

# **Improving the Consent Process: Which Components Are Broken?**

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# Protecting Human Subjects

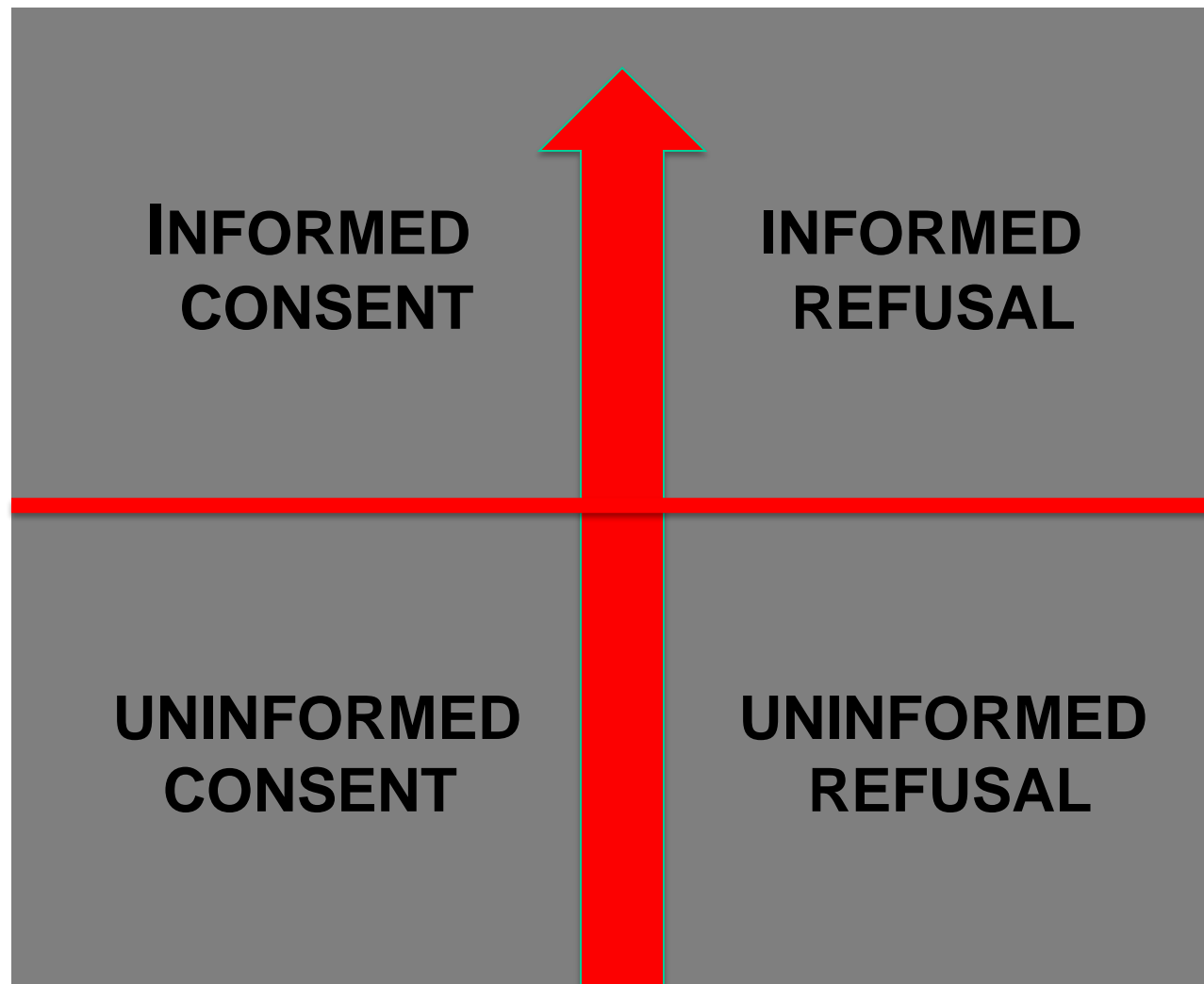
## The Consent Process:

