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O2 Learning from Other Fields: can arts based approaches improve the diversity of involvement?
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Aims
During this presentation we will share learning from a Wellcome Trust Engagement Fellowship. We will present examples of arts-based public involvement activities, including a sculpture project with young people and a play about dementia. We aim to raise awareness of what public involvement can gain from the arts; stimulate discussion about the pros and cons of different approaches; and discuss how to encourage more creativity within public involvement.

Why is it important and to whom?
Public involvement has been criticised for a lack of diversity and inclusivity. By diversifying the involvement activities which we offer, we may attract a wider variety of people. Arts based activities also have the potential to facilitate discussion in an accessible, safe and fun way. This session may be of particular interest to people who are planning or facilitating public involvement activities (members of the public and researchers).

What difference has, or could, this project make?
Throughout the project, both researchers and members of the public have found arts activities stimulating and useful. However people have encountered some practical challenges when running these projects. Specifically, people do not feel they have the necessary skills to plan and facilitate arts activities. I will discuss how we might address that skills gap and invite the audience to suggest what support is needed.

What will people take away from session?

- An understanding of what arts/health collaborations can offer public involvement
- Access to resources and contacts to support future projects

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O3 Your ticket to co-building in Canada: creating a Patient-Oriented Research course
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How do you change the way people do research?
In Canada, the Strategy for Patient-Oriented Research (SPOR) involves asking people to do research in a different way [1]. The idea of research being done by and with patients isn’t new. Growing our ability to work together is still a challenge, especially across 13 very different provinces and territories.

To meet this challenge, a group of patients, education experts and others from across the country joined up to teach people about doing research together. They created a course that talks about a number of topics. Such as: introduction to health research, meaningful roles patients can play and how to work together as a team. Twenty-eight facilitators – including 12 people with lived experience – were trained and taught the course across Canada. Patients, researchers, health care professionals and others participated alongside one another. They built partnerships, improved their skills and gained more knowledge about working together in research.

Join us on a trip across Canada to:

- Learn how we developed and evaluated the course;
- Learn how the course helps to spread awareness and change the way people do research;
- Hear from facilitators (including a patient) about their experience delivering the course;
- Share experiences and training resources with other participants.

References

O4 User-involvement in a Danish research project on empowerment of cancer patients in follow up
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):O4

This presentation will discuss the involvement of former and current cancer patients in a Danish research project on patient empowerment of cancer patients in follow up (2015-). The project has involved a total of 17 patients as advisors, co-researchers and peer interviewers.

User-involvement is a relatively new phenomenon in Denmark and the project is one of the first to incorporate user-involvement into the research process from its beginning.
Documenting involvement in the project's development and delivery is therefore of key importance both nationally, where it provides an early example of good practice, and internationally, as important lessons can be learned from comparing countries. In the development, design and delivery of user-involvement, the project drew on expertise from the University of Warwick (UK), where user-involvement through UNTRAP (University/User Teaching and Research Action Partnership) has been part of research practice for over 10 years. The presentation outlines the involvement of service users in the different stages of the research. Challenges and benefits of involving service users in the project will be discussed in relation to the specific Danish context and the particular area of cancer research. In addition, the presentation will reflect on some of the differences and similarities between the UK and Denmark in terms of involvement, suggesting that the experiences and expectations of service users may vary depending on the local context, and that researchers need to be sensitive to these differences when relying on expertise from another country.

Acknowledgements

The Empowerment project is funded by the Danish Cancer Society Award Number: R113- A6922-14-534. We wish to thank the project group and the 17 co-researchers.

O8 Being a lay co-applicant on national peer reviewed research funding grants

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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):O8

Aims of the session

1. Enabling a better understanding about the role of lay co-applicants throughout research studies and within a research team (considering finance, ethics, legalities, social and access issues).
2. Considering when having a lay co-applicant is appropriate (or not appropriate), including considerations of who/how many.
3. Reflecting on the expectations different research funding streams have regarding lay co-applicants.
4. Considering the experiences (good and bad) of PI members who have been lay co-applicants.
5. Outlining the practical steps to support lay co-applicants.

Why is it important and to whom?

Research funders increasingly expect lay co-applicants on national peer reviewed research grant applications, as part of the Public Involvement (PI) in the study. However there is no guidance for either PI members or researchers on the role of being a lay co-applicant, when one is needed or how to support lay co-applicants during the development and delivery of research studies.

What difference has, or could, this project make?

This interactive workshop will explore the role, responsibilities and support of lay co-applicants on national peer reviewed research funding grants. The workshop will act as a springboard to help to disseminate a role description and information pack about what it means to be a lay co-applicant.

What will people take away from your session?

This co-presented workshop has the potential to improve our understanding of the lay co-applicants in research by helping to develop a role description of and guidance for lay co-applicant. The workshop will help all stakeholders (researchers, PI members, funders) appreciate the value and importance of lay co-applicants, and allow PI members clarity on their role within research teams.

Acknowledgements

This workshop is presented on behalf of the NIHR Research Design Service Public Involvement Community.

O9 “Don’t Smile – A love story with a dental theme”: National award-winning theatre and debate disseminating dental research to at-risk adolescents

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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):O9

Background

In Yorkshire approximately 45% of 12-year-olds have rotten teeth, this is the second-worst UK prevalence and is strongly correlated with social inequality. Whilst largely preventable, reaching those most vulnerable is challenging. “Don’t Smile” is a play inspired to test if using theatre might improve oral health knowledge of disadvantaged adolescents.

Method

The play was a co-production created with Theatre of Debate (TOD) working in an artist in resident-style; with patient/public advisors, adolescents, theatre-practitioners and University student in arts and sciences. The focus of the play was to disseminate dental research on Amelogenesis Imperfecta. It also drew wider parallels to the implications of poor oral health and portrayed dental public health messages. The play was performed in secondary schools in areas of significant social deprivation at-risk adolescents. At each performance the TOD Facilitator initiated a poll relating to oral health awareness and opinions. Following the play she revisited for a change in response and facilitated a debate on the wider implications of poor oral health, social isolation, bullying and NHS dental access. Questionnaires on understanding and acceptability of the play were completed.

Results

Our embedded dental public health message dealing with dental trauma was understood by 100% of our audiences of vulnerable teenagers from areas of worst oral health inequalities. They also rated the play excellent/very good with 95.5% saying they would like to see more plays on aspects of oral health and dentistry.

Don't Smile is an innovation in dental dissemination that successfully: [1] reached BME vulnerable teenagers in Schools in areas of high oral health inequality/deprivation and raised oral health awareness; [2] enhanced research impact targeting seldom-heard audiences at
Regional working in east of England: co-designing a PPI feedback tool
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):O13

O13

Unreliable and incapable? Exploding myths about employing people with lived experience of addiction to lead research
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):O12

Expert-by-experience led research in the field of addictions is rare. Even amongst some addictions researchers, there is a sense that people with lived experience of addiction are unreliable and incapable of leading and delivering research, perhaps because of stereotypes applied to people with addictions which include being untrustworthy, emotionally unstable and incompetent. The aim of this presentation is to explode these myths. Half our Substance Misuse and Ageing Research Team is made up of people with lived experience of addictions who are being trained to become independent researchers. Known as Public and Expert by Experience Researchers (PEERs), these researchers are employed by our university and have equal status to traditional researchers.

