meaningful patient engagement in research

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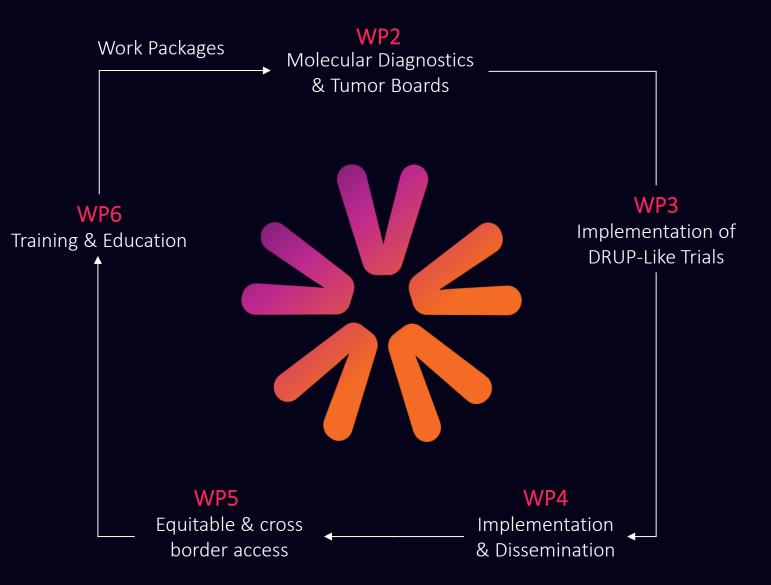
civil society engagement

- a new norm
- increasingly expected in EU-funded projects, already a competitive advantage
- focus on societal trust in research and innovation and better- more relevant, innovative and timely- outcomes

'Citizen, civil society and end-user engagement

Citizen and civil society engagement is a programme principle and operational objective that refers to the opening up of R&I processes to society to develop better, more innovative and more relevant outcomes, and to increase societal trust in the processes and outcomes of R&I. Opening up the R&I system towards society and supporting citizens, civil society and end-users to participate in R&I – as sources of ideas, knowledge and/or data, as data collectors and/or analysers, and/or as testers and/or end users – enlarges the collective intelligence, capabilities and scope of the R&I and is likely to lead to greater creativity and robustness of the outcomes and reduced time-to-market of the innovative products and services. It also increases the relevance and responsiveness of R&I, ensuring that its outcomes align with the needs, expectations and values of society. Moreover, it is a key element for improving the transparency, co-ownership and trust of society in the process and outcomes of R&I. Conducting R&I openly, responsibly, transparently, and in adherence to the highest standards of research integrity and ethics is also important for responding to increased science denial.'

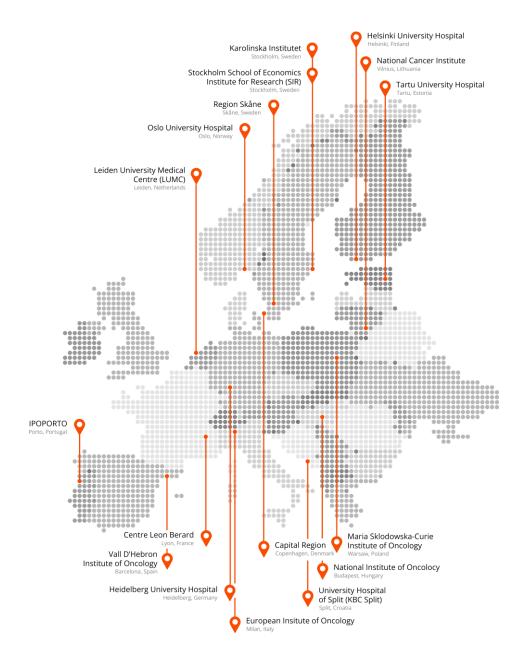
source: <u>Horizon Europe program guidance, including citizen engagement</u> p54-56





- launched in January 2023
- 24 months- end 12/2024
- 17 partners, 15 EU countries
- coordination Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) - Hans Gelderblom



