

Table 4 Results of research priority setting activities (continued)					
Author (ref)	No. of priorities	Ranking of area	Ranking of subjects	Scope	Top 5 priorities
Karimi (4)	16 areas, 99 subjects	×	✓	National-general	1. Inviting, maintaining and training blood donors who are donating their blood continuously and are healthy. 2. Global standards of blood transfusion. 3. Collecting blood, storing and transporting blood and blood products. 4. Essential laboratory tests on donated blood with new screening approach. 5. Consuming blood and blood products.
Owlia (36)	9 areas	×	✓	National-general	1. Communicable diseases. 2. Noncommunicable diseases. 3. Health system research. 4. Drug and industry. 5. Basic science.
Damarl (43)	9 areas, 37 subjects	×	✓	National-general	1. Human resources management. 2. Health technology (medical equipment, medicine and para-clinic). 3. Statistical system and electronic health information. 4. Direct and indirect provision of health. 5. Industrial and occupational health affairs.
Tootoonchi (48)	129 subjects	×	✓	National-general	1. Methods of faculty members' development. 2. Faculty members' motives. 3. Satisfaction and welfare. 4. Criteria and procedures of faculty members' promotion. 5. Teaching methods and learning techniques.
Bahadori (53)	191 topics in 7 areas	×	✓	National-specific	1. Assessing existing standards and criteria in the construction and running health centres (treatment area). 2. Determining the role and position of military healthcare centres in national family physician programme. 3. Investigating the satisfaction of patients who were visited in military health centres. 4. Investigating the basics of health survey programme. 5. Examining the performance of managers of health centres.
Haghdoost (54)	4 areas, 11 subareas, 37 subjects	✓	✓	National-specific	1. New vaccination. 2. New preventive methods (overall). 3. New treatments in pre-AIDS phase. 4. Incidence and prevalence in high-risk groups/general population. 5. Education.
Bahadori (39)	8 subjects	×	✓	National-general	1. Design strategic model of social insurer organization. 2. Investigating the organizational structure of social insurer organization. 3. Examining the referral system and family physician. 4. Design disaster management model in social insurer organization. 5. Conducting cost-benefit analysis for common and expensive diseases that are under the coverage of social insurer organization.
Ravaghi (41)	4 areas, 45 subjects	✓	✓	National-specific	1. Investigation and epidemiology of threats to patient safety. 2. Rooting the patient safety threats. 3. Promotion of patient safety. 4. Evaluation and feedbacks of actions. 5. Patient safety solutions.
Bahadori (5)	12 subjects	×	✓	National-specific	1. Designing standard treatment protocols. 2. Designing model of ranking health care centres that are under contract. 3. Investigating the roots of payment system. 4. Designing mechanisms for quality control in healthcare centres. 5. Establishing incentive mechanisms to develop the quantity and quality of contractual services.
Hakimzadeh (38)	8 areas, 102 subjects	✓	✓	National-specific	1. Labour market. 2. Finance and insurance. 3. Technology assessment. 4. Health economics, cost, income and producing healthcare centres. 5. Payment methods.
Arzi (8)	4 areas, 21 subjects	×	✓	National-general	1. Estimating burden of diseases. 2. Improving referral system management. 3. Improving data processing management and information. 4. Reproductive health and population growth. 5. Reducing malnutrition.
Abachizadeh (30)	28 subjects	×	✓	National-specific	1. Cancer surveillance and registration. 2. Exogenous factors in the origin and cause of cancer. 3. Surveillance-patient care and survivorship issues. 4. Issues of end-of-life care. 5. Cost analyses and healthcare delivery of cancer services.
Tavana (57)	4 areas, 26 subjects	×	✓	National-specific	1. Explore the role of private sector in health system. 2. Comparative study of payment systems in other countries and localize them. 3. Identify barriers to implementation of general practice and referral system and determine administrative guidelines. 4. Design health technology assessment system. 5. Conducted a comprehensive study on the use of the most appropriate method of payment for the healthcare system.
Ghanbari (58)	20 subjects	×	✓	National-specific	1. Psychosocial and economic effect of diagnosis on family. 2. Oral health in patients undergoing chemotherapy. 3. Nutritional needs in cancer patients. 4. Communication with cancer patients in all stages of disease. 5. Ways of continuing hospital and home care.
Owlia (59)	9 areas, 45 subareas	×	✓	National-general	1. Communicable diseases. 2. Noncommunicable diseases. 3. Health system research. 4. Pharmaceutical sciences and industry. 5. Basic science.
Zargham (44)	6 areas, 74 subjects	×	✓	National-general	1. Biological products (biologics) for diseases diagnosis. 2. Biological products for diseases prevention. 3. Molecular medicine (molecular diagnosis and genetic treatment). 4. Biological products for diseases treatment. 5. Using transgenic creatures.
Majidi (52)	26 subjects	×	✓	National-specific	1. Developing national guidelines and defining appropriate screening tests. 2. Starting age and interval for regular screenings. 3. Developing quality control protocols for follow-up and management of patients with precancerous lesions and cervical cancer patients. 4. Conducting a cost-effectiveness study for human papilloma virus vaccination in Islamic Republic of Iran. 5. Coverage of the cervical screening by insurance companies.