This session will be of interest to anyone who is considering embedding researchers with lived experience in their research teams and to people with lived experience who are interested in becoming researchers. It will be of particular interest to those researching or with lived experience of conditions that are wrongly associated with being incapable such as those experiencing mental health issues and complex social problems. Our model is breaking down barriers and stereotypes. This will be a joint presentation delivered by a PEER and traditional researcher to describe our model and share our learning.

Background

The importance of feedback is highlighted in the ‘Values and Principles’ [1] from INVOLVE and included in the current Public Involvement consultation on standards [2]. Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) contributors in the East of England (EoE) regional network flagged up the issue that feedback (from researchers to PPI contributors) was minimal or absent, so we co-designed a study to look at this. PPI contributors talked of spending valuable time commenting on complex issues and continue to volunteer without acknowledgement and thanks. The study aims to improve PPI feedback by co-designing a generic PPI Feedback process which can be adapted for individual PPI groups and activities.

Methods

The six regional PPI groups involved in the study include those based within the Research Design Service, Universities, hospitals and NHS Trusts. The study used a survey, interviews and 4 month audit. Over 100 respondents completed the survey distributed by the PPI groups and 23 PPI contributors, researchers and PPI leads were interviewed. Following two stakeholder meetings with researchers, PPI representatives and PPI group leads, local feedback tools were co-designed, implemented and trialled in the PPI groups. A second audit was undertaken by PPI representatives and PPI group leads to ascertain whether satisfaction with feedback had improved. Work is ongoing to identify barriers and facilitators to implementing the local tools and to co-develop the local tools to form a single regional EoE tool or process.

Results

The results confirmed the anecdotal evidence; feedback is not routine and very variable. Together, our research team (PPI contributors, leads, researchers) will outline our motivations for this research approach and our Feedback Tools. We will also discuss our results on the variation and frequency of feedback, barriers and enablers.

Conclusion

We aim to encourage other PPI groups to work together to improve feedback whilst underlining the importance of managing expectations and simultaneously nurturing relationships. A regional PPI Feedback tool or process is in development which we aim to produce and distribute in different user-formats.

Acknowledgements

Study stakeholder and research group; PPI group Leads and PPI groups.

References

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2. https://sites.google.com/nhri.ac.uk/pi-standards/home

O15

Overcoming the challenges of involving older people with dementia, hearing and vision problems in research – sharing learning and future progress
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Background

Involving older adults with dementia, hearing and vision problems in research has traditionally been considered impractical. We are involving older people with these problems in a multi-site European research programme (SENSE-Cog) via three research user groups
(RUGs) in the UK, France and Cyprus. SENSE-Cog explores the combined impact of dementia, hearing and vision problems and will develop new tools and at home support to improve quality of life for people living with dementia, hearing and vision problems.

Materials and Methods

Older adults with lived experience of cognitive, vision and hearing problems (n=15) and carers (n=10) were recruited via advertisements in the general community to RUGs at three SENSE-cog research sites in Manchester, Nice, and Nicosia. RUG members received research awareness training (RAT) [1] to increase their understanding of research to support meaningful involvement. We supported RUG members by taking a tailored approach taking into account the cognitive, vision and hearing problems of RUG members. With respect to cognitive problems, group facilitators ensured the RUG sessions were interactive, broke tasks down into bite sized pieces and provided memory aids in the form of discussion notes. Hearing problems were addressed by using quiet rooms, including visual prompts to reinforce auditory information and having one person to speak at a time. For vision problems, different light settings were used and hand-outs were printed in large easily readable font on yellow paper. Facilitators stood close to and facing the participants and kept still while speaking. Facilitators gave clear instructions, spoke in a clear and audible tone of voice, checked for understanding and re-capped the main discussion points.

Results

Individualised strategies to support RUG members with hearing, vision and cognitive impairments offered views on key design aspects of the SENSE-cog study including usability aspects of an online hearing and vision test, a protocol for a controlled trial of a sensory support intervention for people with dementia and study recruitment materials. Evaluation of the RAT using a questionnaire survey is on-going to assess RUG member’s acceptability and satisfaction with the training. Focus groups and interviews will discover how RUG members had made use of the knowledge and skills provided by the training in the context of SENSE-Cog’s research programme.

Conclusions

Meaningful involvement of people with dementia, hearing and vision problems is feasible provided that a tailored and iterative approach is taken to understand the needs of people with cognitive and sensory problems.

Acknowledgements

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References


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O19

Developing resources for a learner-centred approach to learning and development for public involvement in research

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In 2015 the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) ‘Going the Extra Mile’ report highlighted the need to improve support for learning and development, which was reiterated in an NIHR-wide Learning & Development Working Group report of 2015 [1]. Despite widespread training activity, resources that support members of the public, researchers and public involvement managers can be difficult to find, and opportunities often are insufficiently promoted or duplicated.

The INVOLVE Learning and Development Project Group was formed in 2016 to improve the resources and support available for learning and development. Consisting of public members, and public involvement leads from the charity sector and a variety of NIHR organisations, the Group took a collaborative approach and formed six subgroups to address: individuals’ learning needs; inductions; how opportunities are promoted and accessed; how to share learning about engaging diverse communities; how resources are shared across websites; and top tips to promote good practice.
Developing resources in these areas will allow individuals to assess their own skills and knowledge, how this relates to the needs of their role, and what areas require development. Improved information at inductions will benefit those new to research or involvement, and better accessibility of learning opportunities will prevent existing duplication. This presentation will include an interactive session during which delegates will use some of the new learner-centred resources. By the end of the session, delegates will have an understanding of the resources available, where they can be found and how they might be used to support their own (and others’) development.

Acknowledgements
This presentation will be delivered on behalf of the INVOLVE Learning and Development Project Group.

References

O20
The East Midlands Sharebank – a cross-institutional model for sustainable learning and development for public involvement in research
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Aims of the session
- To describe the Sharebank model, why and how it was developed.
- To discuss how public involvement training can be co-produced with the public.
- To provide an opportunity for the audience to give their views on the Sharebank model and whether this is something they would consider for their own region.

Why is it important and to whom?
The National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) ‘Going the Extra Mile’ report recommends that the public and researchers should be better supported to do public involvement and that local organisations should work together to do this. We have developed a cross-institutional model, from the ‘grass roots’, to fulfil these recommendations. It is of strategic importance to NIHR and of interest to public involvement leads, public and researchers.

What difference has, or could, this project make?
The Sharebank has brought NIHR and NHS organisations together, aligning strategic objectives for public involvement support and helping public and researchers to share their experiences. It provides the means for organisations to share training and resources for public involvement at minimal cost.