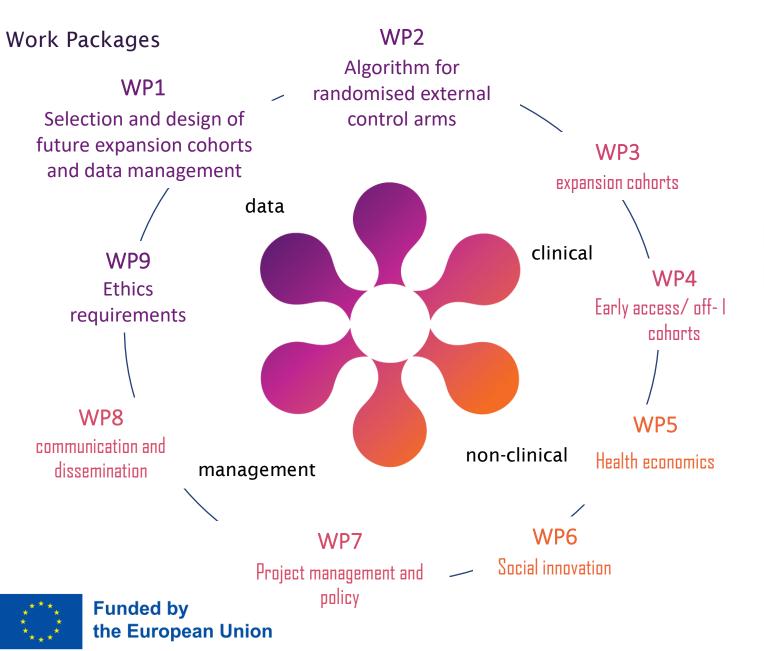


Participating Partner Sites

PCM4EU

- 1. Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway
- 2. Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC), Leiden, The Netherlands
- 3. Stockholm School of Economics Institute for Research (SIR), Stockholm, Sweden
- 4. Capital Region, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 5. Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland
- 6. Centre Leon Berard, Lyon, France
- 7. IPO PORTO, Porto, Portugal
- 3. Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
- 9. Region Skåne, Skåne, Sweden
- 10. Heidelberg University Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany
- 11. Maria Sklodowska-Curie Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland
- 12. University Hospital of Split (KBC Split), Split, Croatia
- 13. European Institute of Oncology, Milan, Italy
- 14. Tartu University Hospital, Tartu, Estonia
- 15. National Institute of Oncology, Budapest, Hungary
- 16. Vall D'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Barcelona, Spain
- 17. National Cancer Institute, Vilnius, Lithuania







- to be launched July 2023
- 60 months- end 06/2028
- 24 partners, 18 EU countries
- coordination Oslo University Hospital (OUS)
 - Kjetil Taskén

The Swedish Institute for Health Economics Karolinska Institutet Stockholm School of Economics Institute for Research (SIR) Helsinki University Hospital Region Uppsala 🔘 National Cancer Institute Region Skåne (Tartu University Hospital Oslo University Hospital Radboud University Medical Center Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC) Cancer Research UK University of Manchester Trinity College Dublin Masaryk Memorial Cancer Institute (MOU) IPOPORTO (Center for Innovation in Medicine (CIM) 00 Centre Leon Berard Maria Sklodowska-Curie Capital Region Institute of Oncology Vall D'Hebron Institute of Oncology National Institute of Oncolocy Budapest, Hungary Heidelberg University Hospital University Hospital of Split (KBC Split)

Partner Sites

PRIME-ROSE

- 1. Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway
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- 4. Capital Region, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 5. Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland
- 6. Centre Leon Berard, Lyon, France
- 7. IPO PORTO, Porto, Portugal
- 8. Region Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
- 9. The Swedish Institute for Health Economics, Stockholm, Sweden
- 10. Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
- 11. Region Skåne, Skåne, Sweden
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- 16. National Institute of Oncology, Budapest, Hungary
- 17. Vall D'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Barcelona, Spain
- 18. Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
- 19. National Cancer Institute, Vilnius, Lithuania
- 20. Cancer Research UK, London, United Kingdom
- 21. University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
- 22. Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
- 23. Masaryk Memorial Cancer Institute (MOU), Brno, Czech Republic
- 24. Center for Innovation in Medicine (CIM), Bucharest, Romania



disclaimer

While BR drafted all figures, these represent the collective intelligence and learnings of communities that are actively involved in patient engagement in research: patient advocates, researchers, research institutions as well as research funders.

