

A feasibility study of patient navigation in bowel scope screening

Submission date 01/07/2015	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 01/07/2015	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 28/05/2020	Condition category Digestive System	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

<http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/about-cancer/find-a-clinical-trial/a-study-looking-at-a-way-to-support-people-as-they-make-a-decision-to-have-bowel-scope-screening>

Contact information

Type(s)

Public

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

18256

Study information

Scientific Title

Using specialist screening practitioners (SSPs) to increase uptake of the bowel scope screening programme: a feasibility study of patient navigation within South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust

Study objectives

Bowel cancer prevention and early diagnosis is an NHS priority. Bowel Scope Screening (BSS) has recently been introduced to the NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme in an attempt to reduce future bowel cancer incidence. BSS involves a Flexible Sigmoidoscopy (FS), a procedure that can prevent bowel cancer by finding and removing growths in the bowel before they turn into cancer. BSS is currently offered as a one-off test to men and women aged 55 years. However, the success of any screening programme is dependent on uptake. A recent pathfinder programme of BSS in England found uptake to be as low as 28%. Patient navigation (PN) is an intervention that offers individual support to patients to help them overcome their barriers to screening. In this study, PN will involve Specialist Screening Practitioners (SSPs) from the South of Tyne Screening Centre calling people who either fail to confirm or attend their BSS appointment. SSPs will encourage discussion of the individual's barriers to screening attendance and will offer suitable solutions and support. SSPs will be trained to communicate the aims, benefits and risks of BSS, to ensure that people make an informed choice about whether participation is right for them. To assess whether PN is feasible in increasing the uptake of BSS, non-attenders will be randomly assigned to one of two groups: usual care or usual care with PN. We will monitor the number of people who participate in BSS after PN and the patient experience of this service. We will also conduct qualitative interviews with SSPs to evaluate the impact that PN has on their workload. A feasibility study is very important in this context because non-attenders are difficult to involve in research studies. If PN is effective and acceptable, we will apply for funding for a larger, multi-centre trial.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

National Research Ethics Service Committee London – Bloomsbury, 30/01/2015, ref: 14 LO 2308)

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Randomised; Interventional; Design type: Process of Care

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Topic: Gastroenterology; Subtopic: Gastroenterology; Disease: All Gastroenterology

Interventions

Patient Navigation (PN), an intervention that offers individual support to patients to help them overcome their barriers to screening. In this study, PN will involve specialist screening practitioners (SSPs) from the South of Tyne Screening Centre calling people who either fail to confirm or attend their BSS appointment. SSPs will encourage discussion of the individual's barriers to screening attendance and will offer suitable solutions and support. SSPs will be trained to communicate the aims, benefits and risks of BSS.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

Uptake of Bowel Scope Screening; Timepoint(s): when the outcome data is extracted for the UCL team to analyse

Key secondary outcome(s)

N/A

Completion date

19/11/2015

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. As part of the NHS Bowel Scope Screening Programme (BCSP), participants need to be 55 years (and up to 2 months) during the recruitment period, and live in the South of Tyne area served by the South Tyneside NHS Trust
2. Target Gender: Male & Female
3. Aged at least 55

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

152

Key exclusion criteria

Patients invited will be identified as eligible for bowel scope screening by the Bowel Cancer Screening Programme (BCSP)

Date of first enrolment

19/05/2015

Date of final enrolment

19/11/2015

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
University College London
Gower Street
London
United Kingdom
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Sponsor information

Organisation
University College London

ROR
<https://ror.org/02jx3x895>

Funder(s)

Funder type
Government

Funder Name
National Institute for Health Research

Alternative Name(s)
National Institute for Health Research, NIHR Research, NIHRresearch, NIHR - National Institute for Health Research, NIHR (The National Institute for Health and Care Research), NIHR

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
National government

Location
United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	15/02/2019	04/03/2020	Yes	No
Protocol article	protocol	14/09/2016		Yes	No
Plain English results			28/05/2020	No	Yes