This session will inspire the audience in:
- Collaborating to create flexible, sustainable learning and development programmes for public involvement in research in their regions.
- How to involve members of the public in co-producing public involvement training.

What will people take away from your session?
- Guidance: describing a pathway for other organisations to work closely together in learning and development for public involvement.
- Contacts: we would be happy to advise anyone in setting up their own ‘Sharebank’.

O21
Taking involvement online: development and evaluation of an online forum for patient and public involvement in palliative care research
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Research Involvement and Engagement, 2017, 3(Suppl 1):O21

Aim of the presentation
To share learning from the development and evaluation of an online forum for patient and public involvement (PPI) in palliative care research: CSI Public Involvement [www.csipublicinvolvement.co.uk]. Why is it important and to whom? INVOLVE highlights the importance of ensuring PPI approaches are accessible, fair, responsive, and supportive. This is particularly important in populations where, due to advanced illness or caring responsibilities, face-to-face involvement becomes challenging. In response to this problem and to contribute towards an evidence base around virtual PPI, we have developed and evaluated an online forum for PPI in palliative care research, in collaboration with existing PPI members via a consultation process.

What difference has, or could, this project make?
Developing and evaluating the online forum has led to three key differences: increased coproduction skills, improved research quality, and a new knowledge base for developing online PPI platforms. This experience encouraged a shift from collaboration to coproduction, to ensure the success of the forum. Input from new PPI members has improved our research quality through more diverse involvement and feedback, e.g. different people’s experiences in relation to ‘difficult conversations’ and ‘feeling safe’. Evaluation of this forum using focus groups and online questionnaires has resulted in new knowledge of how best to engage and sustain online forums in PPI, and empower PPI members and researchers in using this co-productive method.

What will people take away from your presentation?
Based on our research, attendees will receive guidance on both developing and evaluating an online forum for PPI in research.

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O23
Partnering to improve BME access, inclusion and involvement in research: exchange visits with third-sector organisations for shared learning and improvement
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):O23

Background
People from black minority and ethnic (BME) groups are under-represented in research aiming to improve health services, health-care provision and patient safety, limiting the relevance and generalisability of research based on ‘mainstream’ populations. This may widen existing inequalities in health, access to health care, and hinder meaningful involvement in healthcare and treatment decisions. Community groups and organisations are often more successful in engaging and consulting with people who researchers can consider ‘hard to reach’, but their methods can lack the rigour that is central to formal research.

Methods
This collaboration of university-based researchers and local community partners identified a mutual benefit from shared learning, so we ran an exchange visit programme during which we spent a period of time within each other’s organisations to observe what we each do, including how we go about priority setting and how we gather, evaluate and report data. The aim was for everyone involved to reflect on and improve what we do respectively, and to find a common-ground methodology for improving access, inclusion and evaluation of more meaningful research.

Findings
This presentation will describe the shared learning and participatory approach used during two successive projects during which we a) co-designed and piloted an approach to enabling BME participation in research, b) created a blue-print for a sustainable model of community-based support for inclusive research, and c) a learning and development toolkit to promote capacity to evaluate within community partner organisations and to promote engagement and consultation skills of researchers in relation to minority populations.

P1
Working together to better represent the unheard voices of 16-24 year olds in health research
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P1

This poster shares experiences of recruitment, facilitation and sustainability of patient and public involvement (PPI) with an underrepresented audience – 16-24 year olds. Co-produced by young adults, it reflects on the challenges and potential solutions involving this hard to reach group in research.

The Young Adult PPI (YAPP) Group is a joint initiative between the Southampton NIHR Clinical Research Facility, NIHR Biomedical Research Centre and NIHR Research Design Service South Central. This recently established group was formed to address the unmet needs of this particular demographic. This group is open to researcher contact and has contributed to several pieces of pre-funding study development work.
Young people with chronic conditions go through a transitional care period and move from child-centred to adult-centred health services. While transitional care is being addressed in the clinical setting, there is little to address the difficulties associated with the transition in health and social care research. Additionally, this age range faces novel issues such as higher education, leaving home, starting careers or relationships. These challenges influence their clinical and social needs as well as their personal priorities; their involvement is therefore invaluable in delivering appropriate health research.

Our young adult representatives will share their advice on how to engage with and promote PPI activities for this population. Drawing on their experiences they will cover: how to approach this demographic; what attracts this age range to be involved and how to facilitate and maintain communication with representatives.

P2
“We’ve walked the walk”. Lessons from involving young people with experience of substance misuse services in a research study
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P2

The Youth Social Behaviour and Network Therapy (Y-SBNT) study was a National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) funded randomised controlled trial. The study aimed to demonstrate the feasibility of recruiting young people to a family- and wider social network-based intervention [1] by testing an adapted version of an established adult intervention [2]. The study was also a case study in doctoral research by one presenter (L-MB) on how young people’s involvement can be embedded in health services and research [3]. This poster draws on this doctoral research and the study report [4] to outline how a group of young advisors who had used drug and alcohol services in the past worked with the research team to make sure that the research was relevant to young people. The young advisors were involved in the design of key research documents and tools, data analysis and interpretation and reporting. But there were some challenges in recruiting and working with this group of young people, and we found that the standard ‘young people’s advisory group’ model did not work for many of the young people we were trying to engage. This has informed wider learning on how best to involve a group of young people who are ‘less frequently heard’, and led to the development of a different model of public involvement.

The poster outlines the model which emerged from this study, which explores whether traditional models of public involvement can potentially exclude some of the young people most likely to use health services, and identified the potential for new flexible and young people-centred approaches to involvement in research.

It will be of interest to those involving children and young people in research as well as those with an interest in methods for including more diverse voices in public involvement beyond the ‘usual suspects’.

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Aims of the session

Whilst encouraged by research funders, it is unusual to involve patients and the public in systematic reviews. We involved children and young people (CYP) with relevant experience, in a large National Institute of Health Research funded evidence synthesis project of mental health interventions for children and young people with long-term conditions. The aim of this session is to share our experiences of the project from the perspectives of the CYP and the research team.

Why is it important and to whom?

The involvement of CYP in this project has had a powerful and meaningful impact not only on the research but also on the review team and the CYP themselves. By sharing our experiences, we hope to demonstrate that with careful planning and appropriate resources, involving CYP in systematic reviews is both feasible and practical.

What difference has the project made?

Overall, the involvement of CYP provided a grounding for the research in real-world experience. Specifically, CYP were involved in validating research ideas, confirming appropriate search terms, producing suggestions for search sources, interpreting review findings from a different vantage point, and producing a plain language summary and a podcast for dissemination of key messages.

What will people take away from the session?

Involving CYP and parents in systematic review projects is novel but achievable and rewarding. Involvement should form part of core systematic review methods. The voices of CYP are often neglected in research but can be invaluable in making sense of large amounts of complex information.

