

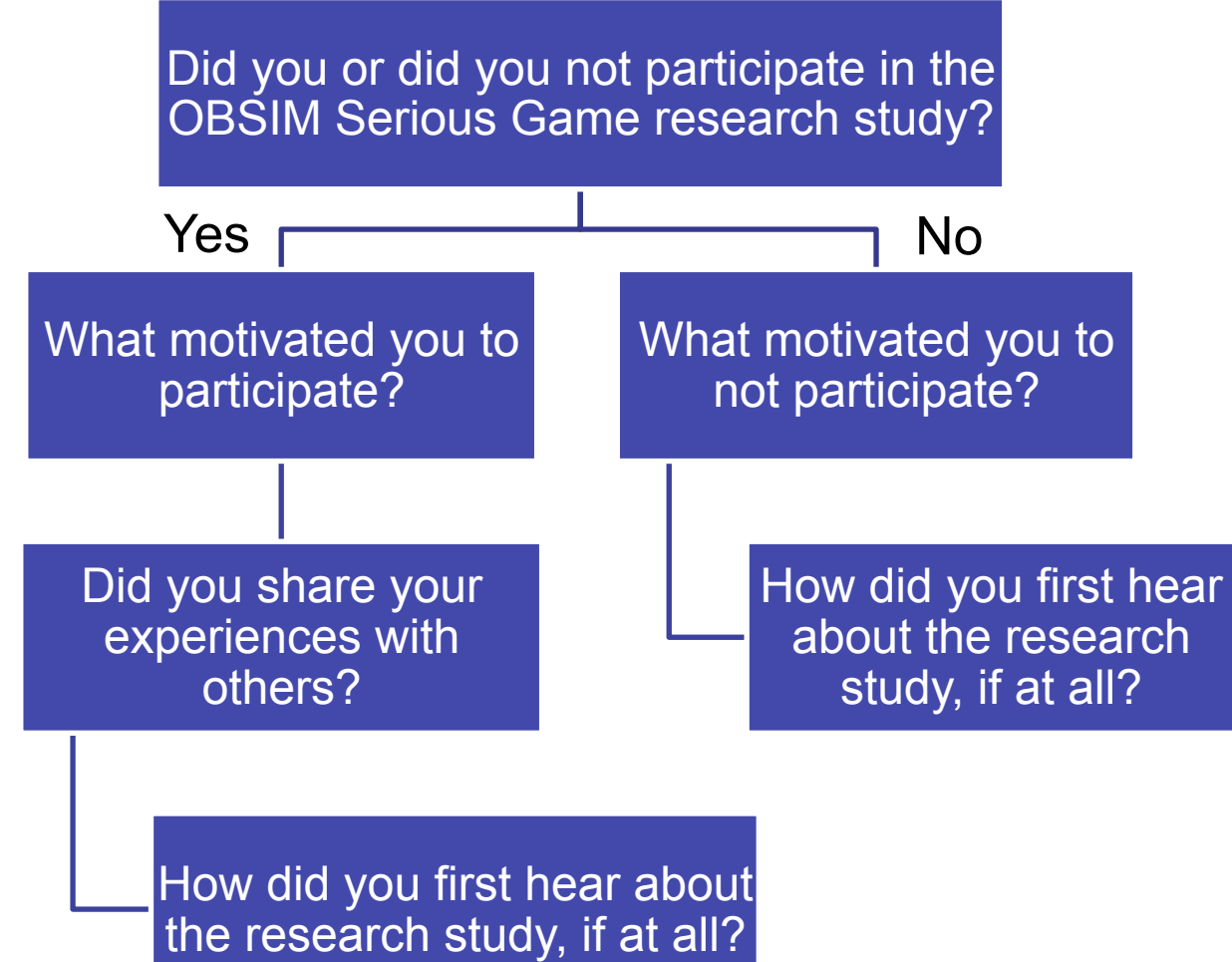
Simulated Motivations: Understanding Influences on Medical Professionals Decision Making to Participate in Human Factors Research Studies

