Herding Birds -The Recruitment and Retention of a Highly Disenfranchised **Population**



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Background



- The Vaccination Is Prevention (VIP) Study is a placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial testing the safety, efficacy, and immunogenicity of a HCV preventive vaccine among PWID in San Francisco and Baltimore.
- At enrollment, participants are aged18-45, HCV- and HIV-negative and have injected drugs in the last 90 days.
- Subjects are randomized to receive experimental vaccine or placebo, and are followed for up to 29 months for adverse event monitoring, health and immunological outcomes.







Background

- People who inject drugs (PWID) are commonly excluded from participation in clinical trials of biomedical interventions due to assumptions about poor health and non-adherence.
- PWID are at highest risk of transmission of blood borne viruses, including hepatitis C virus (HCV). Including PWID in clinical research is necessary to identify optimal HCV prevention interventions.
- PWID are often 'hard-to-reach' and difficult to follow; knowledge of and experience with this population is critical to success.
- We describe the recruitment and retention methods utilized by the San Francisco site, and draw conclusions on their success.





Methods

- The research site is located in the Tenderloin, a lowincome neighborhood with high numbers of PWID.
- An in-depth outreach plan was developed to guide recruitment of study population, strategically targeting neighborhoods frequented by PWID.
- An aggressive retention plan was created to minimize possible bias associated with loss-to-follow-up and aims to achieve high retention.
- Two outreach workers conduct street based recruitment and retention activities 15 hours/week.
- A toll free phone number with 24-hour staffing allows potential participants to screen at any time.