Acknowledgments

Our group of children and young people who contributed include Katie Hughes, Katrina Brooks, Summer Teale, Harry Lockhart, Charlotte Rushton, Miriam Meziane, Thomas Gardner, Benjamin Meziane

References


P7 Solutions for PPI challenges in studies of acute disease, stigmatised behaviours and disenfranchised populations: Lessons from sexual health research

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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P7

Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) is an increasingly routine aspect of health research, however challenges remain. Much PPI guidance focuses on studies of chronic diseases, where access to members of the public for PPI is enabled by patient support groups or because patients are continuously engaged with health care. In contrast, there is little PPI guidance for studies of acute disease, socially disenfranchised groups, or populations defined by stigmatised behaviours or diagnoses. In these scenarios members of the public may be less accessible to researchers and less interested in PPI. Much sexual health research fits into one or more of these criteria.

The aim of this presentation is to address the gap in PPI guidance by considering possible solutions to challenging PPI scenarios. We present lessons learned from four studies affiliated to the NIHR’s Health Protection Research Unit in Blood Borne and Sexually Transmitted Infections, which focus on sexual health, ethnic minorities, and young people. Our tips focus on three stages of PPI: defining a target PPI group, accessing patients or members of the public, and engaging with those who have agreed to take part in PPI. We take a practical approach, with advice ranging from how to create more appealing patient invitations at health providers, to ways to engage with patients with particular concerns about confidentiality and anonymity.

Sharing these experiences may help researchers in sexual health and other fields have a greater understanding of potential challenges in PPI and how to overcome them.

P9 Inverting the Patient Involvement Paradigm: Establishment of the Patient Led Research Hub

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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P9

The NIHR has pushed Patient and Public Involvement in healthcare to the forefront of research priorities. Many initiatives have proven successful, and interested members of the public are now able to participate in a breadth of opportunities. However, involvement is generally limited to consultation on study design or promoting participant adherence.

Further, a clearly documented mismatch between patient demand and actual researched interventions exists, with most funded studies prioritising drug trials [1]. Quality of life and fundamental priorities as described by patients and carers are often ignored.

A pioneering initiative launched in May 2015 by the Cambridge Clinical Trials Unit assumes this role. The Patient Led Research Hub (PLRH) supports research projects emerging directly from, and proposed by, patient organisations: the only UK initiative to allow patients to develop and conduct research in this manner. Any research proposal, irrespective of its focus or disease area, is considered and feasible projects are supported with resources and expertise in design and delivery.
Proposers maintain co-ownership of the project and intellectual property where relevant, ensuring research remains relevant and credible. Equal collaboration underpins competitive grant applications to public funders, research charities or industry partners. If funding is obtained, projects become autonomous to the extent possible, allowing PLRH resources to become available for new proposals.

Thus far, the PLRH has received excellent feedback, with 23 proposals from 19 different organisations and independent sources. Proposals are wide-ranging from bench to bedside, but with a primary focus on quality of life. Three projects are active, one funding bid is in preparation, three proposals have been linked with ongoing, aligned research work, and nine proposals are in various stages of work-up. Further investment is now required to increase capacity and infrastructure to support incoming proposals.

References

P10
Building on a partnership’s experiences from coordinating involvement in health and social care education to developing user-led research: lessons learnt
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P10

The aim of the session is to share our critical reflections and insights from developing user-led research and seeking to establish a positive and collaborative culture and environment for involving experts by experience in health and social care research.

The PIER partnership is an established university service user and carer partnership with over 90 active members, 900 hours of direct involvement activity a year, and a history of collaborating with community organisations to enhance health and social work education. Since 2015 we have sought to draw on this expertise to develop a culture within the university and with our external research partners for engaging meaningfully in PPI and in particular, user-led research. From our network of involvement coordinators across the UK, we know that many organisations (universities, charitable organisations, health and social care providers) are seeking to develop user-involved and led research and to identify strategies and opportunities for doing so meaningfully and with the greatest impact. We consider ourselves at an early stage of developing this role and are keen to contribute to national developments by sharing our activities, efforts, mistakes and learning to date, and to seek guidance from others.

The session will benefit anyone seeking to explore and reflect on the processes involved. We will summarise: our exploration and evaluation of different models of PPI and our emerging evidenced based framework for user-led research; key points and stages of learning; and our top tips for organisations embarking on a similar journey.

P13
Embedding patient and public involvement (PPI) in a regional research network and beyond: findings and action points from the IMPRESS project and Collaboration for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care (CLAHRC) East of England
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P13

Background
We share findings from an action research project (IMPRESS: Implementing PPI in an NHS Research Programme: Evaluating the PPI contribution to CLAHRC research implementation) which studied how PPI has been implemented within a regional, applied research programme (a CLAHRC: Collaboration for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care). This builds on findings from a previous national study (RAPPORT: ReseArch with Patient and Public involvement: a RealisT evaluation). Our project team includes two PPI researchers and an advisory group with a lay chair and further PPI representatives. IMPRESS employed a theoretical framework to explore in-depth, the experiences of PPI within the CLAHRC programme, from different points of view. Our findings identified the barriers and facilitators to the programme’s aim of ‘fully embedded, active and comprehensive’ PPI which then inform ten key action points for developing PPI in a programme.

The network of CLAHRCs are planned to play a key role in co-developing and co-delivering NIHR’s PPI strategy across regions in England. The CLAHRC studied here makes policy and resource commitments to PPI, has PPI as a research theme and works in partnership with regional PPI networks. It is thus important to report systematically researched findings on processes and outcomes of this commitment, both to inform specific local action and to report broader conceptual lessons for PPI knowledge and practice.

We detail, with illustrative examples, how 10 case study projects made sense of PPI, bought into PPI, enacted PPI and appraised PPI. The action research approach enables, actions and solutions to problems of embedding PPI to be ‘fine-tuned’ in further research cycles to evidence and enact sustainable PPI processes and outcomes for all stakeholders. See a film of the study results at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sL3EbwYmaxA

Acknowledgements
Wider IMPRESS team members: Amanda Howe, Jonathan Boote, Anna Varley, study advisory group members

P14
Creating a regional network for public involvement in research linked to regional, national and international good practice
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P14

Background
The National Institute of Health Research (NIHR), through the INVOLVE organisation, aims to galvanise regional networks supporting public involvement in research and facilitate closer working to enable sharing of expertise, good practice and innovation. [1, 2]

We aimed to create and sustain a regional network for public involvement in the West Midlands.

Methods
We will describe:

- The creation of the regional network: PILAR (Public Involvement and Lay Accountability in Research and Innovation)
The planning and hosting of our first conference, ‘Health Research: Better Together’, bringing together organisations in the region involving the public in research and innovation.

Using an interactive workshop to identify future regional priorities for public involvement.

