Glossary – acronyms and definitions featured in the presentations

PPI: Patient and Public Involvement.

https://www.invo.org.uk/find-out-more/what-is-public-involvement-in-research-2/
Public involvement is an active partnership between patients and/or members of the public. Involvement is defined as work carried out 'with' or 'by' members of the public rather than 'to', 'about' or 'for' them (as defined by INVOLVE).

PPIE: Patient and Public Involvement and Engagement.
Public engagement describes the myriad of ways in which the activity and benefits of research can be shared with the public. Engagement is by definition a two-way process, involving interaction and listening, with the goal of generating mutual benefit.

Public Contributor commonly describes members of the public involved and engaged in our teaching and research.

Research with impact describes the way our research has the potential to have a positive impact on society by addressing the major challenges we currently face.

Social Responsibility describes the way we are making a difference to the social and economic well-being of our communities through our teaching, research, and public events and activities.

Equality, diversity and inclusion describes the way the University is committed to providing an environment free from discrimination, bullying, harassment or victimisation, where all members of its community are treated with respect and dignity. It aims to create a culture of diversity within its community, providing a dynamic working and learning environment, where all members are valued for their contribution and individuality.

SRPE Forum: Social Responsibility Public Engagement Forum.

The forum provides strategic direction to the Faculty’s Patient and Public Involvement and Public Engagement action plan, and is a central point for researchers and teachers to receive information and advice on PPIE. It consists of about 35 members including public contributors and key members of University staff.

MAHSE: Manchester Academy for Healthcare Scientist Education.

http://mahse.co.uk/

MAHSE was formally established on 1 January 2012 as a partnership between The University of Manchester (UoM), Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU) and the University of Salford (UoS), as well as leading Healthcare Scientists (HCS) from partner Trusts. It has developed to include other universities that work together to deliver a range of Healthcare Scientist training programmes.

Manchester CRF: Manchester Clinical Research Facility.

https://research.cmft.nhs.uk/facilities-services/clinical-research-facility

The National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Manchester Clinical Research Facility (CRF) comprises four dedicated experimental medicine research units at The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester Royal Infirmary (MRI), Royal Manchester Children’s Hospital (RMCH) and Wythenshawe Hospital. CRFs provide a quality assured environment for delivering clinical research studies and supports adult and children’s studies across a range of clinical areas.

Manchester BRC: Manchester Biomedical Research Centre.
https://www.manchesterbrc.nihr.ac.uk/
The NIHR Manchester BRC drives forward pioneering research in the areas of musculoskeletal disease, hearing health, respiratory disease, dermatology and three cancer themes (prevention, radiotherapy and precision medicine).

NCRI: National Cancer Research Institute.
https://www.ncri.org.uk/
The NCRI was set up in 2001 with a mission to bring together key people involved in cancer research in the UK to identify where research is most needed and where it is most likely to contribute to progress. Ten years on, the NCRI Partnerships continue to promote communication, coordination and collaboration in cancer research.

HEIs: Higher Education Institutions.
This can be any private or public organisation operating in Higher Education, such as Universities.

RUG: Research User Groups.
http://research.bmh.manchester.ac.uk/Musculoskeletal/rug/
These research groups consist of lay individuals who have an active interest in a particular condition, disease or disability. This can be patients who are living with the condition, carers, friends, family members or members of the public. The main purpose of RUGs is to assist all aspects of research in a particular area (e.g. Musculoskeletal health).

The Wellcome Trust is a biomedical research charity that funds research in order to improve human and animal health. Find out more here https://wellcome.ac.uk/about-us.

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PRIMER: Primary Care Research in Manchester Engagement Resource.

http://research.bmh.manchester.ac.uk/PRIMER/about

Set up in 2008, PRIMER is a group of patients, carers and members of the public who work with researchers in the Centre for Primary Care at The University of Manchester. Primary Care is often the first point of contact with the NHS, as it covers GP practices, dental practices, community pharmacies and high street opticians. Working closely with members of the public and researchers, PRIMER help make sure that patients and public can contribute to and shape Primary Care research.

H@PPI: The Health e-Research Centre's Patient and Public Involvement Forum.

https://www.herc.ac.uk/get-involved/join-our-forum/

Formed in 2014, the H@PPI group plays an integral role in developing and implementing plans for public involvement and engagement. The group is made up of 12 public contributors, who dedicate their time towards understanding and advising on PPI activities, communications and research. The group finished in 2018.

The James Lind Alliance is a non-profit making initiative established in 2004. It brings patients, carers and clinicians together in Priority Setting Partnerships to identify and prioritise the unanswered questions or uncertainties in health research. Its aim is to make sure health research funders are aware of the issues that matter most to people. Find out more here http://www.jla.nihr.ac.uk/.

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisations.
A non-governmental organisation (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizen's group which operates independently of any government. They can be organised on a local, national or international level.

The Farr institute is a UK-wide research collaboration publically funded by a consortium of 10 organisers led by the Medical Research Council. It is committed to delivering high-quality research using 'big data' to advance the health and care of patients and the public. Found out more here http://farrinstitute.org/about.

Co-design is an approach to creative practice, and is often used as an umbrella term for participatory, co-creation and open design processes. As experts in their own experience, users or clients are central to the design process. In this way it enables a wide range of people to make creative contributions and decisions. http://designforeurope.eu/what-co-design.

A protocol is an official procedure fully detailing any research practices to ensure that all team members follow the same methods. Protocols will be different for each piece of research and help keep track of a study's progress.

Infographics are graphic visual representations of information, data or knowledge. Infographics are intended to present striking, engaging visuals to communicate information quickly and clearly.

Governance refers to the ways in which organisations are managed and how decisions are made. It typically reflects the three dimensions of authority, decision-making and accountability.

A **Critical friend** typically refers to a colleague or educational professional who is committed to helping improve something. A critical friend offers both unconditional support and unconditional critique in order to achieve this.