Introduction

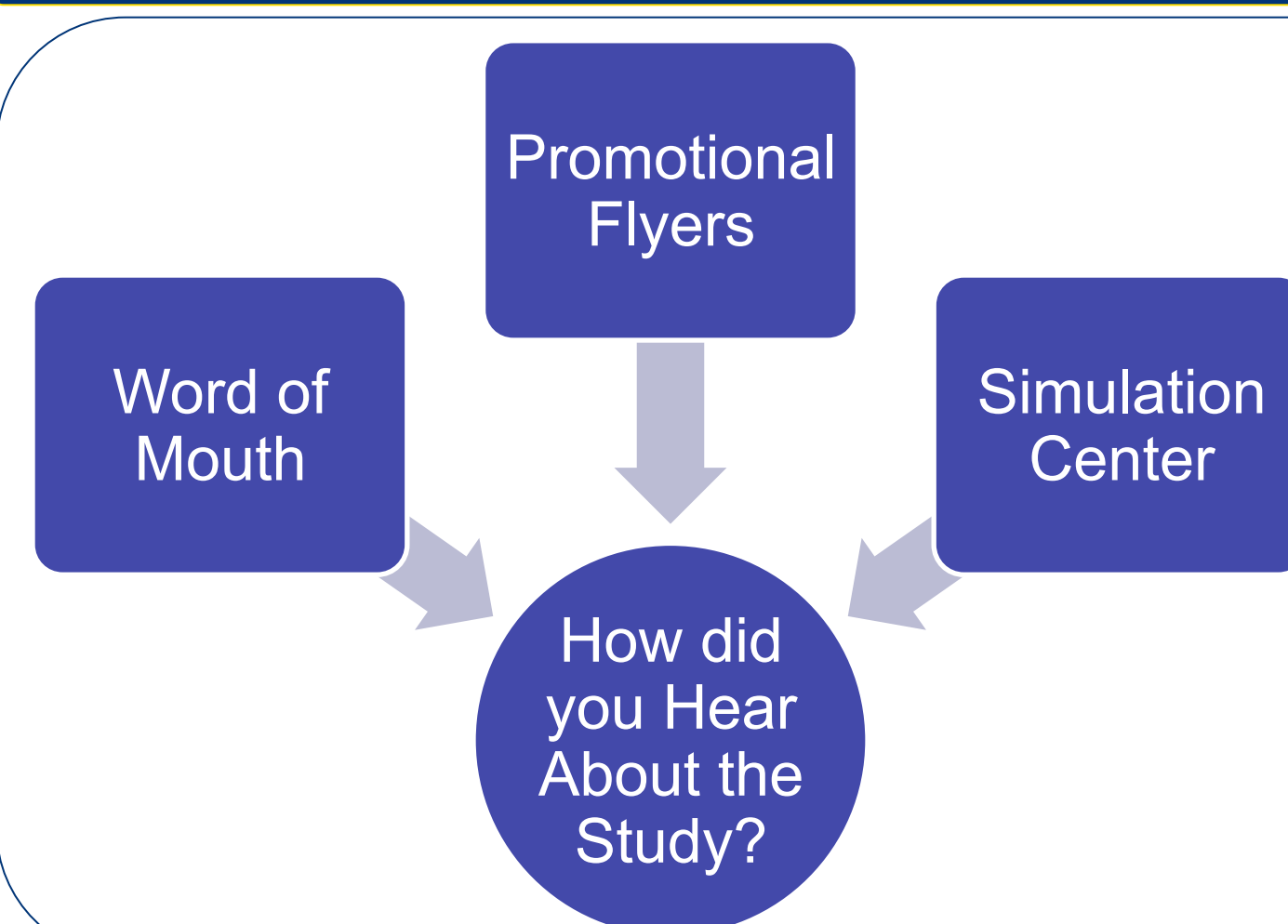
- Attaining statistical significant power is incredibly important for most research studies
- Recruitment can be challenging** for human factors research in **certain medical disciplines**, such as obstetrics
- Our objective** is to uncover **what motivated and prevented** those in our sample group **to participate or not participate** in a large clinical simulation study (OBSIM)
- We believe that **there are numerous motivational factors** that can be highlighted during recruitment and **certain detriments that can be mitigated**

Methods

- A qualitative study utilizing structured interviews during an obstetrics education day
- 6 OB-GYN Residents and 5 OB-GYN Attending Physicians were interviewed (1-3 minutes each)
- Each interview consisted of 3-4 questions to elicit themes surrounding (non) participation
- Two researchers (D.J.H & N.C.B) inductively determined emerging themes and established inter-rater reliability with a Krippendorff's Alpha of .796