- Developing Appropriate, IRB-Approved Consent Forms
- **Discussing Consent Forms with Patients**
- Gaining Signatures as Documented Consent

*“Ideally, the process of obtaining consent for participation in a treatment trial is **extensive and comprehensive**. The process should address the **patient's expectations and concerns** and may require more than one visit. The degree of effort involved is hardly reflected by the signature obtained in the document procured during this process...”*

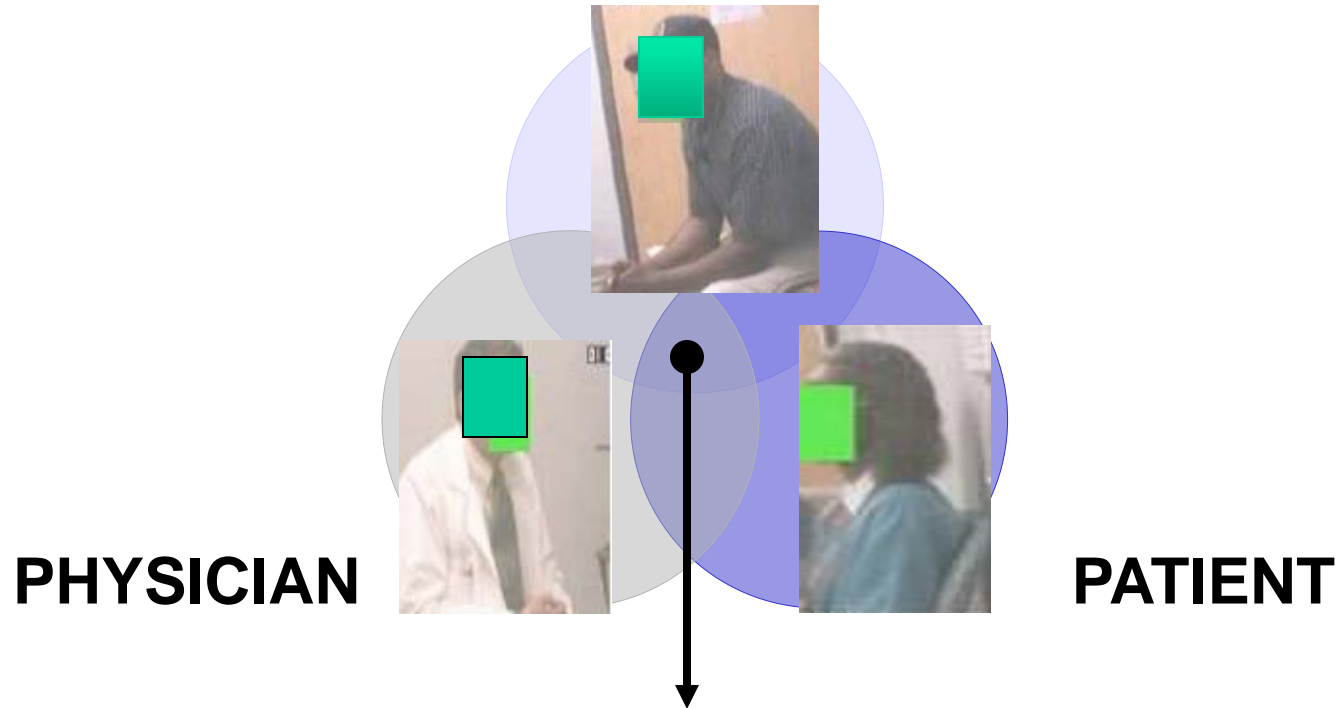
*Baer A, Good M, Shapira L. “A new look at informed consent for cancer clinical trials” **J Oncol Pract** 2011 7(4)267-270.*

