



10th IPCRG  
WORLD  
CONFERENCE  
**DUBLIN 2021**  
*Breathing & Living Well*  
**VIRTUAL 6-8 MAY**

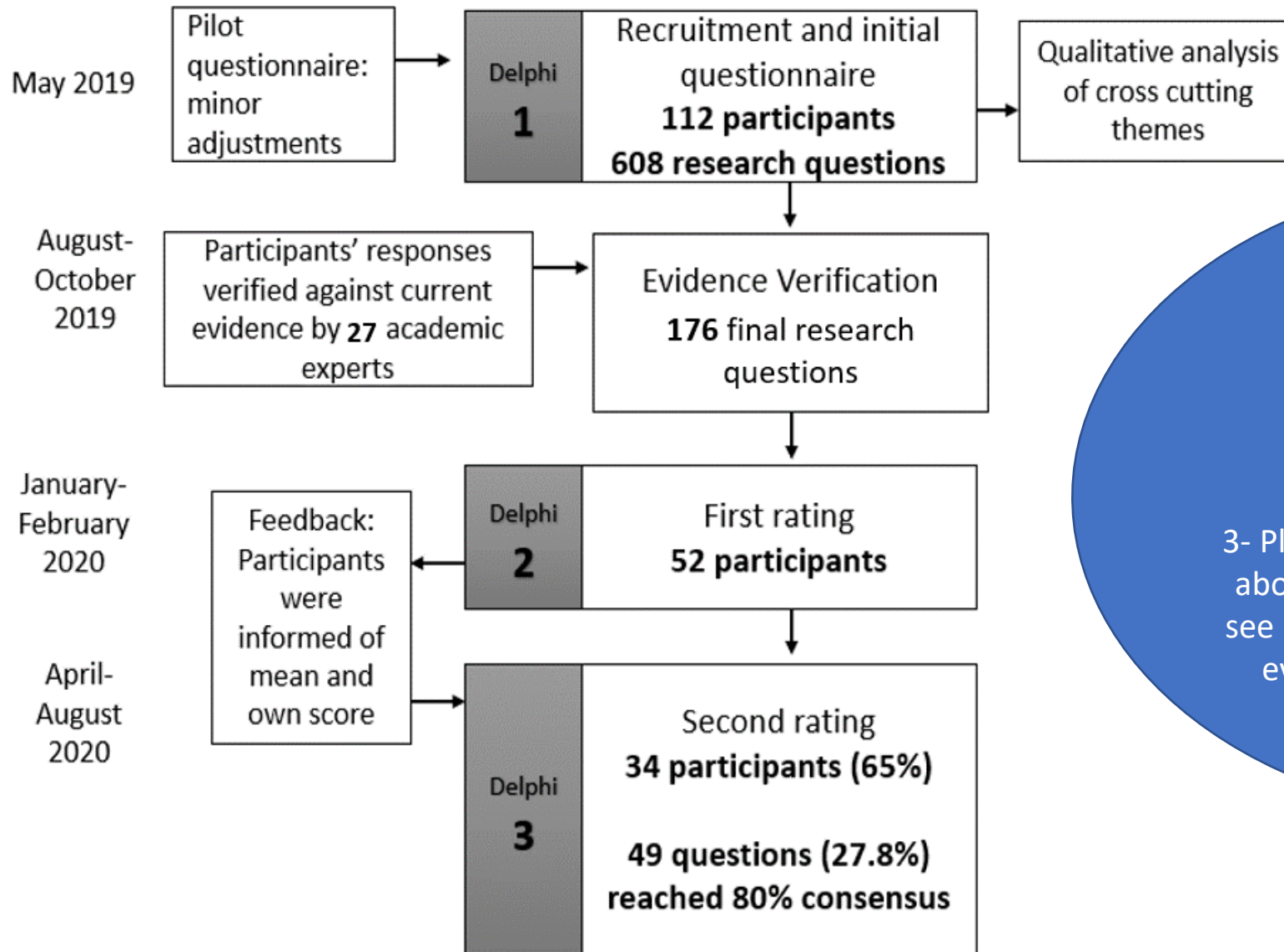
# IPCRG Research Prioritisation

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# Determining respiratory primary care research priorities

- To understand which research questions concerns most primary care healthcare professionals
- To better address an often undervalued disease area, with a focus on improving practice
- To reduce the **7.7million deaths** per year that respiratory conditions account for
- To **improve clinical guidelines and patient care globally.**
- Update of 2012 prioritisation