Results

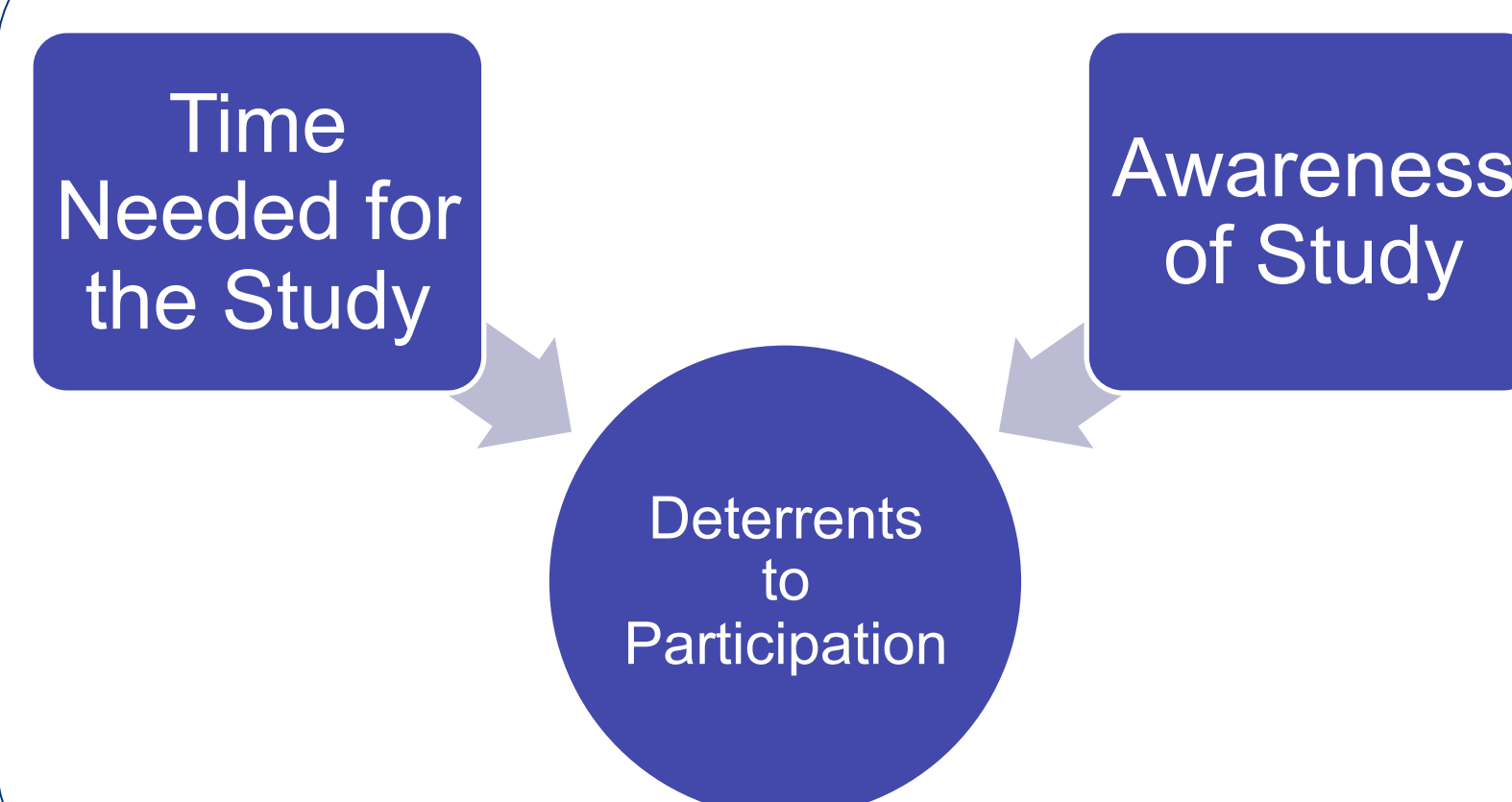
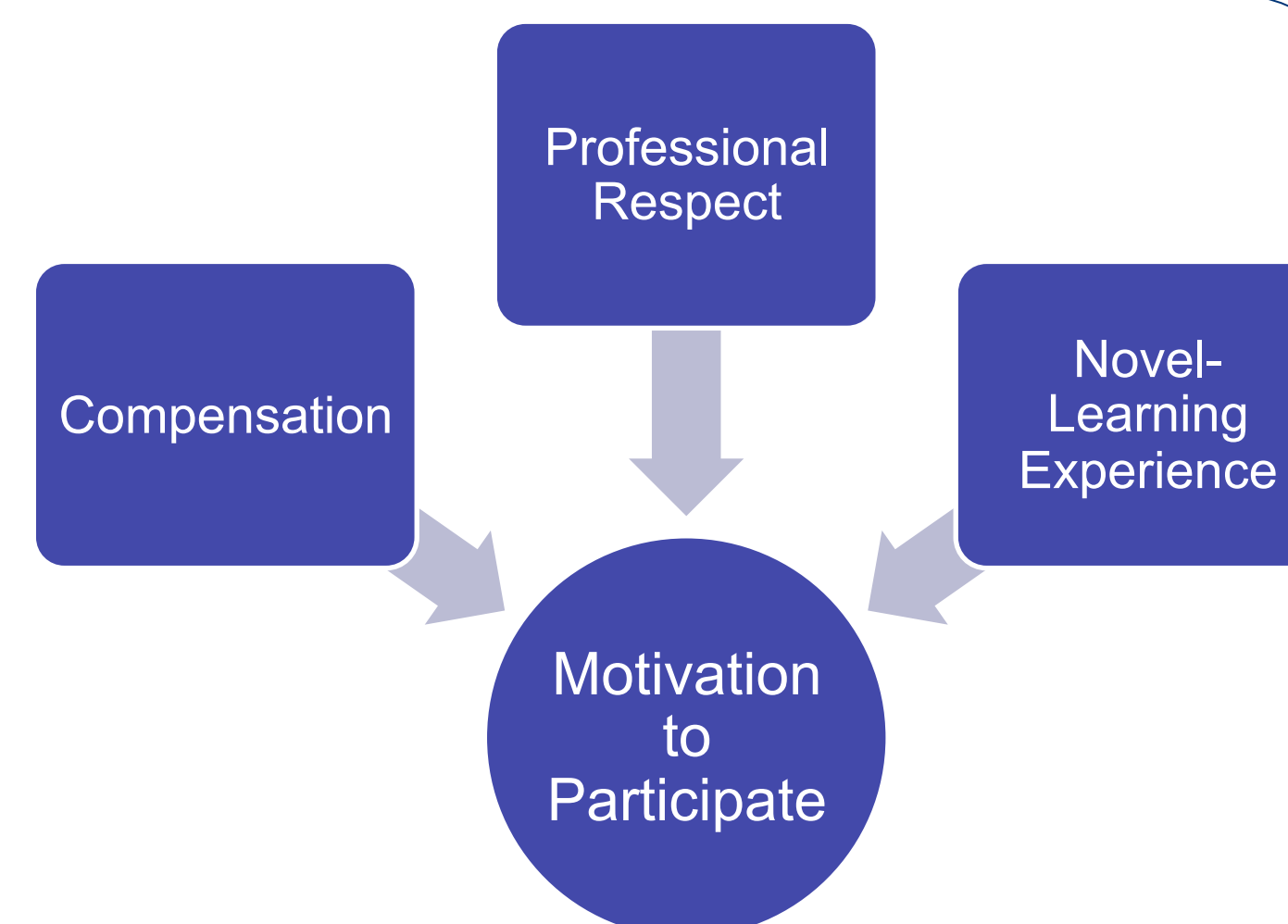


