



Research and Academic Activity

One in a series of curriculum statements produced by the Royal College of General Practitioners:

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- 3 Personal and Professional Responsibilities**
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Key messages

- General practice is a scientific discipline at the heart of decision-making in the National Health Service.
- Research *in* primary care provides the general practitioner with the means to test and improve clinical practice, evaluate innovative models of service delivery and understand population data.
- Research *on* primary care provides the means to improve organisation of services and to question local beliefs or behaviours on the basis of population data.
- Academic activity comprises not only research, but also teaching and reflective practices such as significant event analysis, writing opinion pieces for medical journals and audit.
- These are developmental processes in which all general practitioners should be involved to a greater or lesser extent and are fundamental to the continuance of general practice as an academic speciality.

Introduction

Rationale for this curriculum statement

The WONCA European definition of general practice/family medicine acknowledges that an essential feature for the person-centred care is the scientific aspect of the discipline.

General practice is a scientific discipline at the heart of decision-making in the National Health Service. Over 90% of contacts between patients and the NHS take place in primary care and, although only a minority of general practitioners (GPs) in the UK are actively engaged in research, a tremendous amount of research is undertaken that is relevant to practice. The Trent RDSU (Focus)¹ reports that 5% of GPs actively engage in research at some point in their careers, 15% are collaborators in research, yet 80% wish to use the results of research in their practice.

Research in primary care provides the GP with the means to test and improve clinical practice, evaluate innovative models of service delivery and understand population data. Research *on* primary care provides the means to improve organisation of services and to question local beliefs or behaviours on the basis of population data. Much of the evidence-base required by primary care can only be obtained by research and development in primary care that involves GPs, members of primary care teams and their patients.²

Research networks linked to university departments of primary care and other university departments engaged to health services research have developed across the UK since the 1990s when the Department of Health (then for the UK) and the Medical Research Council encouraged more research to take place in primary care. The RCGP has supported the development of research in and on primary care, and is currently piloting Research Ready, a web-based self-assessment level of Primary Care Research Team Assessment that helps primary care organisations and individual practices prepare and demonstrate their approach to research governance.

Academic activity comprises not only research, but also teaching and reflective practices such as significant event analysis, writing opinion pieces for medical journals and audit. These are developmental processes in which all GPs should be involved to a greater or lesser extent and are fundamental to the continuance of general practice as an academic specialty.

UK health priorities

The Department of Health's budget for health research for 2006–7 was £753m. Resources are focused on identifying the needs and priorities for NHS users, and also to inform policy development. The Health Technology Assessment Programme evaluates innovations in clinical practice and the Service Delivery and Organisation Programme evaluates changes to patient services.

Primary care academics have contributed to NICE guidelines and National Service Frameworks, and have made major contributions to guidelines across primary and secondary care, to the development of the quality-based new General Medical Services Contract and in randomised controlled trials and systematic reviews that have impacted on the quality of patient care.

In March 2006, the Departments of Health demonstrated their commitment to academic general practice by

announcing funding under the Modernising Medical Careers 'Walport' initiative. The funding supports partnerships of local deaneries, trusts and academic departments of general practice to develop training fellowships and lecturerships for specialty registrars (GP) and young GPs.

Learning Outcomes

The following learning objectives relate specifically to research and academic activity; the full range of generic competences is described in the *core* RCGP curriculum statement 1, *Being a General Practitioner*.

Primary care management

Research

All GPs will be initiators, collaborators or users of research. In this context the minimum competence required is that of a user.

The effective user of research will be able to demonstrate competence in the following areas:

- Prioritising relevant information
- Critical appraisal
- Problem framing
- Accessing evidence
- Implementing change in clinical practice
- Basic statistics
- Evaluating ethical issues and the need to have projects approved through research governance committees.

Academic activity

All GPs will be involved in teaching of other practitioners be they medical or allied health professionals. They will be able to:

- Identify learning objectives
- Use appropriate teaching methods
- Evaluate outcomes of teaching.

In addition, all GPs are expected to undertake continuing professional development. This will include, as a minimum, an ability to undertake the following:

- Significant event analysis
- Evaluation of performance across a range of clinical and non-clinical areas
- Use of reflective skills for the benefit of oneself and other practitioners.

