How to Win Friends (at the IRB) and Influence People (to join your study)

Jamie Merrill, MPH, CIP, IRB Director Lin Themelis, MS, CIP, IRB Administrator





Friends & Influence

People

+ Learn about HRPP Policies on recruitment methodology and institutional requirements + Identify pitfalls in common recruitment strategies and pick-up tips on how to avoid them in your next IRB submission + Discover what recruitment approaches the IRB almost always approve and which ones we don't (and why!) + Put what you've learned into practice working through recruitment case studies and examples

What Qualifies as Recruitment?

Informing potential subjects about the research (in person or otherwise)

Providing potential subjects with information about the research (flyers/copy of the consent form) without consenting them

Providing potential subjects with contact information for the study team

Asking potential subjects if the PI may contact them to tell them more about the research, the 'warm hand-off'

Recruitment vs. Screening

- Study screening procedures are frequently confused with study recruitment. The two activities may overlap but are distinct.
- Recruitment includes all activities where information is provided to the prospective participant while screening includes obtaining information from or about prospective participants.
- Screening examples:
 - EMR review
 - Screening survey with prospective subject
 - Blood draw
- This presentation focuses on 'recruitment' but we will discuss EMR
 prescreening as it's a common first step to a study's recruitment scheme



Ethical Concerns and Principles

- Respect for privacy: Does the recruitment strategy respect an individual's reasonable expectations for privacy? Will patients be upset when they learn researchers not involved in their care have read their medical records without permission?
- Lack of pressure: Is the study introduced in a way that allows subjects ample time to consider, with no undue pressure because of timing of the request, who makes the request, how the request is made, or the offering of excessive inducements? Will patients be put in a situation where they may hesitate to say "no" to their own physician? How will pressure be minimized?
- Unbiased presentation of the study: Is all information accurate, balanced and free of misledding emphases that make the study excessively attractive? Is the information as complete as is appropriate for each stage of recruitment?
- Avoiding the therapeutic misconception: Patients tend to believe a clinical trial or anything proposed by health care providers will benefit them, even if they're told there is no assured benefit. Does the recruitment strategy work to counteract this misconception?
 - Conflicting concerns of care providers and patients: Subjects may prefer that someone involved in their care contact them about research, but they may find it hard to say "no" to a care provider. Clinicians may find their clinical judgment in conflict with a desire to enroll patients in their research.

https://irb.ucsf.edu/recruitment

What does the IRB need to know about your recruitment procedures?

- How you will identify your population- IDENTIFY
- How potential subjects will receive information about the study – CONTACT AND INFORM
- Why you chose your target population SUITABLE POPULATION
- Whether you have access to your target population for recruitment- WHERE
- How you will protect the confidentiality and privacy of all the potential subjects, whether or not they participate -CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTIONS





Active vs. Passive recruitment:

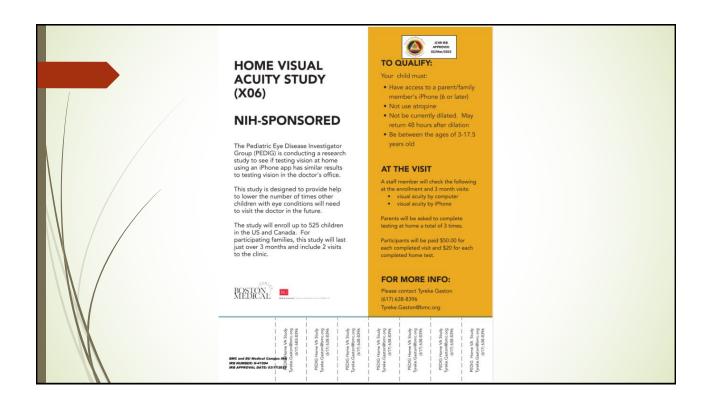
Active recruitment:

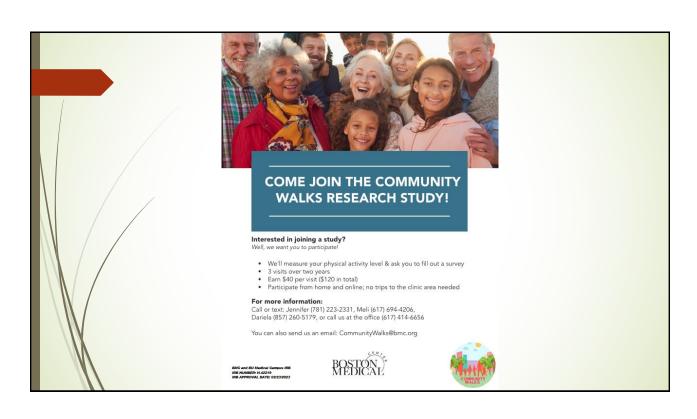
- Specific targeted population
- EMR screening for eligibility/Listservs for specific populations
- "You contact them"