How did you Hear About the Study?*	Attendings - N (%)	Residents - N (%)
Word of Mouth	4 (80)	3 (50)
Promotional Flyers	1 (20)	2 (33)
Simulation Center (Manikin simulation, Training, and Education Center)	0	1 (17)

* 11 (100) interviewees heard about the study in some form

Motivation to Participate**	Attendings - N (%)	Residents - N (%)
Compensation	0	4 (100)
Professional Respect	1 (50)	0
Novel-Learning Experience	1 (50)	0

** 6 (64) interviewees participated in OBSIM



Deterrents to Participation***	Attendings - N (%)	Residents - N (%)
Time Needed for the Study	1 (50)	1 (50)
Awareness of Study	1 (50)	1 (50)

*** 4 (36) interviewees did not participate in OBSIM

Discussion

- Attendings and Residents reported different factors regarding motivation for (non) participation
 - Attendings** most often heard of the study through **“Word of Mouth”** and participated mainly out of **“Professional Respect”** and **“Novel-Learning Experiences”**
 - Residents** heard of the study **through all 3 mechanisms** and only mentioned **“Compensation”** as a motivation to participate
- Fine tuning recruitment strategies to encompass these findings may improve recruitment overall

Conclusions

Fine tuning recruitment strategies that are tailored to the motivations of Attendings and Residents may improve recruitment as there are motivational differences. As clinicians are busy, bringing the study to the participant and engaging in more tailored recruitment may help limit participation deterrents.

Limitations/Next Steps

- Small interview sample (n = 11) and short interview duration
- Next steps are to study the effect of more tailored recruitment strategies on participation levels

Acknowledgments

The study was supported in part by AHRQ Grant #: 5R18HS021444. Thank you to MedStar SiTEL