Note: The learning objectives are based on the competency grid for academic general practice skills developed by the Society of Academic Primary Care, UK.³

Person-centred care

All GPs engaging in research should comply with all research governance procedures and ethical frameworks, including the *Good Clinical Practice Guidelines* of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. Similarly, all GPs engaged in teaching should be familiar with and comply with the General Medical Council's guidance document *The*

*Doctor as Teacher.*⁴

When patients are involved as research participants, GPs should be aware of the power differential between themselves and the participants, and ensure that participants' vulnerability is recognised and appropriately managed. This includes the provision of full information and informed consent. When introducing changes to clinical practice based on research evidence full account should still be taken of patients' right to choose to accept new interventions.

Reflective activities should not be solely individual but to be fully effective need to involve other colleagues and members of the primary care team (e.g. by using the technique of significant event analysis). GPs should also ensure that the relevant team members jointly 'own' the research agenda within a practice. All participation should be voluntary and GPs should ensure confidentiality and, in particular, comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Act.

Specific problem-solving skills

All GPs should be familiar with essential components of the research process.

They should be able to:

- Develop a research question
- Identify appropriate methods from a range of designs
- Be able to draw up a questionnaire
- Demonstrate basic quantitative and qualitative data analysis skills
- Draw appropriate conclusions
- Summarise results.

Specific educational and reflective skills

All GPs should be able to:

- Identify their learning objectives
- Choose appropriate methods of learning and teaching
- Use reflective skills to measure process
- Apply their learning to their clinical practice
- Identify further objectives.

A comprehensive approach

Most clinical interventions in practice are complex and require the use of multiple research methods to evaluate them. These include quantitative methods (such as randomised controlled trials) and qualitative methods (such as 'grounded theory'). GPs should be familiar with and use the range of resources available from post-graduate and university departments. The competent GP should understand the complex processes involved in implementing change in practice. Whether the GP is an initiator, collaborator or user of research, he or she must be able to choose the appropriate change management skills to achieve the required end point.

Community orientation

A great deal of research is conducted in secondary care settings; the results are not necessarily applicable in general practice. All GPs must, therefore, be able to judge relevance, applicability and validity of research findings to their own practice. GPs must be able to interpret good teaching practice in the light of conditions prevalent in primary care. Other academic activity including reflective practice will support themselves, their team and their local communities.

A holistic approach

The complexity of undertaking research or implementing research findings should not be underestimated. GPs should use the same holistic approach to such scholarly activity as they would in clinical practice.

Further Reading

Examples of relevant texts and resources

- CARTER YH AND HOWE A. Fifty years of research in general practice. In: Lakhani M (ed.). *A Celebration of General Practice* Oxford: Radcliffe Medical Press, 2004, pp. 93–104
- CROMBIE IK. *The Pocket Guide to Critical Appraisal* London: BMJ Books, 1996
- ENTWISTLE NJ. *Styles of Learning and Teaching* London: Fulton, 1998
- HAINES A AND DONALD A. *Getting Research Findings into Practice* London: BMJ Books, 2002
- HICKS CM. *Research Methods for Clinical Therapists* London: Churchill Livingstone, 1999
- HUTCHINSON A AND BAKER R. *Making Use of Guidelines in Clinical Practice* Oxford: Radcliffe, 1999
- JONES R, BRITTEN N, CULPEPPER L, *et al.* (eds). *Oxford Textbook of Primary Medical Care* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004
- ROGERS A. *Teaching Adults* Buckingham: Open University Press, 1996
- SACKETT DL, HAYNES BR, GUYATT G, TUGWELL P. *Clinical Epidemiology: a basic science for clinical medicine* Boston: Lippincott, Wilkins & Williams, 1991
- WARRELL D, COX TM, FIRTH JD, *et al* (eds). *Oxford Textbook of Medicine (4th edn)* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004

Web resources

National Library for Health and Public Health Specialist Library

The aim of the National Library for Health (NLH) is to provide clinicians with access to the best current know-how and knowledge to support health care-related decisions. Patients, carers and the public are also welcome to use the site, because the NLH is open to all. The ultimate aim is for the Library to be a resource for the widest range of people both directly and indirectly.

The main priority for the NLH is to help the NHS achieve its objectives. However, it is also aimed at those healthcare professionals who are working in the private sector where common standards should apply. For example, the National Screening Committee is not only an NHS advisory committee, but its mission is also to promote the health of the whole population and its recommendations are relevant to the private sector. Part of the content of the NLH such as Clinical Evidence and Cochrane Library is licensed from commercial providers.

