An Exploration Of Factors Impacting Upon The Recruitment Of Participants To Research Studies In Wound Care

The Community Nurses' Perspective

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Background

- Wound care makes up a large proportion of community nursing work in the UK

- Research into wound care is increasing

- NHS Constitution pledge to patients….

  '*to inform you of research studies in which you may be eligible to participate*' (pledge) p.8.

  (The NHS Constitution*,* 2013, Department of Health. Great Britain)

- Community nurses are essential to the recruitment process for wound care

Reference-

Great Britain. Department of Health. 2013. *The NHS Constitution, The NHS belongs to us.* March 2013. [Online]. [Accessed 7th September 2013] Available from: http://www.nhs.uk/choiceintheNHS/Rightsandpledges/NHSConstitution/Docum ents/2013/the-nhs-constitution-for-england-2013.pdf

Aims and Objectives

Aim-

- to determine the factors that community nurses' consider, within their role, when assisting with the process of recruitment of participants to wound care studies.

Objective-

- to gain greater understanding of the factors, relating to community nurses, which facilitate and hinder the recruitment of participants to wound care studies.

Method

- Qualitative approach
  - Classic grounded theory methodology
    (Glaser and Strauss 1967)
    - Sampling
    - Semi- structured interviews
    - Analysis- emergent themes
      (NVIVO 10)

- Permissions
  - Ethical (SHREC/RP/353),
  - Local Research and Development

References-
Glaser, B.G. and Strauss, A.L. 1967. The discovery of grounded theory. Strategies for qualitative research. London: Weidenfield and Nicolson.
NVIVO 10 qualitative data analysis software; QSR   International Pty Ltd. Version 10. 2012.

Themes

Theme 1 :Knowing the impact of research studies

Theme 2: Knowing about the patients

Theme 3: Knowing about the research team

Theme 4: Knowing about the study

Theme 1-
Knowing about the impact of research studies

Personal sense of having *'done their bit'*

Research encourages inclusion and increase individual's self-esteem

Research needed to *'move the service on'*

'You're using it all the time'

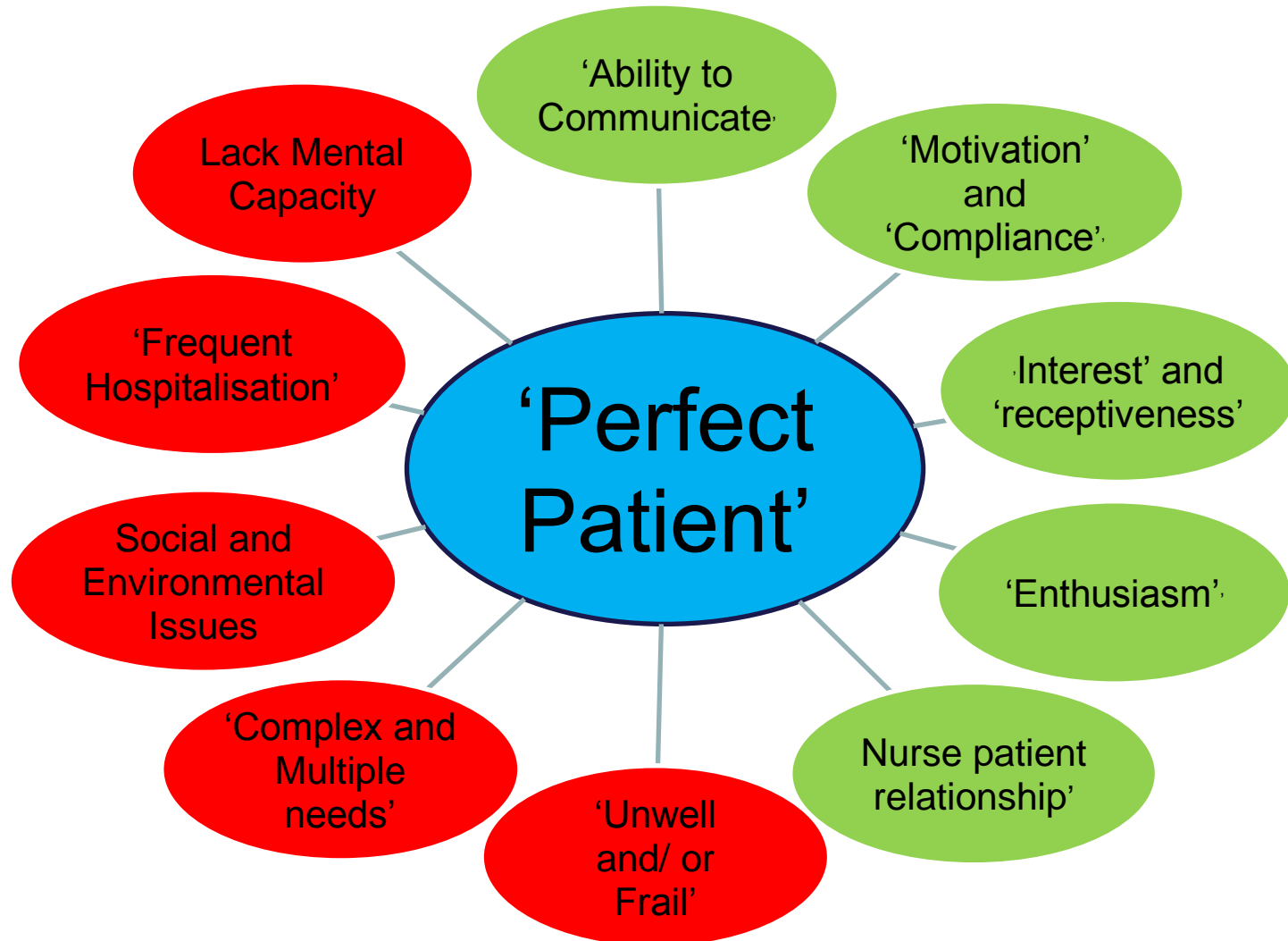increasing job satisfaction and improving recruitment and retention rates

'not having the time, not having a protected time, so that it's not given relevance'

Research is *'part of the role and ethos of a nurse'*

'You're sort of thinking what's the current evidence for that'

Theme 2-
Knowing about the patient

Theme 3-
Knowing about the research team

Accessibility and Presence

- Face to face information

- Should visit teams

- Attend team meetings

Who they are

- Should be part of the wider team

- Know who they are presenting to the patient

What the Research Nurse does

- Information gatherer and accurate data recorder

- Links with community nurses

- Support and act as a resource

Theme 4-
Knowing about the study

Study Information

Value in having study information before, during and after

Disagreement about the clarity of study information- '*I think mostly they were clear*'

Shared via formal routes- cascaded at team meetings, handovers, '*word of mouth*'

Keeping It Current

'*helpful to keep it current cos you might be enthusiastic about it for a week and then forget*'

Conflicting priorities mean that the study could be '*forgotten*'

Study Reminders- 'posters', 'phone calls

Understanding The Study

Full explanation for clarity and understanding

Reasoning behind the study, it's intentions and benefits for patients

One to one explanations

Strengths and Limitations

- ## Strengths of the study
  - Purposeful sampling

- ## Limitations of the study
  - Transferability?

- ## Hidden population
  - Prospective participants
    not on screening logs

Conclusions

- Clinical nurses working in a research-active community organisation were positive about participating in research.

- Research was viewed as a 'fair weather 'activity"

- Concept of the 'perfect patient' is likely to :
  - Create a hidden population of patients
  - Limit recruitment
  - Contravene the NHS Constitution pledge for access to research
  - Impact on the transferability and generalisability of study results.

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