Results
PILAR, the regional network for the West Midlands, was established in 2013. It comprises lay and professional members from NIHR and other partner organisations set up to pool expertise and share good practice, PILAR provides leadership for public involvement in the region. Following our inaugural conference, we have established our ‘PILAR Pledge’. These were based on the co-developed priorities for public involvement in the region identified in an interactive workshop during the PILAR conference. Subsequently, PILAR has created the foundation for a collaborative community across the West Midlands whose activities are closely linked to INVOLVE and aligned strategically with the NIHR’s ‘Going The Extra Mile’ recommendations.[2]

Conclusion
Regional networks can play a pivotal role in ensuring meaningful public involvement can be achieved. A strong action plan developed following our event will ensure we can tackle common and challenging issues together. Working together at a regional level can help shape better public involvement in health research, service and innovation.

Acknowledgement
This work is presented on behalf of the Public Involvement and Lay Accountability in Research and Innovation regional network for the West Midlands. The authors would like to thank Gary Hickey and NIHR INVOLVE for their support for PILAR. Time for Krysia Dziedic is part funded by a NIHR Knowledge Mobilisation Research Fellowship (KnRF-2014-03-002). Magda Skybrant is part funded by Collaborations for Leadership in Applied Research and Care West Midlands. Steven Blackburn is funded by the Research Design Service.

References

P15
Co-production in practice: Service users co-develop instruments to measure and evaluate the impact of their involvement
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P15

Background
Accounts of impact can be improved by involving service users [1]. This poster will describe how service users of a generic rehabilitation research panel co-produced tools to measure and evaluate impact. This is important because it respects the equality and different roles and perspectives of those involved in developing measures of accountability [2,3].

Method
We reviewed evidenced based frameworks and guidelines [4,5], and with the support of our research organisation and other panellists, co-developed qualitative questionnaires to identify values associated with patient and public involvement. Our members piloted service user and researcher questionnaires and shared our instrument to collect quantitative metrics. Amendments to the questionnaires were collectively agreed. We continue to implement initiatives relevant to our local context and share these with our colleagues.

What difference has this project made?

- Service user involvement has ensured that measurement is meaningful and outcomes which are important to service users are included.
- The instruments have improved our understanding of what aspects of involvement work for whom, and in what circumstances.
- Provided pragmatic evidence to support continued funding of our Patient Panel at a time of financial constraints.

Key learning points

- How to work collaboratively to maintain relevance to the local context of service user involvement whilst achieving organisational objectives.
- Implementing guidance on measuring impact, which captures the perspectives of different stakeholders.
- Measuring, comparing and understanding impact for different stages of the research process and how it makes a difference for different groups.

References
2. INVOLVE. Public involvement in research: values and principles framework. INVOLVE: Eastleigh; 2015.

P16
Preventing post-operative urinary retention: an example of researcher-patient co-production
Joni Jackson1,2, Nick Leggett1,2, Philippa Davies1,2, Manjula Nugawela1,2, Lauren Scott1,2, Verity Leach1,2, Alison Richards1,2, Anthony Blacker2, Paul Abrams2, Jitin Sharma3, Jenny Donovan1,2, Penny Whiting1
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P16

Interest in patient and public involvement (PPI) in research is increasing, yet evidence about its impact on health research is limited. We present our experience of successful public involvement on a project developed from a patient submitted research idea, describing the role of our public contributor in the initiation, design, production, distribution and evaluation of a project aimed at preventing post-operative urinary retention (PO-UR). The research idea was submitted through the CLAHRC West open call in 2014 by Nick Leggett (NL), who had previously experienced PO-UR as a surgical patient. Taking on the role of co-Principal Investigator, NL attended meetings of the research team as well as co-chairing wider advisory group meetings. Offered training in research methodology, NL was included at all stages of the project, acting as systematic reviewer through to the design of the primary study. Being a common outcome of frequently performed operations (incidence of 10.7% - 84% after joint replacement), PO-UR affects many
patients. Untreated, PO-UR can lead to complications such as infection due to urinary stasis and acute kidney injury, resulting in delayed hospital discharge and a need for additional post-hospitalisation care. This project highlighted a difference in attitudes between patients and clinicians, in relation to the treatment of PO-UR. Clinicians sometimes consider PO-UR to be a minor problem, easily solvable by catheterisation. From the patient's perspective however, this invasive procedure is often considered an undesirable solution, with risks of catheter-associated complications (e.g. urinary tract infection) and distress for the patient. This project provides an example of potentially impactful research, unlikely to have been developed if not for patient involvement in co-initiation.

NL’s continued involvement throughout has added unique knowledge, personal insight and relevance to the project. Not only encouraging for public involvement in future research, this project provides insight into the benefits and challenges that can be encountered by both researchers and public contributors during the cycle of coproduction.

**References**


**P32**

Developing a toolkit for Patient and Public Involvement in antimicrobial medicines development research: breaking new ground

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*Research Involvement and Engagement* 2017, 3(Supp 1):P32

**Introduction**

Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) in antimicrobial medicines development research is a new and exciting area. Involving patients/
the public throughout the antimicrobial medicines development life-
cycle can help ensure that research addresses their needs, help im-
prove participation rates, and contribute to the successful dissemi-
nation of findings. However, there is currently no literature fo-
cusing on PPI in this area.

COMBACTE-MAGNET (www.combacte.com) is a consortium seeking
new ways of treating multi-resistant bacterial infections. As part
of its clinical coordinating work package, WP6L, we are deve-
loping a toolkit in collaboration with an acute infection and micro-
biology patient panel set up by the North Bristol NHS Trust (NBT)
to provide evidence-based guidance for PPI in antimicrobial medicines
development, including the role of PPI in setting the research agenda, clinical
trials, and regulatory processes.

Challenges and enablers of the toolkit development process
PPI is relatively unheard of in the field of infectious disease and
microbiology, with few established patient support groups or volun-
tary organisations in this area. Our newly established patient panel
comprised people with experience of a serious infection requiring hos-
pitisation, but needed to be supported to enable them to effec-
tively contribute to the toolkit development process. Initial meet-
ings provided information about various topics related to
antimicrobial resistance and medicines development, and included
researcher-facilitated discussions. The quality of the panel’s contribu-
tions improved as their knowledge and confidence increased.

Our European partners within COMBACTE-MAGNET are less familiar
with PPI in research. The role of PPI is often limited to marginal con-
tributions due to a lack of understanding of where and how it fits
into the research process. Our challenge was to convince them of
the potential for and benefits of PPI in antimicrobial medicines de-
velopment, in order to engage them in the toolkit development process.
We organised workshops based on the toolkit content to en-
able them to explore the different roles of patient and public contrib-
utors throughout the antimicrobial medicines development lifecycle.
Feedback from the workshops contributed to further development
of the toolkit.

Conclusion
The toolkit is intended to change perception and increase receptivity
of stakeholders towards PPI in antimicrobial medicines development research.
Developing the toolkit with patient collaborators and Euro-
pean partners in an area of research that is driven by the pharma-
caceutical industry, with little/no experience of PPI to date has been challenging.
Nevertheless, we have learned some key strategies that can facilitate the toolkit development process, and that can poten-
tially be applied to other challenging acute clinical research areas.

