Improving Enrollment in Cancer Clinical Trials

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Purpose/Objectives: To identify successful strategies for clinical trial recruitment.

Design: Survey research.

Setting: New Jersey institutions actively recruiting patients for clinical trials.

Sample: 84 clinical research nurses directly involved with patient recruitment were surveyed, and 50 responded (60% response rate).

Methods: Focus group; 34-item, direct mail questionnaire, follow-up telephone interviews; and descriptive statistics.

Main Research Variables: Strategies for patient recruitment and retention.

Findings: Respondents agreed most strongly about the importance of emphasizing to patients that treatment would not be compromised and keeping physicians informed of available protocols. Respondents felt the most effective strategies for increasing public awareness of clinical trials were to highlight participants in past trials and to stress the value of clinical trials through campaigns sponsored by nonprofit organizations. Compared to other respondents, those from cancer centers were significantly less concerned about educating physicians on the value of clinical trials. Focus group and telephone interview participants reported that patient retention in cancer trials was a lesser issue because enrollees tend to be motivated to continue.

Conclusions: Successful recruitment may depend on how a patient is approached about participation, keeping physicians abreast of available trials, and the level of awareness the public or a patient has about clinical research prior to considering it as a treatment option.

Implications for Nursing: Research nurses offer a broad set of tactics that can be applied to clinical trial recruitment strategies to increase enrollment.

Nonphysician support staff members increasingly are recognized as having a pivotal role in successful recruitment (Ehrenberger & Aiken, 2003; Tattersall, 2002; Wright, Crooks, Ellis, Mings, & Whelan, 2002). Clinical research associates, research nurses, research coordinators, data managers, and administrators all are involved in some way with enrolling and following patients throughout the clinical trial process. All have a unique perspective (Barrett, 2002; Grunfeld, Zitzelsberger, Coristine, & Aspeldlund, 2002; Loh, Butow, Brown, & Boyle, 2002) and generally are seen as being able to relate complete, objective, and unhurried information to patients (Wright et al.). This pilot project identified successful recruitment strategies for the general population and the underserved from the perspective of the research nurse.

Methods

Following approval of the study protocol by the institutional review board of Rutgers University in New Jersey, data were collected using three vehicles: a focus group, survey

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