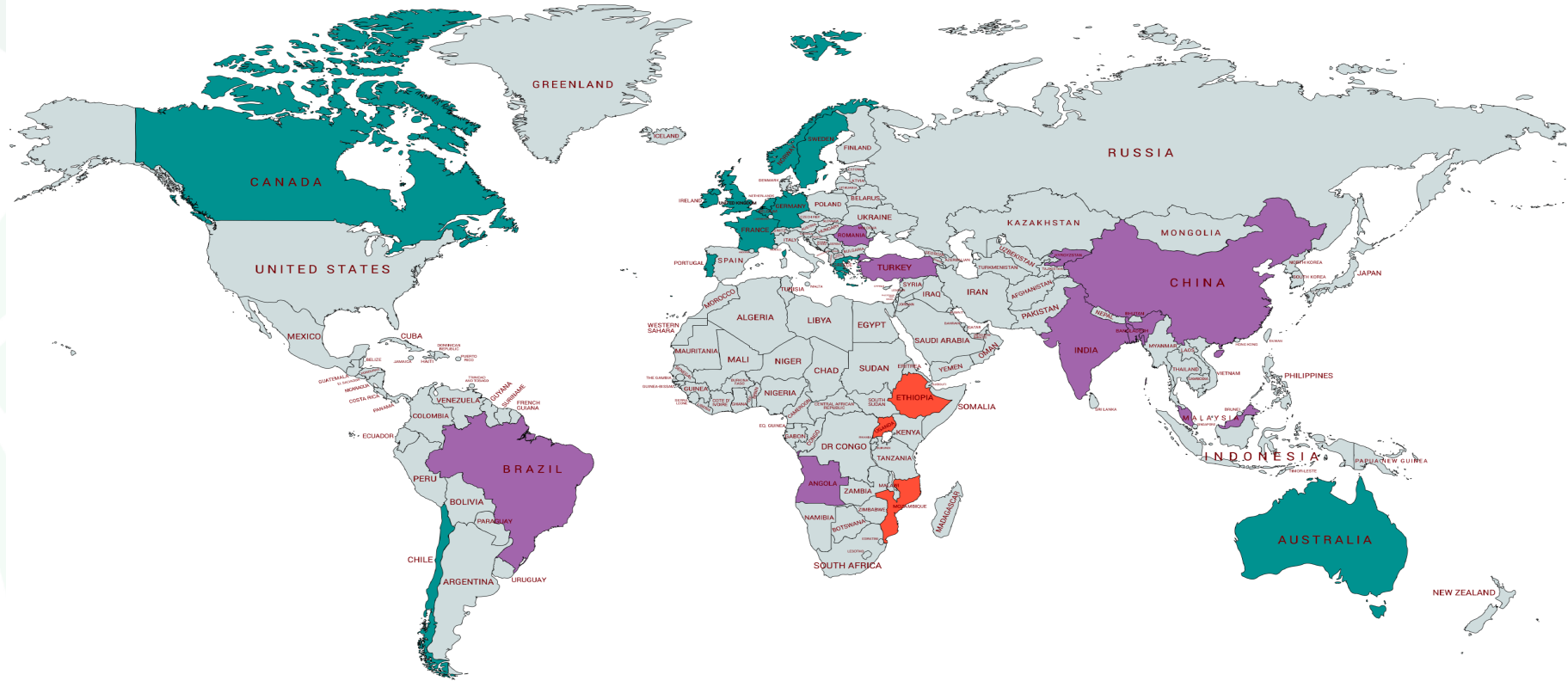
# Methods: e-Delphi process



**ROUND 1: OPEN SURVEY**

- 1- What are the most common respiratory conditions
- 2- Which are the most clinically important
- 3- Please list 10 questions relevant to the above conditions that you would like to see answered and unable to find enough evidence in the literature for them?

- 608 questions
- from **112 community-based physicians, nurses and other healthcare professionals**
- representing 27 high, middle and low-income countries
- 27 academic experts reduced these to 176 questions using an e-Delphi process