# *Protecting Human Subjects:* **The Consent Matrix**



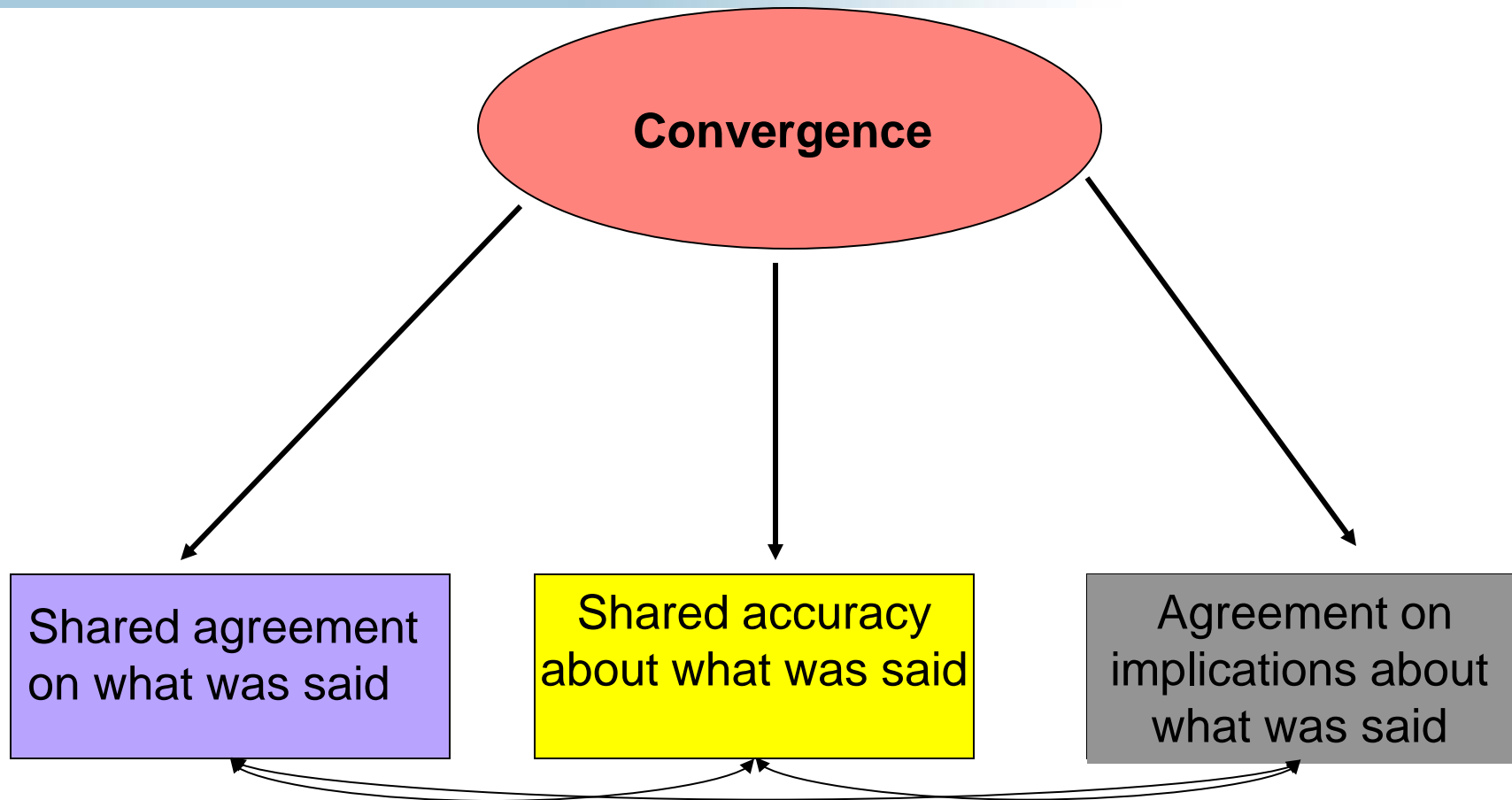
# ***Informed Consent Discussions: The Convergence Model***

