

The impact of COVID-19 on PRO development, collection and implementation

Holch, Patricia; Turner, Grace; Keetharuth, Anju D; Gibbons, E; Cocks, Kim; Absolom, Kate L

DOI:

[10.1186/s41687-023-00663-y](https://doi.org/10.1186/s41687-023-00663-y)

License:

Creative Commons: Attribution (CC BY)

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Holch, P, Turner, G, Keetharuth, AD, Gibbons, E, Cocks, K & Absolom, KL 2023, 'The impact of COVID-19 on PRO development, collection and implementation: views of UK and Ireland professionals', *Journal of Patient-Reported Outcomes*, vol. 7, no. 1, 121. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41687-023-00663-y>

[Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal](#)

General rights

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

- Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.
- Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.
- User may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of 'fair dealing' under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?)
- Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

Take down policy

While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

RESEARCH

Open Access



The impact of COVID-19 on PRO development, collection and implementation: views of UK and Ireland professionals

Patricia Holch^{1*} , Grace Turner², Anju D Keetharuth³, E Gibbons⁴, Kim Cocks⁵ and Kate L Absolom^{6,7}

Abstract

Background PROs are valuable tools in clinical care to capture patients' perspectives of their health, symptoms and quality of life. However the COVID-19 pandemic has had profound impacts on all aspects of life, in particular healthcare and research. This study explores the views of UK and Irish health professionals, third sector and pharmaceutical industry representatives and academic researchers on the impact of COVID-19 on PRO collection, use and development in clinical practice.

Methods A volunteer sample took part in a 10 question cross sectional qualitative survey, on the impact of COVID-19, administered online via Qualtrics. Demographic data was descriptively analysed, and the qualitative free text response data was subject to thematic analysis and summarised within the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) framework.

Results Forty nine participants took part located in a range of UK settings and professions. Participants highlighted staff *strengths* during the pandemic including colleagues' flexibility and ability to work collaboratively and the adoption of novel communication tools. *Weaknesses* were a lack of staff capacity to continue or start PRO projects and insufficient digital infrastructure to continue studies online. *Opportunities* included the added interest in PROs as useful outcomes, the value of electronic PROs for staff and patients particularly in relation to integration into systems and the electronic patient records. However, these opportunities came with an understanding that digital exclusion may be an issue for patient groups. *Threats* identified included that the majority of PRO research was stopped or delayed and funding streams were cut.

Conclusions Although most PRO research was on hold during the pandemic, the consensus from participants was that PROs as meaningful outcomes were valued more than ever. From the opportunities afforded by the pandemic the development of electronic PROs and their integration into electronic patient record systems and clinical practice could be a lasting legacy from the COVID-19 pandemic.

*Correspondence:

Patricia Holch

t.holch@leedsbeckett.ac.uk

¹Department of Psychology, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Leeds Beckett University, Portland Building, Room PD402, City Campus, Leeds LS1 9HE, UK

²Institute of Applied Health Research, College of Medical and Dental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK

³School of Health and Related Research, Regent Court, 30 Regent Street, Sheffield S1 4DA, UK

⁴Evidera Ltd, 201 Talgarth Rd, The Ark, London W6 8BJ, UK

⁵Adelphi Values, Patient-Centered Outcomes, Bollington, Cheshire SK10 5JB, UK

⁶Leeds Institute of Medical Research, University of Leeds, St James's Hospital, Bexley Wing, Beckett Street, Leeds LS9 7TF, UK

⁷Leeds Institute of Health Sciences, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK

Introduction

Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) are valuable tools for clinical care and research to capture patients' perspectives of their health, symptoms, decision making and quality of life [1–6]. The COVID-19 pandemic has had profound impacts on virtually all aspects of life, including healthcare and research.

In addition to the direct burden of treating COVID-19, clinical care has further been affected by redeployment of staff, reorganisation of healthcare services, delayed or rescheduled non-essential medical activities, and staff sickness and burnout [7–9]. From a research perspective, millions of pounds has been invested in funding COVID-19 research; however, there has been a detrimental impact on non-COVID research, including study closures, limited funding and reduced capacity of researchers due to illness and caring commitments [10–12]. Together, these unique challenges have had a significant impact on the development and collection of PROs. However, there is also some evidence of COVID-19 creating positive opportunities and innovations, such as advances in the adoption and implementation of electronic PROs in both clinical trials and practice [13, 14].

The aim of this study was to explore the views of a wide range of stakeholders who are involved with PRO development and implementation in the UK. Therefore health professionals, third sector (including charities, voluntary and community group) representatives, pharmaceutical industry representatives and academic researchers were asked about the impact of COVID-19 on PRO collection, use and development in clinical practice and research in the United Kingdom (UK) & Ireland. The findings will be explored using the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) framework [15]. The Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) framework is a strategic analysis tool that enables exploration of the challenges between external factors (opportunities or threats) and internal capacities and competencies (the strong and weak points of an organisation) to enable strategic planning. While its use is most common in private companies [16] it is also adopted more broadly by government organisations including health care [17].