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Patients versus patient advocates and domains of expertise

Definition

Patient*

concerned with own condition

Patient expert

Patient with specific high-level expertise

Patient advocate*

concerned about the group of people with condition

Patient advocacy expert*

Patient advocate with specific highlevel expertise

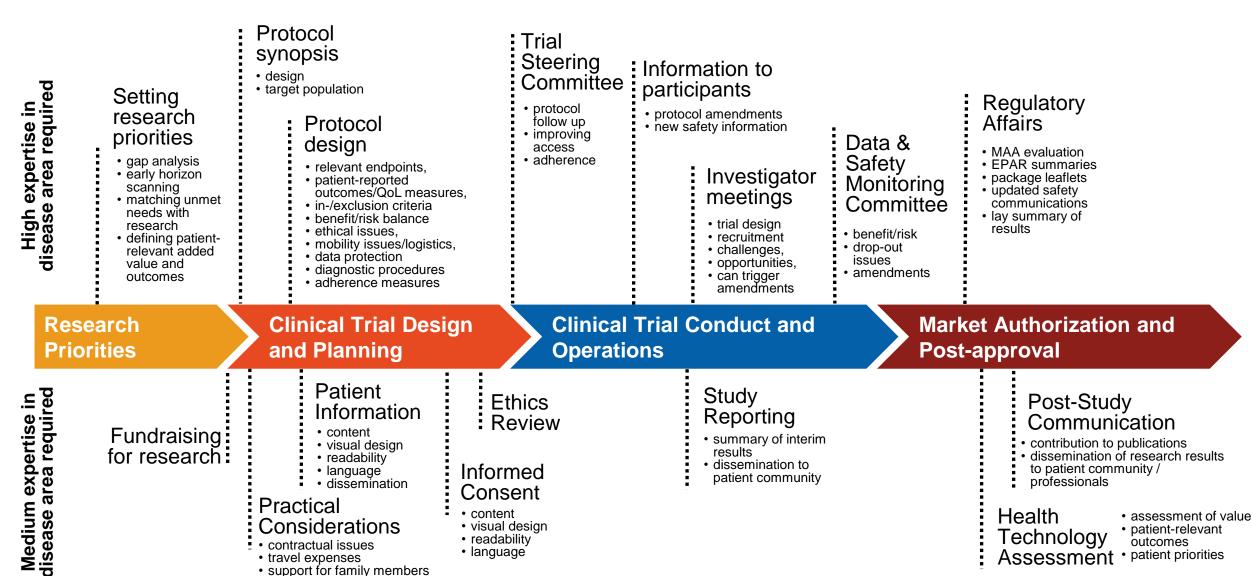
expertise

lay technical understanding

patient patient advocate personal group experience perspective patient patient advocate expert expert CC BY-NC-SA MPNE v2.0 specialised/ professional technical

^{*}part of the first definition by the ESMO PAWG in 2015

Patient involvement in clinical development in practice



Improving Patient Involvement in Medicines Research and Development: A Practical Roadmap. Geissler, Ryll, Leto, Uhlenhopp, Therapeutic Innovation & Regulatory Science (2017), doi: 10.1177/2168479017706405, and at www.eupati.eu

