

This is a repository copy of *Patient and Family Co-Developed Participant Information to Improve Recruitment Rates, Retention, and Patient Understanding in the Rehabilitation Strategies Following Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary Cancer (ReStOre II) trial: Protocol for a Study within a Trial (SWAT)*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/153889/>

Version: Published Version

Article:

O'Neill, Linda, Knapp, Peter orcid.org/0000-0001-5904-8699, Doyle, Suzanne et al. (7 more authors) (2019) Patient and Family Co-Developed Participant Information to Improve Recruitment Rates, Retention, and Patient Understanding in the Rehabilitation Strategies Following Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary Cancer (ReStOre II) trial: Protocol for a Study within a Trial (SWAT). HRB Open Research. ISSN 2515-4826

<https://doi.org/10.12688/hrbopenres.12950.1>

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence. This licence allows you to distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the work, even commercially, as long as you credit the authors for the original work. More information and the full terms of the licence here:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>




Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



STUDY PROTOCOL

Patient and family co-developed participant information to improve recruitment rates, retention, and patient understanding in the Rehabilitation Strategies Following Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary Cancer (ReStOre II) trial: Protocol for a study within a trial (SWAT) [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]

Linda O'Neill ¹, Peter Knapp², Suzanne L. Doyle³, Emer Guinan⁴, Adwoa Parker², Ricardo Segurado ⁵, Deirdre Connolly ⁶, Jacintha O'Sullivan⁷, John V. Reynolds⁷, Juliette Hussey¹

¹Discipline of Physiotherapy, School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

²Department of Health Sciences and the Hull York Medical School, University of York, York, UK

³School of Biological and Health Sciences, Technological University Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

⁴School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

⁵School of Public Health, Physiotherapy and Sport Sciences, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

⁶Discipline of Occupational Therapy, School Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

⁷Department of Surgery, Trinity Translational Medicine Institute, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, and St James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

V1 First published: 28 Oct 2019, 2:27 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/hrbopenres.12950.1>)

Latest published: 28 Oct 2019, 2:27 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/hrbopenres.12950.1>)

Abstract

Background: Whilst the potential benefits of exercise rehabilitation in cancer survivorship are plentiful, recruitment to survivorship rehabilitation trials remains suboptimal. There is growing evidence that Public and Patient Involvement (PPI) initiatives can increase the rate of recruitment to research. This study within a trial (SWAT) will examine if participant information co-developed by patients and their families can lead to greater recruitment rates, retention and understanding of the Rehabilitation Strategies in Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary Cancer (ReStOre II) trial when compared to standard participant information.

Methods: This SWAT will be carried out over two phases. Phase I will utilise qualitative methods to develop (Phase Ia) and refine (Phase Ib) the new participant information. Phase Ia will recruit up to 20 survivors of upper gastrointestinal or hepatopancreaticobiliary cancer, or their family members, to take part in a focus group or interview to develop the new participant information. Focus groups/interviews will be recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed thematically. In Phase Ib, participants will return for a second focus group/interview to refine the participant information. Once finalised, the participant information will be submitted to

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status Awaiting Peer Review

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

ethics for approval. In Phase II, potential participants for the ReStOre II trial will be randomly assigned to receive either the standard or patient and family co-developed participant information. The two forms of participant information will be compared by recruitment and retention rates, and participant understanding of the trial (Decision-Making Questionnaire).

Discussion: We anticipate that engaging with patients and their families to develop participant information will help to increase patient understanding of the ReStOre II trial and therefore recruitment and retention rates. The results of this SWAT will indicate the usefulness of this strategy for optimising recruitment to exercise rehabilitation trials in cancer survivorship.

Registration: SWAT: Northern Ireland Hub for Trials Methodology Research SWAT Repository Store ([SWAT-100](#)). ReStOre II: ClinicalTrials.gov ([NCT03958019](#)).

Keywords

SWAT, participant information, recruitment, retention, trial understanding, public and patient involvement



This article is included in the [HRB-TMRN](#) collection.

