Rapid Assessment

Key citations:

- 1. Beebe, J. (2001) *Rapid Assessment Process: an Introduction*. AltaMira Press. ISBN978-0-7591-0011-4
- 2. Noble, H., & Heale, R. (2019). *Triangulation in research, with examples*. *22*(3), 67–68. <u>https://doi.org/10.1136/ebnurs-2019-103145</u>
- 3. McMullen, C. K., Ash, J. S., Sittig, D. F., et al. (2010). *Rapid Assessment of Clinical Information Systems in the Healthcare Setting*. *50*(04), 299–

307. <u>https://doi.org/10.3414/me10-01-0042</u>

- 4. McNall M, Foster-Fishman PG (2007). Methods of rapid evaluation, assessment, and appraisal. Am J Eval. 2007;28:151–68.
- 5. Holdsworth, L.M., Safaeinili, N., Winget, M. et al. Adapting rapid assessment procedures for implementation research using a teambased approach to analysis: a case example of patient quality and safety interventions in the ICU. Implementation Sci 15, 12 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13012-020-0972-5
- Brakema, E. A., Van Der Kleij, R. M. J. J., Poot, C. C., et al. (2022). Mapping low-resource contexts to prepare for lung health interventions in four countries (FRESH AIR): a mixed-method study. The Lancet Global Health, 10(1), e63-e76. https://doi.org/10.1016/s2214-109x(21)00456-3



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RAPID ASSESSMENT: summary of rationale & evidence

<u>Who is this summary for?</u> Researchers working with youth/wanting to quickly gain an in-depth understanding of the burden, perceptions and needs in a certain community.

<u>Focus</u>: (Youth) Rapid Assessment is a **research methodology** to collect data in a **short but intensive** manner employing a **research team** and a **combination of different research strategies**.

Key findings/recommendations

- Rapid, in-depth & iterative data collection¹
- Based on principles of triangulation: decreasing bias by combining

different research methods (e.g. qualitative/quantitative, survey/focus group discussions)¹⁻³

- Characterized by a community/system perspective¹
- Important element of rapid assessment process is the assembly and training of research team (decreasing bias compared to individual researcher)⁴
- Data collection typically completed in <6 weeks¹

Implementation considerations

- Solely applicable for certain aims (including needs assessment & pretesting or gaining preliminary understanding for intervention) – does not replace traditional, more extensive/longer studies⁴
- Less **needs & resources** in comparison to traditional study designs^{4,5}, but very time-intensive during a short period
- Organizational structures/staff: need to compose a dedicated team of researchers for conducting field work⁴
- Preferably partnering with local organization/research institution⁴
- Method has been used in similar settings in FRESH AIR⁶

Quality of the evidence

Peer reviewed articles from PubMed, scientific literature and field work manuals

Citations for any linked full evidence review & other sources of information

- 1. Beebe, J. (2001) Rapid Assessment Process: an Introduction. AltaMira Press. ISBN 978-0-7591-0011-4
- Noble, H., & Heale, R. (2019). Triangulation in research, with examples. 22(3), 67–68. <u>https://doi.org/10.1136/ebnurs-2019-103145</u>
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Setting. 50(04), 299–307. https://doi.org/10.3414/me10-01-0042

- 4. McNall M, Foster-Fishman PG (2007). Methods of rapid evaluation, assessment, and appraisal. Am J Eval. 2007;28:151–68.
- 5. Holdsworth, L.M., Safaeinili, N., Winget, M. et al. Adapting rapid assessment procedures for implementation research using a team-based approach to analysis: a case example of patient quality and safety interventions in the ICU. Implementation Sci 15, 12 (2020). <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/s13012-020-0972-5</u>
- Brakema, E. A., Van Der Kleij, R. M. J. J., Poot, C. C., et al. (2022). Mapping low-resource contexts to prepare for lung health interventions in four countries (FRESH AIR): a mixed-method study. The Lancet Global Health, 10(1), e63-e76. https://doi.org/10.1016/s2214-109x(21)00456-3



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