Acknowledgements
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115523 | 115620 | 115737 resources of which are composed of financial
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Industries and Association) companies in kind contribution. The authors
acknowledge David Rowe and Richard Campbell for their contributions as
representatives of the NBT acute infection and microbiology patient panel.

P24
Walking the talk – Developing and modelling co-productive
learning; the case for the Exchange Network
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Aim
To tell the story of the co-design and testing of a shared learning space for patients, carers, researchers, managers and clinicians (the
Exchange Network).

To demonstrate how that space works and share experiences from members.

Background
The network evolved through feedback from patient and carer ad-
visers. It was deliberately co-designed to provide an engaging and
supportive environment where people can connect, regardless of
title, role or employment status, to share knowledge, skills and ex-
perience about improvement and research. It has a growing pool of
73 contacts who meet 4 times a year as varied groups of 15 to 20.
The network actively incorporates the INVOLVE values and principles
into all aspects of its operation. It is designed to promote a space of
respect, transparency and accountability; meetings are currently co-
facilitated by a service-user and a manager who work together to
model active and attentive listening. Particular issues are presented
and open questions are encouraged; assumptions and judgments are
challenged and real time feedback is provided. A quality improve-
ment approach is used to adapt meetings, based on member
suggestions.

Impact
Connected patients, carers, clinicians, managers and researchers
–

- Addressed power differentials between members to break
down barriers and promote learning
- Tackled real world practical challenges (for example on
implementing shared decision making and working with
established service user groups)
- Provided a space that fosters creative thought and active
reflection – which cannot always be experienced in other
settings

P25
Developing good practice guidance for the involvement of public
members in project oversight groups (Trial Steering Committees,
Study Steering Groups)
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P25

The aim of this poster is to present and build upon robust good
practice guidance for involvement of public members in Trial steer-
ing Committees (TSCs) and other project oversight groups.

Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) is embedded into the NIHR
Evaluation Trials and Studies (NETS) Programmes’ management pro-
cesses and research it funds. The current NETS Coordinating Centre
(NETSCC) PPI Framework stipulates: “Studies that have a Trial Steer-
ing Committee or Study Steering Group must appoint a public mem-
ber”. However, there was a lack of guidance on or evidence of the
nature of public members’ contribution to work of oversight groups.
Therefore, Chairs and public members of NETS studies were inter-
viewed to explore the role, value and impact of public members on
study oversight groups. The results were used to draft good practice
guidance and a role description.

This practical guidance will help Chairs of oversight groups, re-
searchers and public members across NIHR and beyond, to recruit
and facilitate effective and impactful public membership.

A group of Medical Research Council (MRC) methodology hub stu-
dies on oversight groups (specifically Trial Steering Committees) in-
tend to develop new NIHR guidance and are sharing their public
involvement findings as part of this development process.
The good practice guidelines will be presented highlighting the potential role of public members and opportunities will be provided for the audience to participate directly in their further development.

P26
A personal reflection on being a co-applicant in the ACtIF study
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P26

Background
This poster aims to reflect on the involvement of Dan, a patient co-applicant and researcher, in the Adherence to treatment in adults with cystic fibrosis (ACtIF) study – a large programme grant. It is hoped this will be of interest to those considering involving a public co-applicant. It may also interest people thinking about becoming a co-applicant – particularly those with a research background.

ACtIF is looking at developing a support package to help people with cystic fibrosis (CF) take their treatments. Dan was invited to join the team as a person with CF (pwCF), though he also works as a research assistant. He also has experience of coordinating and facilitating public involvement work in various studies.

Despite Dan’s research background, he has found real freedom in focusing on only giving a patient perspective. As patient and public involvement (PPI) lead, Dan organises and leads the study’s PPI group teleconferences. He has been able to draw on his experience to publicise the opportunity to get involved.

As pwCF cannot meet due to cross-infection risk, the group has also given Dan the chance to talk about his health with other pwCF. This has included reflecting on many shared experiences. In addition, Dan notes that he has got better at taking his treatments during his involvement with the study.

Dan’s experience shows that involvement of a patient co-applicant can be very positive, even beyond what is intended.

Acknowledgements
Presented on behalf of the ACtIF study group.

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P27
Discovering the role of public co-applicant on a National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Programme grant
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Background
Increasing numbers of members of the public are being appointed as co-applicants on National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) funded projects but there is no shared understanding of what is required in this role. The poster aims to share reflections on how the public co-applicant role developed within a five year programme grant focused on suicide prevention. This topic is important to both public contributors and researchers.

Aims:

- To share key reflections on the development of the role of service user advisor and co-applicant on an NIHR-funded Programme of suicide prevention research (2012-17), including working on a range of studies across three different universities.

What difference has this project made:

- Understanding how the role has contributed to the development of public involvement across the research programme.
- Including some of the impacts of involvement.
- Identifying key elements of the role.
- Sharing learning about working with this group of vulnerable people and some of the constraints for public involvement in suicide research.

What will people learn from the poster:

- Understanding of one interpretation of the co-applicant role.
- Key issues for reflection and consideration when planning similar involvement.

Further information available about this work available from: Rosie Davies email: Rosemary3.Davies@uwe.ac.uk

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P29
Patient peer review in academic journals: developing guidance with The BMJ and Research Involvement and Engagement
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Research Involvement and Engagement 2017, 3(Suppl 1):P29

Background
Patient review embedded within journal processes is still new. The BMJ and Research Involvement and Engagement (RIE) were the first journals to routinely involve patient reviewers in their peer review processes. These two journals jointly carried out a survey of patient reviewers, developed with their patient reviewers, to ask them about their experience to help inform the development of comprehensive guidance for patient reviewers.

Methods
We surveyed patient reviewers who had recently reviewed for The BMJ or RIE to investigate their motivation to review, gather feedback on their experience of patient review and the support available, and to find out how the process could be improved. We collated the results and identified emerging themes to inform the development of comprehensive, evidence-based patient review guidance, to help ensure patient reviewers feel supported when conducting patient review. This will create a basis for other journals wanting to implement and systematically integrate patient review in their processes.

Call to action
We report our key results in this poster and call for attendees at the INVOLVE conference to reflect on the findings. We invite readers of this poster to leave feedback or comments in an envelope attached to the poster, and thus to join this world-first project involving patients (and others) in developing guidance for patients reviewing submissions for academic journals.

Consent to publish
This abstract does not contain any identifiable information of individual participants and therefore doesn’t require consent for its publication.
Competing interests
Sophie Staniszewska and Richard Stephens are co-Editors-in-Chief of Research Involvement and Engagement. Jim Elliot is an Editorial Board Member and reviewer for Research Involvement and Engagement. Andrew Demainee and Rebecca Harrmston are patient reviewers for The BMJ. Ella Flemmyng is employed by BioMed Central. Sara Schroter is employed by Elsevier. Sara Schroter and Rebecca Harrmston are patient reviewers for the Advisory Panel.