Corresponding author: Linda O'Neill (oneilll8@tcd.ie)

Author roles: **O'Neill L:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; **Knapp P:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – Review & Editing; **Doyle SL:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Methodology, Writing – Review & Editing; **Guinan E:** Conceptualization, Funding Acquisition, Project Administration, Writing – Review & Editing; **Parker A:** Methodology, Writing – Review & Editing; **Segurado R:** Methodology, Writing – Review & Editing; **Connolly D:** Funding Acquisition, Writing – Review & Editing; **O'Sullivan J:** Funding Acquisition, Writing – Review & Editing; **Reynolds JV:** Funding Acquisition, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **Hussey J:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: Health Research Board Ireland [DIFA-FA-2018-009]. Author AP's time was funded by the Medical Research Council (MRC) [grant number MR/R013748/1]. The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR, the MRC or the Department of Health.

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Copyright: © 2019 O'Neill L *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: O'Neill L, Knapp P, Doyle SL *et al.* **Patient and family co-developed participant information to improve recruitment rates, retention, and patient understanding in the Rehabilitation Strategies Following Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary Cancer (ReStOre II) trial: Protocol for a study within a trial (SWAT) [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]** HRB Open Research 2019, 2:27 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/hrbopenres.12950.1>)

First published: 28 Oct 2019, 2:27 (<https://doi.org/10.12688/hrbopenres.12950.1>)

Introduction

As cancer survival rates continue to improve, optimising survivorship care has become a national priority in the Republic of Ireland¹⁻³. Exercise rehabilitation is a care strategy with considerable potential to optimise physical function and quality of life in cancer survivorship⁴. However, recruitment and retention in cancer exercise trials remains a challenge⁵, which may be detrimental to the validity of trial results. Accordingly, there is strong rationale to investigate strategies which may aid recruitment and retention to cancer exercise trials.

Public and Patient Involvement (PPI) has been described as research being carried out with or by members of the public rather than to, about, or for them^{6,7}. This approach to research is encouraged as it is felt that those affected by research should have a say in how it is carried out⁸. There is also evolving evidence that PPI can increase the rate of recruitment to research and improve its quality and impact⁹. A recent systematic review and meta-analysis by Crocker *et al.*⁶ investigating the impact of PPI on patient enrolment and retention in clinical trials demonstrated that PPI significantly increased the odds of participant recruitment (odds ratio 1.16, 95% confidence interval and prediction interval 1.01 to 1.34). An example of a PPI strategy to enhance trial enrolment is the inclusion of patients and the public in the design of participant information. Traditional participant information has consistently been criticized for being too lengthy, using technical or difficult language, and for lacking navigability and visual appeal¹⁰. Furthermore, it is reported that patients with cancer may gain little understanding of the risks and benefits of research from provided participant information¹¹. Therefore, participant information may in fact become a barrier to trial understanding and enrolment, and there is therefore considerable rationale to optimise trial participant information.

The Rehabilitation Strategies following Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary cancer (ReStOre II) trial (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: [NCT03958019](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03958019)) will examine by randomised controlled trial (RCT) a multidisciplinary rehabilitation programme (ReStOre II) for survivors of cancer of the oesophagus, stomach, pancreas, and liver. The ReStOre II programme will consist of supervised and self-managed exercise, 1:1 dietary counselling, and education sessions. In a previous pilot RCT, this programme was found to lead to significant improvements in cardiorespiratory fitness¹², and positively impact on physical, mental and social wellbeing¹³. Furthermore, a patient recruitment rate of 40% was achieved¹². Whilst this rate is higher than rates cited by other cancer rehabilitation programmes (11.1%)¹⁴, given the potential benefits of participation there is just cause to attempt to achieve greater rates of enrolment for ReStOre II. Importantly, an increased recruitment rate would accelerate the progress, completion and dissemination of the ReStOre II trial. To this end, this study within a trial (SWAT) will engage with patients and their families and ask them to contribute to the development of participant information and examine its impact by an embedded randomised controlled trial.

Study aims

This SWAT aims to examine within the ReStOre II RCT if participant information co-developed by patients and their

families can lead to improved recruitment rates, retention, and participant understanding of the study in comparison to standard participant information leaflets.