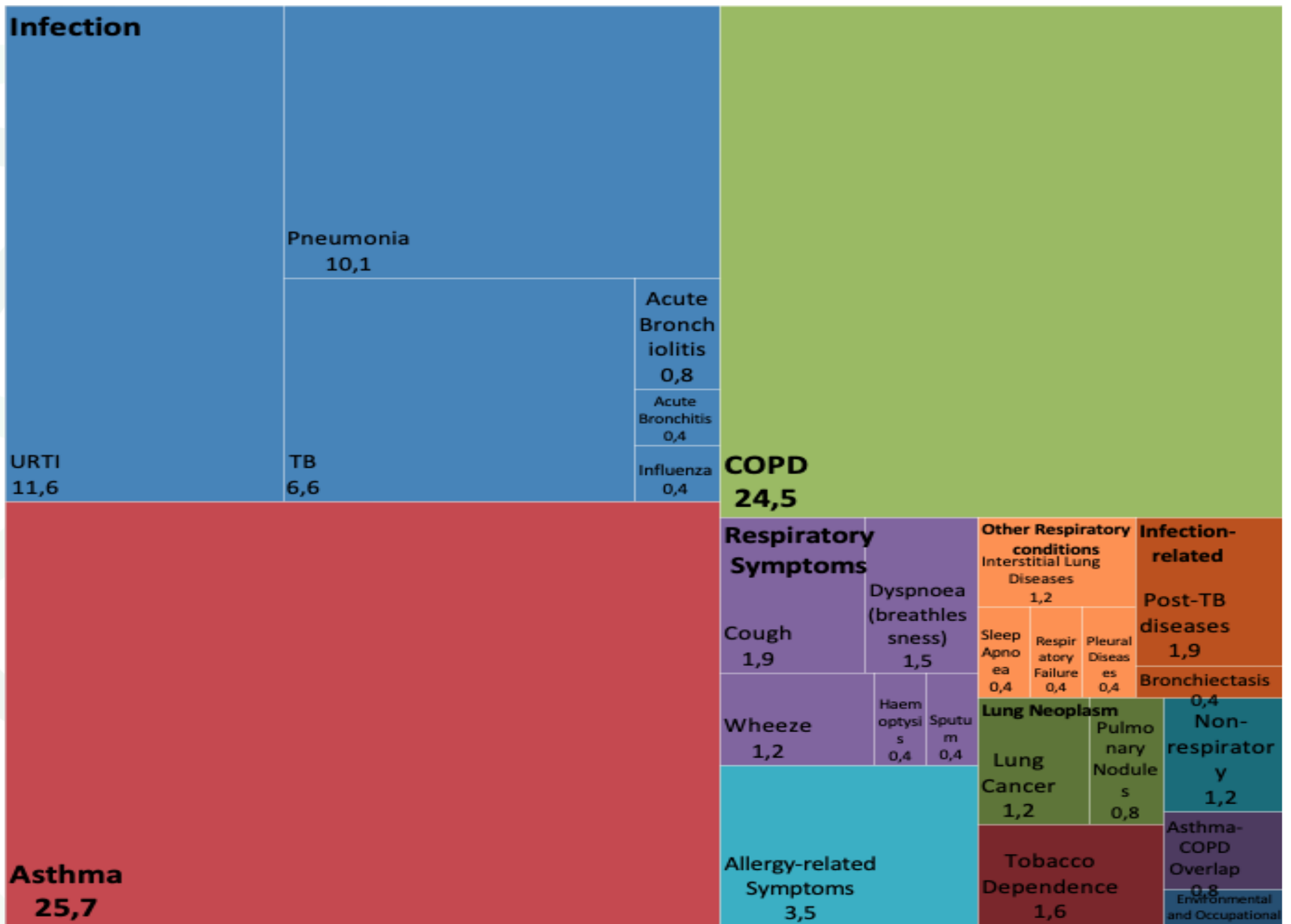
# Characteristics of respondents

Demographic	Type	Number of participants of 112 (%)
Gender	Male	47 (42.0)
	Female	65 (58.0)
Age	25-34	28 (25.0)
	35-44	36 (32.1)
	45-54	26 (23.2)
	55-and over	22 (19.7)
Role	Doctor	93 (83%)
	Nurse	11 (9.9%)
	Other Healthcare Worker	8 (7.1%)
Years of Experience	< 5 years	22 (19.6)
	5 - 10 years	24 (21.5)
	> 10 years	66 (58.9)
Work Setting	Hospital	26 (23.2%)
	Primary Care/ Community	74 (66.1%)
	Other	12 (10.7%)
Region	Africa	14 (12.5%)
	Asia	37 (33.0%)
	Europe	46 (41.1%)
	North America	3 (2.7%)
	Oceania	3 (2.7%)
	South America	9 (8.0%)
Country Classification*	High-income	45 (40.2%)
	Middle-income	58 (51.8%)
	Low-income	9 (8.0%)

# Most clinically important conditions (%)

Asthma and COPD were the most frequently mentioned diseases and the diseases of most concern

Infectious respiratory diseases taken together (TB, pneumonia) were mentioned most and were also of highest concern

