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Abstract

10th Palliative Care Congress –Harrogate International Centre (UK) from 12-14 March '14

Max 300 words single line spaced. Closing date 27th September 13; notification w/c 11th Nov 13; register by 20th Dec 13

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On behalf of the INTEGRATE-HTA team.

Abstract 1: 10th Palliative Care Congress

Title: Patient and Public involvement in scope development for a palliative care Health Technology Assessment: a European perspective.

Background: Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) helps to ensure that study findings are useful to end users but is under-developed in Health Technology Assessment (HTA). "INTEGRATE-HTA, (co-funded European Union project -grant agreement 30614) is developing new methods to assess complex health technologies and applying these in a palliative care case study. Having experienced the intended and unintended consequences of palliative care services, which vary widely across Europe, patients in six countries (England, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Poland) provided valuable insights and advice.

Aims: To establish PPI in a palliative care HTA.

Methods: As PPI to assist early scope development in HTA is novel, each country implemented PPI methods as appropriate locally either using a qualitative research approach or seeking the views of patients, relatives or patient representatives as research partners. Using a qualitative approach, 21 individual, face-face patient interviews were conducted and analysed thematically. When patients were research partners, an adapted version of the EUnetHTA core model guided 30 face-face discussions. Thematic analysis and conceptual mapping were used to identify key issues.

Findings: PPI requires researchers to have cultural awareness of palliative care and the acceptability of engaging in discussions around dying in each country. Ensuring positive PPI experiences and effective participation by acknowledging patient knowledge, experience and establishing a two-way flow of information in the HTA process is essential. Partnership working between researchers and patients, stakeholder evaluation and remuneration when involved as partners is important.

Conclusions: PPI assisted patient-centred scope development and identification of important issues related to palliative care in each country. Methods of PPI engagement require further development. None-the-less, all PPI methods have advantages and limitations which must be considered in light of local needs, resources and culture.

300 words