Specific objectives are:

- To engage with patients with upper gastrointestinal (UGI) or hepatopancreaticobiliary (HPB) cancer, namely oesophageal/gastric/pancreatic/liver cancer and their family members to develop participant information for the ReStOre II RCT.
- To examine the impact of the patient and family co-developed participant information on ReStOre II recruitment rates.
- To determine the impact of the patient and family co-developed participant information on ReStOre II retention rates.
- To explore the impact of the patient and family co-developed participant information on patients' understanding of the ReStOre II trial.

Methods

Study design

The study is divided into two phases; Phase I (development) and Phase II (evaluation). The study design is presented in [Figure 1](#). Phase I will utilise qualitative methods to develop and refine the patient and family co-developed participant information. In Phase II, the patient and family co-developed participant information will be compared to standard participation information by a randomised controlled trial embedded within the ReStOre II randomised controlled trial.

Study participants

Phase I of the SWAT will recruit patients who have previously undergone surgery for cancer of the oesophagus, stomach, liver, or pancreas, and/or the spouses, partners or close relatives of these patients. Individuals with communication or cognitive difficulty that would impair their ability to take part in a semi-structured focus group/interview will be excluded. Twenty participants will be recruited to ensure a diverse range of views are obtained. Three strategies will be utilised for recruitment: i) previous participants of the ReStOre I trial will be sent a letter and participation leaflet inviting them and their partner/spouse/close relative to participate; ii) participant information leaflets will be supplied to patients attending the UGI cancer clinic at St James's Hospital (SJH); and iii) potential participants may make themselves known to the research team by replying to adverts disseminated through our charity partners, the Oesophageal Cancer Fund and the Irish Cancer Society. Individuals who are willing to participate in Phase I will be required to give written informed consent for participation and data processing.

Phase II of the SWAT will involve potential ReStOre II RCT participants. The ReStOre II RCT will recruit patients with cancer of the oesophagus/stomach/liver or pancreas, who have completed curative treatment, from three hospitals in Dublin, Ireland; SJH, St Vincent's University Hospital, and Tallaght University Hospital (TUH). Participants must be \geq three months