Passive recruitment:

- Broader population with less stringent inclusion criteria
- Flyers, social media postings
- "They contact you"









Recruitment materials should NOT include:

- Any exculpatory language (statements waiving or appearing to waive any legal rights or providing a release from liability for negligence)
- Any terms, such as "new treatment," "new medication," or "new drug," without explaining that a test article is investigational, that is, has not been approved yet
- The amount may NOT be emphasized by using large, bold, underlined, italicized font or by putting this information first in the ad before the study purpose, procedures, and time commitment.

BUMC & BMC have institutional requirements for recruitment materials

- This includes flyers, brochures, social media ads, etc, that are shared/posted.
 - This does not apply to letters sent directly to subjects
- All applicable recruitment materials require review by the BMC Communications and Marketing Department, BUSM Communications Office, GSDM Communications Office, or BU School of Public Health Communications (depending on the PI's home institution) prior to use.
 - ► You must attach the Communication's Office certificate of approval
- This is an institutional, not an IRB requirement.

For more information, see below:

- IRB Website: http://www.bumc.bu.edu/irb/submission-requirements/general-submission-requirements/guidance-for-recruitment-and-screening/research-study-recruitment/
- BU CR Times: <u>https://wwwapp.bumc.bu.edu/ocr/ClinicalResearchNewsletter/article.aspx?article=756</u>
- Promotional Toolkit: https://www.bumc.bu.edu/irb/files/2019/07/Research_Study_Recruitment_Promotion Toolkit.pdf

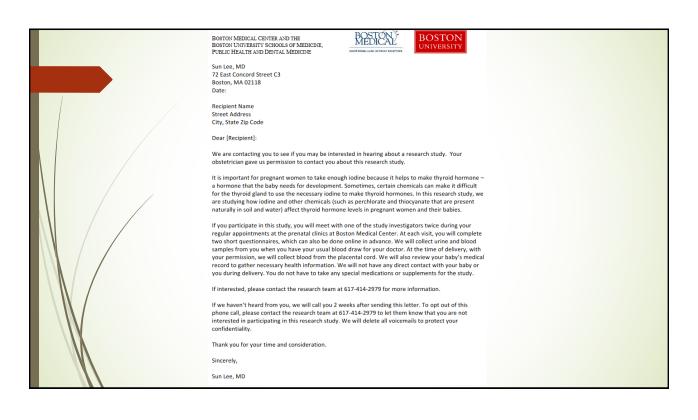
Approaches almost always approved

- Flyers
- Advertisements (radio, TV, websites)
- Word of Mouth
- Review of medical records
- Tabling / Community events
- Recruitment registries/future research permission
- Clinician referrals
- Recruitment at time of clinical appointment
- Opt-out letters (mail, MyChart, etc)
- Listservs

NOTE: IRB approval is required but not always enough to move forward with your proposed strategy.







The Most Common Issue

Lacking sufficient detail to assess scheme.

- "We're going to recruit from our own patients in the XXX clinic".
 - Who is going to approach? PI or RA?
 - ▶ How are you going to approach? In-person? Over-the-phone?
 - When is this approach during scheduled clinical appointment?
 - Will you be using any scripts? Any flyers?
 - Where is the approach going to take place?
 - Are you going to approach everyone or only some?
 - How will you choose?
 - Will you be doing a pre-screen in the chart before approaching?

WE'VE GOT ISSUES

HIPAA requirements for Recruitment/Pre-screening

When accessing PHI w/o authorization, the IRB must grant a HIPAA waiver. To do this, we need to assess:

- 1. Why you need PHI
- 2. Why it's impracticable to get HIPAA authorization from patients
- 3. How you'll protect the PHI
- 4. When you'll destroy identifiers.

You should only be assessing the absolute minimum to make an eligibility determination.

This isn't a chart review.

Health Data Privacy

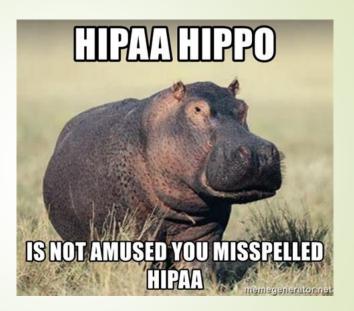


Issues with HIPAA -Recruitment/Pre-Screening

#1 - You're pre-screening via medical records or reviewing the daily clinic schedule, but the HIPAA section is not completed

#2 - You've completed the HIPAA section but the data points, storage, procedures, justifications, etc refer to the main study. The HIPAA section ONLY refers to the data, storage of data you need BEFORE consent/authorization.

