

What Are the Key Processes Associated with Outcomes of Participatory Research With Health Organizations? A Participatory Knowledge Synthesis



Paula L. Bush, MSc; Pierre Pluye, MD, PhD; Ann C. Macaulay, CM, MD; Christine Loignon, PhD; Gillian Bartlett, PhD; (Researchers)
Bruce Brown, MD; Jeannie Haggerty, PhD; Sharon Parry, BSc; Jean-François Pelletier, PhD; Carol Repchinsky, BSP; Michael Wright, LICSW, MS, PhD (Knowledge users)

Department of Family Medicine, McGill University

INTRODUCTION

- Participatory Research with Health Organizations (PRO) is research conducted with knowledge users (KU) in the workplace
- PRO blends research and action to produce knowledge that can improve organization practices and services.

KU Active participation

- Co-decision making to (at least):
- finalise the research question
 - interpret results
 - implement and/or disseminate results

KU Passive participation

- Supportive of the research, but no co-decision making
- consultation, and/or
 - engage in intervention design and implementation

PROBLEMS

- No systematic review of the PRO literature
- Fragmented knowledge on processes and outcomes
- Unknown processes associated with negative outcomes of PRO

NEEDS

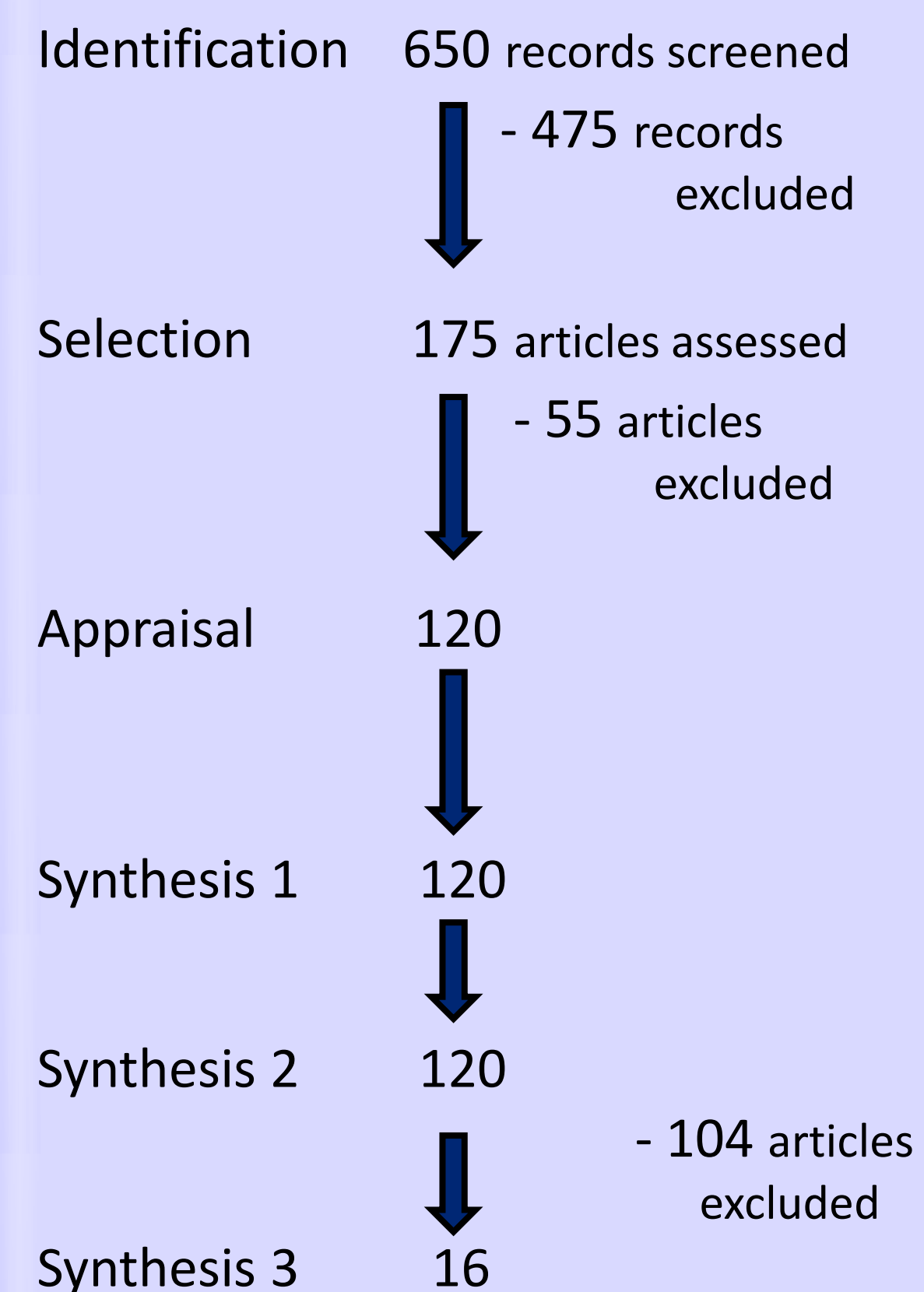
- Outline PRO best practices
- Identify benefits of active participation
- Explain processes leading to negative outcomes

OBJECTIVES

- In partnership with key knowledge users
- 1) Identify key PRO processes associated with positive outcomes
 - 1) Measure the association between unanticipated positive outcomes and participation
 - 3) Explain PRO processes associated with negative outcomes

DESIGN

Systematic Mixed Studies Review (multiphase mixed methods design)



Objective 1/Synthesis 1 : Content analysis

- Identify PRO processes and outcomes
- Fill 'Process – Outcome Matrix' with patterns (comparison of active vs. passive participation)
E.g., improved communication in the workplace due to PRO activities

Objective 2/Synthesis 2 : Multivariate analysis

- Hypothesis: Unanticipated PRO positive outcomes associated with active participation (vs. passive participation)
- Multivariate logistic regression analysis to assess the likelihood and significance of the association
E.g., PRO initiated by the workplace is more likely to yield an unanticipated positive outcome

Objective 3/Synthesis 3 : Hybrid thematic analysis

- Inductive and deductive coding of documents of PRO studies with negative outcomes for (a) health professionals, (b) researchers, (c) patients, and/or (d) families and/or caregivers
- Build configurations (cross-study analysis)
- Describe key PRO processes associated with negative outcomes
E.g., lack of researchers' feedback leading to disappointment in the workplace

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Meaningful insights into the participatory research process
- Suggest best practices of PRO (relevant internationally)
- Dissemination/implementation of results to improve PRO practices
- Increase the use of PRO among health organizations and researchers

Acknowledgement

Funded by Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) Grant # KRS262474

For further information

paula.bush@mcgill.ca