

# Physician participation in clinical research and trials: issues and approaches

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**Abstract:** The rapid development of new drugs, therapies, and devices has created a dramatic increase in the number of clinical research studies that highlights the need for greater participation in research by physicians as well as patients. Furthermore, the potential of clinical research is unlikely to be reached without greater participation of physicians in research. Physicians face a variety of barriers with regard to participation in clinical research. These barriers are system- or organization-related as well as research- and physician-related. To encourage physician participation, appropriate organizational and operational infrastructures are needed in health care institutes to support research planning and management. All physicians should receive education and training in the fundamentals of research design and methodology, which need to be incorporated into undergraduate medical education and postgraduate training curricula and then reinforced through continuing medical education. Medical schools need to analyze current practices of teaching–learning and research, and reflect upon possible changes needed to develop a ‘student-focused teaching–learning and research culture’. This article examines the barriers to and benefits of physician participation in clinical research as well as interventions needed to increase their participation, including the specific role of undergraduate medical education. The main challenge is the unwillingness of many physicians and patients to participate in clinical trials. Barriers to participation include lack of time, lack of resources, trial-specific issues, communication difficulties, conflicts between the role of clinician and scientist, inadequate research experience and training for physicians, lack of rewards and recognition for physicians, and sometimes a scientifically uninteresting research question, among others. Strategies to encourage physician participation in clinical research include financial and nonfinancial incentives, adequate training, research questions that are in line with physician interests and have clear potential to improve patient care, and regular feedback. Finally, encouraging research culture and fostering the development of inquiry and research-based learning among medical students is now a high priority in order to develop more and better clinician-researchers.

**Keywords:** physician, clinical research, clinical trial, medical education

## Introduction

*... the mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be kindled.*

(Plutarch, ca 46–127 AD)

In recent years, a paradigm shift has been noticed from experience-based to evidence-based practice in medicine and education.<sup>1–3</sup> Research is the cornerstone of evidence-based medical practice, which translates new knowledge and technological capability into powerful tools for prevention and treatment of disease.<sup>4</sup> Published research studies, especially landmark trials, have resulted in major changes in

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medical education and practice.<sup>1</sup> Clinical trials offer ‘a way to pool controlled observations in an objective and scientific way, allowing clinicians to decide with the best available data what therapy will work best for each patient’.<sup>1</sup> The rapid development of new drugs, therapies, and devices has created a dramatic increase in the number of clinical research projects, and one of the key challenges to conducting a research project is recruiting the target sample size within a stipulated timescale. To meet these challenges, there is a need for greater participation in research by the physicians, including clinicians, as well as patients.

There is a growing concern that many countries, especially the developing world, have not been exploiting the enormous research potential offered by health care services. It has been observed that most clinical research fails to meet its recruitment targets. For example, multicenter trials funded by Health Technology Assessment (HTA) and Medical Research Council (MRC) in the United Kingdom showed that 45% failed to reach 80% of the target; less than half of participating clinicians succeeded in recruiting any patients.<sup>5,6</sup> Commercial trials also reported similar problems: 30% of sites failing to recruit a single patient and 70% failing to meet agreed recruitment targets.<sup>7</sup> A study demonstrated that 50%–80% of eligible patients are not recruited in clinical trials because of their doctors’ decision not to offer the trial to that patient.<sup>8</sup> An analysis of 333 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) conducted in the United Kingdom between 1971 and 2000 revealed that just over one-half failed to recruit the desired sample size, one-fifth recruited at least 75% of the target sample, while a further fifth recruited <25% of the planned number of patients.<sup>9</sup> It is also worrying that the number of physicians pursuing a career in research has also declined<sup>10,11</sup> and ‘physician-scientist’ has now become an ‘endangered species’.<sup>12</sup> There is clearly a need to examine why both physicians and patients are reluctant to take part in clinical research. Problems in patient recruitment to a trial may limit the statistical power of the trial to detect a treatment effect,<sup>13,14</sup> and the reduction in statistical power is considered one of the main reasons for abandoning trials early.<sup>15,16</sup> In addition, a less representative sample size also reduces the external validity of the trial.<sup>13</sup> All these problems may thus delay the potential introduction of new treatments and more detailed evaluation of existing ones.<sup>13</sup>

Physician-researchers can act as ‘double agents’ who can enrich the quality of both services and research studies. Although clinical research is considered the key to the advancement of medical knowledge, physicians face a variety of barriers with regard to participation in clinical research and

trials.<sup>4</sup> All physicians should receive education and training in the fundamentals of research design and methodology, which need to be incorporated into undergraduate medical education and postgraduate training curricula and reinforced through continuing medical education.<sup>17</sup> This article examines the barriers to and benefits of physician participation in clinical research and interventions needed to increase physician participation, including the specific role of undergraduate medical education.

