

## LETTERS



## CLINICAL TRIALS

## Clinician engagement is critical to public engagement with clinical trials

Christopher J Stock *head of research and development communications and strategy*<sup>1</sup>, Nick Carley *managing director*<sup>2</sup>, Ben Hickman *research director*<sup>2</sup>, John Primrose *professor of surgery*<sup>3</sup>, Alison Ayres *director of communications and public engagement*<sup>1</sup>, Christine McGrath *director of research and development*<sup>1</sup>, Christopher J Edwards *associate director*<sup>4</sup>, Saul N Faust *director*<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton SO16 6YD, UK; <sup>2</sup>Alterline Research, Manchester M4 6JW; <sup>3</sup>University of Southampton Faculty of Medicine, Southampton SO16 6YD; <sup>4</sup>Southampton NIHR Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Facility, Southampton SO16 6YD

Five years on from Godlee and Chalmers' advocacy of greater patient information to improve access to clinical trials,<sup>1</sup> we have conducted research showing that engaging clinicians with local research and trial information is as critical to enabling participation as are public engagement and information provision.

Our study explored the perceptions, motivations, and barriers to trial participation among 1101 adult members of the public and among 26 consultants, primary care physicians, and nurses across southern England.

Some 90% of public respondents agreed that NHS supported research was important, and 47% were likely to take part in trials if asked, but only 10% had ever participated. Importantly, respondents said that they would be more likely to take part if their own NHS clinicians were explaining the research; however, research was discussed in only 5% of consultations in the previous 12 months, and only 15% of respondents could recall discussing trials with a clinician at any time.

Primary care physicians and hospital consultants perceive themselves and peers either as "researchers"—an academically orientated minority—or as "practitioners" focused on care provision. While the "practitioners" were positive about research

and were happy to refer patients to trial, they lacked accessible and reliable local information needed to do so.

Time and workload pressures were key barriers to discussing research with patients, in terms of finding and assessing trial information and of building discussion into consultations, while the perceived bureaucratic burdens of research governance limited people's pursuit of research.

The finding that 95% of clinicians are not doing so, when they are inherently trusted to explain trial options by a clearly willing public, is critical if we are to achieve increased engagement with research. It is clear that further targeting of resources towards clinician engagement is needed, alongside management and education interventions to make communication about trials a routine part of all NHS consultations.

Competing interests: None declared.

Full response at: [www.bmj.com/content/340/bmj.c725/rr](http://www.bmj.com/content/340/bmj.c725/rr).

<sup>1</sup> Godlee F, Chalmers I. Publishing information about ongoing clinical trials for patients. *BMJ* 2010;340:c725.

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2015;350:h3140

© BMJ Publishing Group Ltd 2015