**FAMILY/COMPANION**



***Shared Accuracy and Agreement  
About Clinical Trials and the Meaning of  
“Consent”***

# The Convergence Model of Communication



Albrecht et al., J Human Commun, 2009

Adapted from Rogers E, Kincaid L *Commun networks*, 1982

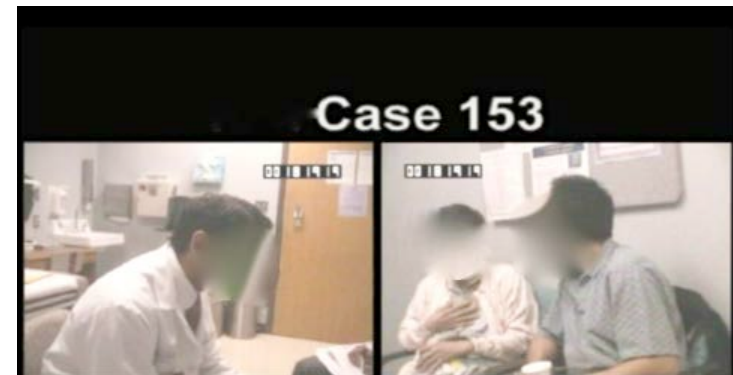
Eggly et al., Psychooncology, 2013

# *Inside the “black box” of the Consent Discussion:*

## **Analyses of Physician-Patient Trial Consent Discussions Across Three Decades**

### **Observable Factors:**

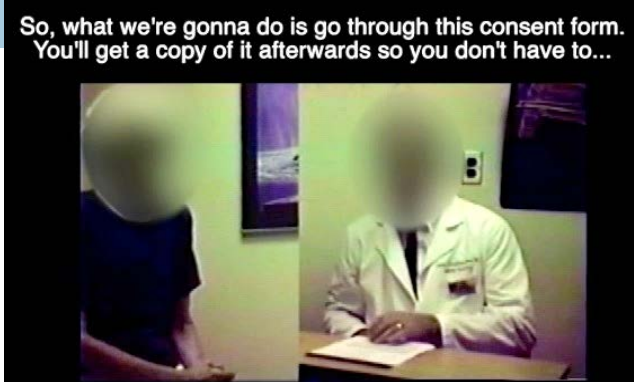
1. Is consent form present?
2. Who is present?
3. How much of the consent information is discussed?
4. Is trial accrual recommended?
5. Is the trial offered?
6. Is it a monologue or a dialogue?
7. Is racial bias evident in the discussion?



# Is Consent Form Present?

1995:

So, what we're gonna do is go through this consent form.  
You'll get a copy of it afterwards so you don't have to...



1996:

...a very dangerous thing in 1996. It's usually not, but the reason is is people do, there are patients who...



...there would be another randomization to see whether  
giving additional chemotherapy would be helpful...



2007:





# Who is Present? *(and who makes the decision?)*

2006:



- 82% of White Patients Bring  $\geq 1$  Companion(s) to Visit
- 50% of African American Patients Bring  $\geq 1$  Companion(s) to Visit
- African American Patients Ask Significantly Fewer, Direct Questions
- Have Fewer Questions Asked on Their Behalf