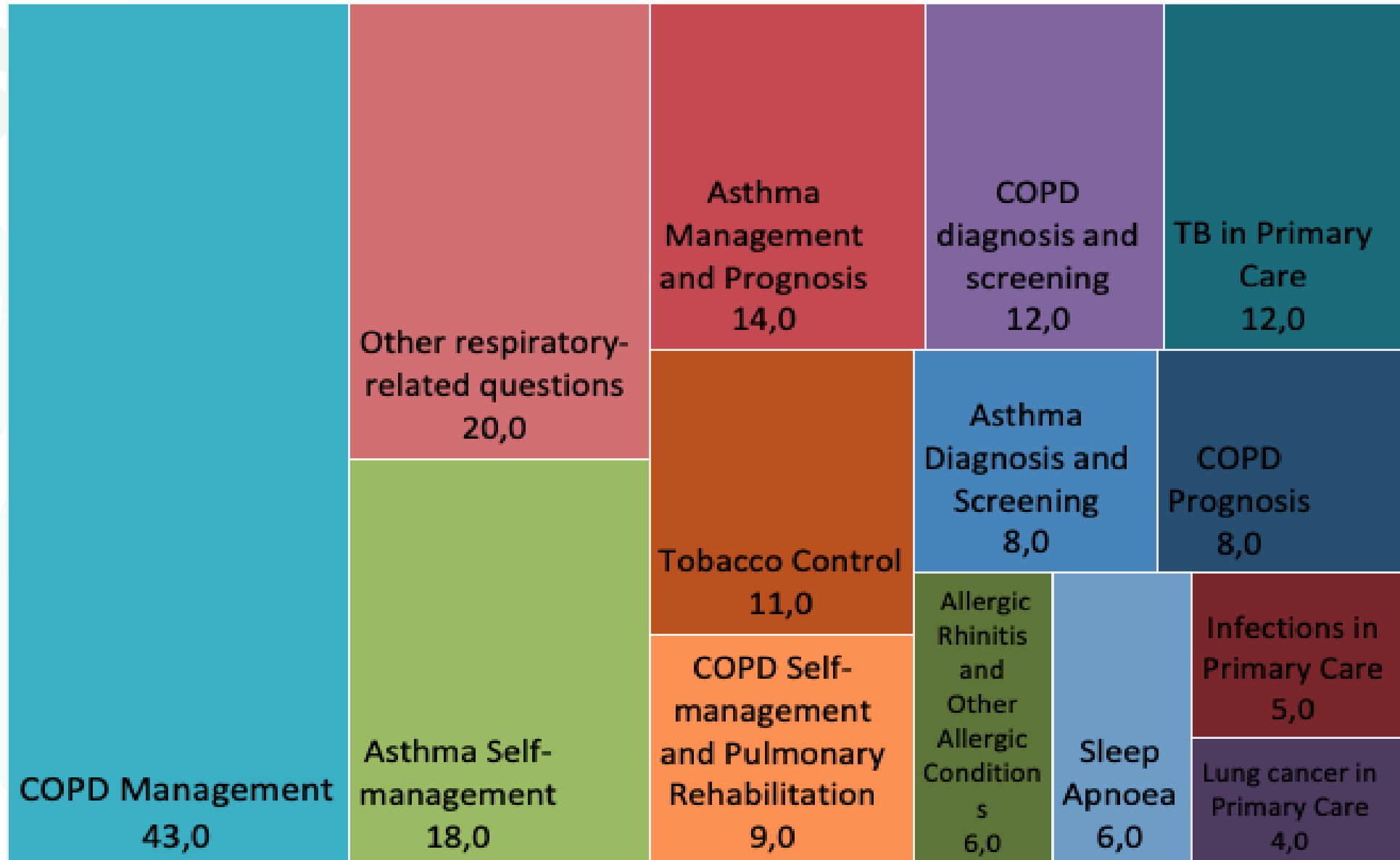




# Results

## Final research questions by topic (%)

The most frequent questions were related to COPD Management and Asthma self-management



