

# Visual methods and lay language aid co-production with children

*Co-producing with children and young people for a meta-ethnography on experiences of chronic pain, treatments and services*

## Methods

Patient and public involvement

Meta-ethnography

Visual methods

### Characteristics and approach of patient and public involvement (PPI):

- Thirty-three stakeholders: children aged 8-20 years, parents, health professionals and third-sector representatives
- Co-production of all aspects of a meta-ethnography via bespoke online meetings, email, phone calls
- Innovative methods to involve stakeholders:
  - Infographics to show screening results
  - Cartoons to help discuss findings
  - Plain lay language

Figure 1. PPI at each meta-ethnography stage:

	Meta-ethnography phases	How PPI was involved	Where PPI was involved
1	Selecting meta-ethnography	Lay language	Planning of proposal
2	Deciding what is relevant to the initial interest	Lay language and images	Search strategy and sampling
3	Reading the studies	Infographic	Grouping studies
4	Determining how the studies are related	Infographic	Grouping studies
5	Translating the studies into one another	Cartoons	Analysis and interpretation of findings
6	Synthesising translations	Cartoons	Analysis and interpretation of findings
7	Expressing the synthesis	Lay language and images	Producing outputs and delivering dissemination

## Results

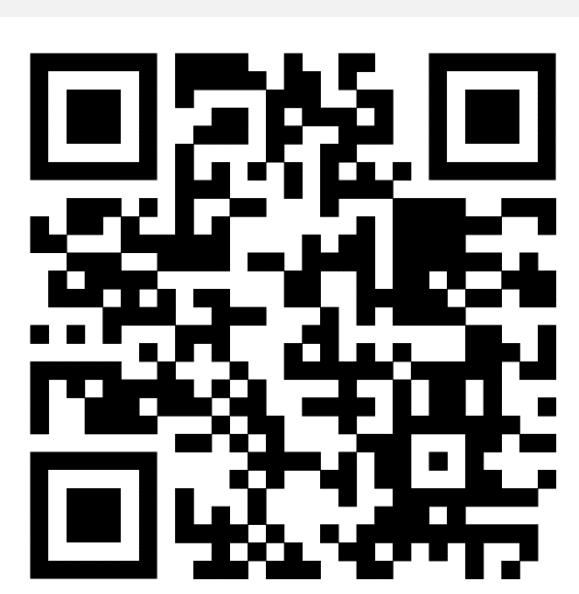
Figure 2. Example of cartoon developed to share ambiguous or controversial findings with children:



### Feedback from PPI on cartoon content gave these insights:

1. Concept of 'control' was used in primary studies without clear definitions or adequate consideration of its meaning to parents and children with chronic pain
2. 'Control' could mean something quite different to a parent versus a child or young person
3. Parents and children perceived the term 'control' negatively, e.g. it implied that a child could control their pain and its impacts

**Conclusion:** Co-production with PPI ensured the relevance and usefulness of the review outputs, clarified ambiguous and controversial findings and was key to producing meaningful findings to enhance policy and practice. Visual methods and plain lay language were key to aiding co-production.



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