# How Much Consent Information Discussed?

## Coder Rated Checklist Results

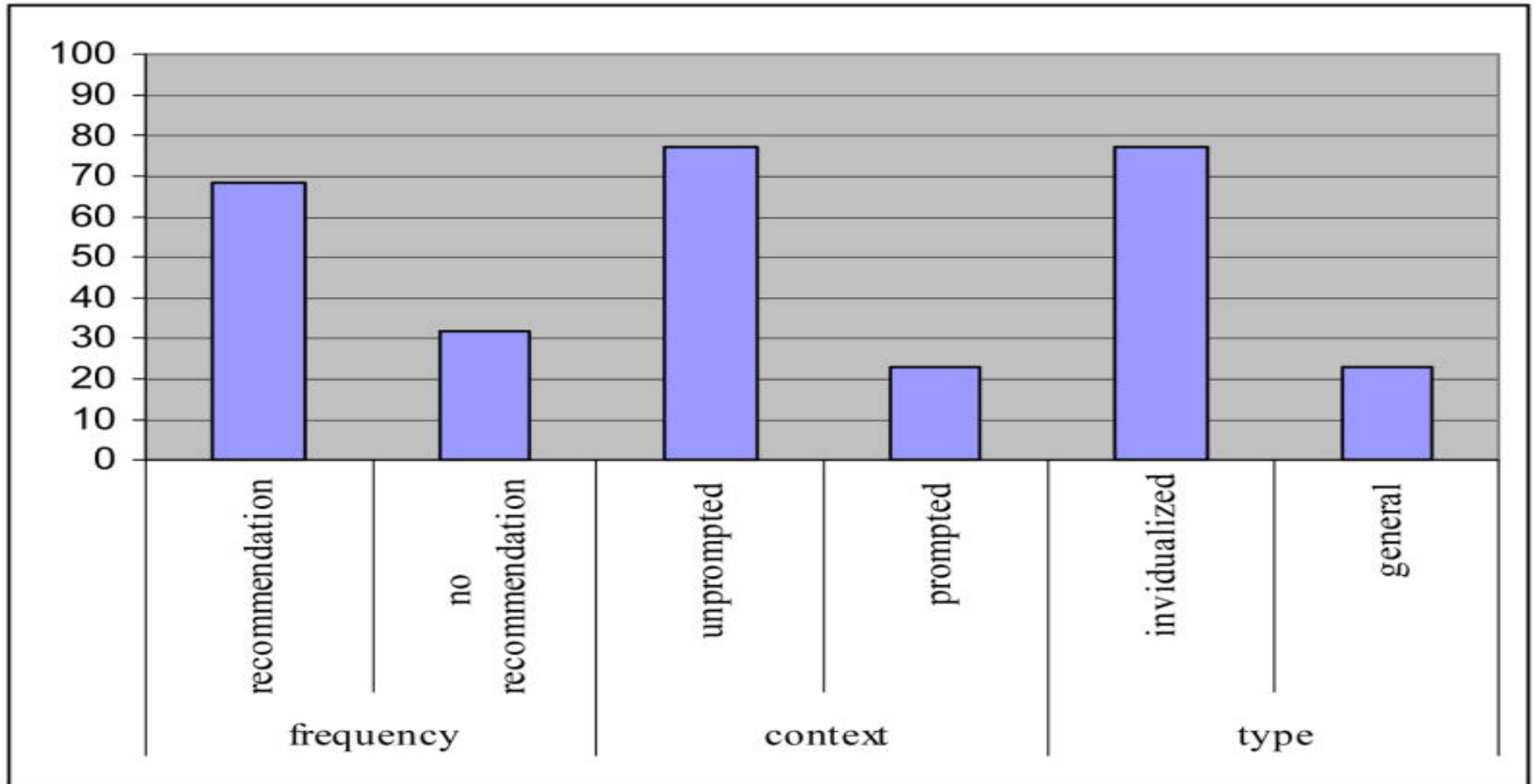
Checklist Item	NonAccrued (n=13)		Accrued (n=31)	
<i>(Albrecht et al., J Clin Oncol, 1999)</i>	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
Study defined as research?	8	92	45	55
Confidentiality reviewed?	15	85	35	68
Told participation is voluntary?	52	38	65	35
Can withdraw at any time?	38	62	48	52
Contact persons identified?	15	85	39	64
Need for signature explained?	31	69	35	65
Clinical concept defined?	38	62	39	61
Study purpose explained?	92	8	93	7
Treatments, tests, reviewed?	100	0	93	7
Study procedures reviewed?	92	8	81	19
Publication of results reviewed?	0	100	19	83
Study time frame clarified?	69	31	71	29
Randomization explained?	40	60	53	47
Random procedures described?	50	50	89	11
Alternatives to study reviewed?	85	15	81	19

