / researched divide: Participants felt more at ease in participating in research led by peers
- Patient and carer co-researchers used their experience and knowledge to prompt participants and follow up issues
- Patient and carer co-researchers used their experience to remain aware of the needs of participants.
- Participants discussed a range of research interests rather than focusing on what they thought were the interests of 'experts'.
- Permitted a comparison of themes generated from the analysis conducted by non-academic researchers.

# The Challenges of Involving Co-Researchers

- Ethics, R&D and Governance
- Cultural Issues
- Practical Issues
- Methodological Issues

# Ethical, R&D and Governance Challenges

- Data Protection
- Indemnity Insurance
- Central Office for Research Ethics Committees
- Research Ethics Committees
- Protocol Peer Review Committee
- Honorary Contract

# Data Protection Issues

- Where will patients and carers have access to data?
- How will patients and carers receive data?
- Will data be anonymised before the co-researchers receive it?

# Ethical Issues

- Will involving patients and carers as co-researchers affect the rigour of the research?
- Should patients and carers have access to other patients and carers in a research context?
- Should patients and carers have access to patient and carer data?

## Ethical issues concerning co-researchers

- Are co-researchers fully informed about the study before agreeing to participate?
- Are co-researchers able to 'opt out' of the study?
- Are co-researchers well enough to participate?
- Are co-researchers over-committed with other research?
- How will co-researchers' details be kept?
- Will co-researchers' expenses be met by the project's budget?
- Will co-researchers become distressed by taking part in research?
- Will co-researchers be provided with counselling support where necessary?

## Cultural Challenges - views expressed during the ethics process

- ‘Patients and carers do not have sufficient knowledge to be able to comment on research priorities’
- ‘The priorities of those with qualified medical experience should not be neglected’
- ‘There is a potential for the quality of the research to be affected by involving co-researchers’
- ‘Cancer patients are too ‘vulnerable’ to participate in research of this nature’



# Practical Challenges

- Time and financial cost of patient and carer involvement
- Logistics of providing training for co-researchers distributed across the UK
- ‘Multiplication’ of ethics, R&D and governance procedures
- Organisational challenges of focus groups
- Co-researcher payment and its impact on benefits

# Methodological Challenges

- Impact on the quality of research data
- Formulating the model of 'co-moderation'
- Negotiating the researcher / researched divide - can you go too far?
- Managing differences in data analysis - is it an issue?
- Evaluating the impact of co-researcher involvement

## Recommendations for ethics committees and governance bodies

- Training on ethical issues pertaining to user involvement
- Training on user involvement approaches and related methodologies
- Streamlining and consistency of R&D procedures
- Ethics and governance processes should be proportionate to the level of risk associated with a study
- Prejudices should be challenged

## Recommendations for researchers

- Allow sufficient time and financial resources to support the involvement of patients and carers
- Establish clear terms of agreement with co-researchers before the start of the study
- Be flexible with the research design to permit effective patient and carer involvement
- Negotiate ethics, R&D and governance requirements well in advance of study commencing
- Create opportunities for effective peer support
- Establish effective education support and supervision for co-researchers