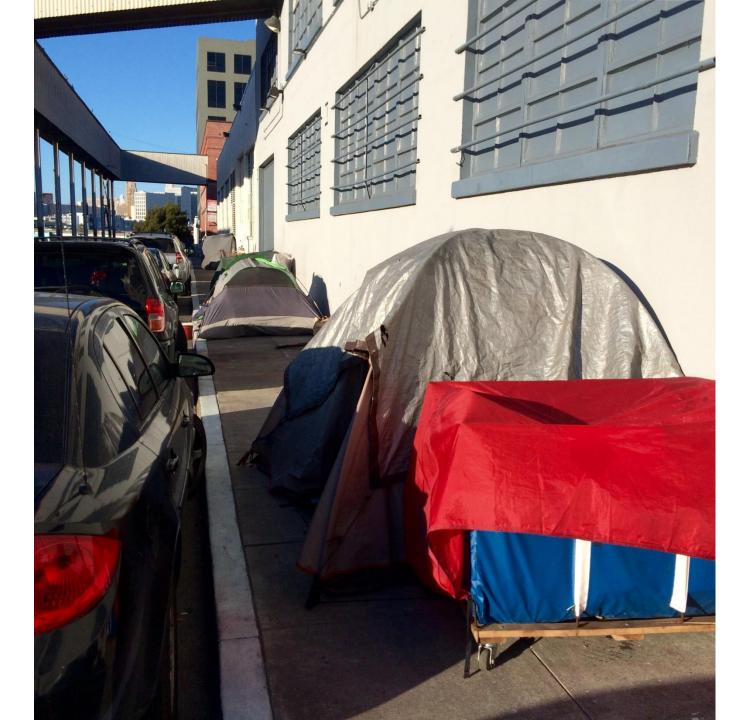


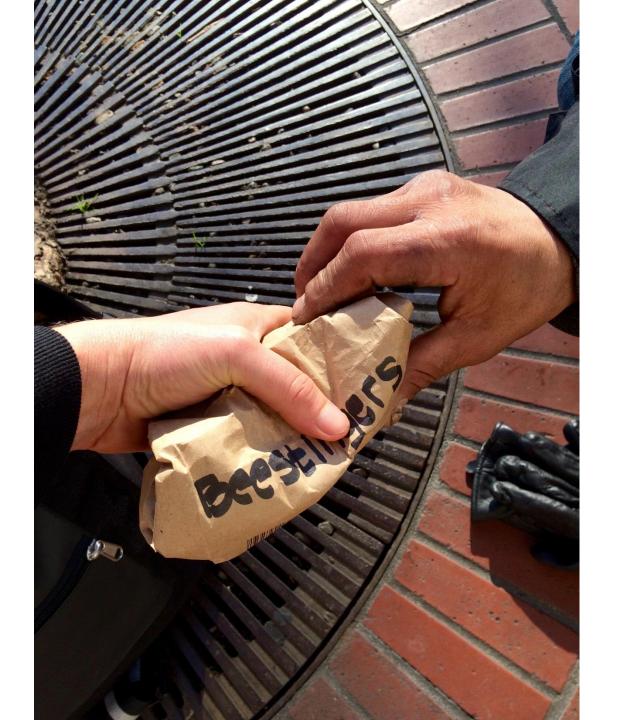
Methods - Recruiting



- The street Outreach workers map routes on foot and bike to identify
 the best street venues for recruitment and appropriate times for street
 outreach as well as establish a street presence where PWID
 congregate.
- Secondary recruiters Presently enrolled participants are trained to refer people to the study and inform outreach workers of new places to go to maximize recruiting efforts.
- Education VIP staff work with agencies who serve PWID, i.e. syringe exchange programs (SEP) and community clinics, to provide hepatitis C (HCV) prevention education trainings for staff and clients that include study aims, goals and eligibility criteria.
- Collaboration Outreach workers draw on pre-existing relationships with staff at homeless drop-ins and street-based health providers for direct referrals.
- **Flyering** Outreach workers post flyers at SROs, clinics, key street locations, SEPs, alleys, parks, public bathrooms, shelters, bars, and any other places a PWID is likely to be.







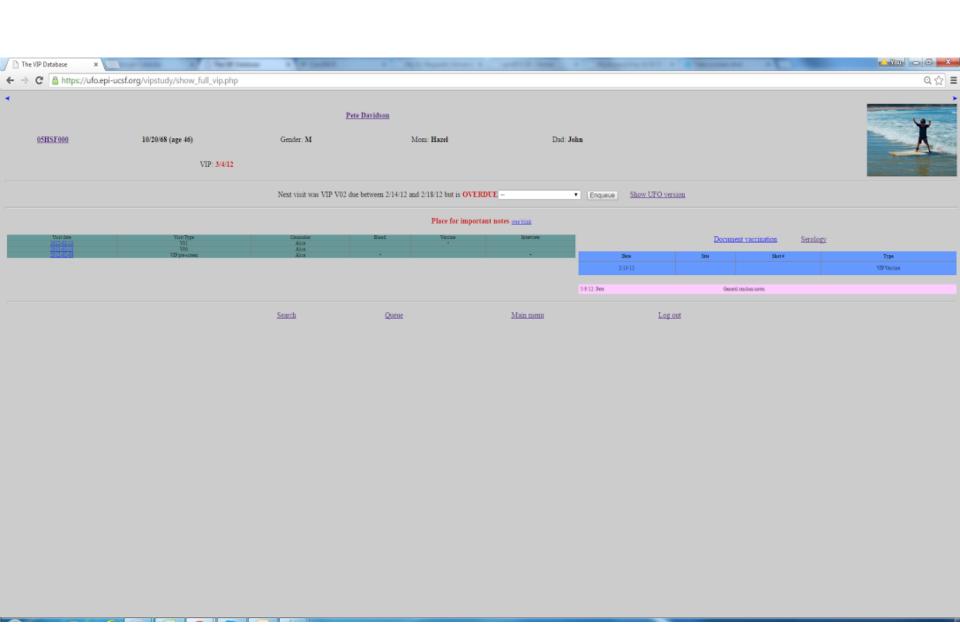




Methods - Retention



- Contact forms At enrollment detailed contact information is collected including: address, email, phone number, social media, and family contacts. Importance of adherence is emphasized.
- **Location** Participants are seriously queried about where they spend time and various social services accessed.
- **Photo** With permission, a face shot is taken.
- **Database** All information is stored on a secure database. Tracking notes are added to document updated participant information
- Reminders Participants receive study reminders by street contact, cell phone, email, home visits, text messages or social media.
- No show If a participant misses an appointment, all contact information given is used to make every effort to get that person in. Calls to local jails, hospitals, and the medical examiner's office are made if necessary.
- Smart phones 3 of the 5 VIP staff carry study smart phones and are available to field calls/texts and access the database beyond the work day.

