Delirium in older adults: Ethical considerations in research participation Presenters: Annmarie Hosie, PhD, RN, MACN

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Time	Section			
02:36	A person (not data) focused approach			
	• Research life cycle, walk through it with "Arthur" (example older adult)			
	• Plan			
	• Enlist			
	• Process			
	• Analyze			
	• Preserve			
	Results			
	Reuse			
03:56	Plan			
03:50				
	• Overarching + national + state/local ethical and legal principles			
	• Justifications for inclusion of older, sicker, cognitively, and sensory impaired, even dying patients			
	• i.e., justice, autonomy, beneficence (direct and indirect, including altruism, legacy,			
	contribution to scientific knowledge), representative study populations			
	• Consumer's (including Arthur's) perspectives/co-design			
	• Ethical principle of justice calls for opportunities for research inclusion			
	• Use research planning processes to:			
	• Enable individuals to make decisions about taking part in research			
	 Support legally authorized representatives in their role 			
	Advance planning and decision-making about research			
	• "advance consent" to a particular study			
	 "advance research planning" more generally 			
	 Making an advance research directive 			
	 Naming a trusted-supporter/ decision-maker 			
	• May be facilitated through research registries, aged care facilities, hospitals, organ/tissue			
	donation, etc.			
	• ARD form and Guidance Booklet (people can be supported about future research participation			
	decisions)			
19:33	Enlist			
	• Recruitment			
	• Consider the target sample to determine the methods e.g.,			
	 Clinical referral? (requires engaged and knowledgeable clinicians) 			
	 Population based approaches? 			
	 Community outreach? 			
	 Multi-pronged approach? 			
	• Positive research attitudes are a factor			
	• Allow for ranging circumstantial and relational factors			
	• "Appealing" research (low risk and burden? Potential benefit? Respectful terminology?)			
	Consent methods			
	 Advanced/anticipatory (general, registry, organizational and study levels) 			
	 Supported—e.g. simplified/tailored information 			
	• Shared (shared decision making)			
	• Process/experienced			
	0 Deferred			

	o Proxy			
	• Waiver +/- opt out			
30:15	Process			
	Knowledge and attitudes			
	• Clinical trial investigators and trials staff, and all in the clinical context in which trial is being			
	conducted need to understand what delirium is			
	 Respect and care for the cognitively impaired person needs to be built in explicitly into site initiation conversations 			
	 Processes to "equalize" best standard of care in comparator arms/sites or as base within both 			
	arms			
	Communication and ongoing clinical care			
	 Consumer input into patient facing study materials 			
	• Role play/script development to optimize how study is introduced, delirium is described and			
	future risk of delirium if prevention study			
	 Delirium is a fluctuating and serious condition 			
	How do we time study measures?			
	Ensure we are enabling the person's voice to self-report?			
	 How do we determine capacity to withdraw- who can communicate this (a proxy, the 			
	participant themselves)?			
35:10	Analyze			
	Critical thinking about endpoints			
	• Core outcome set?			
	• Have we given the person a voice through patient reported outcomes (PROMS) and			
	experience (PREMs)?			
	• Are we measuring things that are meaningful to our participants?			
	• Have we established there is equipoise?			
	• Analyses			
	 Are we intending to analyze and publish all collected data (if not, is it ethical to collect it?) Using contemporary frameworks to deal with post-randomization events such as attrition 			
	• Using contemporary frameworks to deal with post-randomization events such as attrition (Estimands framework)			
37:29	Preserve			
	Post study considerations			
	• Follow-up care (post delirium and post study)			
	 Delirium recall and psychological wellbeing 			
	 Feedback of study results to participants 			
	• Ensure storage of his data/personal, sensitive and health information to ensure his			
	confidentiality and privacy			
39:46	Results			
	Optimal sharing			
	• Shared with Arthur/other participants/consumers/community in relevant for a, lay language			
	and formats			
	• Published – to honor his and others' contributions			
	 Use a reporting guideline to increase potential for future meta-analysis/synthesis 			
	 Open access Encase with health policy makers 			
41:24	Engage with health policy makers			
41.24	<u>Reuse</u> \bullet Data sharing/repositories to compound Arthur's contribution \rightarrow Mata analysis/synthesis \rightarrow Outputs:			
	 Data sharing/repositories to compound Arthur's contribution → Meta-analysis/synthesis → Outputs: policy/products to benefit him/others 			
43:39				
45.59	 <u>Summary</u> How else can we support Arthur to participate in delirium research? 			
	• How else can we support Arthur to participate in dennum research?			

44:45	Questions and Answers	
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