# How Much Consent Information Discussed?

Mean Number of Content Messages Observed for Each Information Category		
Checklist/Example Items	Mean	S.D.
Checklist items from Informed Consent Document (Score Range: 0-19)	7.43	2.28
Adverse Effects, Side Effects, Toxicities (Score Range: 0-38+)	4.77	4.22
Reassurance/Support About Consent Decision: "Won't hurt my feelings if you refuse;" "We'll continue to treat you if you don't participate, won't prejudice your care;" "If you aren't doing well on the study we will stop and reevaluate your care" (Score range : 0-6)	0.97	0.95
Reassurance/Support for Adverse Effects, Side Effects, Toxicities (Score Range: total # messages across all adverse events mentioned)	2.94	4.24
Benefits Regarding Consent and Trial Participation: eg, no cost, new treatment, good study, will help others (Score Range: 0-9+)	1.54	1.22

# Is Trial Recommended During Consent Discussion?

*(and other types of undue influence?)*



# Is Trial Offered During Consent Discussion?

- Offer Rate:
  - 35/235 video recorded visits
  - 15% of patients offered a trial
    - Of those offered a trial, 77% consented/enrolled
    - No differences by race/ethnicity
- What Is An “Offer”?
  - Patients’ misconceptions about offers:
    - 39% of patients who only discussed a trial said they were offered a trial
    - 14% of patients who were offered a trial said they were not offered a trial (some also consented)

# Monologue or Dialogue?

- Definition of a conversation:
  - *“Equal rights to speak”*



(Wilson J, Res Lang Soc Interac, 1987)



MD: Um, are you familiar with what a clinical trial is?

PT: I heard about it-

MD: Do you know what I'm talking about?



MD: What-what is your idea of it?

PT: My idea that you go into trials, you try this drug and... and they take data from what's goin' on with you..



MD: Yeah.

PT: ..ya know, and-I don't know. The only thing about... I don't know if you can get out if you want to or if you...



