Feasibility, Acceptability, and Usability of Web-Based Data Collection in Parents of Children With Cancer

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hildhood cancer is rare, affecting about 10,400 children 15 years and younger each year in the United States (National Cancer Institute, 2008). As a result, collaborative multisite studies are necessary to ensure adequate sample sizes of pediatric patients for disease-directed and cancer-control studies. Within the Children's Oncology Group, the nursing discipline has made great strides in bringing nursing research expertise into the cooperative group mechanism to systematically study the responses of children and families to cancer and its treatment (Ruccione, Hinds, Wallace, & Kelly, 2005). These types of studies typically include complex self-report instruments that require time for participants to complete, as well as expensive and extensive data entry. Novel methods for data collection and management are needed to facilitate future nursing research within the cooperative group structure.

Internet technologies increasingly are being applied to health outcomes and psychological research. Establishing Web-based electronic portals where study participants can complete self-report questionnaires has become common (Cronk & West, 2002). The application of innovative Internet technologies for data collection and intervention delivery, such as treatment decision-making research, holds considerable promise for facilitating an even broader range of behavior studies to improve outcomes for children with cancer and their families (Burns, Robb, & Haase, 2009).

Literature Review

To the extent that researchers have directly compared Web-based to paper-and-pencil data collection, measurement properties have been reported to be comparable or even improved with Web-based instruments (Bliven et al., 2001; Cronk & West, 2002; Gwaltney, Shields, & Shiffman, 2008; Pettit, 2002; Truell, Bartlett, & Alexander, 2002). No significant differences have been observed in item variance or mean scores (Bliven et al., 2001; Cronk & West, 2002), scale completion rates (Bliven et al., 2001; Truell et al., 2002), response set biases (Pettit, 2002), or psychometric properties (Bliven et al., 2001; Pasveer & Ellard, 1998; Vispoel, Boo, & Bleiler, 2001). Krantz and Dalal (2000) reviewed...