This seemed an ideal framework within which to view the threats posed and opportunities afforded by the COVID-19 pandemic on PRO development, integration and collection, whilst recognising the inherent external and internal weaknesses and strengths.

Method

Design

A cross sectional survey with free text comments was utilised. Given the time and resource constraint and the nature of the questions, the survey methodology was deemed appropriate to enable the exploration of

participants' views at a single time point [15] between November 2020 and April 2021 (covering the UK COVID-19 first and second national lockdowns). Participants were recruited as a volunteer sample, via i) the ISOQOL UK & Ireland special interest group communication forum (Teamwork) and ii) email lists from delegates (who agreed to email contact) from the 2019 UK PROMS conference. The methodology is modelled on similar surveys conducted with British Psychosocial Oncology Society members [12, 18].

Materials

The survey was administered via an online questionnaire builder Qualtrics™ between November 2020 and April 2021 (covering the UK COVID-19 first and second national lockdowns). Participants completed three brief demographic questions about their role, area, location followed by 10 questions focussed on the impact of COVID-19 (Fig. 1). Researchers were asked about any changes to collection/ integration/development of PROs in their research activities and projects as a result of COVID-19; changes they have made or were envisaging making to PRO collection in the future; concerns about their research at the time and in the future; any benefits to PRO research that came from COVID-19 and whether these benefits were sustainable over time. Those involved in clinical practice were asked questions around the main issues that concerned them about collection/integration/development of PROs in clinical practice at the time; the main issues that concerned them about collecting PRO data from patients who also had COVID-19; the benefits to PRO collection, integration/development in clinical practice that arose from COVID-19 (Fig. 1).

Participants

We aimed to recruit UK and Ireland based professionals working in the field of PROs in the UK and Ireland including clinicians, academics, allied health professionals, nurses and those working in pharmaceutical industry and the third sector.

Procedure

An invitation to complete the online survey was circulated via the International Society for Quality of life UK and Ireland Special Interest Groups mailing list, previous PROMS UK conference mailing lists and via social media platforms. The information sheet advised on the content of the survey, participants right to withdraw and how their data would be used and stored.

Analysis

All demographic data was descriptively analysed using IBM SPSS version 26. The qualitative free text response data was subject to the six stages of thematic analysis;

Multiple choice demographic questions

1. Where are you located?
2. What is your job role?
3. In which setting(s) do you work?

Open text questions**Clinical practice:**

1. Please tell us about your experience of any changes to collection of PROM/PROs in clinical practice as a result of COVID-19? (e.g. changes for organisations, changes for healthcare professionals, changes for patients, changes for carers).
2. What are the main issues that concern you about collection/integration/development of PROM/PROs in clinical practice at the moment?
3. What are the main issues that concern you about the collecting PROM/PRO data from patients who also have COVID-19?
4. Please tell us about any benefits to PROM/PRO collection, integration/development in clinical practice that have come from COVID-19

Research:

5. Please tell us about any changes to collection/ integration/development of PROM/PROs in your research activities and projects in light of COVID-19?
(e.g. has your mode of data collection changed, or has your study been postponed/stopped, has the research workforce been affected?)
6. What changes have you made or envisaging making to PROM/PRO collection going forward?
7. What concerns do you have about your research currently and in the future? (e.g. resuming research, extending funding)
8. Please tell us about any benefits to PROM/PROs research that have come from COVID-19
9. Which, if any, of these benefits are sustainable over time?

Additional Comments

10. If you have any additional comments, on the effects of COVID-19 on research and/or clinical practice and PROMS/PROs please add them here:

Fig. 1 Survey questions

familiarisation, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining themes and reporting the findings [19, 20]. We initially employed a deductive approach to coding using the SWOT framework (used for health service development and reform) as main theme headings and further inductive coding explored sub themes under the SWOT framework. The research team coded several questions each and these were second coded by the lead author Patricia Holch (PH).

Results

Forty nine participants completed the survey (see Table 1) located in a range of settings and professions; academic researcher, n=24 (32%), doctor, n=9 (12%),

pharmaceutical industry representatives=6 (8.0%), the majority of participants n=18 (24%) were from the Yorkshire and Humber region.

Below is a summary of themes identified from the qualitative survey organised under the SWOT framework supportive quotes can be viewed underneath the narrative.