There are two other groups of health and care professionals whose needs will also be met by the NLH – those working in public health and in social care. The Public Health Specialist Library is intended for all public health professionals, many of whom work in local government. It has been developed by the Health Development Agency.

www.library.nhs.uk

www.library.nhs.uk/publichealth/

RCGP Research Training

This website provides useful information about the RCGP's master classes and has links to other providers of information and training courses (see next section for more details).

www.rcgp.org.uk/research/training/

The Society for Academic Primary Care

The aim of the Society is to promote excellence in research, education and policy development in general practice and primary health care. They hold an annual scientific meeting (ASM) that provides a forum for networking and presenting and discussing latest research. Membership provides entry to a network of researchers and teachers in primary care throughout the UK and Ireland with inducements such as reductions on the cost of primary care journals, newsletters and entitlement to attend courses in research methods (short courses) held the day before the ASM. The website contains useful information and links.

www.sapc.ac.uk/

Promoting Learning about Research and Academic Activity

Work-based learning – in primary care

Research

Some practices initiate or collaborate in research activity (usually through national or local networks), and opportunities exist to participate in discussions around activity that has already been established. These practices may be at differing stages of the research cycle. Although it will be difficult to follow a project through all stages in the time currently allowed for training for general practice, all training practices will be users of research and opportunities such as the following may be available in practice:

- Discussion groups, often known as ‘journal clubs’
- Case-based discussions with your trainer, often called ‘debriefing’.

It is often possible to set up peer learning sets to discuss research evidence through a process of critical appraisal of published material. Research activity also includes the field of educational research. Many of the academics who work for the postgraduate deaneries are actively involved in educational research. Discussing educational interventions and methods encountered during the GP training programme may provide an opening for specialty registrars (GP) to gain an interest in educational research. Some deaneries provide formal opportunities for specialty registrars to study for certificates in medical education and attend educational research methodology courses.

Academic activity

Academic activity takes different forms in practice. Practices are users of guidelines, and many practices adopt or adapt published guidelines. This involves using many of the stages outlined in the section on learning outcomes.

Under the new General Medical Services (GMS) contract, practices are expected to have a system for reviewing significant events and complaints. These provide a structured focus for reflection on action. Specialty registrars are also training in approved training practices; many of the principles of effective teaching (and learning) will be exhibited in the training practice, while an expert resource – the trainer – is available too. Finally, fruitful discussions may be promoted through the Vocational Training Scheme in peer-based activity.

Work-based learning – in secondary care

In hospital practice, many of the opportunities outlined in the section on primary care exist, and in addition many consultant supervisors and more senior specialist registrars have published or collaborated in research. Opportunities are available for discussion, while journal clubs and formal teaching sessions are often available.

Non-work-based learning

All specialty registrars should have access to courses on research methodologies. Postgraduate deaneries should work with their local academic departments of general practice and primary care to provide courses on research methodology, critical appraisal and reflective practice.

The RCGP provides a list of research resources allowing researchers to access information (www.rcgp.org.uk/clinical_and_research/circ/research/resources.aspx). There is now a wide range of training courses in research methodology and other research-related issues available across the UK. There are two particularly useful websites relating to training courses.

RD Learning (www.rdlearning.org.uk/) is a particularly useful source of information about health-related research training opportunities. It is funded by the Department of Health and based at the University of Leeds. It pulls together a range of health-related research training courses offered by higher education institutions, research networks, research development support units and professional bodies, to enable quick and easy access to details of the courses available. It has also been designed to help people determine which might be the most suitable type of course for them.

The Research Capacity Development Programme is a national programme that provides personal training awards and funds academic infrastructure to support research capacity development within the NHS. It is funded by the Department of Health's R&D Programme and is administered by the National Coordinating Centre for Research Capacity Development (www.nccrpd.nhs.uk/links/). This site also provides links to other organisations involved in research capacity development.

Local primary care research networks (www.ukf-pcro.org/) may be able to help locate local research training courses.

Learning with other healthcare professionals

Many opportunities exist in primary care to research, discuss, evaluate and implement change across a wide range of professions from health and social care settings.

References

- 1 TRENT RDSU (FOCUS). Personal communication, 2003
- 2 CARTER YH AND HOWE A. Fifty years of research in general practice. In: Lakhani M (ed.). *A Celebration of General Practice* Oxford: Radcliffe Medical Press, 2004, pp. 93–104
- 3 ACADEMY OF MEDICAL ROYAL COLLEGES. *Clinical Academic Medicine: the way forward* London: Royal College of Physicians, 2004
- 4 GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL. *The Doctor as Teacher* London: GMC, 1999