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BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training Module 4
Designing, Doing and Sharing a Research Study Review Questions and Answer Key

Questions:

1. **Which answer below lists the four research steps that are done BEFORE the study begins?**
   a. Identify a problem, gather information, plan a study, conduct analysis
   b. Identify a problem, plan a study, secure funding, get permission
   c. Identify a problem, recruit participants, gather information, conduct analysis
   d. Identify a problem, plan a study, get permission, gather information

Match the research steps with their descriptions below:

2. **Identify a Problem**	a. Decide what information is needed, how this information will be gathered and measured, who can and cannot participate, where these participants will be found, how we will invite them and how long the study will last.
3. **Secure Funding**	b. Submit the research plan to an institutional review board for them to review and decide if the study's participants will be treated ethically.
4. **Get Permission**	c. Look for groups interested in the topic, complete requests for proposals from foundations, government agencies, pharma companies or PCORI.
5. **Plan a Study**	d. Start with an idea, determine what has been done on the topic previously, focus the topic, develop a specific question to answer.

6. Which of the research steps listed below is NOT done "DURING" a research study?
   a. Recruit participants
   b. Consent participants
   c. Gather information
   d. Share results

7. Which of the answers below is a way of recruiting participants for a research study?
   a. flyer posted in clinics and doctor's offices
   b. ads on radio, billboards and television
   c. phone calls to former hospital patients
   d. review of medical records to find individuals who meet the inclusion criteria
   e. all of the above

8. Select the answer below with the word that best completes this sentence:
"To *consent a participant* for a research study means to tell the potential participant about the *benefits* of participating in the study and the_____of the study?"

a. fun
b. costs
c. nick names of all of the research team members
d. risks

9. True or false, as a patient/caregiver investigator on a research team you will be expected to conduct the statistical analysis of the study data?

a. True
b. False

Match the research steps with their descriptions below:

10. Recruit Participants	a. Collect samples or measurements from clinical tests, conduct surveys, interview participants, review medical records, keeping all information safe and confidential, at all times
11. Consent Participants	b. Collect and analyze all information that can be measured and given a numeric value (quantitative) and information based on opinions, preferences and narratives (qualitative)
12. Collect Information	c. Determine who can and cannot be in the study and develop "inclusion" and "exclusion" criteria, then use various ways to find and invite individuals to participate
13. Conduct Analysis (Statistical and Non-statistical)	d. Explain to potential study participants, in clear, simple language, the potential benefits and risks of participating in the study, along with sharing with them their patient rights

Match the research steps with their descriptions below:

14. Evaluate Impact	a. Publish the study's results/conclusions in a medical journal, present the results at a conference or share with other patients via a social network
15. Share Results	b. Review, summarize and draw conclusions from the data and answer, "Why did we get these results and what did they mean for the people in the study?"

16. True or false, in ALL of the steps to the research process, patient/caregiver investigators can play an important role and contribute to the process.

a. True
b. False

Answers:

1. b "Identify a problem, plan a study, secure funding, get permission"

Explanation: Before a research study begins, the research team "identifies a problem"—what should be studied, then "plans the study"—the who, what, how of it all, then "secures the funding"—before going further, a study must be funded—there will be costs and these must be covered by funds from a government agency, foundation, pharma company, PCORI, etc., and then finally, before starting the study, the team must "get permission" from an institutional review board, this protects the participants and ensures that they are treated ethically.

2. d
3. c
4. b
5. a

Explanation: See slide 7 for a quick overview or slides 8-18 for a more in-depth review

6. d "share results"

Explanation: The "Share Results" step does not happen DURING a research study—it happens after the study is over and the results have been analyzed and conclusions made.

7. e "all of the above"

Explanation: ALL of the ways mentioned - flyer, ads, phone calls and reviews of medical records—can be used to recruit research study participants who meet the "inclusion criteria"

8. d "risks"

***Explanation**:* During the "Consent Participants" step, participants are told—in simple, easy to understand language—all of the benefits and potential "risks" of participating in the research study they are being invited to join. In addition, they are told of their patient rights, related to the study.

9. b "false"

***Explanation**:* As a patient/caregiver investigator on a research team, you will not be expected to complete the statistical analysis of the study's data—there will be statistical experts on your team who will be responsible for this process. You are also not expected to understand all of the statistical jargon/terms. However, if you want to familiarize yourself with some of the more commonly used statistical terms and concepts, an OPTIONAL Module: Overview of Statistical Analysis is offered.

10. c
11. d
12. a
13. b

***Explanation**:* See slide 7 for a quick overview or slides 24-34 for a more in-depth review

14. b
15. a

***Explanation**:* See slide 7 for a quick overview or slides 42-46 for a more in-depth review

16. a "true"

***Explanation**:* In ALL of the steps of a research process, your voice is important and should be heard. You can play an important role and can contribute in each step. (yes, even in the "Analyze Results -statistical and non-statistical data" step). For a reminder of how you can contribute and why your voice is critical and should be heard, review slides 11, 13, 16, 18, 27, 30, 32, 34, 44 and 46.