Strengths***Embracing new modes of communication***

Participants discussed how by necessity, they adapted and embraced new remote ways of communication (e.g. videoconferencing) which proved cost effective, flexible

Table 1 Sociodemographic details of the sample (N = 49)

Geographical location	N (%)	Job role	N (%)
Yorkshire & Humberside	18 (24%)	Academic researcher	24 (32%)
London	7 (9.3%)	Doctor	9 (12.0%)
South East	5 (6.7%)	Industry	6 (8.0%)
South West	4 (5.3%)	Allied Health Professional	3 (2.7%)
North West	4 (5.3%)	Psychologist	2 (2.7%)
Wales	4 (5.3%)	Health Service Manager	1 (1.3%)
Northern Ireland	2 (2.7%)	Clinical Academic Researcher	1 (1.3%)
Scotland	1 (1.3%)	Charity	1 (1.3%)
		*Missing	2 (2.7%)
Total	49 (100%)	Total	47 (95.9%)

*This refers to missing data

and accessible for patients who could not come in to hospital, explained by this academic researcher:

“Increased familiarity with videoconferencing has had benefits to arranging e.g. PPI meetings to inform PRO research - making meetings easier to organise, cheaper and more accessible to participants” [AR,16].

Embracing new ways of communication has facilitated research related work and enhanced communication between colleagues and patients, here illustrated by an industry academic:

“Increasing our ability to engage with patients through telemedicine...” [IND, 1].

Further, this academic researcher described how this how these collaborative ways of working was viewed effective and valuable to staff:

“Acceleration of work as people work more collaboratively”...is a definite advantage, I think people now see the necessity of working together, more than ever before. I hope the ‘team’ ethos will continue to reap benefits for all” [AR, 18].

Staff flexibility

During the pandemic staff have had to be flexible to enable the continuation of research projects with quick changes required from research teams to continue with PRO research. Participants expressed concerns about conventional (paper) data collection, highlighting the need to consider additional reminders, and if the latter did not translate into responses, they would engage with public and patient involvement (PPI) to co-design

engagement strategies. Others have resorted to more telephone and postal modes of administering study materials, illustrated here:

“Our procedures for recruitment and follow up will now be mainly online/phone. This is all very new, and we are trying to ensure we are doing everything right, but we really don’t know how it will all work in practice” [AR,14].

Existing embedded electronic PRO (ePRO) collection

The NHS (National Health Service) hospitals that already had existing ePROs embedded within their systems, according to this academic researcher were most likely to buffer the challenge of COVID-19 on PRO collection:

“All data collection was electronic - so no issues with mode of administration” [AR, 9].

As these hospitals were already set up for remote data collection, the changes the majority of hospitals had to implement were not required and thus data collection could continue as normal to the benefit of research and clinical practice. Thus, full electronic integration was considered seen as a desirable goal for trusts in the future:

“Movement solely to electronic data collection and not using any paper forms” [AHP, 1].

Weaknesses

Staff capacity

The pandemic has resulted in staff being deployed elsewhere, and adapting to new working processes, thus the capacity of staff for PRO development or collection was limited described by this doctor: *“There is little capacity for doing so. Focus is on challenges of capacity and new ways of working...workforce redeployed to clinical duties research studies abandoned” [DR,2].*

There was a lack of staff capacity for PRO research and minimal financial resources to continue PRO research described by this hospital consultant:

“It is incredibly difficult as it is not given any time or resource; as such it is essentially an extracurricular activity for the enthusiasts” [DRC,1].

Maintenance of electronic infrastructure

COVID-19 has exposed the lack of stable infrastructure within organizations for remote digital data collection,

and the lack of co-ordination within and between organisations to facilitate large scale uptake:

Patient-facing digital solutions could be really beneficial to collecting PROs but at present there doesn't appear to be much coordination around this and each service or Trust is seeking their own solutions" [CG, 1].

Participants also highlighted that even if the digital infrastructure were available, there would be a need for staff and patients to be trained to use these systems for them to be optimised to full capacity, Participants also highlighted that even if the digital infrastructure were available, there would be a need for staff and patients to be trained to use these systems for them to be optimised to full capacity:

"Initiatives or services previously implemented have had problems: maintaining the systems up-to-date (due to staff being poorly or working remotely), electronic systems not being appropriately maintained on a constant basis; new staff starting in roles using such systems have had issues accessing, using them and hence gaining the necessary experience" [AR, 17].

Digital exclusion

In health systems with embedded electronic infrastructure, electronic and telemedicine approaches were quickly embraced during the pandemic. However, these academic researchers highlighted that not all patients can embrace electronic collection of PROs, particularly the elderly or those of low economic status and that data quality may be impaired due to remote completion:

"Not everyone has online access...whether patients have online access to fill them in..." [AR, 19].

"Not all patient groups I work with do well with online data collection. Not being able to assist completion of paper-based questionnaires may well affect the amount and quality of data collected" [AR,4].

"A lot of positive changes in terms of remote data collection but risk of discriminating against people who can't access remote communication" [AR, 6].

Lack of PRO integration in electronic patient record (EPR) systems

The pandemic instigated the requirement for quick changes in modes of data collection (from face-to-face to electronic) to enable the continuation of PRO studies/

clinical implementation. However, it became clear that many hospitals would be faced with operational challenges because of the lack of PRO integration into their EPR systems where staff could review the results:

"Not everyone has online access...whether patients have online access to fill them in and then whether they are accessible with the hospital online results system" [AR, 19].