We would like to thank the patients and their carers who volunteered to try the Head Up neck support collar. Many neurological conditions, including myasthenia gravis, spinal muscular atrophy and motor neurone disease/amytrophic lateral sclerosis cause neck weakness. Patients who experience this have difficulty holding up their head, resulting in pain, and problems with eye contact, communication, use of computers and television and loss of confidence in going out2.

The need for this project came directly from users and carers. The project was initially proposed by a Clinical Studies Group for Motor Neuron Disease (MND), who approached NIHR Devices for Dignity (D4D) with a new neck orthosis that was flexible and comfortable yet supportive.

We will cover the follow stages of the research process:

1. Early Involvement

- We will describe the process for involvement at the grant development stage and the impact that had on the final application.

2. Role and remit for patients as partners

- We will describe how the programme was designed to ensure patient involvement was integral throughout, including the core research and project oversight groups.
- Explain the critical roles for patient co-apps in recruitment and retention and in developing a communication and dissemination plan.

References

Logos, links to social media and images will be included in the poster.

O7

The benefit of a partnership approach enabling the patient voice to be heard loud and clear and the added value this brings to the research

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Our aim is to share the impact patients as co-applicants can have on research through describing the breadth and depth of the involvement.

Devices for Dignity (D4D) is a National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) funded Healthcare Technology Co-operative. This work describes how D4D supported the patient and public involvement in the development and delivery of an NIHR Health Technology Assessment grant.

We will cover the follow stages of the research process:

1. Early Involvement

- We will describe the process for involvement at the grant development stage and the impact that had on the final application.

2. Role and remit for patients as partners

- We will:
  - Describe how the programme was designed to ensure patient involvement was integral throughout, including the core research and project oversight groups.
  - Explain the critical roles for patient co-apps in recruitment and retention and in developing a communication and dissemination plan.

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The MND Association care centre network recruited volunteers to join the design process and also assisted in recruiting to the evaluation phase. We would like to thank the patients and their carers who volunteered to try the new orthosis, and who gave up their valuable time to provide us with their assessments and detailed feedback.

The authors above reflect project team members involved in production of this poster, for space restriction reasons. We wish in addition to acknowledge other members of the main project team: Mrs Zoe Clarke – Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Dr Nicola Heron – NIHR Devices for Dignity hosted by Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Mrs Ann Quinn – South Yorkshire MND Association, (Dame) Professor Pamela Shaw – University of Sheffield, Susan Baxter – University of Sheffield, Simon Judge – Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Dr Avril McCarthy – NIHR Devices for Dignity hosted by Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Oliver Wells – NIHR Devices for Dignity hosted by Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Mark Strong – University of Sheffield, Thomas Bartlett, University of Sheffield and Professor Wendy Tindale – NIHR Devices for Dignity hosted by Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.
- Discuss how we are working closely with the project charity partners.
- Describe our consideration of types of patient knowledge, experience and skills needed on a Patient Advisory Group

This presentation is important to any research team looking at the role of a patient as a co-applicant. It demonstrates the value that this can bring if the patient is viewed as an equal partner in the research. We will demonstrate the process for reaching this level of patient partnership and hope to influence and support further research teams and members of the public to adopt this approach.

O14  
Working together to advance public involvement: Coproduction and partnership working within a regional public involvement network

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Aims of the session
In this workshop, we will:

- Communicate the vision and our personal motivations (lay and professional) for the Wessex Public Involvement Network (PIN)
- Explore with participants principles and practicalities in establishing a regional PIN
- Together identify generalisable facilitators and barriers to the implementation of regional PINs

Why is it important, and to whom?
This workshop will be of interest and importance to all who facilitate, contribute to and use outcomes from public involvement (PI) in health research: patients, the public, PI staff leads, health care staff and researchers. We will demonstrate ways of working together, promoting best practice and taking forward leadership in PI with both lay and staff contributors.

What difference has, or could this project make?
We will share the achievements of the Wessex PIN to date, including: partnership working across regional NIHR and NHS organisations; a jointly organised and facilitated community PI event; ongoing opportunities for shared learning, support and reflection.

With workshop participants, we will explore potential longer term benefits of regional PINs including: easier and fairer access to PI opportunities; economies of scale; and learning and career trajectories for PI leads.

What will people take away from this session?
Those participating in this workshop will:

- Explore a real-life example of co-production and partnership working in a regional PIN
- Reflect on opportunities and challenges which the Wessex PIN model offers within their own working context
- Identify benefits, resources and contacts to support similar regional PINs

O18  
Developing principles for co-producing health and social care research

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Background
In recent years we have seen a growing interest in applying the concept of co-production in the field of health and social care research. There is, however, much variation in the definition and practice of co-production, revealing a lack of clarity around the concept. Co-production, it has been suggested (Going the Extra Mile 2015), could be a means of evolving and improving patient and public involvement in research. But co-production can be a slippery concept, reflecting the wide range of disciplines from which it emerges and the frequently loose way it is applied. Moreover patient and public involvement in research already has its own vocabulary. So what is co-production and what does it mean for patient and public involvement in research? Co-producing research is an emerging field challenging how we think about and do research and the relationships between organisations, professionals and researchers and the public.

Aim
To help NIHR/INVOLVE identify some key principles and features involved in co-producing research. And to develop guidance to support organisations, researchers and the public to evaluate their own (and others) practices and further evolve and improve public involvement in their research.

Approach
The draft guidance draws on findings from a round table meeting held to discuss ‘co-producing research’, a literature review and interviews with people involved in co-produced research (undertaken by Jonathan Paylor, RDS London and Tracey Johns, RDS East of England), a workshop to gain consensus on the key principles and elements of co-producing research and consultation with NIHR staff and beyond.

The principles included are just the beginning of a pathway for those considering taking a journey on the co-production route. The extent to which research projects and organisations embrace all of the principles and the depth to which they go in embedding the principles will vary. The more principles that are adopted and embedded the stronger will be the co-production of the research. There is no single formula for co-production and such an approach would be counter to the innovation and flexibility that is implicit in co-produced research.

Acknowledgements
Thank you to those who took part in the interviews and also the members of the NIHR INVOLVE co-production task group [http://www.invo.org.uk/current-work/co-production/].