patient-relevant

outcomes

Assessment • patient priorities

Technology

visual design

· readability

language

Considerations

support for family members

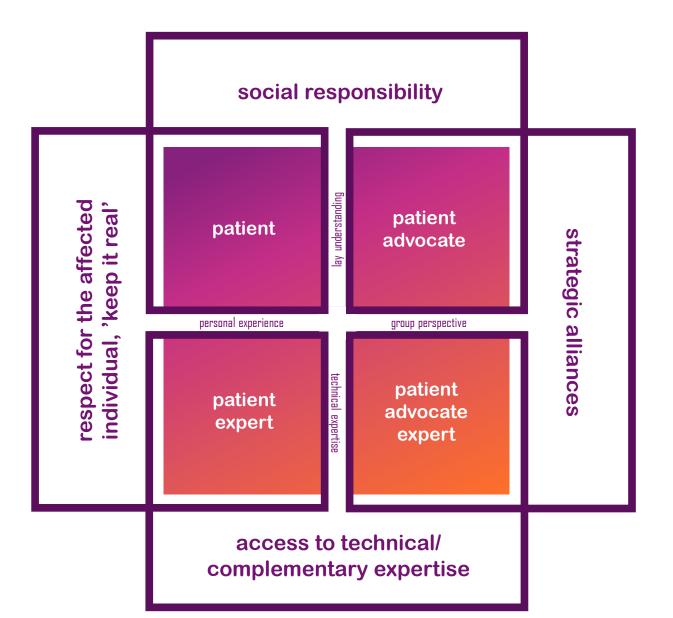
· contractual issues

travel expenses

mobility

B.Ryll

what why who social responsibility transparency citizens: outreach, awareness, trust: and responsibility towards society, lay patients and also: citizen councils directionality of communication and action general public making Science accessible civil society organisations: strategic alliances regular interaction, information exchange, important target group for organised patients group perspective on needs, expectations with/without education as POs are a trusted resource and values in a condition-commonalities technical background and diversity/ variance; important for patients national stakeholder group collaboration based on concrete (organised) patients with technical expertise background access to complementary/ novel projects for mutual benefit expertise and networks



societal perspective

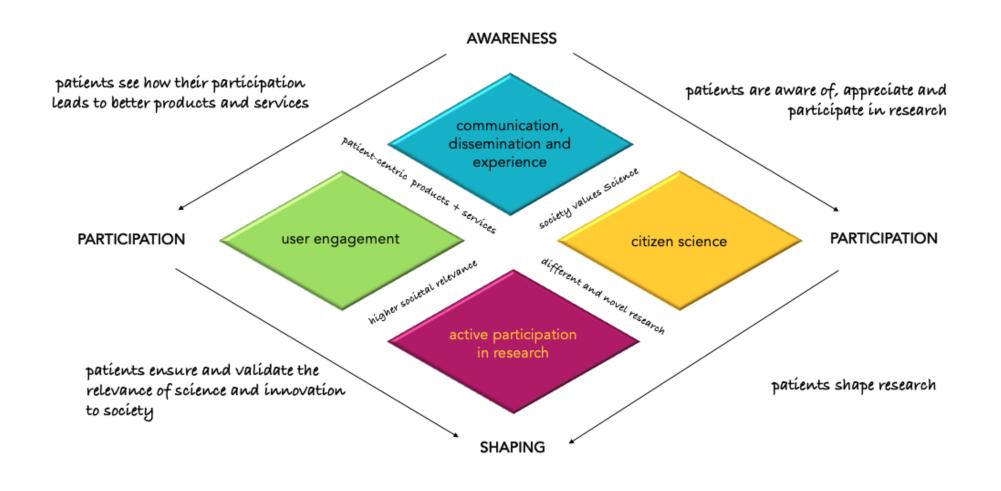
personal experience

group perspective

tecunical expertis



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who/challenge

citizens: lay patients and general public takes time, not everyone understands why this is important

example activities

- lay communication, general press
- public lectures, Night of Science, Open Days
- novel approaches, e.g. Arts and Social Science, e.g. new EIT program

benefit to researcher

- improved communication, writing & presentation skills
- broader appreciation of your work outside the usual community
- motivation for staff

civil society organisations: organised patients with/ without technical background

highly heterogeneous community with variable levels of knowledge, specialists often hard to reach, one can get caught in politics

- patient group involved in trial design and running, research projects
- attend patient conferences, volunteer as speaker or educator
- this group should be a major target for education, especially those looking after patient forums- most effective against fake news
- national policy work

- depending on specific patient community
- understanding of the patient community in its diversity- problems often arise in odd places
- access to patient communities DO NOT ABUSE THIS
- support system for your patients
- strategic alliances

