

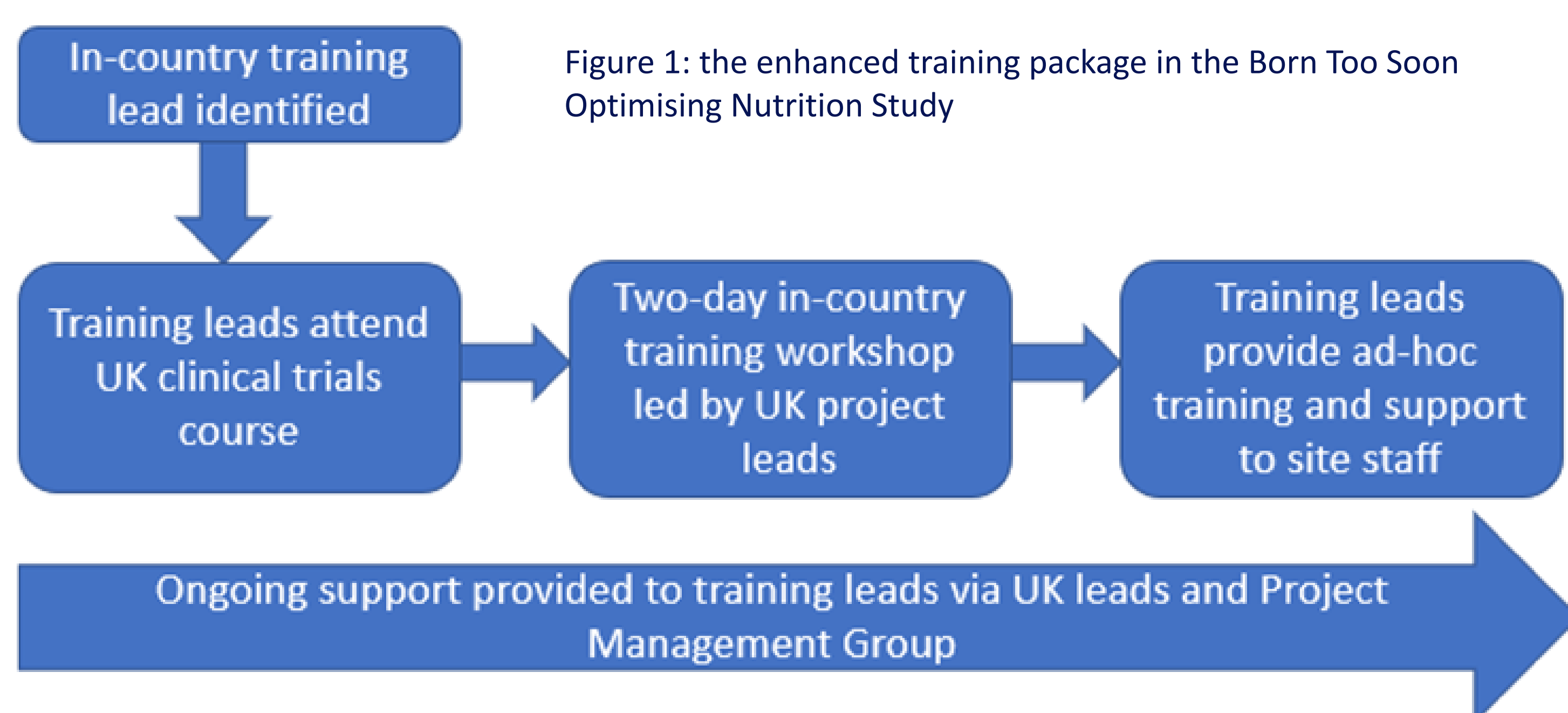
# Evaluation of a clinical trials training package in a neonatal trial in Kenya and India

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## Background

- Training essential before working on a clinical trial
- Limited evidence on effective training methods
- Training research staff is 2<sup>nd</sup> highest priority in global health trials methodological research agenda<sup>1</sup>
- Important to consider that methods to train UK research staff might need to adapt for staff in low and middle income countries (LMICs)
- Infrastructure for training less well established in LMICs than in UK (e.g. GCP training)
- Previous experience of training involved “classroom based” training on the study protocol

## Methods



- Enhanced training package (Fig 1) evaluated in Born too Soon Optimising Nutrition study
  - Two hospitals: Nairobi (Kenya), Varanasi (India)
  - Observational study, Feasibility RCT, Qualitative study
- Consent for participation gained
- Questionnaires completed before & end of study:
  - Demographics and research experience questionnaires
  - Protocol-specific questions to test knowledge
  - Informed consent and ICH-GCP<sup>2</sup> (pass mark = >80%)

