

REPRISE Reporting Checklist:

No	Item	Descriptor and/or examples	Page No
A	Context and scope		3-4
1	Define geographical scope	Global, regional, national, city, local area, institutional/organizational level, health service	3
2	Define health area, field, focus	Disease or condition specific, interventions, healthcare delivery, health system	3-4
3	Define the intended beneficiaries	This may include the general population or a specific population based on demographic (age, gender), clinical (disease, condition), or other characteristics who may benefit from the research	4,10,12
4	Define the target audience of the priorities	Policy makers, funders, researchers, industry or others who have the potential to implement the priorities identified	10,12
5	Identify the research area	Public health, health services research, clinical research, basic science	4,5
6	Identify the type of research questions	Etiology, diagnosis, prevention, treatment (interventions), prognosis, health services, psychosocial, behavioral and social science, economic evaluation, implementation; this may not be pre-defined	4
7	Define the time frame	Interim, short-term, long-term priorities, plans to revise and update	N/A
B	Governance and team		4,5
8	Describe the selection and structure of the leadership and management team	Those responsible for initiating, developing, and guiding the process for priority setting, and examples of structures include; Steering Committee, Advisory Group, Technical Experts	4,5
9	Describe the characteristics of the team	Stakeholder group or role, institutional affiliations, country or region, demographics (e.g. age sex), discipline, experience, expertise	5,6
10	Describe any training or experience relevant to conducting priority setting	Consultants or advisors, members with experience or skills relevant to the conducting priority-setting e.g. qualitative methods, surveys, facilitation	4,5,6
C	Framework for priority setting	James Lind Alliance, COHRED, CHNRI, Dialogue Model, no framework (general research priority setting)	3,5
11	State the framework used (if any)		3
D	Stakeholders or participants		4,5

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12	Define the inclusion criteria for stakeholders involved in priority-setting	Patients, caregivers, general community, health professionals, researchers, policy makers, non-governmental organizations, government, industry; specific groups including vulnerable and marginalized populations	5
13	State the strategy or method for identifying and engaging stakeholders	Partnership with organizations, social media, recruitment through hospitals	4-7
14	Indicate the number of participants and/or organizations involved	Number of individuals and organizations, include number by stakeholder group	5,7
15	Describe the characteristics of stakeholders	Stakeholder group, demographic characteristics, areas of interest and expertise, discipline, affiliations	5-7 and suppl table
16	State if reimbursement for participation was provided	Cash, vouchers, certificates, acknowledgement; what purpose e.g. travel, accommodation, honorarium	8
E	Identification and collection of research priorities		7
17	Describe methods for collecting initial priorities	Methods e.g. Delphi survey, surveys, nominal group technique, interviews, focus groups, meetings, workshops; prioritization e.g. voting, ranking; mode e.g. face-to-face, online; may be informed by evidence e.g. systematic reviews, reviews of guidelines/other documents, health technology assessment	6,7
18	Describe methods for collating and categorizing priorities	Taxonomy or other framework used to organize, summarise, and aggregate topics or questions	6,7
19	Describe methods and reasons for modifying (removing, adding, reframing) priorities	Based on scope, clarity, definition, duplication, other criteria	7,8
20	Describe methods for refining or translating priorities into research topics or questions	Reviewed by Steering Committee or project team	6-8
21	Describe methods for checking whether research questions or topics have been answered	Systematic reviews, evidence mapping, consultation with experts	8
22	Describe number of research questions or topics	Number of priorities at each stage of the process	Table 4, p17
F	Prioritization of research topics/questions		8

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23	Describe methods and criteria for prioritizing research topics or questions	Methods e.g. Delphi survey, surveys, nominal group technique, interviews, focus groups, meetings, workshops; Prioritization e.g. voting, ranking; Mode e.g. face-to-face, online; Criteria e.g. need, feasibility, novelty, equity	6,9
24	State the method or threshold for excluding research topics/questions	Thresholds for ranking scores, proportions, votes; other criteria	8
G	Output		
25	State the approach to formulating the research priorities		
H	Evaluation and feedback	Area, topic, questions, PICO (population, intervention, comparator, outcome)	7
26	Describe how the process of prioritization was evaluated		
27	Describe how priorities were fed back to stakeholders and/or to the public; and how feedback (if received) was addressed and integrated		
I	Implementation	Survey, workshop	12
28	Outline the strategy or action plans for implementing priorities		
29	Describe plans, strategies, or suggestions to evaluate impact		
J	Funding and conflict of interest	Communication with target audience, via policies and funding	12
30	State sources of funding		
31	Declare any conflicts or competing interests		
		Integration in decision-making, funding allocation, review of relevant documents	NA
		Name sources of funding for the priority-setting exercise; if relevant include the budget and/or cost	8
		State any conflicts of interest that may be at an individual level and/or at a contextual level (e.g. political issues, controversies) that may affect the process, output or implementation.	Included as per journal policy