"... Challenges integrating PROM data into clinical record..." [AR,22].

"Access to electronic questionnaires needs improvement..." [IA 4].

Lack of COVID-19 PROs

Doctors voiced concerns about the absence of validated PROs to collect meaningful data given the new symptoms patients were presenting with, due to COVID-19:

"It's difficult to find validated instruments to capture the impact of the pandemic on quality of life"[DR, RE, 2].

A psychologist also suggested that COVID-19 could disrupt the validity of the results from existing disease specific PROs due to emerging symptoms that were not included in these measures.

"I would be concerned about the impact of (COVID) physical symptoms influencing the responses". [PSYC,3]

Opportunities

Electronic collection of PROMs/PROs

A clinical academic identified that one of the major opportunities afforded by the pandemic was the willingness of both staff and patients to embrace online (electronic collection of PROs):

"Many appointments are now down by phone so there needs to be remote ways of collecting PRO data" [CA, 1].

Furthermore, doctors stated the risk of COVID-19 resulted in patients being more willing to accept online completions of PROs and with more staff appreciating the value of electronic capture of PROs for research and clinical practice:

"However, with remote working my clinical colleagues realised the value of having symptom data collected via PROMs and approached me to help

build a business case for several cancer sites" [DRC, 5].

"we are currently using the opportunity to establish an online tool through Qualtrics" [DRRE,1] Participants also highlight that the adoption of electronic data capture in health systems could be a lasting legacy of COVID-19:

"The use of online remote reporting of PROMS/PROs may be one of the things which benefit, in terms of utilisation and popularity, from the pandemic in the longer term" [AR,5].

"Remote review is the future" [DR,3].

Upscaling of electronic PRO systems

A number of participants including doctors and academic researchers described that there was a renewed focus within the health systems to continue and expand the use of electronic PRO systems:

"We have renewed focus on transitioning to electronic collection of proms on an organisational wide level" [DR,CF1].

"...I hope that the rapid scaling up of electronic data capture and consultation systems within the NHS will result in a system of infrastructure within which ongoing collection of PRO data can be more easily realised" [AR,7].

Remote clinical consultations

Both clinical academics and health service managers stressed that the advantages afforded by remote data collection during the pandemic could have positive implications for the future of clinical practice, offering significant advantages and opportunities rather than seen as an inferior solution. In addition, these consultations could include PRO collection which ideally could be integrated into the EPR systems.

"Creating a realisation that online and remote consultations are a valuable part of a clinical service rather than only second best" [CA, 1].

"Preparation of a business case for a new electronic health record - release of funds Video outpatient appointments, incorporating use of PROMs" [HSM, 1].

An industry academic indicated that moving forward clinical assessments in clinical trials could also be transformed by the use of electronic technology:

"Looking into biosensors and telemonitoring to sup-

port clinical trials instead of clinical assessments during study visits" [IA, 1].

Value of PROs

Consultants and health service managers stressed how the pandemic highlighted the value of collecting patient reported data via PROs to clinicians and patients, particularly for long COVID symptoms. Staff have realized the importance of capturing short and long-term outcomes that are meaningful to patients and carers.

."increased focus on outcomes and collection of data, new focus on outcomes related to carers and communication tools - the nonclinical aspects of care" [DR, C2].

" Increased understanding that using mortality as the main outcome measure is not good enough – long Covid has made us think about longer term outcomes that matter to patients" [HSM, 1].

"In my opinion a failure to measure the end result of care hinders improvement at a patient and population level" [DRC, 1].

Threats

Access to patients

One of the major threats identified by participants from COVID-19 was the reduced time and opportunity for PRO collection. This was mainly due to the restrictions limiting the number of patients attending hospital, there were also and fewer staff available within clinical areas for research due to remote working, or being deployed elsewhere.

"Reduced numbers of patients has reduced the amount of data collection" [AHP, 1].

In addition, patients were understandably feeling anxious about leaving their homes for appointments and being involved in studies outside their immediate clinical needs, there was less face to face time to collect PROs:

" Less face to face time to collect PROs. Completing PROs can be seen as taking up time and patients may not want to be in clinic longer than necessary for their treatment... this will affect PRO collection and indicate a push towards developing reliable and accessible remote methods." [CA, 1].

Development projects on hold and research stopped /delayed

Numerous PRO collection and development projects were either stopped or paused due to the reduced time

and opportunity. This was particularly true for areas where face-to-face paper PRO collection was employed:

“Prior to Covid we were collecting outcome measures in paper from in-session at assessment at discharge. Since Covid we have not been able to collect any outcome measure data...” [PSYC, 3].

“essentially all PROMs stopped due to emphasis on arranging appointments and managing patients remotely. This was prioritised and we have no ability to collect data systematically” [DRC,2].

Often studies were indefinitely on hold with staff forgoing the opportunity of collecting longitudinal data.

“Loss of data at pre-determined time points after a specific clinical intervention. Lack of engagement of participants. Further research restrictions during the current peak” [DRRE,1].

