Beyond Embargos: Accessibility Considerations for Building New Public Access Policies

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Disclosures

No relevant disclosures to report



Who is PLRC?

- → Team of people with Long COVID and associated conditions, led by 4 women, now 50+ members over 4 continents
- → Multidisciplinary backgrounds:
 - Survey design & participatory design
 - Qualitative research
 - ◆ Public policy
 - Research engineering
 - Data science & machine learning
 - ◆ Health activism
 - Medicine, medical research (NY Presbyterian/Weill Cornell Medicine)
 - Neuroscience (University College London)
- → Formed out of the Body Politic COVID Support Group (on Slack) in April 2020
- → Conducted the first research on Long COVID in May 2020
- → Have continued to do our own research, fund research, consult/partner on research, give feedback on research/guidelines/policy, push field of patient-led research forward, and advocate for better policies





EClinicalMedicine



journal homepage: https://www.journals.elsevier.com/eclinicalmedicine

Research Paper

Characterizing long COVID in an international cohort: 7 months of symptoms and their impact

Hannah E. Davis^{a,1}, Gina S. Assaf^{a,1}, Lisa McCorkell^{a,1}, Hannah Wei^{a,1}, Ryan J. Low^{a,b,1}, Yochai Re'em^{a,c,1}, Signe Redfield^a, Jared P. Austin^{a,d}, Athena Akrami^{a,b,1,*}

nature reviews microbiology

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Review Article Published: 13 January 2023

Long COVID: major findings, mechanisms and recommendations

Hannah E. Davis, Lisa McCorkell, Julia Moore Vogel & Eric J. Topol □

Nature Reviews Microbiology 21, 133–146 (2023) | Cite this article

1.12m Accesses 406 Citations 15269 Altmetric Metrics

ALL RESEARCH OUTPUTS

#70

of 24,671,780 outputs



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Barriers to Accessing and Understanding Research Results

- Cost
- Time and energy intensive to search and read; cognitively taxing
- Understandability
 - Technical jargon
 - Often need a background in statistics/research
- Lacking context
- Implications of research not clearly stated
- Discussion about research not included
- Searchability
- Accessibility
 - Generally requires internet access
 - May not meet WCAG standards
 - Audio options
- Slow pace



Implications of Barriers

- The communities that research is about may not have access to research results about their own lives or even research they participated in.
 - Access decreases with lower socioeconomic status, education level, and internet access, exacerbating existing inequities
- Marginalized communities kept out of academia and doing their own research
- Leads to worse health outcomes
 - Patients and caregivers have less agency over health decision-making
 - Patients and caregivers not up-to-date on latest research
 - Patients and caregivers not as able to help inform healthcare providers on new research and what treatments to explore
 - Patients and caregivers are not as able to advocate for themselves
 - Patients and caregivers are not as able to contribute to/lead research



What does true access to research results mean?

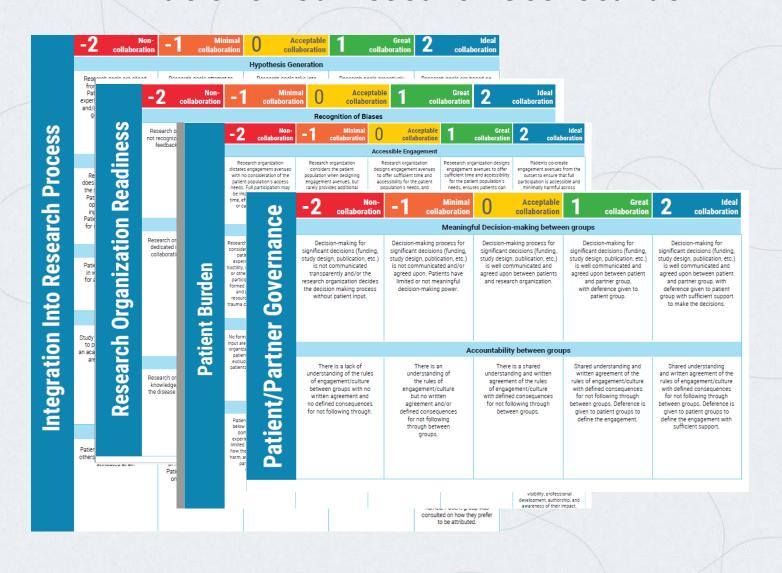
To be able to:

- Read it
- Understand it
- Use it
- Share it
- Be part of it

All without causing harm



Patient-Led Research Scorecards





Integration into the Research Process

-2 Non-collaboration

Minimal collaboration

Acceptable collaboration

Great collaboration

2 Ideal collaboration

Publication

Study results are inaccessible to patients and/or behind an academic paywall. Findings are not communicated in lay terms. Research organization summarizes findings in lay terms, but study results are inaccessible to patients and/or are behind an academic paywall. Study results are freely accessible to patients and the public. Findings are summarized in lay terms in ways that are informative to the patient population.

Study results are freely accessible to patients and the public. Findings are summarized in lay terms and are actively disseminated to patient population. Patient-researchers co-write the interpretation and analysis.

Study results are freely accessible to patients and the public. Findings are summarized in lay terms and are actively disseminated to patient population. Patient organizations invite patients to co-write findings and reports. A channel of communication is available for patients to ask questions of the research organization.



Recommendations to Ensure Equitable Access to Research Results

- Free access to all
- **Develop policies in partnership** with a) the communities the research is intending to serve/study, and b) people with disabilities to ensure the results are accessible
- Require plain language summaries, ideally written/reviewed by people in the communities the research is focused on (paid)
 - Question asked/answered, population the question/answer applies to, what the answer/result is
 - Links for further reading, discussion around research, context of research
 - Visuals/infographics
 - Address common questions people in that community will have
- Develop and disseminate guidance on how to use/digest/search research
 - For all research studies and content specific
- Require results to be written in a way that represents the communities it is studying
 - E.g. Require reporting of results by gender and race/ethnicity using best practices in language and how participants self-identify

 PATIENT-LE

Recommendations to Ensure Equitable Access to Research Results

- Proactively disseminate research results to communities through grant programs/community health workers
- Aggregate findings on a central site that is easily searchable (e.g. ME-pedia.org)
- Improve awareness that libraries can help with searching and accessing
- Create UX/UI protocols to easily highlight/navigate to most important parts of articles
 - Require glossaries of terms and abbreviations that are easy to access
- Ensure documents (PDFs, Word docs, webpages, etc.) are accessible according to WCAG standards and require audio versions
- Ensure articles that are referenced can be accessed for free, at least with a plain language summary
- Ensure research participants have access to their own data
- **Encourage preprints**, including by ensuring publication in journals for manuscripts that have been preprinted