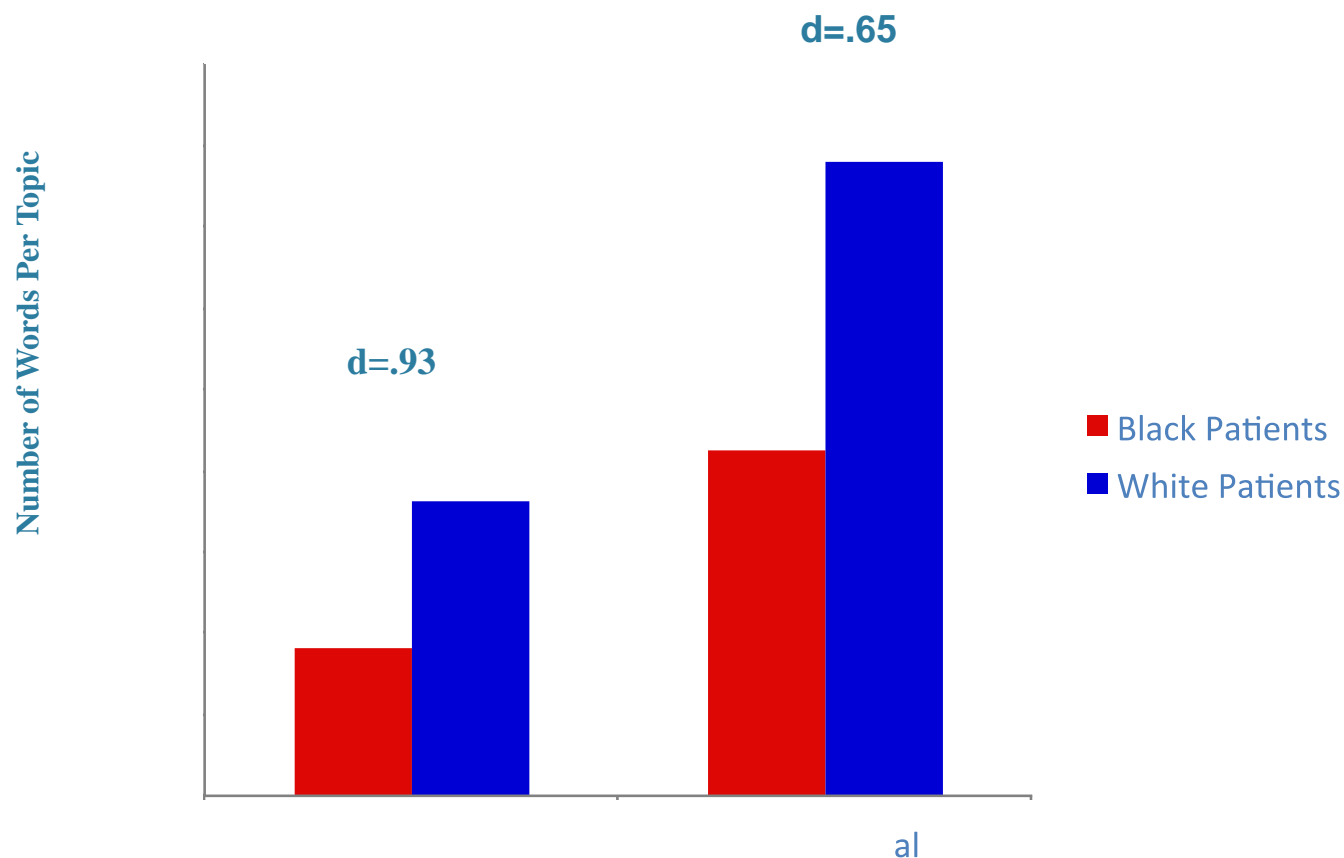
...have to stay in.

MD: Yeah, ok. I-well, um, you know, your actually very close...First of all, you can get out, ok.



# Is Racial Bias Evident in Discussion?

## Blacks Receive Less Information About Trials Than Whites



Eggly, et al., Health Expectations, 2013



# Determinants of Convergence: Relational and Informational Messages

## Time 1

### Observed Physician/Patient/Family Communication

#### Relational Communication

PT Interaction Control  
FM Interaction Control  
MD-PT Relational Affiliation  
MD-FM Relational Affiliation

#### Message Content

Legal-Informational Messages  
Benefits of Clinical Trial Messages  
Legal-Informational/Support Messages  
Side Effects Messages  
Side Effects Support Messages

## Time 2

### Patients' Self-Reported Decision Outcomes

#### Decision

$r = .40$

$r = .40$  to  $.51$

$r = -.49$  to  $-.58$

#### Decision Related Affect/Cognition

Decision Confidence  
Therapeutic Alliance  
Positive Relationship Synchrony  
Decision Agreement Synchrony

$r = .47$

$r = .38$  to  $.53$

#### Factors Influencing Decision

Costs Manageable  
MD Listened/Was Supportive  
Side Effects Manageable  
Family Opinion

# Summary

## *Protecting Human Subjects*

- Informed consent and informed refusal begin with the physician-patient-companion interaction
- The quality of the interaction is related to the extent to which all parties achieve convergence:
  - = Mutual understanding
  - = Shared accuracy/agreement about research participation
- The level of convergence is related to relational and information messages exchanged
- Consent is a process of giving balance to the “rights to speak” in order for the “rights to be informed”

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