P4  
“We have a voice” [Matt]

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Aim:
The poster presents the evaluative mixed methods research study that was commissioned by NHS England and undertaken by the
Findings revealed that the NHSEYF members are:

What difference has the research made?
The NHSEYF; semi-structured interviews were then undertaken with

Why is the research important?
The NHSEYF is a unique model that others are seeking to emulate; it

What can people take away?
The Youth Forum Wheel (see image) that depicts the ‘components of

Acknowledgements
The research team would like to gratefully acknowledge:

PS
Alzheimer’s Society Research Network: the impact of involving
people affected by dementia in research
Anna Grinbergs-Saull, Natasha Morgan
Alzheimer’s Society, London, UK
Correspondence: Anna Grinbergs-Saull
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Established in 1999, the Alzheimer’s Society Research Network now
involves over 280 people with dementia, carers and former carers. The
Research Network is involved in every stage of our research
programme, from reviewing all applications for funding, to
monitoring and delivering research we fund and support. Drawing
on 18 years of experience, we will present the impact that the Re-
search Network has had and continues to have on the research and
people we work with. Using case studies developed with Research
Network volunteers and dementia researchers, we will show the im-
 pact of Patient and Public Involvement in four key areas. These are:

- impact on research
- impact on researchers
- impact on the people affected by dementia who are involved
- impact on Alzheimer’s Society as an organisation.

We will share what we have learnt as a Network, and our plans for
further development; discussing how to create and maintain a cul-
ture of involvement in a research funding charity.

P19
Coproduction in action: The work of the Peer Expertise in
Education and Research (PEER) Group
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Background

- The Peer Expertise in Education and Research (PEER) Group is
made up of service users and carers belonging to South
West London & St George’s Mental Health NHS Trust
(SWLStG).
- It is the primary resource for public and patient involvement
(PPI) in research and education for clinicians and researchers
from SWLStG and St George’s, University of London (SGUL).
- The group has been cited in INVOLVE publications as an
example of ethical and principled PPI practice. It is co-
facilitated by two service user researchers.

Aims

- Explaining the purpose, activities and outcomes of the group.
- Passing on the learning and experience of group members and
facilitators regarding working coproductively around
involvement in research.

Importance

- Demonstrates - to academic, clinical and service user
researchers, members of the public and PPI leads - the value
and importance of PPI within mental health Trust and
university settings.
- Models good practice, values and ethos in line with those of
INVOLVE.
- Opportunity to talk to group members directly about their
experiences.

Impact

- Our poster will demonstrate the impact of successful
coproductive ways of working in PPI in research in terms of:
  - Process – the way group members work together.
  - Outcomes – the impact on research proposals and
projects.

What will people take away

- Knowledge of what makes coproduction in PPI work well and
what the challenges are.
● What is needed in terms of support and training for coproduction in PPI to work well.

Acknowledgements
Production of this poster was led by a small working group of PEER Group members following input from all group members.

P21
Using the 4Pi National Involvement Standards as a framework to engage service users/patients: A quality improvement perspective
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Aim
This session aims to provide a practical guide to the use of the 4Pi National Involvement Standards as part of a quality improvement initiative.

Background
National and local policy supports the involvement of patients at all levels in the design, delivery and improvement of health services. Quality improvement methods and approaches, such as tests of change, are commonly used to improve the delivery of care and health outcomes, and should include the involvement of patients and the public. CLAHRC Northwest London, an applied health research programme funded by the NIHR, used the 4Pi National Involvement Standards as a guiding framework for involving service users/patients in quality improvement initiatives.

Impact
Including the 4Pi standards within a systematic approach to quality improvement in NHS organisations can facilitate the involvement of service users/patients and provide an effective mechanism to introduce changes in clinical care. The framework also offers those involved in quality improvement a structured approach to ensure that involvement is meaningful and transparent.

Lessons learned
The application of the 4Pi framework promotes the creation of meetings accessible for all team members that encourages active participation, which also extends the benefits beyond the service users/patients to flatten hierarchies within the wider improvement team. In addition its use clearly demonstrates the benefits of working with service users/patients at an organisational and clinical level that encourages support from senior leaders and healthcare professionals. Despite this, organisational constraints still exist and should be recognised and dealt with to encourage the inclusion and full participation of service users/patients.

P22
Integrating Perspectives on Evaluation of Patient & Public Involvement in Research
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Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) has developed substantially in the last decade. Key drivers of this progress include iterative policy developments, an accumulating body of practice examples, the availability of practical guidance, and common-ground understanding of the values and principles that underpin good practice. Evaluation of PPI is considered important to inform continuous improvement in practice, to inform policy and strengthen the evidence-base, and to maximise impact. Understanding how, what and when to evaluate can be difficult as there are several different perspectives on this. Addressing this through wide consultation is important in order to inform meaningful evaluation and impactful involvement. This poster aims to prompt debate on the topic of evaluation of PPI in research. As well as the findings from a literature review by the authors, the poster will reflect on the outcomes of our recent national consultation with UK-based experts, which considered issues from a range of viewpoints. To help shape the future direction of evaluation of PPI in a way that is knowledgeable of, informed by and considerate of all perspectives, the authors wish to build on and broaden this discussion to a wider public. The poster will therefore engage delegates with key questions, and invite their thoughts on the issues raised, in conversation with the authors and / or via post-it notes attached to the poster board. The poster will also present information about a future consultation event with PPI contributors, and a planned international conference on the same topic.

P31
Using innovative approaches to involve young people in health research
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Background
The value of the youth voice informing research priorities, policy and practice is increasingly being recognised across the globe. Not only does youth involvement benefit the organisation, young people also gain more skills, build a sense of empowerment and establish new networks.

Until recently, the research agenda at the Telethon Kids Institute (the ‘Institute’) in Perth, Western Australia, was missing input from this key group. A planned strategy developed by the Consumer and Community Health Research Network (the Network) was instrumental in the eventual outcome of establishing an active 23-member Youth Advisory Group at the Institute. This involvement initiative has empowered young people and informed researchers of issues facing young people not previously considered.

Materials and Methods
The strategy to incorporate the youth voice included holding a community forum with 40 young people aged 14 – 25 years old, to discuss their preferred method for establishing the group. The Youth Advisory Group was established following a recruitment drive via the Network’s community database. The first meeting was held in 2016 and used a World Café methodology to encourage a relaxed and comfortable atmosphere that recognises individual and cultural preferences in communication.

Facebook is currently used as: a platform for discussion of research projects; and communicating meeting and event planning. Mentimeter, an interactive online polling system, is used for members to anonymously vote on issues with their personal smartphones at meetings.

Results
The Youth Advisory Group played a key role in developing the Institute’s ‘Think Big’ strategic research initiative. Members completed an online survey and attended a priority-setting workshop to discuss and develop a list of ‘Big Ideas’ for future research.

The formation of the Institute’s Youth Advisory Group has also led to young people having input into the Western Australian Youth Health Policy. In collaboration with WA Health Department six community forums have been held across Western Australia. The Community Conversations have been an outstanding success. The Youth Advisory Group provided input into the forum’s questions, attended forums and helped to promote the events through their networks.
Conclusions
It is vital that the youth community voice is heard in research organi-
sations that directly relate to children and young people's health. In-
volving young people has many benefits including

- Addressing gaps in research that are of importance to young people
- Ensuring the research is relevant and informed by this group of the population

References:
1 http://mypeer.org.au/design-implementation/youth-participation-2/
   benefits-of-youth-participation/
2 http://www.theworldcafe.com/method.html

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