

GRIPP2 Guidance: Impact of Public involvement on ARC NWC

Public and community involvement and engagement (PCIE) activity occurs across a spectrum of participation types and at all research stages. PCIE involves complex interactions between people, whose differing reasons for doing it will shape their contributions.

The ARC NWC is committed to not only involve members of the public but coproduce research.

We currently report on hours done by public advisors by theme but we have little information about the type of involvement public advisers have and the impact of that involvement on our research and on individuals.

The lack of an appropriate analytical framework, data recording and understanding of the potential costs and benefits of PPI, especially from participants' perspectives, represent serious constraints on the full evaluation of PPI. Benefits are largely assumed or taken for granted.

There is a recognised need to strengthen the Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) evidence-base to inform the research community on what works best in what contexts. GRIPP2 aims to address this need and support high quality reporting to develop a strong evidence-base on PPI in research, helping ensure that evidence on PPI is transparent, consistent and informs evidence-based practice.

GRIPP2

The aim of GRIPP2 (Guidance for Reporting Involvement of Patients and the Public) checklist is to help people report information about the PPI they have undertaken in a study that would be useful to others and thus to enhance the PPI evidence base through more complete reporting. In addition GRIPP2 can be used when planning a study, to help teams identify the aims for the PPI, plan the methods they will use and to monitor progress. GRIPP2 represents the first international evidence based, consensus informed guidance for reporting patient and public involvement in research.

There are two forms of GRIPP2: a Long Form (GRIPP2-LF) and a Short Form (GRIPP2-SF). GRIPP2 provides a useful framework for reporting PPI in your research. The Long and Short Forms of GRIPP2 are available on the EQUATOR webpage: www.equator-network.org/

Researchers can use the reporting guideline prospectively to plan PPI in studies and retrospectively as a quality assurance step in the in the writing up of PPI in publications and reports. GRIPP2 can be used in different ways within a paper. For GRIPP 2-LF the entire paper can be shaped by the guidance, with researchers selecting the items of relevance. With GRIPP2-SF researchers could present all the information in the body of the paper under the relevant reporting titles or in a separate box. assurance step in the writing up of PPI in publications and reports.

Table 2 GRIPP2 short form		
Section and topic	Item	Reported on page No
1: Aim	Report the aim of PPI in the study	
2: Methods	Provide a clear description of the methods used for PPI in the study	
3: Study results	Outcomes—Report the results of PPI in the study, including both positive and negative outcomes	
4: Discussion and conclusions	Outcomes—Comment on the extent to which PPI influenced the study overall. Describe positive and negative effects	
5: Reflections/critical perspective	Comment critically on the study, reflecting on the things that went well and those that did not, so others can learn from this experience	
PPI=patient and public involvement		

How will we use GRIPP2 in ARC NWC

Before Research. Use GRIPP2 to help plan PPI

During research: Don't leave till study end! e.g. commonly the recording and transcription of meetings provides a vital role in capturing the impacts that occur in a discussion between patients and researchers but are hard to capture afterwards. Build this into our reporting structures (research project monitoring forms on hub) internally and to NIHR (annual report)

After research. Include a SF table in each published paper.

Tips

1. Don't leave completing GRIPP2 to the end of your study. Fill in the checklists as you are going along! By doing this, you can be sure not to leave anything out. You can even use it to help plan your study.
2. Report everything – warts and all! We need a strong evidence-base, and we can only move forward if we have consistent reporting that gives an accurate reflection of what happened.

Examples of studies reporting using GRIPP2

Short form

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0965206X19301391>

<https://openaccess.city.ac.uk/id/eprint/25276/>

Long form

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/codi.15237>

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s40900-020-00230-5>

Limitations:

Misses out learning, less tangible impacts, culture change...

For example read this blog with a qualitative example of learning from working/coproducing research with young people

<https://arc-nenc.nihr.ac.uk/news/the-highs-and-lows-of-supporting-young-researchers/>