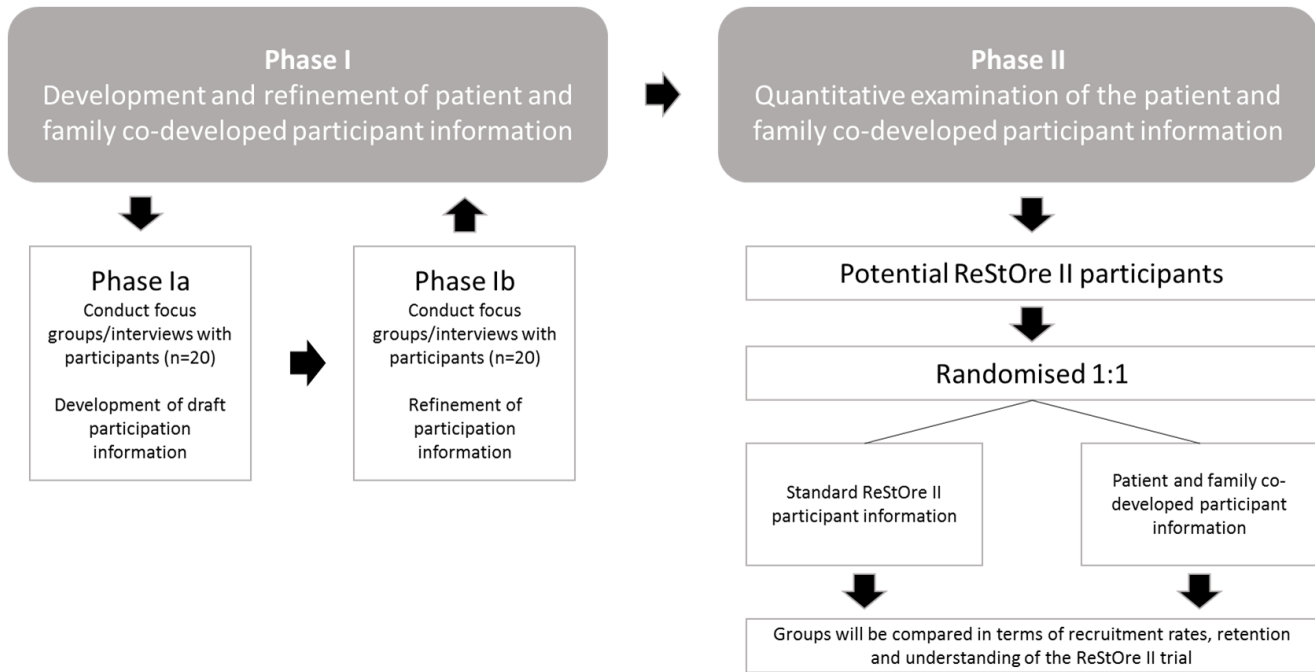


Figure 1. Study design. ReStOre, Rehabilitation Strategies Following Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary Cancer.

post oesophagectomy, total gastrectomy, pancreaticoduodenectomy, or major liver resection (+/- neoadjuvant/adjunct chemotherapy/chemoradiotherapy) and any adjuvant treatment must be complete. Exclusion criteria includes evidence of ongoing serious post-operative morbidity, evidence of active or recurrent disease or any contraindication to maximal exercise testing.

The SWAT

Phase I. Phase I of the SWAT will be carried out over two sub-phases: Phase Ia (development of the patient and family co-developed participant information) and Phase Ib (refinement of the patient and family co-developed participant information).

Phase Ia - Development of patient and family co-developed participant information. In Phase Ia, survivors of UGI and HPB cancer and spouses, partners, and close family members of these patients will be invited to participate in a focus discussion group or individual interview study, as preferred. The focus groups and interviews will take place in the Clinical Research Facility at SJH. Individuals who consent to participation and are unable to attend SJH at the time of the focus group will be offered the opportunity to take part in a 1:1 interview at SJH or via phone or Skype. The focus group or interview will be led by a qualitative researcher experienced in PPI initiatives. The focus group discussion and interviews will be audio recorded. Using an agreed topic guide¹⁵, participants will be invited to discuss participant information development, by asking them to comment on the participant information leaflet developed for the ReStOre II trial and make suggestions for amending and

enhancing it. The Consensus-Orientated-Decision-Making (CODM) model¹⁶ will be used to guide the group to reach a consensus.

The CODM model steps include:

1. Framing the topic
2. Open discussion
3. Identifying underlying concerns
4. Collaborative proposal building
5. Choosing a direction
6. Synthesizing a final proposal
7. Closure

The discussion will also focus on core aspects of information utility and quality: content, language, structure, navigation, and visual impact.

Focus group/interview recordings will be transcribed verbatim. A basic thematic analysis will be undertaken to inform the revision of participant recruitment materials. This will be guided by the Braun and Clarke¹⁷ model and using an information quality framework of: content, language, structure, navigation, and visual impact. Researchers will then use the focus group/interview findings to develop an initial draft of the revised patient and family co-developed participant information, a form of ‘participatory design’^{18,19}.

Phase Ib – Refinement of the patient and family co-developed participant information. In Phase Ib, participants from Phase Ia will be invited to return to take part in a second focus group/interview. If insufficient participants from the Phase Ia data collection are available for Phase Ib, we will recruit new participants for Phase Ib by applying the same entry criteria. At this session, participants will comment on the participant information that has been developed following the feedback received in Phase Ia, focusing on its structure, content, language, visual impact and navigation. Similar to Phase Ia, the Phase Ib focus groups and interviews will be audio recorded and then transcribed verbatim and reported using a basic thematic analysis. Researchers will then act on patient and relative feedback to edit different sections of the participant information. At the end of this phase of the study, a final draft of the patient and family co-developed participant information will be approved by the research team and patient group. The resultant final participant information will then be submitted as an amendment to the research ethics application for the ReStOre II trial (TUH/SJH and St Vincent's Hospital Research Ethics Committees).

