







# A feasibility study of patient navigation in bowel scope screening

<b>Submission date</b> 01/07/2015	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	 Retrospectively registered
		 Protocol added
<b>Registration date</b> 01/07/2015	<b>Overall study status</b> Completed	 SAP not yet added
		 Results added
<b>Last Edited</b> 28/05/2020	<b>Condition category</b> Digestive System	 Raw data not yet added
		 Study completed

## Plain English Summary

<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

### Contact name

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### Contact details

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## Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

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 hypothesis**

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)

## **Study design**

Randomised; Interventional; Design type: Process of Care

## **Primary study design**

Interventional

## **Secondary study design**

Randomised controlled trial

## **Study setting(s)**

Hospital

## **Study type(s)**

Prevention

## **Participant information sheet**

Not available in web format, please use contact details to request a participant information sheet

## Condition

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 measure

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

## Secondary outcome measures

N/A

## Overall study start date

19/05/2015

## Overall study end date

19/11/2015

## Eligibility

### Participant 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

### Age group

Adult

### Sex

Both

### Target number of participants

Planned Sample Size: 384; UK Sample Size: 384

### Total final enrolment

**Participant exclusion criteria**

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

**Recruitment start date**

19/05/2015

**Recruitment end date**

19/11/2015

**Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

England

United Kingdom

**Study participating centre**

**University College London**

Gower Street

London

United Kingdom

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**Sponsor information**

**Organisation**

University College London

**Sponsor details**

UCL Biomedicine Research & Development Unit, Maple House, 149 Tottenham Court Road

London

England

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W1T 7NF

**Sponsor type**

University/education

**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

## Publication and dissemination plan

Not provided at time of registration

## Intention to publish date

## 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?
<a href="#">Protocol article</a>	protocol	14/09/2016		Yes	No
<a href="#">Results article</a>	results	15/02/2019	04/03/2020	Yes	No
<a href="#">Plain English results</a>			28/05/2020	No	Yes