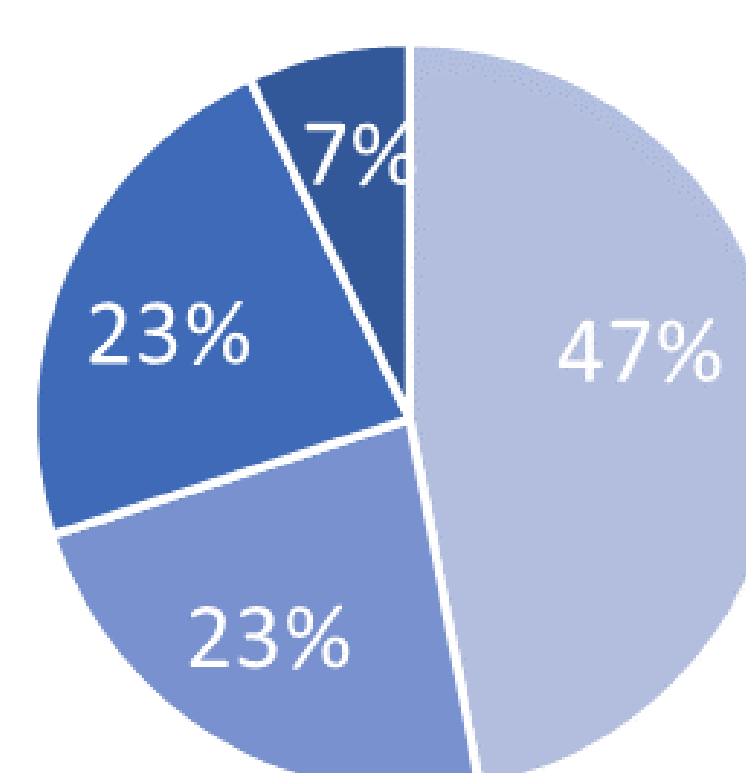
## Conclusions

- No significant differences between knowledge at start and end of study
- Scores lower than The Global Health Network “pass” mark of  $\geq 80\%$
- Study significantly disrupted by Covid-19 pandemic – long delay between baseline training and study start
- More research needed on best methods for research training and capacity building for studies in LMICs

## Results

- 30 participants in 2-day training sessions – all completed baseline questionnaires

Role of participants in training event

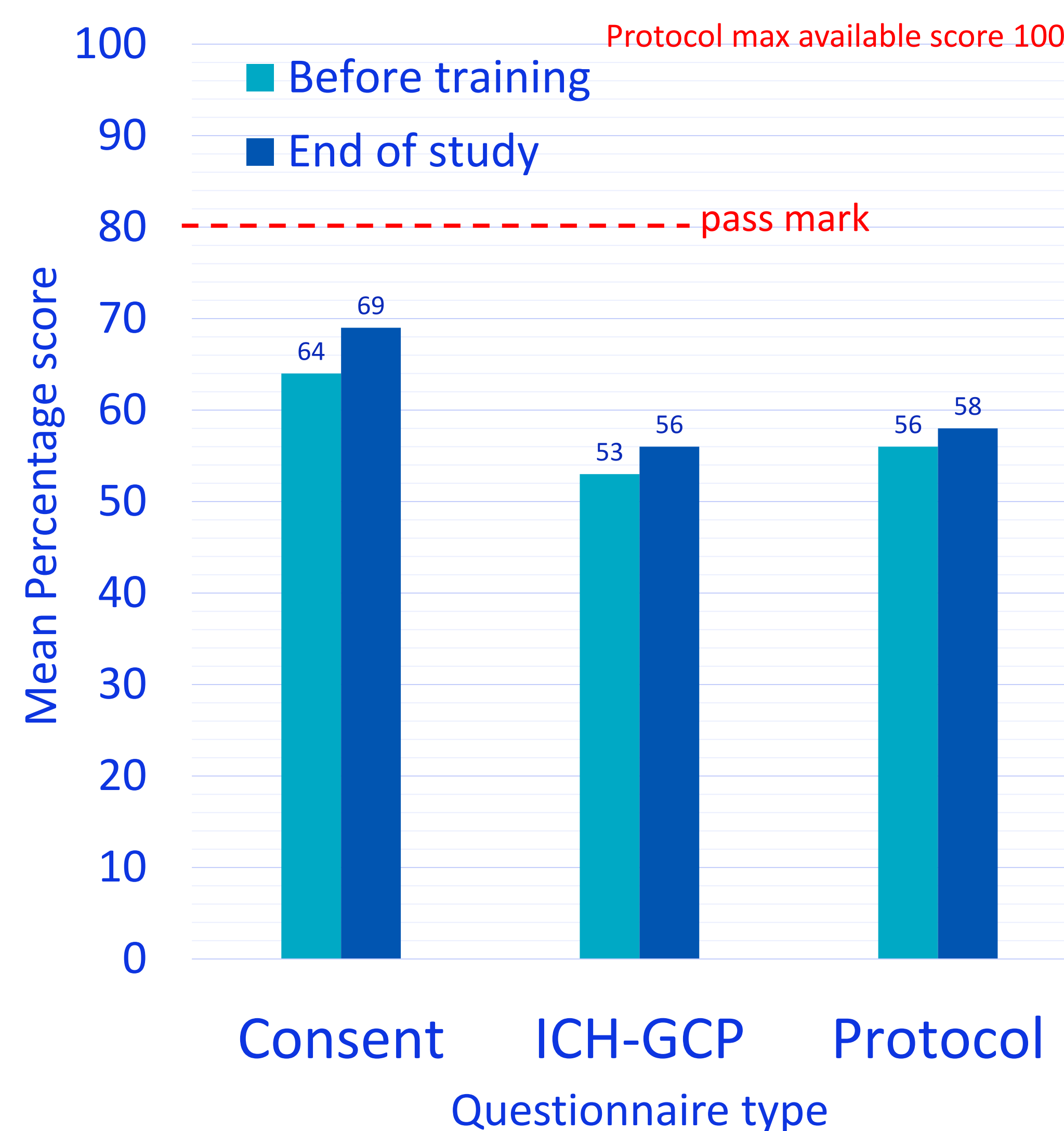


- Nurses
- Academics
- Doctors
- Other

73% of participants had worked on a research study before

Yet only 50% had received any research training

19 participants (63%) completed baseline and end of study questionnaires



- Only small differences in means seen between baseline and end of study
- Staff with **prior** research experience scored higher than those without, at baseline

Training sessions in Kenya and India – December 2019



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