Phase I Data management

The Data Management Plan¹⁵ will outline how research data will be handled during and after the project. All participants will be allocated a unique study code. The key to the study code will be stored securely and separately. All transcripts will be stored in locked filing cabinets, in a locked office in a restricted access building with swipe access. Electronic records will be stored on password protected encrypted devices.

Phase II. Following ethical approval, the new patient and family co-developed participant information will be tested in a prospective, randomised, single blind, parallel trial design. Potential ReStOre II trial participants will be randomised to receive either the standard participant information (control group) or the patient and family co-developed participant information (intervention group) when initially approached for recruitment. Patients will be approached for recruitment at the upper gastrointestinal cancer clinics at SJH, SVUH, and TUH. If recruitment rates are suboptimal, the study will also be advertised through the social media platforms of our charity partners, the Irish Cancer Society and the Oesophageal Cancer Fund.

Randomisation

The type of information leaflet each potential participant will be sent will be determined by random allocation. Randomisation will be overseen by the Clinical Research Facility at SJH. Potential participants will be randomised in a 1:1 ratio. Block randomisation with random varying block sizes will be used, with the block sizes specified by the Clinical Research Facility and not shared with other researchers. The allocation lists will be generated by a randomisation system and shared and accessed only by an independent member of the research team not involved in recruitment, to achieve concealment of allocation.

Blinding

Potential participants invited to participate in ReStOre II will be blinded to the nature and objectives of the SWAT. The trial team will not be blinded to the allocation of groups.

Outcome measures

The two forms of participant information will be compared in terms of participant recruitment rates (primary outcome), defined as the proportion of participants in each intervention group that are randomised into ReStOre II.

The secondary outcome will be understanding of the trial, which will be assessed using the TRECA Decision-Making Questionnaire (DMQ)¹⁵. The DMQ was developed within the TRECA study, which is evaluating digital information about trials for children and adolescents. The questionnaire asks participants to evaluate various aspects of the information and its utility to inform decisions about trial participation. It includes nine Likert items and three open response items²⁰. One week after receiving the participant information participants will receive a follow-up phone call from a member of the research team to confirm if they are interested/ not interested in participation. Following their decision to decline or accept participation individuals will be asked to complete the DMQ. The DMQ will be posted to individuals and they will be given a stamped addressed envelope to return it to the Research team.

A further secondary outcome will be retention to the trial, defined as the proportion of randomised participants who participated in the ReStOre II main trial up to and including the first follow-up data collection time point.

Phase II-Data Management

Electronic and paper data will be stored securely and safely as outlined above in Phase I.

Sample size calculations

The sample size calculations for the ReStOre II trial have been outlined in the main trial protocol. As is usual with a SWAT, we did not undertake a formal power calculation to determine the sample size²¹, since the sample size is constrained by the number of patients being approached in the ReStOre II host trial. We anticipate a sample size of approximately 300 patients for the embedded SWAT, which is the number of people who will be approached to participate in the ReStOre II host trial (150 per group). Analysed independently, this sample would give 80% power to detect an improvement in recruitment rates from 40 to 56%.

Analysis plan

Statistical analysis will comprise evaluation of the impact of the revised information on: i) rates of recruitment to the trial (assessed by odds ratios); ii) questionnaire scores, analysed separately for recruited participants and those who refused ReStOre II participation; and iii) rates of retention in the ReStOre II trial (to the first follow-up data collection time point,

assessed by odds ratios). Analyses will be conducted on an intention to treat basis, including all randomised participants on the basis of the groups to which they were randomised. Analysis will be conducted using two-sided significance tests at the 5% significance level. For analysis of the primary outcome, logistic regression will be used to produce odds ratios and their associated 95% confidence intervals and p-values.

Safety

There are no anticipated harms from taking part in this SWAT. Any incidents/serious incidents that occur will be recorded. Any serious incidents will be reported to the PI and the ethics committee (within 24 hours).

Trial management and governance

The management of this SWAT will be overseen by the ReStOre II trial management groups; a Trial management Group (TMG), Trial Steering Committee (TSC) and an Independent Data Monitoring Committee (IDMC). The TMG will oversee the daily management of the SWAT. The TSC will meet biannually and provide oversight of the SWAT. The IDMC will also meet biannually and will monitor SWAT data to ensure the safety of the participants. The CRF at SJH will provide independent monitoring and will make reports to the IDMC.

