





# Patient Involvement in Clinical Research



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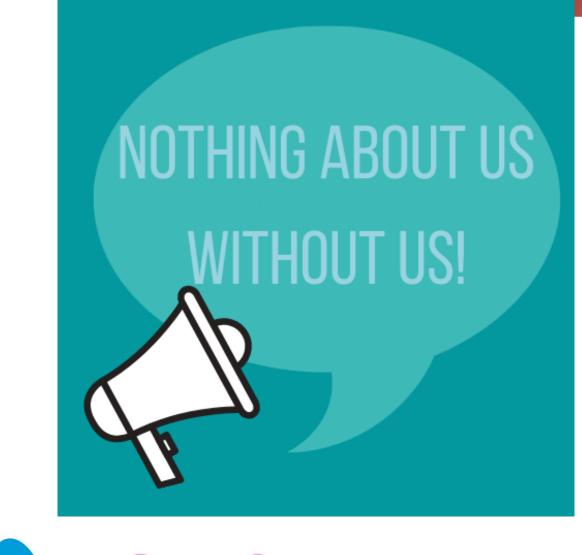
#### **Financial Interests**

Pfizer, Advisory Board, Personal, Member of Patient advisory board Roche, Advisory Board, Personal, Member of Patient advisory board





ESMO Public Policy Webinars Clinical Trials





- I. A shared vision
- II. Strategy, level and timing of involvement
- III. Communication, understanding and relationships
- IV. Resources, knowledge and skills
- V. Methods and approaches
- VI. Ethical and legal aspects



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- I. A shared vision
- Involving patients, caregivers or patient advocates  $\rightarrow$  cancer research more meaningful, relevant and valuable
- Focusing it on the actual needs and demands of the target group
- Involving patients and other stakeholders → inequality in European countries

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- II. Strategy, level and timing of involvement
- Patient involvement very early in the process
- Decision-making power on the side of the patients
- Match the right persons or entities to the right project
- The appropriate timing must be decided
- Involved across the whole research cycle
- Permanent patient panels or advisory boards
- Accessibility to and participation in international or multi- centric clinical studies should be offered to all countries in an equal manner



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III. Communication, understanding and relationships

- accepting and respecting all stakeholder contributions
- building relationships based on mutual trust and empowerment of all those involved
- to understand and prioritize the motives, incentives and mutual expectations of all parties
- Thoughtfulness, openness, transparency, a team spirit and real teamwork
- Clear lines of communication and full transparency concerning goals, prerequisites, governance structures, codes of conduct, rules, decisionmaking processes and pathways of information

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- IV. Resources, knowledge and skills
- the mind sets and dedication
- sufficient time, funding and flexibility
- all parties must have sufficient knowledge and skills
- Informed patient experts: experiential knowledge of living with their conditions and at least partial technical knowledge
- education programmes providing medical expertise, methodological expertise ,systems expertise; communication or negotiation skills



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- V. Methods and approaches
- use existing, validated resources and reference points wherever possible
- Funding organizations → a vital role in addressing the deficits described.
- where to find potential individuals or organizations to involve?
- sufficient level of accessibility
- noticeable differences in implementation →reduce inequalities between European countries



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- VI. Ethical and legal aspects
- clearly specify, communicate and discuss underlying rules and legal issues
- rights and obligations need to be specific, reasonable, proportionate and comprehensible
- generating rules, schemes and template texts for patient sample use, data sharing/ data protection or obtaining informed consent for projects
- expose and discuss any ethical questions or dilemmas
- participating in discussions about ethical and legal aspects of projects and their research foci requires training for all project partners

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#### Link:

#### <u>https://www.gesundheitsforschung-</u> bmbf.de/files/2021\_06\_01\_Principles\_Paper\_bf.pdf

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Principles of Successful Patient Involvement in Cancer Research

**Revised Version** 

