

Motivations and Demographic Differences among Laboring Patients in the Decision to Participate in Research

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Introduction & Methods

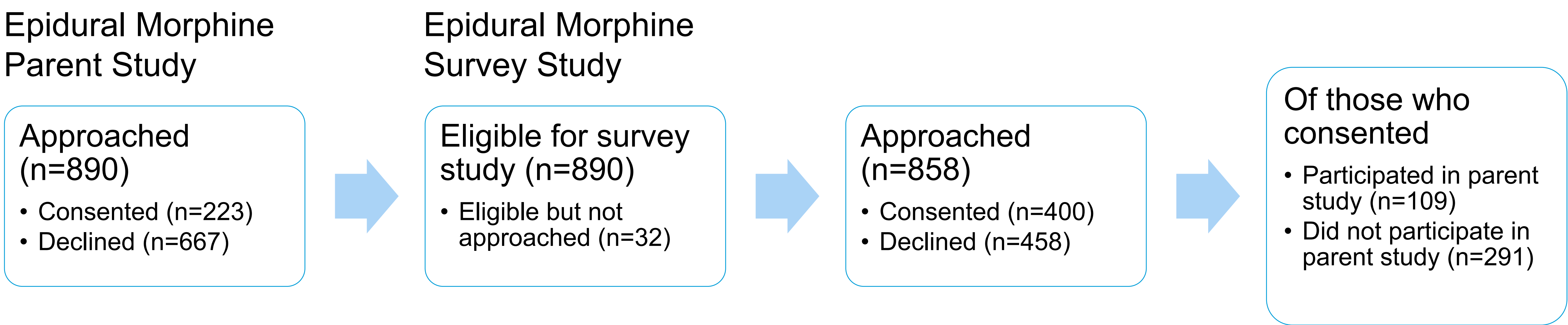
Purpose

- To understand patient reasoning for and demographic associations with participation in a trial surrounding the utility of epidural preservative free morphine after successful vaginal delivery

Methods

- Modification of the original study, in which parturients in labor were randomized to a placebo or a 2mg dose of epidural morphine prior to catheter removal.
- Within 36 hours following delivery patients who did and did not participate in the original study were approached for a follow-up voluntary survey.

Consort Diagram



Grouping of Survey Responses by Study Participation

Participated	Did Not Participate
Active Participation (n=104, 95%)	Aversion (n=140, 48%)
Passive Participation (n=57, 52%)	Ambivalence (n=135, 46%)
	Miscommunication (n=76, 26%)
	Clinical Difficulty (n=12, 4%)
	Screening Failures (n=11, 4%)
	Unwilling to Receive Placebo (n=5, 2%)

Results & Conclusion

Results

- Having a bachelor's degree or higher was associated with participating in the study ($p = .03$, $OR = 1.97 [1.07, 3.64]$)
- Participants who self-identified as Black were more likely to select reasons of Aversion ($p = .049$, $OR = 2.6 [1.00, 6.75]$)
- 73% of participants who self-identified as Black and declined to participate selected Aversion, compared to 31% of non-Black
- 71% of participants who self-identified as Hispanic and declined to participate selected Aversion, compared to 32% of non-Hispanic

Conclusion

- These findings can help us identify areas where we can improve participation in research studies.
- Participation in the randomized control trial was associated with having a four-year college degree or higher and not with race or ethnicity; however, race and ethnicity accounted for differences in reasons for not participating in the study
- With improved communication and timing of consent, could have up to 26% more participation