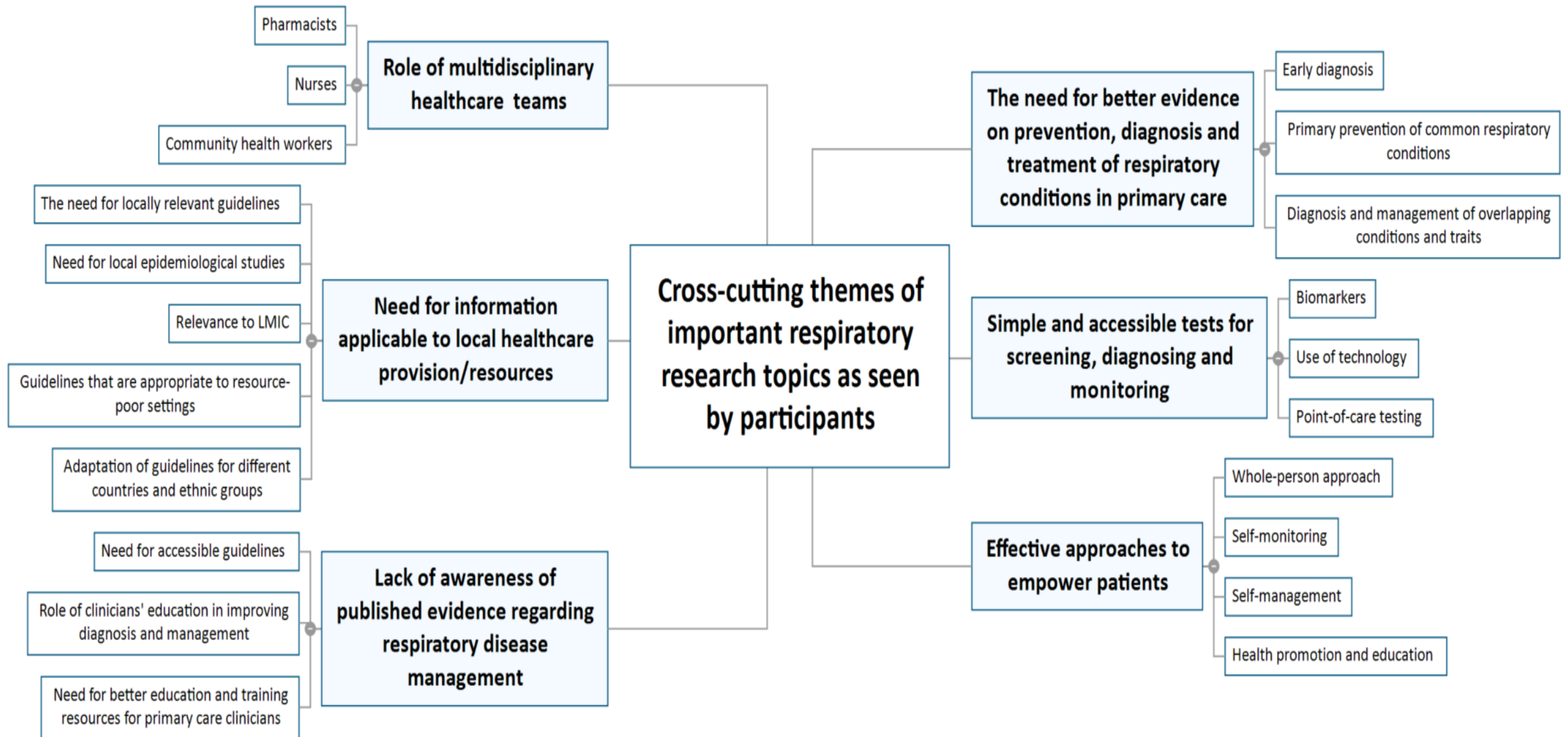
# 49 questions reached 80% consensus for importance after e-Delphi rating stages

## Top 10 ranked questions

Question	Consensus
What is the best way to manage chronic/ persistent cough in primary care?	100%
What are the best ways to monitor asthma in primary care?	100%
What steps could be taken to prevent exacerbations and progression of asthma?	97.1%
How can brief advice be better used to increase motivation to quit tobacco use, and what elements are most efficient for a busy primary care practitioner?	97.1%
How should we best manage COPD in patients with cardiovascular diseases, arrhythmias and uncontrolled hypertension?	97%
What are the most effective strategies for ensuring sustained good inhaler techniques among asthma patients?	94.2%
What methods could be used to enhance the use of asthma controller therapy?	94.1%
How could we improve COPD 'patients' use of inhalers? What are the best ways to teach people and how can we apply them in daily clinical practice?	94.1%
What is the best way to engage people with asthma in self-management?	94.1%
How can we best educate healthcare professionals to improve early recognition and diagnosis of COPD?	94.1%



# Cross cutting themes from qualitative content analysis



# New topics and continued priorities

## **New topics**

- Research about shared and multidisciplinary care
- Greater understanding about the role of inhaled corticosteroids in management of COPD and asthma

## **Continued priorities**

- The need for simple and accessible tools and tests
- Improvement of patient self-management skills
- Promoting smoking cessation in primary care settings
- Managing people with multimorbidity
- Training and education of primary care professionals

# What next?



- These priorities should **guide policy decisions** and support respiratory primary care research
- They should **inform the research agenda** for the coming 5-8 years
- They highlight **new opportunities and continuing challenges**
- **COVID-19** may permanently change how we deliver healthcare. Aspects like remote consultation need more attention