For studies to continue, where possible, research staff had to redesign studies to be conducted online:

“The main result of this has been that primary data collection is either indefinitely on hold....or is having to be redesigned to prioritise remote data collection (e.g. starting data collection through an online survey rather than individual interviews)” [AR,7].

Low priority of PROs

There was a need for services to prioritise treating COVID-19 within hospitals and academic institutions and university ethics committees prioritised COVID-19-related research. s highlight concerns that the development and implementation and collection of PROs would not be prioritised due to the necessity of clinical staff and managers to focus on COVID-19.

“As a researcher trying to support the integration of PROMs into clinical practice, my main concern is that this has become low priority for clinicians in the context of COVID-19, so it might be harder to engage with them about taking PROMs implementation work forward” [AR,7].

“Concern would be whether in the current climate QOL PROs are regarded as a priority” [AR,19].

“The main issue to me is that it’s seen by most in management as a ‘nice to have’ rather than a ‘must have’. In turn people prioritise other issues over proms that they view subjectively as more important It then gets pushed down the agenda”[DRC, 1].

Funding disruption

Research funding opportunities during COVID-19 were either suspended or restricted and this has impacted PRO development and integration studies. There were also concerns from participants that funding streams would take time to recover or not fully recover in the post pandemic period.

“Our major concern is that some funders have suspended funding therefore in future we may not be able to access funding for more research...” [AR,12].

Discussion

A qualitative approach was undertaken to understand the impact of COVID-19 on PRO researchers, clinicians, academics, pharmaceutical industry representatives and third sector members in the UK and Ireland. We have structured the findings using the SWOT framework [15] to fully understand the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats posed to PRO development, collection and implementation in the context of COVID-19. The findings highlighted how the impact of COVID-19 caused huge disruption as well as providing opportunities for the future of PRO development, integration and collection in the UK and Ireland.

Strengths included the resilience and agility of staff working within the PRO field to adapt quickly to new ways of working and to embrace novel communication methods. Further, participants described colleagues working more collaboratively within their organisations. These findings concur with research recognising the agility of staff [21] and the value of the human workforce during the pandemic [22]. The value of public and patient involvement (PPI) engagement was evident as one of the most important aspects to the development and integration of PROs. Staff consulted their patient experience groups to support their projects during methodological changes, indeed previous research has shown that PPI groups are integral to the development and delivery of PROs [23, 24]. Together, these challenges born out of the response to COVID-19 have clearly enhanced the research environment in health care settings and beyond.

The weaknesses identified were that organisations were at very different stages of preparedness for online data collection. Those that already had access to ePROs and had ePROs embedded into their EPR systems, could adapt more quickly to the challenges of COVID-19 by transferring all data collection online. However, others were still in the planning stages and did not have the infrastructure available. In general, participants were concerned about both their present and future research. The lack of PROs available to measure the impact of COVID-19 and the impact of the disease on existing

data collection was highlighted. Certainly, the medical community in general recommended their prioritisation particularly to measure symptoms and help the treatment of long COVID [25]. Indeed, the first studies relating to PROs to measure the effects COVID-19 are now being published [26–28] including important work from the International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement (ICHOM) COVID-19 Working Group [29].

The impact of COVID-19 caused huge threats to PRO development, attributed to delays mainly in ethical and governance approvals and a reluctance of NHS sites to embark on new projects. Threats to PRO collection included the lack of opportunity where ePROs were not available, appointments being conducted remotely, difficulty in engaging participants in research over the telephone compared with face-to-face and researchers themselves being away ill [30]. The delay and interruption to research during COVID-19 was particularly hard for PhD candidates and early career researchers, who are described in the literature as a ‘lost generation’ [31, 32].

One of the major opportunities identified was that respondents are already making or planning to make more widespread use of online modes of data collection. However ePRO application will not be without challenges which include the lack of available resources to train staff and to support patients, the absence of electronic versions of PROs given that even newly developed PROs are sometimes only available for pen and paper administration. Further, whilst there is support in the literature for equivalence across modes of administration (paper and pen vs. ePRO) [33], this is an even more pertinent issue now and warrants further attention among researchers. There have been challenges of approaching participants and obtaining informed consent online. There was also the recognition that online data collection is not appropriate for all patients and that there will be inevitable inequity caused by those unable to complete data online. Although there were some signs that less advantaged populations adapted to digital health care during COVID-19 [34], in the main the digital divide was a threat to equitable care particularly for the elderly and disadvantaged [35, 36]. It is clear however that capturing the patient voice electronically is here to stay and as such, narrowing the digital divide in health care needs to be a priority. There is also a clear desire from respondents to integrate online data collection within clinical practice and trials and existing EPR systems. There is guidance literature on how to successfully integrate PROs within clinical practice which can support this process [37, 38]. However, to integrate PROs fully into clinical care and into EPR systems will require a more widespread and co-ordinated commitment from multiple agencies and stakeholders with dedicated financial resources before this could be realised [39, 40].