#3 - Missing details or poor justifications (see next slide for a cheat-sheet)



HIPAA - For recruitment

If you need to look at MRs or the daily clinic schedule, please state "YES" to the HIPAA section

- Q3. Any patient presenting with XXXXX (from patient eligibility criteria)
- Q4. Estimated start and end date of range of records needed in mm/dd/yyyy format.
- Q5. All the datapoints you need to assess eligibility and to be able to approach the patient (date of appointment). Don't forget the identifiers: MRN (to access chart), Name, and Dates
- Q7. Identifiers: MRN, name, dates, contact info as applicable
- Q8. "Recruiting without already knowing that the potential subject is probably eligible would require an inordinate amount of time for study staff and ineligible subjects" or similar
- Q9/"Approaching ineligible subjects would waste their time and be confusing; eligible and interested subjects will provide authorization during consent." or similar
- 10. "All identifiable information will be transmitted, stored, analyzed, or otherwise exist only on electronic systems that meet the standards for protection of PHI at Boston Medical Center." NOTE: BMC requires all PHI to be stored on either Box.com, REDCap, or the Dept drive w/ encryption & password protection.
- Q11. "Identifiers will be destroyed as soon as eligibility has been determined for a potential subjects" or similar. NOTE: Often times need to keep identifiers through recruitment period to prevent rescreen. If you're doing this, state it here with note that list of names/mrns destroyed.

Recruitment: Special Situations

Recruitment using Community Health Centers

Contact Roz Schomer for more info: Roz@bu.edu

Recruitment of HIV positive subjects

Per Mass. Law, there are special protections

Recruitment and access to data from a PART 2
 clinic

Determine whether your targeted clinic qualifies as a PART 2 clinic by looking at help text and contact the analyst for additional paperwork

Non-Engaged recruitment for an external site

Check out this CR Times article: https://wwwapp.bumc.bu.edu/ocr/ClinicalResearchNewsletter/article.aspx?article=713

International research

Rely on the local site for guidance and local regulations/context

Social Media

- The BMC/BUMC IRB does not have any formal guidance or policies specific to social media; however, here are a few best practices:
- All requirements and prohibitions previously stated for "off-line" approaches apply to social media recruitment, including that all posts need to be vetted through the applicable communications office and the IRB.
- Do not friend anyone; accessing private groups needs to be done through permission after disclosure of purpose
- Given the sensitivity of the topic, you may consider making the post "non-commentable" to prevent people from putting their name, contact info, and health information on a public post. If not sensitive or a closed group, not as much a concern. In any event: it is important to monitor the post if people can comment.
- Interaction with subjects should be moved to a more secure platform as soon as possible (e.g. avoid using Facebook messenger to schedule visit)
- Expectation that strategy is respectful (no deception to gain access, transparent, don't lurk to collect data, etc)

Take a swing:

- PI wants to recruit subjects who are HIV positive to test out a non-FDA approved experimental drug. PI proposes doing a medical record pre-screen and then calling potential subjects – most are not their own patients.
- Script states, "Hello, I'm a doctor at BMC. We looked at your medical record and see that you have HIV. We're testing out a new treatment. Would you like to know more?"

What is wrong with this scenario? How can it be fixed?

Take a swing:

- PI wants to collected discarded tissue from biopsies to test a hypothesis about possible markers for cancer. She will also need to draw blood from subjects.
- She proposes to approach subjects on the day of their invasive diagnostic biopsy procedure to consent them and request a blood sample

What is problematic about this scenario?

How can she obtain tissue and blood without compromising subjects?

Take a swing:

- PI wants to do a study on socioeconomic determinants of health, minority status and ear infections in children using a survey
- They propose to station RAs in the waiting area at the pediatric clinic to approach subjects who seem, only by visual assessment, to fit the inclusion criteria with a recruitment script outlining the study question

Is this acceptable?

How should they go about recruiting subjects instead?

Take a swing:

Do you have trouble sleeping at night?

Counting minutes on the clock instead of sheep?

Maybe we can help! We're testing a new drug treatment called, Putchatosleep. (Risks include never waking up)

<u>You could earn \$3,000!!!!</u>

Call Dr. Jones at xxx-xxx-xxxx