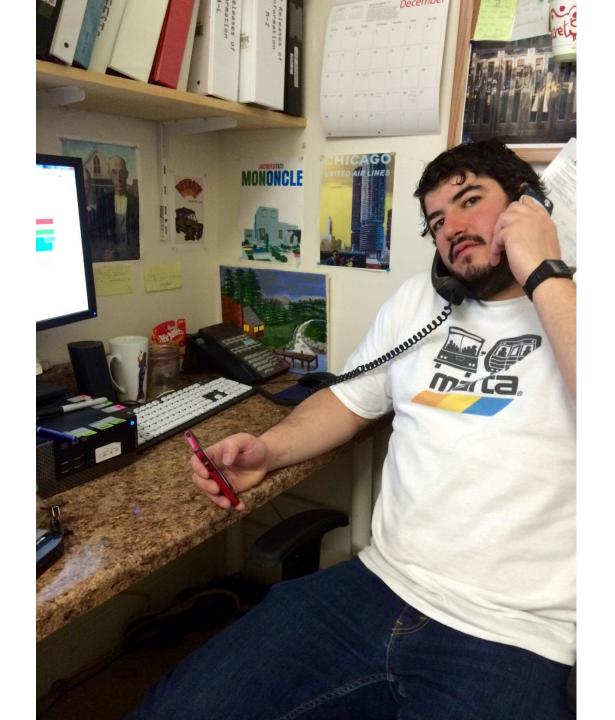


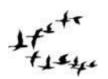


VACCINATION IS PREVENTION

YOUR NEXT APPOINTMENT IS ON Theoday Jan. 20th

FING YOU!

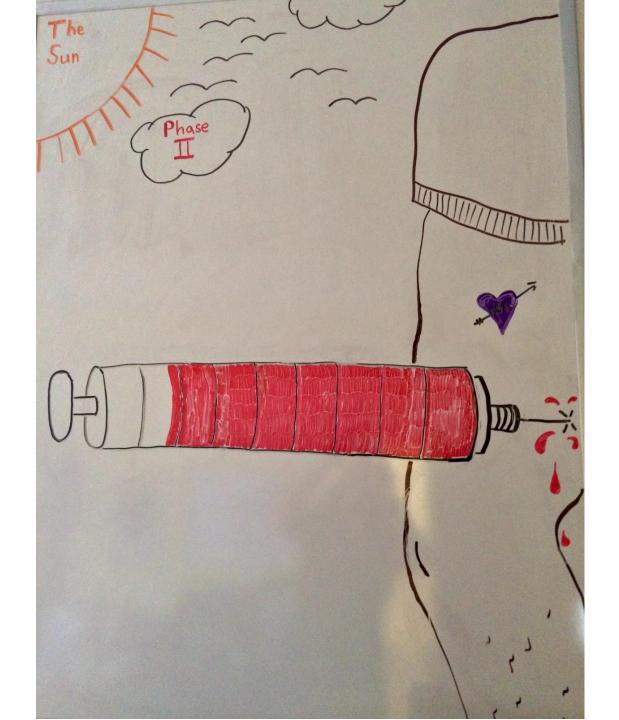




Results



- The VIP Study began enrolling in March 2012 and is expected to complete in 2016.
- The enrollment goal for the two study sites is 450 participants over 4 years.
- Retention numbers are reviewed weekly, documented on spread sheets, and used to inform staff of participant status, including drug treatment or incarceration.
- Outreach workers document recruitment contacts and use data to target efforts to reach new participants.
- To date we have seen 80% retention over the course of the study.
- Incarceration, relocation, and involvement in residential drug treatment programs are the primary reasons for early withdrawal from study participation.





Conclusions



- Despite being a highly mobile, hard-to-reach population that often is reluctant to access medical care, PWID in VIP have demonstrated the ability to adhere to a placebo-controlled randomized vaccine study protocol.
- While significant staff time is spent on retention activities including street searches, phone calls, social media contact, and home visits, participants report enjoying frequent contact with VIP staff.
 Participants develop a sense of responsibility to VIP, demonstrate reliability, and take their research participation seriously.
- Our work demonstrates that PWID can be successfully enrolled and retained in a demanding clinical trial requiring multiple study visits over a long period of time.
- Our methods offer a successful recruiting and retention framework for PWID involvement in future studies.



Thank you









Questions?
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