This is the only survey to explore the impact of COVID-19 on PRO development, collection and implementation from PRO researchers, clinicians, academics, pharmaceutical industry representatives and third sector members in the UK and Ireland. This has resulted in an in-depth exploration of their views, thus we have gained an understanding of the challenges COVID-19 posed and conversely the opportunities for advancing the field arising from the pandemic. However, as recruitment and data collection occurred during the pandemic, not all potential responders answered the survey. In terms of geographical location participants were primarily located in Yorkshire, Humber and London with other UK regions less well represented. This may have had an impact on the generalisability of these findings to the whole of the UK and Ireland. Similarly, charities and nurses were poorly represented in the survey but the survey did achieve an equal representation from academics and clinicians and their views have offered important insights on PRO development, integration and collection during these unprecedented times.

Conclusion

Although most patient reported outcome research was temporarily suspended during the pandemic, the consensus from participants was that patient reported outcomes were valued more than ever. From the opportunities afforded during this time, the development of electronic patient reported outcomes and their integration into electronic patient records systems and clinical practice could be a lasting legacy from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Abbreviations

AR	Academic researcher
AHP	Applied Health Professional CA: Clinical academic
CG	Clinical Governance
DR	Doctor
DRC	Doctor Consultant
DRRF	Doctor Research fellow
HSM	Health Service Manager
IA	Industry Academic
PH	Patricia Holch
PSYC	Psychologist
NB	Numbers, refer to the participant identification numbers in each professional category

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Colleen Pederson ISOQOL's Executive Director from 2013 to 2022 for her assistance with this study. We would also like to thank the ISOQOL UK and Ireland Special Interest Group and the participants who took part, during busy and unprecedented times.

Authors' contributions

PH, GT, ADK, EG, KC & KA were involved in the conception and design of the study and analysis and interpretation of study data. All authors have made a substantial contribution to drafting and revising the manuscript. All authors have approved the submitted version.

Funding

There was no funding for this project.

Data Availability

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations**Ethics approval and consent to participate**

Ethical approval was obtained from Leeds Beckett University Psychology Ethics committee – Number (REC reference 74741).

Consent for publication

N/A.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Consent to participate

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants in the study.