Dissemination

The results of this SWAT will be disseminated via peer-reviewed publications and conference presentations. Results will also be shared with participants and their families at an education symposium when the study is complete. Upon completion of the trial an anonymised data set will be deposited on a secure online repository in line with open access publication requirements.

Study status

Recruitment for Phase I began in October 2019.

Ethical statement

Ethical approval for Phase I has been obtained from TUH/SJH Research Ethics Committee (REC: 2019-09 List 35 (08)). All Phase I participants will be required to give written informed consent. As Phase II is embedded in the multicentre ReStOre II RCT, ethical approval has been sought for Phase II in conjunction with the ReStOre II RCT ethics application from both TUH/SJH REC and St Vincent's University Hospital REC. Any amendments to the planned protocol will be reported to the ethics committees.

Discussion

Optimising cancer survivorship care is a health service priority both nationally and internationally^{1,22}. Given the hypothesised benefits of exercise in cancer survivorship⁴, and the typical poor accrual rates to cancer exercise trials⁵, it is imperative to explore strategies to optimise recruitment to such trials. PPI has been employed successfully to optimise recruitment in other clinical populations⁶; this protocol sets out to examine by a SWAT if patient and family co-developed participant information will have a beneficial impact on recruitment to

the ReStOre II trial. If successful, this SWAT will provide a useful template for maximising enrolment to exercise rehabilitation trials and other trials in cancer survivorship.

Data availability

Underlying data

All data underlying the results are available as part of the article and no additional source data are required.

Extended data

Open Science Framework: Patient and family co-developed participant information to improve recruitment rates, retention, and patient understanding in the Rehabilitation Strategies Following Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary Cancer (ReStOre II) trial: Protocol for a study within a trial (SWAT). <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/KQXGH>¹⁵.

This project contains the following extended data:

- 190401 ReStOre II SWAT Focus Group Interview Guide.pdf
- 190401 ReStOre II SWAT Phase I Consent Form.pdf
- 190530 RESTORE II SWAT Decision Making Questionnaire Version 1.pdf
- 190719 Data Management Plan (DMP) Version 1 RESTORE SWAT.pdf

Reporting guidelines

Open Science Framework: SPIRIT checklist for "Patient and family co-developed participant information to improve recruitment rates, retention, and patient understanding in the Rehabilitation Strategies Following Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary Cancer (ReStOre II) trial: Protocol for a study within a trial (SWAT)". <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/WH3YM>.

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Zero "No rights reserved" data waiver](#) (CC0 1.0 Public domain dedication).

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge the assistance and support of the Wellcome Trust/Health Research Board Clinical Research Facility at St. James' Hospital, Dublin and the Clinical Research Centre at St Vincent's University Hospital, Dublin. The authors greatly acknowledge the ongoing support of our charity partners the Irish Cancer Society and the Oesophageal Cancer Fund. The authors would like to thank our infrastructural partners, the Health Research Board Trials Methodology Research Network (HRB-TMRN) for their support with this project. This project is aligned with the HRB TMRN, PRioRiTy I question 16, does involvement of (i) members of the public and/or (ii) members of the public participating in a randomised trial, in designing trial information improve recruitment?

