Targeted recruitment and personal contact is key in achieving ethnic representation in weight management trials.



University of Exeter





www.theprogroupstudy.co.uk

Exploring the enrolment of people most at risk from obesity in weight

management studies: A scoping review of weight management study

Characteristics H. Davis¹, D. Swancutt², M. Tarrant¹, J. Pinkney², S. Moghadam¹, L. Hawkins¹, R. Watkins¹, R. Sheaff² & J. Lloyd¹ (& PROGROUP study) ¹University of Exeter, ²University of Plymouth

Key Findings

- 12.5% of behaviour change weight management trials recruit ethnically representative participants.
- Very few studies target their recruitment to achieve an ethnically representative population.
 In addition to targeting for ethnic diversity, person-based support is also required to ensure a representative study population is recruited and retained.

Introduction

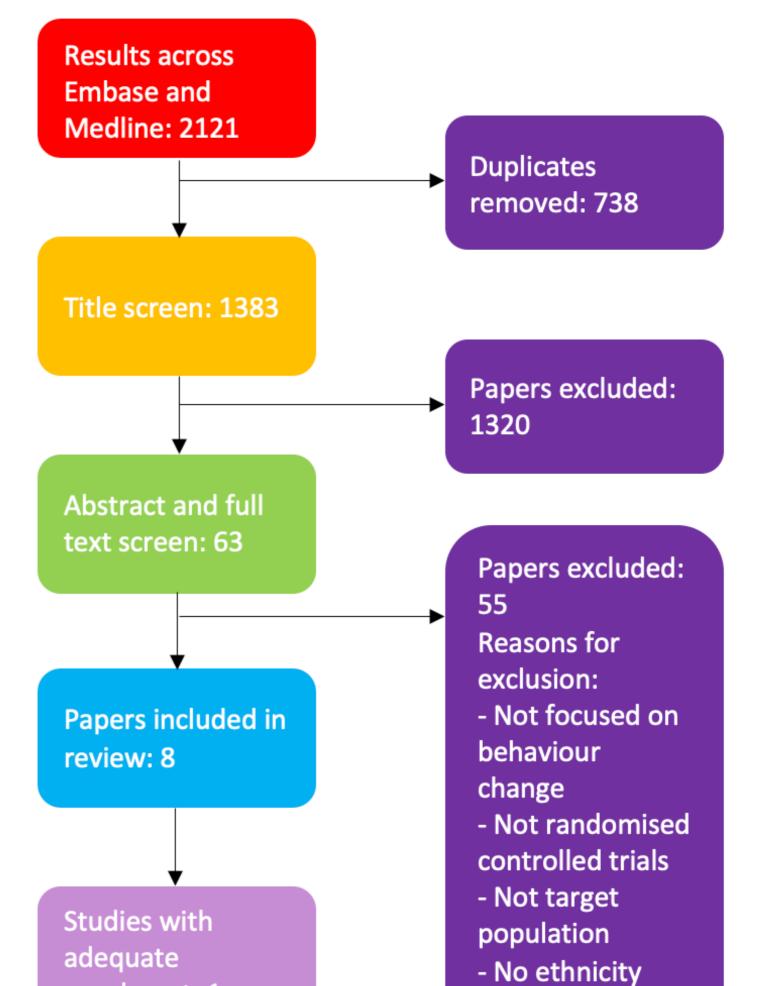
- 15 million people in the UK live with obesity, rising to 21 million by 2040, increasing pressure on primary care services.
- Risk of obesity differs between ethnic groups, with the highest prevalence being observed among people of black ethnicity.
- Patients most at risk are typically under represented in trials.
- This leads to an evidence gap in how best to treat people in higher risk ethnic minority groups.

Aim

 To investigate the characteristics of weight management studies which enroll representative groups of participants living with obesity.

Methods

- Embase and MEDLINE were searched for weight management RCT's conducted in the UK.
- A participation to obesity prevalence ratio >0.8 defined adequate enrolment of participants from ethnic minorities.
- Recruitment and retention strategies were compared.



Results & Conclusions

- Most studies did not recruit an ethnically representative population.
- 2 studies specifically targeted recruitment of individuals from ethnic minority groups but differed in their approach.
- The key difference between success and failure to recruit a representative sample was inclusion of personal support, such as group advice sessions, in the intervention.
- Gaining an understanding of user experience to understand why recruitment varies and why study characteristics, such as group support, might appeal more to certain groups is an important next step.

Funding

This project is funded by the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) [PROGROUP (NIHR201038)] and in conjunction with the Applied Research Collaboration South West Peninsula [PenARC (NIHR200167)]. The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NIHR or the Department of Health and Social Care.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful for the support from the research Sponsor for this study, University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust in developing this research.



enrolment: 1



data reported