Received: 2 February 2023 / Accepted: 30 October 2023

Published online: 27 November 2023

References

- Basch E, Abernethy AP (2011) Supporting clinical practice decisions with real-time patient-reported outcomes. *J Clin Oncol* 29:954–967
- Greenhalgh J, Gooding K, Gibbons E, Dalkin S, Wright J, Valderas J, Black N (2018) How do patient reported outcome measures (PROMs) support clinician-patient communication and patient care? A realist synthesis. *J Patient Rep Outcomes* 2:42. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41687-018-0061-6>. PMID: 30294712; PMCID: PMC6153194
- Chen J, Ou L, Hollis SJ (2013) A systematic review of the impact of routine collection of patient reported outcome measures on patients, providers and health organisations in an oncologic setting. *BMC Health Serv Res* 13:211
- Boyce M, Browne J (2013) Does providing feedback on patient-reported outcomes to healthcare professionals result in better outcomes for patients? A systematic review. *Qual Life Res* 22(9):2265–2278 [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- Takeuchi EE, Keding A, Awad N et al (2011) Impact of patient-reported outcomes in oncology: a longitudinal analysis of patient-physician communication. *J Clin Oncol* 29:2910–2979
- Velikova G, Booth L, Smith AB et al (2004) Measuring quality of life in routine oncology practice improves communication and patient well-being: a randomized controlled trial. *J Clin Oncol* 22:714–2410
- British Medical Association (2023) report <https://www.bma.org.uk/advice-and-support/covid-19/what-the-bma-is-doing/covid-19-impact-of-the-pandemic-on-healthcare-delivery> Accessed 27th
- Gemine R, Davies GR, Tarrant S, Davies RM, James M, Lewis K (2021) Factors associated with work-related burnout in NHS staff during COVID-19: a cross-sectional mixed methods study. *BMJ Open* 11(1):e042591. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2020-042591>. PMID: 33509850; PMCID: PMC7844932
- Lamb D, Gnanapragasam S, Greenberg N, Bhundia R, Carr E, Hotopf M, Razavi R, Raine R, Cross S, Dewar A, Docherty M, Dorrington S, Hatch S, Wilson-Jones C, Leightley D, Madan I, Marlow S, McMullen I, Rafferty AM, Parsons M, Polling C, Serfioti D, Gaunt H, Aitken P, Morris-Bone J, Simela C, French V, Harris R, Stevelink SAM, Wessely S (2021) Psychosocial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on 4378 UK healthcare workers and ancillary staff: initial baseline data from a cohort study collected during the first wave of the pandemic. *Occup Environ Med* 78(11):801–808. <https://doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2020-107276>. Epub 2021 Jun 28. PMID: 34183447; PMCID: PMC8245285
- Harper L, Kalfa N, Beckers GMA, Kaefer M, Nieuwhof-Leppink AJ, Fossum M, Herbst KW, Bagli D, ESRU Research Committee (2020) The impact of COVID-19 on research. *J Pediatr Urol* 16(5):715–716. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpurol.2020.07.002>. Epub 2020 Jul 9. PMID: 32713792; PMCID: PMC7343645
- Bratan T, Aichinger H, Brkic N, Rueter J, Apfelbacher C, Boyer L, Loss J (2021) Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on ongoing health research: an ad hoc survey among investigators in Germany. *BMJ Open* 11(12):e049086. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2021-049086>. PMID: 34872995; PMCID: PMC8649878
- Archer S, Holch P, Armes J, Calman L, Foster C, Gelcich S, MacLennan SJ, Absolom K (2020) No turning back psycho-oncology in the time of COVID-19: insights from a survey of UK professionals. *Psycho-Oncology*. 1057–9249. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pon.5486>
- Li G, Yin C, Zhou Y et al (2020) Digitalized adaptation of Oncology trials during and after COVID-19. *Cancer Cell* 38(2):148–149. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ccell.2020.06.018>
- Patt D, Wilfong L, Hudson KE et al (2021) Implementation of electronic patient-reported outcomes for Symptom Monitoring in a large Multisite Community Oncology Practice: dancing the Texas two-step through a pandemic. *JCO Clin Cancer Inform* 5:615–621. <https://doi.org/10.1200/CCI.21.00063>
- van Wijngaarden JD, Scholten GR, van Wijk KP (2012) Strategic analysis for health care organizations: the suitability of the SWOT-analysis. *Int J Health Plann Manage* 27(1):34–49
- Mintzberg H (2003) The strategy process: concepts, contexts, cases. Pearson education
- Ahsan S (2021) SWOT analysis (or SWOT matrix) tool as a strategic planning and management technique in the health care industry and its advantages. *J Biomed Sci* 40:1–8.
- King L, Matthews S, Foster C, Starkings R, Holch P, Absolom K, Archer S, of the British Psychosocial Oncology Society Executive Committee (2022) A fascinating time to be involved with research: exploring the impact of COVID-19 on postgraduate psycho-oncology researchers. *Psychooncology* 31(4):671–675. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pon.5885>. Epub 2022 Feb 9. PMID: 35048447
- Braun V, Clarke V (2006) Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qual Res Psychol* 3(2):77–101
- Braun V, Clarke V (2020) One size fits all? What counts as quality practice in (reflexive) thematic analysis? *Qual Res Psychol*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14780887.2020.1769238>
- Mamais F, Jasdhaul M, Gawlinski A, Lawanson-Nichols M, Kao Y, Branom R, Ansryan LZ The agile clinical nurse specialist: navigating the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Clin Nurse Spec* 2022 Jul-Aug 01;36(4):190–195. <https://doi.org/10.1097/NUR.0000000000000682>. PMID: 35714321; PMCID: PMC9186396.
- González-Gil MT, Oter-Quintana C, Martínez-Marcos M, Alcolea-Cosín MT, Navarta-Sánchez MV, Robledo-Martín J, Palmar-Santos A, Pedraz-Marcos A, González-Blázquez C, Parro-Moreno AI, Otero-García L El valor del recurso humano: experiencia de profesionales enfermeros de cuidados críticos durante la pandemia por COVID-19 [The value of human resources: experience of critical care nurses during the COVID-19 epidemic]. *Enferm Intensiva*. 2022 Apr-Jun;33(2):77–88. Spanish. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enfi.2021.09.005>. Epub 2021 Dec 2. PMID: 34873389; PMCID: PMC8637435
- Carlton J, Peasgood T, Khan S, Barber R, Bostock J, Keetharuth AD (2020) An emerging framework for fully incorporating public involvement (PI) into patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs). *J Patient Rep Outcomes* 4(1):4. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41687-019-0172-8>. PMID: 31933005; PMCID: PMC6957651
- Absolom K, Holch P, Woroncow B, Wright EP, Velikova G (2015) Beyond lip service and box ticking: how effective patient engagement is integral to the development and delivery of patient-reported outcomes. *Qual Life Res*. 24(5):1077–85. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-014-0909-z>. Epub 2015 Jan 11. PMID: 25577498
- Berry P (2021) Use patient reported outcome measures (PROMs) in treatment of long covid. *BMJ* 373:n1260. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n1260>. PMID: 34006526
- Wong AW, Shah AS, Johnston JC, Carlsten C, Ryerson CJ (2020) Patient-reported outcome measures after COVID-19: a prospective cohort study. *Eur Respir J* 56(5):2003276. <https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.03276-2020>. PMID: 33008936; PMCID: PMC7530908
- Tran VT, Riveros C, Cleprier B, Desvarieux M, Collet C, Yordanov Y, Ravaud P (2022) Development and validation of the Long Coronavirus Disease (COVID) Symptom and Impact Tools: a set of patient-reported instruments constructed from patients' lived experience. *Clin Infect Dis* 74(2):278–287. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciab352>. PMID: 33912905; PMCID: PMC8135558
- Sivan M, Wright S, Hughes S, Calvert M (2022) Using condition specific patient reported outcome measures for long covid. *BMJ*. 376:e257. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.e257>. PMID: 35091425
- Seligman WH, Fialho L, Sillett N, Nielsen C, Baloch FM, Collis P, Demedts IKM, Fleck MP, Floriani MA, Gabriel LEK, Gagnier JJ, Keetharuth A, Londral A, Ludwig III, Lumberas C, Moscoso Daza A, Muhammad N, Nader Bastos GA, Owen CW, Powers JH, Russell AM, Smith MK, Wang TY, Wong EK, Woodhouse

