How you will benefit from being involved in the research

Getting involved is a two-way process and you will benefit from being involved by:

- Having your say in skin research
- Learning more about research and skin diseases
- Meeting new people
- Developing new skills and abilities

Travel and other costs such as telephone calls and printing, will be reimbursed.

To find out how to get involved in the research please contact:

Eczema

Helen Nankervis

cebd@nottingham.ac.uk

115 8468634

Vitiligo

Viktoria Eleftheriadou

cebd@nottingham.ac.uk

2 0115 8468633

Squamous cell skin cancer

Louise Lansbury

cebd@nottingham.ac.uk

2 0115 8468721

Pyoderma gangrenosum

Eleanor Mitchell

stopgap@nottingham.ac.uk

1 0115 8230489

The Centre of Evidence Based Dermatology The University of Nottingham Room A103 King's Meadow Campus Nottingham NG7 2NR

© 0115 8232434 Fax: 0115 8468618

sprusd@nottingham.ac.uk

Director: Professor Hywel Williams Deputy Director: Dr Kim Thomas

Useful websites

Centre of Evidence Based Dermatology www.nottingham.ac.uk/dermatology

Study of Treatments for Pyoderma Gangrenosum Patients www.stopgaptrial.co.uk

James Lind Alliance www.lindalliance.org

Database of Uncertainties about the Effects of Treatments (DUETs) www.duets.nhs.uk

National Institute for Health Research www.nihr.ac.uk

UK Dermatology Clinical Trials Network www.ukdctn.org



SPRUSD Setting Priorities & Reducing Uncertainties for people with Skin Disease

Who this leaflet is for:

Anyone with an interest in skin disease

What this leaflet tells you:

- About the SPRUSD research programme
- Who is in the research team
- How you can get involved
- How you can benefit from being involved

cebd@nottingham.co.uk



About the programme

We are delighted to report that the National Institute for Health Research have funded a dermatology research programme that will look at "Setting Priorities and Reducing Uncertainties for People with Skin Disease" and will focus on four disease areas:

- Eczema
- Vitiligo
- Squamous cell skin cancer
- Pyoderma gangrenosum

The research programme will use a variety of research methods, that fit into a research cycle as shown:

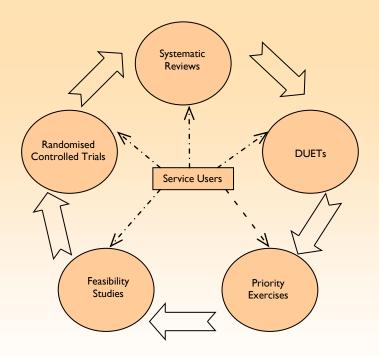
- Systematic reviews of interventions for eczema, vitiligo and squamous cell skin cancer
- Priority setting exercises for identifying the most important studies to do next, for both eczema and vitiligo
- Feasibility studies to inform randomised controlled trials for eczema prevention, vitiligo and squamous cell skin cancer
- A randomised controlled trial of treatments for pyoderma gangrenosum

We will also be producing decision aids to help patients and clinicians make informed choices about treatments.

The research team

The research is being conducted by a team of researchers and clinicians, with a range of skills and disease topic expertise. It is being coordinated by the Centre of Evidence Based Dermatology at Nottingham University. The centre will collaborate with a range of organisations and institutions on this research programme, including clinical trial units and other universities, the James Lind Alliance, the Database of Uncertainties about the Effects of Treatments (DUETs) and relevant patients support groups.

The research cycle



Involving patients, patient support groups and clinicians

It is crucial that we involve patients and their families and carers, patient support groups and clinicians in all aspects of the research. We hope that support groups will assist us by:

- Conducting mail shots to members
- Putting information about the research on websites
- Including information about the research in newsletters
- Passing enquiries to the research team
- Communicating the results of the research

It is hoped that patients and their families and carers, and clinicians will contribute by:

- Helping to identify research questions that are important to patients
- Attending meetings to discuss research priorities
- Commenting on the results of research and helping to find new ways of informing patients about the results
- Helping NHS managers understand what is important to patients, when delivering health care