Research with Impact

Jenny Kitzinger Cardiff University

Interdisciplinary social science research: Dialogue with policy-makers, practitioners & "real people"

For:
Health and Care Research Wales
SWALEC
13th October2016



Structure of talk

1. Briefly introduce my particular research

- 2. Highlight 3 areas to consider for impact:
 - foundations for research project
 - collaborations in developing the work
 - outputs and engagement to ensure impact of findings

3. Conclude with questions for you

Research focus: long-term vegetative or minimally conscious state

Context:

- No register, estimated to be up to 64,000 patients
- Most people say (in advance) would not want to have lifeprolonging treatment in such situations but patient has 'lost capacity' to make decision once in situation
- Modern medical technologies sustain indefinitely
- Complex social, ethical, legal and communication issues

Core question:

how is specialist care provided? What decisions about treatment are made, when, how, by whom?

Where we ended up (so far)

- Impact on national guidelines & inquiries
- Impact on medical and legal practice
- Impact on families going through this situation
- Impact cultural representation and public understanding.

Awards (ESRC. BMA ++)

But how did we get there.....?

Core research activities

- Interviews with family members with relatives in a vegetative or minimally conscious state
- Interviews with practitioners in the field
- Observations/ethnography

Includes tracking trajectories for individual patient over time - over years & across institutions (e.g. hospital, care home, court)

Core impact activities

Laying strong foundations

 Building collaborations and partnerships ('patients', 'publics' 'practitioners', 'policymakers')

 Creating diverse outputs and engagement (diverse audiences, diverse formats/outlets)

1. Laying strong foundations

Classic academic (lit review & scoping conversation)



Grassroots (what's happening 'on the ground')

٠

 Expert consultation event (briefing paper & seminar, over <u>2</u> days)

'bottom up' & 'top down' 'Inside out' & 'outside in'



Strong foundations - outcomes

- Know what was already known, and what was not known (in, and beyond, published work) + what underway
- Understand diverse perspectives on issues
- Network of advisors who became project allies within their fields



2. Building collaborations

Collaborations across:

- Universities (Universities of York + Cardiff)
- Disciplines (e.g.,Philosophy, Health Sciences, Biosciences, Law etc)
- Sectors (e.g. health care professionals)
- And alongside 'service users' (families)



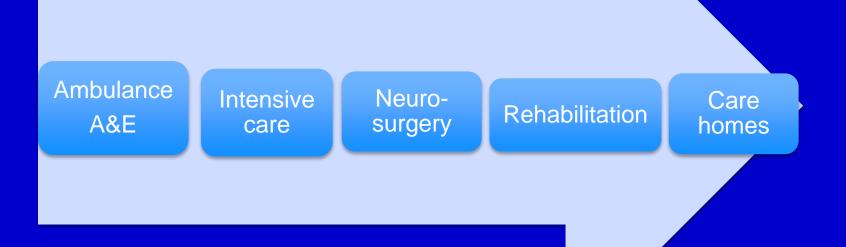


Collaboration - outcomes

- allow multi-dimensional examination of a multi-dimensional problem
- productive data mining and speed up publication
- Later allowed us to talk to different audiences/networks ...and joint working is good for logistics (can be in 2 places at once!)

Example of sectors implicated

- e.g. by 'patient's trajectory' through health service



Courts

CDoC Research Questions include...

(26 publications since 2013)

- Decision making processes (CK + JK)
- Family experience in social context (CK + JK)
- Advance Decisions to Refuse Treatment (CK +JK)
- Media representations of 'coma' (JK)
- Media representation of brain imaging (Gabby Samuel)
- Construction of diagnosis (Sarah Nettleton)
- Autobiography and the vegetative sate (Alice Hall)
- Cost to the NHS? (Richard Cookson)
- Legal status of treatment withdrawal (Simon Halliday)
- Role of advocates (with David Menon, Jakki Cowley, Dot Chatfield)
- Allied Health Professionals role/training needs (Julie Latchem)
- Ethics, data collection, data management (Ben Saunders)

3. Creating diverse outputs Journal publications

(Open access)



Policy briefings/interventions

- Serving on Working parties (Royal College of Physicians; Nuffield Council for Bioethics)
- Evidence to House of Lords Scrutiny
 Committee and to POST
- Set up working party re law



Accessible versions







Serious Medical Treatment and the Law Concerning Patients in a Permanent Vegetative State

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of this document

To summarise key research findings relating to Court of Protection Practice Direction 9e which requires court approval before a feeding tube can lawfully be withdrawn or withheld from a patient in a permanent vegetative (or minimally conscious) state

Contact: Professor Celia Kitzinger, Co-Director, Coma and Disorders of Consciousness Research Centre.