- DC, Zimlichman E, Brinkman K (2021) Which outcomes are most important to measure in patients with COVID-19 and how and when should these be measured? Development of an international standard set of outcomes measures for clinical use in patients with COVID-19: a report of the International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement (ICHOM) COVID-19 Working Group. *BMJ Open* 11(11):e051065. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2021-051065>. PMID: 34782342; PMCID: PMC8593274
30. Specht IO, Winckler K, Christensen R, Bomhoff C, Raffing R, Wæhrens EE (2022) Working from home during COVID-19 in a Danish hospital research setting: experiences of researchers and healthcare providers, explored by Group Concept Mapping. *BMJ Open* 12(8):e063279. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2022-063279>. PMID: 35922108; PMCID: PMC9352564
 31. Harrop C, Bal V, Carpenter K, Halladay A (2021) A lost generation? The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on early career ASD researchers. *Autism Res* 14(6):1078–1087. <https://doi.org/10.1002/aur.2503>. Epub 2021 Mar 24. PMID: 33759380; PMCID: PMC8250334
 32. Chuang LS (2020) Labs in the time of COVID: an early-career scientist's view. *Dis Model Mech* 13(6):dmm046151. <https://doi.org/10.1242/dmm.046151>. PMID: 32764155; PMCID: PMC7328167
 33. Muehlhausen W, Doll H, Quadri N, Fordham B, O'Donohoe P, Dogar N, Wild DJ (2015) Equivalence of electronic and paper administration of patient-reported outcome measures: a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies conducted between 2007 and 2013. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 13:167. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12955-015-0362-x>. PMID: 26446159; PMCID: PMC4597451
 34. Zeng B, Rivadeneira NA, Wen A, Sarkar U, Khoong EC (2022) The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on internet use and the Use of Digital Health Tools: Secondary Analysis of the 2020 Health Information National Trends Survey. *J Med Internet Res* 24(9):e35828. <https://doi.org/10.2196/35828>. PMID: 36041005; PMCID: PMC9488546
 35. Sisodia RC, Rodriguez JA, Sequist TD (2021) Digital disparities: lessons learned from a patient reported outcomes program during the COVID-19 pandemic. *J Am Med Inform Assoc* 28(10):2265–2268. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jamia/ocab138>. PMID: 34244760; PMCID: PMC8344913
 36. Litchfield I, Shukla D, Greenfield S (2021) Impact of COVID-19 on the digital divide: a rapid review. *BMJ Open* 11(10):e053440. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2021-053440>. PMID: 34642200; PMCID: PMC8520586
 37. Porter J, Gonçalves-Bradley D, Ricci-Cabello I, Gibbons C, Gangannagaripalli J, Fitzpatrick R, Black N, Greenhalgh J, Valderas JM (2016) Framework and guidance for implementing patient-reported outcomes in clinical practice: evidence, challenges and opportunities. *J Comp Eff Res* 5(5):507–519. <https://doi.org/10.2217/ceer-2015-0014>. Epub 2016 Jul 18. PMID: 27427277
 38. Snyder CF, Aaronson NK, Choucair AK, Elliott TE, Greenhalgh J, Halyard MY, Hess R, Miller DM, Reeve BB, Santana M (2012) Implementing patient-reported outcomes assessment in clinical practice: a review of the options and considerations. *Qual Life Res* 21(8):1305–1314. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-011-0054-x>. Epub 2011 Nov 3. PMID: 22048932
 39. Gensheimer SG, Wu AW, Snyder CF, PRO-EHR Users' Guide Steering Group; PRO-EHR Users' Guide Working Group (2018). Oh, the Places We'll Go: Patient-Reported Outcomes and Electronic Health Records. *Patient*. 11(6):591–598. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40271-018-0321-9>. PMID: 29968179
 40. Chan EKH, Edwards TC, Haywood K, Mikles SP, Newton L (2019) Implementing patient-reported outcome measures in clinical practice: a companion guide to the ISOQOL user's guide. *Qual Life Res* 28(3):621–627. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-018-2048-4>

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.