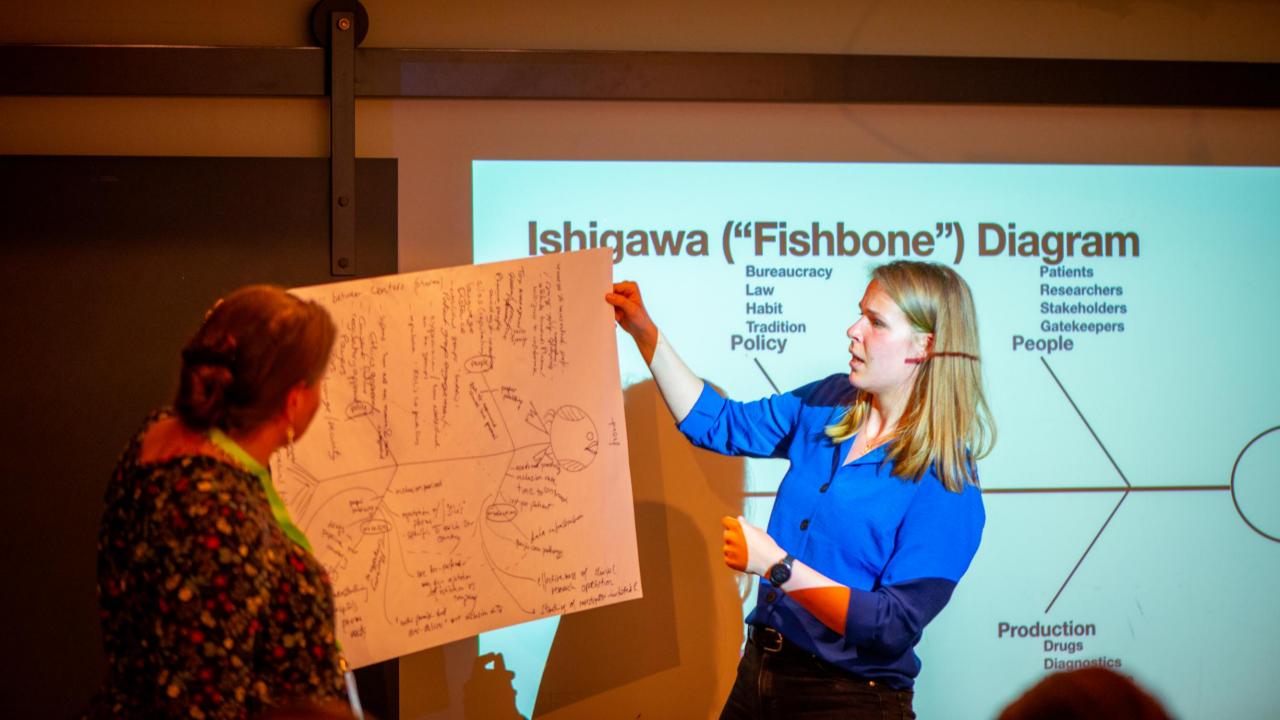
(organised) patients with technical background

knowing where to find them, you are competiting for their attention, relies heavily on trust

- trial strategy, design and analysis
- write research grants
- European policy work
- concrete projects- e.g. PCM₄EU crossborder access to clinical trials

- unusual and complementary knowledge
- treat as collaboration between different disciplines
- opportunity to try new things





rules of engagement

- focus on a topic of shared relevance
- engagement for mutual benefit based on respect and trust
- fairness towards everyone: attention to diversity of perspectives and expertise as well as power imbalances in the room
- non-binding opportunity for experimentation, exploration and learning
- intellectual stretch & ambition & fun





patient engagement in research should be

- meaningful and serve a purpose
- appropriate and proportionate
- respectful and constructive
- mutually beneficial

References

 Horizon Europe program guidance, including citizen engagement p54-56

MPNE material

- Patient engagement in research 1-0-1
- Understanding the difference between patients- patient advocates and patient advocacy experts
- Different types of patient engagement in research
- V2A2- How to write accessible patient information

Thank you

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