References

1. Nekhlyudov L, Mollica MA, Jacobsen PB, *et al.*: **Developing a Quality of Cancer Survivorship Care Framework: Implications for Clinical Care, Research and Policy.** *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2019; pii: djz089.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
2. Feuerstein M: **Optimizing cancer survivorship.** *J Cancer Surviv.* 2007; 1(1): 1–4.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
3. O'Connor M, O'Donovan B, Drummond F, *et al.*: **The Unmet needs of cancer survivors in Ireland: A Scoping Review.** N.C.R. Ireland, Editor; Cork. 2019.
[Reference Source](#)
4. Schmitz KH, Courneya KS, Matthews C, *et al.*: **American College of Sports Medicine roundtable on exercise guidelines for cancer survivors.** *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2010; 42(7): 1409–26.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
5. Irwin ML, Cadmus L, Alvarez-Reeves M, *et al.*: **Recruiting and retaining breast cancer survivors into a randomized controlled exercise trial: the Yale Exercise and Survivorship Study.** *Cancer.* 2008; 112(11 Suppl): 2593–606.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
6. Crocker JC, Ricci-Cabello I, Parker A, *et al.*: **Impact of patient and public involvement on enrolment and retention in clinical trials: systematic review and meta-analysis.** *BMJ.* 2018; 363: k4738.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
7. Hoddinott P, Pollock A, O'Cathain A, *et al.*: **How to incorporate patient and public perspectives into the design and conduct of research [version 1; peer review: 3 approved, 2 approved with reservations].** *F1000Res.* 2018; 7: 752.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
8. Kearney A, Williamson P, Young B, *et al.*: **Priorities for methodological research on patient and public involvement in clinical trials: A modified Delphi process.** *Health Expect.* 2017; 20(6): 1401–1410.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
9. Brett J, Staniszewska S, Mockford C, *et al.*: **Mapping the impact of patient and public involvement on health and social care research: a systematic review.** *Health Expect.* 2014; 17(5): 637–650.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
10. Parker A, Knapp P, Treweek S, *et al.*: **The effect of optimised patient information materials on recruitment in a lung cancer screening trial: an embedded randomised recruitment trial.** *Trials.* 2018; 19(1): 503.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
11. Cox AC, Fallowfield LJ, Jenkins VA: **Communication and informed consent in phase 1 trials: a review of the literature.** *Support Care Cancer.* 2006; 14(4): 303–309.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
12. O'Neill LM, Guinan E, Doyle SL, *et al.*: **The RESTORE Randomized Controlled Trial: Impact of a Multidisciplinary Rehabilitative Program on Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Esophagogastric cancer Survivorship.** *Ann Surg.* 2018; 268(5): 747–755.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
13. Bennett AE, O'Neill L, Connolly D, *et al.*: **Patient experiences of a physiotherapy-led multidisciplinary rehabilitative intervention after successful treatment for oesophago-gastric cancer.** *Support Care Cancer.* 2018; 26(8): 2615–2623.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
14. Adams RN, Mosher CE, Blair CK, *et al.*: **Cancer survivors' uptake and adherence in diet and exercise intervention trials: an integrative data analysis.** *Cancer.* 2015; 121(1): 77–83.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
15. O'Neill Linda: **Patient and Family Co-developed Participant Information to Improve Recruitment Rates, Retention, and Patient Understanding in the Rehabilitation Strategies Following Oesophago-gastric and Hepatopancreaticobiliary Cancer (restore II) Trial: Protocol for a Study Within a Trial (SWAT).** 2019. *OSF.* 2019.
<http://www.doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/WH3YM>
16. Hartnett T: **Consensus-orientated Decision-making: the CODM Model for Facilitating Groups to Widespread Agreement.** *Gabriola Island: New Society Publishers.* 2011.
[Reference Source](#)
17. Braun V, Clarke V: **Using thematic analysis in psychology.** *Qual Res Psychol.* 2006; 3(2): 77–101.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
18. Kensing F, Blomberg J: **Participatory Design: Issues and Concerns.** *Computer Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW).* 1998; 7(3): 167–185.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
19. Martin-Kerry JM, Knapp P, Atkin K, *et al.*: **Supporting children and young people when making decisions about joining clinical trials: qualitative study to inform multimedia website development.** *BMJ Open.* 2019; 9(1): e023984.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
20. Martin-Kerry J, Bower P, Young B, *et al.*: **Developing and evaluating multimedia information resources to improve engagement of children, adolescents, and their parents with trials (TRECA study): Study protocol for a series of linked randomised controlled trials.** *Trials.* 2017; 18(1): 265.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
21. Adamson J, Hewitt CE, Torgerson DJ: **Producing better evidence on how to improve randomised controlled trials.** *BMJ.* 2015; 351: h4923.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
22. Healthy Ireland, Department of Health, and N.P.S. Office: **National Cancer Strategy 2017-2026.** Ireland. 2017.
[Reference Source](#)