Email: celia.kitzinger@york.ac.uk

Background

Timeline on administering

and withholding/withdrawing

treatment from severely brain

injured patients:

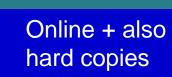
The law and professional guidance

www.cdoc.org.uk

People who suffer profound brain injuries – e.g. through accidents, assaults, strokes, falls and infection – are sometimes left in a permanent vegetative state (PVS): they have a functioning brain stem and can usually breathe on their own but they have no awareness of themselves or their environment. And the longer they remain unconscious the less likely it is that they will ever

> mergency and intensive care, treatments for severely brain-injured tech. Keeping them alive requires good basic care (such as manage skin integrity), a feeding tube, intermittent antibiotics ongoing mechanical ventilation support (such as oxygen at that there are between 4.000 and 16.000 PVS patients and it has rolonging treatments indefinitely.

> es often agree on "ceilings of intervention" - for example, that the ed if they have a cardiac arrest - many PVS patients are medically ntinue to be kept alive via hydration and nutrition delivered through a is often referred to as either 'artificial nutrition and hydration' (ANH) tion and hydration' (CANH) (these terms are used interchangeably): we more common term) in this summary.



Key in NHS contexts Access to interne Is often limited + unreliable



Social media - Blogs, tweets. 'The Conversation'

(Timely, brief, emphasis on inviting dialogue)



Mass media



Online multi-media resource for families + professional training



Resources & Information Credits People's profiles

Overview

Definitions (4)

What is a 'coma' and 'what is a 'vegetative state'?

What is the minimally conscious

What is locked in syndrome?

What is brain death?

→ Critical care (4)

The injury

Taking in information and imagining outcomes

Treatment decisions in the Intensive Care Unit

Craniotomy and craniectomy

▼ Longer term care (6)

Experiences on the hospital ward after ICU

Rehabilitation centres and care homes

Caring at home

Recovery

A 'Permanent' diagnosis

Hospital re-admissions

▼ Impact on family and friends

Previous Topic

Family experiences of decision-making





The law about the role of the family in decisions, and how to act in a patient's 'best interests' is clear (see 'Decision-making: the legal situation and clinical practice'), but there was a widespread misconception among many of those we talked to that 'next of kin' were responsible for consenting, or refusing, treatment. In addition, although people had often come across 'Goal setting meeting' or 'Discharge meetings' they sometimes had not been invited to anything called a 'Best Interests' meeting and it was rare to have discussions with health care professionals where it was clear that 'best interests' and considering what the person would have wanted were the main focus of the discussion.

Some families thus experienced a lack of opportunity to represent their relative's own wishes in relation to serious medical treatment. They had very little communication with treating clinicians at all - or meetings which did happen were simply focused on practicalities of delivering care and going through the system (e.g. move from hospital to care home).



Now Playing

view profile

David and Olivia say the 'best interests' of David's mother was not discussed. Meetings simply focused on delivering care, rather than reflecting on the purpose of interventions and what the patient herself would have wanted.

view profile

Kevin and Miggy wish they'd had regular opportunities to be given more information and to discuss their son's prognosis.

Art

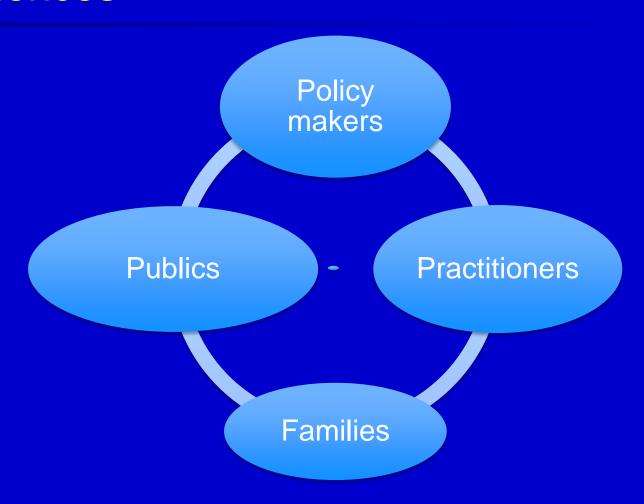
Exhibition events of art, postcard exhibition, shadow puppet theatre, digital stories,







Different outlets, formats and...different audiences



Conclusion

Do you need an impact plan? Yes (and no!) ...start early, integrate impact, identify audiences/allies/networks. Care about outcome? Document impact. Recognise who else (or nobody else) is going to do it.

Balancing costs and benefits of impact work:

- Costs:
 - can take you away from 'pure theory' (but see 'benefits')
 - time demands can be huge
 - other priorities slip

Benefits:

- more theoretically challenging/interesting;
- impact work *informs* (rather than simply results from) your research
- can make a difference.



A set of question for you -

What *have* you/*could* you be doing

- to ensure strong foundations?
- 2. to build collaborations and partnerships? (With whom? Pros/cons?)
- to create diverse outputs and engagement (Who are your diverse potential audiences, what formats/outlets)

Thank you

Questions for me??

@JennyKitzinger