

Roadmap

There are many opportunities for patient and public involvement (PPI) throughout the clinical trial process. These can be in clinical trials units (CTU), funding committees, funding monitoring committees and trial monitoring groups.

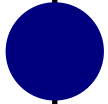


1. Idea

Chief investigator (CI) comes to clinical trials unit (CTU) with idea for new study or trial, which they then work together to develop.

PPI role in the CTU:

- Help prioritise topics and consult on the types of trials coming into the CTU.



2. Design

The trial is designed and funding applications developed

PPI role in the CTU:

- Input into broader ideas (for example data use, trial title/branding, picking outcomes and measures, how to limit participant burden)
- Develop a funding application - training about the process is provided and how PPI can add value

Other PPI roles

- PPI input on funding committees



3. Set up

Funding starts and the trial is set up

PPI role in the CTU:

- Protocol development once funding is secured
- Ethical issues for ethics approval
- Designing patient information sheets and other patient-facing materials.



4. Delivery

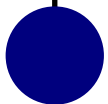
The first trial site is opened and the first trial patient is recruited. The trial is monitored as it progresses.

Patient and public involvement role in the CTU:

- Planning and recruitment strategies, for example through community engagement and developing videos
- Training staff about patient and public involvement.

Other PPI roles:

- PPI input on funding monitoring committees
- PPI on trial monitoring groups to evaluate the progress of the trials.



5. End of trial processes

Trial data is analysed and interpreted, results are written up and disseminated

Patient and public involvement role in the CTU:

- Analysis and interpretation and of the data
- Writing up results including lay summaries
- Preparing study results for participants, public dissemination, PR