Kolaht (56)	25 area, 99 subjects	×	✓	Local-specific	1. Hospital infections. 2. HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, seasonal. 3. H1N1 and avian influenza. 4. Infectious diseases registration and reporting system. 5. Immigrants' role in drug resistance and infectious disease dissemination in Islamic Republic of Iran.
Emami (31)	4 areas, 15 subjects	✓	×	Local-general	1. Road accidents. 2. Need to promote people's knowledge about addiction. 3. AIDS and mental issues and healthy ways of life. 4. Training about healthy heart and healthy nutrition by service providers. 5. Establishing population screening system in Bushehr.
Aminoroosta (32)	134 subjects	×	✓	Local-specific	1. Addiction in physicians. 2. Addiction in health professionals. 3. Drug abuse eradication centres and rural areas. 4. Addiction in adolescence. 5. Investigating sexual needs of adolescents and ways to control it and balancing it based on religious culture.
Kolaht (33)	25 areas	×	✓	local-specific	1. HIV/AIDS. 2. Tuberculosis. 3. Drugs. 4. Infections in special hosts. 5. Avian influenza.
Kolaht (36)	20 areas	✓	✓	local-specific	1. Myocardial infarction. 2. Hypertension. 3. Unstable angina. 4. Atherosclerosis. 5. Dyslipidaemia.
Farsar (46)	7 areas, 43 subjects	✓	✓	local-specific	1. Paediatric trauma. 2. Paediatric cancer. 3. Paediatric urological diseases. 4. Undescended testes in boys. 5. Developmental genetics and congenital defects.
Kolaht (49)	841 area, 1900 subjects	✓	✓	Local-general	Priorities are not mentioned but concluded that the Council on Health Research for Development model is suitable for setting research priority in educational departments.
Pourhosseini (13)	2 areas, 92 subjects	×	✓	Local-general	1. Health supporting environment. 2. Community empowerment. 3. Quality of services. 4. Human resources. 5. Budget management.
Khadivi (40)	20 subjects	×	✓	Local-general	1. Large scale of mourning ceremonies. 2. Misdirection of investments. 3. Unemployment. 4. Addiction and easy access to narcotics. 5. Investment insecurity.
Yasini (51)	10 research subjects	×	✓	Local-general	1. Investigating car accidents and determining the share of each motor vehicles in the incidence. 2. Identifying educational needs of community in terms of good behaviour with adolescents. 3. Determining educational needs of society in terms of healthy nutrition. 4. Determining educational needs of society in terms of marital relations. 5. Studying how to raise public awareness about routes of AIDS transmission.
Sohrabi (37)	7 areas, 31 subareas	✓	✓	Local-general	1. Health-threatening risk factors. 2. Health-affecting behavioural factors. 3. Family health. 4. Community health promotion. 5. Chronic diseases and cancer.
Raesi (50)	9 groups, 40 problems	×	✓	Local-general	1. Mental health. 2. Limited knowledge of women about health and nutrition. 3. Addiction. 4. Inadequacy of health education. 5. Environmental health and unsafe disposal of waste.
Sohrabi (18)	89 subjects, 15 fields	×	✓	Local-specific	1. Design university research road map and priority setting. 2. Psychological problems in students. 3. Criteria for workforce planning. 4. Automation of services. 5. Hospital infections.
Nemati (42)	89 topics in 6 areas	×	✓	Local-Specific	1. Role of graduates and accordance of their specialty with community needs. 2. Assessing compliance of training programmes with objectives of departments. 3. Investigating ways to support outstanding professors in terms of education and research. 4. Reviewing the curricula at various levels of medical education and how to optimize them. 5. Assessing the efficacy of new educational methods in interns' and residents' education.
Hatmi (47)	30 area	×	✓	Local-Specific	1. Epidemiological investigations. 2. Burden of disease. 3. Research on treatment.
Khambeh-bini (55)	7 area, 336 subjects	×	✓	Local-general	1. Failure of treatment in addicted tuberculosis patients. 2. Patients and nutrition. 3. Medical emergencies. 4. Trauma. 5. Effect of medicinal plants on heart.
Yazdankhah Fard (45)	10 subjects	×	✓	Local-specific	1. Nursing and education. 2. Nursing and client education. 3. Nursing status in health system. 4. Nursing and medication. 5. Nursing management and quality promotion.
Majidpour (34)	34 subjects	×	✓	Local-general	1. Under-5 mortality rate. 2. Accidents. 3. Failure to thrive. 4. Ischemic heart disease. 5. Health education (individual and environmental health).
Yazdanpanah (14)	95 subjects	×	✓	Local-general	1. Increased prevalence of communicable and noncommunicable diseases with high priority (cardiovascular diseases. 2. Mental diseases. 3. Digestive diseases and cancer. 4. Increased prevalence of accidents. 5. High unemployment, poverty, illiteracy and welfare problems.