## Barriers to participation in clinical research

Many factors related to physician, patient, and trial characteristics may influence participation of physicians in clinical research.<sup>13,15,18–21</sup> The barriers that physicians usually encounter in conducting clinical research are highlighted in many studies.<sup>13,16,21,22</sup> Fayter et al<sup>13,18</sup> identified these barriers as system-, organization-, research-, and physician-related. The details of the barriers are highlighted in Table 1.

Ross et al<sup>15</sup> conducted the most comprehensive systematic review related to barriers to participation in RCTs for cancer and other illnesses and identified lack of time as a major barrier. Ellis et al<sup>20</sup> examined the barriers to participation in clinical trials for early breast cancer among Australian cancer specialists and identified lack of resources and issues related to specific trials as the major barriers. Another survey<sup>23</sup> conducted among 357 clinicians to examine their attitudes to clinical trials of cancer therapy identified constraints imposed by the health care system which impede trial participation, including lack of time, communication difficulties, and conflicts between the role of clinician and scientist. Dev et al<sup>4</sup> examined the factors influencing the participation of gastroenterologists and hepatologists in clinical research and identified the greatest barrier to participation in clinical research as lack of adequate resources.

Clinical practice and management duties deter physicians from participating in research.<sup>21,24–26</sup> Time demands of recruitment, the consent process, and follow-up in trials, and additional management and administrative duties may also be considered as barriers.<sup>26–29</sup> Physicians’ inadequate research experience and training<sup>26,30–33</sup> and lack of support staff<sup>24,25,34,35</sup> are also blamed for poor participation.

There is a concern that research may alter the doctor–patient relationship,<sup>15,36</sup> and physicians’ rapport with patients may be damaged by participation in research/trials.<sup>27,30,36</sup> The main issues highlighted were the difficulty for clinicians of admitting that they do not know which treatment is best<sup>29,30</sup> and the perceived conflict between the clinician role and

**Table 1** Barriers to physician participation in clinical research and trials<sup>4,7,8,17,19–23</sup>*System-related and organization-related barriers*

- Time involvement
  - Extra research-related work
  - Discussions with patients
  - Grant applications and ethics submissions
- Resource issues
  - Costs involved in research participation
  - Facilities and infrastructure
    - Inadequate administrative support
    - Clerical activities/paperwork
    - Inadequate provision of data management facilities
    - Lack of staff and training
    - Bureaucracy
  - Requirements of funders and sponsors
  - Culture of health care organizations: prioritizing clinical work over research
  - Consent interviews
  - Identifying patients (insufficient number available, competition from other trials, restricted eligibility criteria)

*Trial design-related barriers*

- Lack of clinical and scientific rationale of research
  - Inappropriate study question
  - Less visible potential to improve patient care
  - Inappropriate standard therapy arm
  - Minimal impact on clinical practice
- Increasing complexity of trials
- Excessive trial costs not covered by the trial sponsor
- Inferior trial medications compared to standard therapy
- Difficulty in obtaining funding
- Complex grant process
- Problem in obtaining informed consent
- Gatekeeping on behalf of the patients
- Not interested in participating in sponsored clinical research
- Difficulty in accessing the appropriate patient population
- Problems specific to recruitment of ethnic minority patients

*Physician-related barriers*

- Field, setting, and academic profile of physicians
- Lack of interest of physicians in the research topic
- Limited familiarity with research methods and procedures
- Disruption to clinical practice
- Loss of professional autonomy
  - Role conflict of clinician and scientist
- Uncertainty inherent in clinical research
- Potential side effects
- Lack of awareness of ongoing trials
- Negative effect on doctor–patient relationship
- Gatekeeping because of bias for/against treatment arm
- Gatekeeping on behalf of the patients
- Lack of degree of recognition
- Inadequate financial compensation

the research (or scientific) role.<sup>37–39</sup> Sometimes concerns regarding patients may affect physicians' decision to take part in a research trial, which include treatment toxicity or side effects,<sup>24,40</sup> patients' travel time and cost,<sup>8,24,27</sup> recruitment of more severely ill patients,<sup>41</sup> and the effectiveness of treatment

patients receive.<sup>33</sup> Other barriers include loss of clinical autonomy, including loss of decision-making power and independence, being accountable to a third party, and restriction of the ability to individualize patient care.<sup>15,21,29–32,37,38</sup> Some studies mentioned that lack of rewards and recognition is a deterrent to physician participation.<sup>15,24,31–33</sup> Scientifically uninteresting trials and research questions may sometimes fail to attract physicians to research.<sup>15,24,33</sup>

## Strategies to encourage physician participation in clinical research

*In the absence of physician scientists, the bridge between bench and bedside will weaken, perhaps even collapse.*

Dr Leon Rosenberg

To encourage physician participation in clinical research, organizational and operational infrastructures need to be strengthened by establishing effective relationships among structure, process, and outcome of research planning and management process.<sup>42</sup> Effective operational and organizational structures are needed to encourage physician participation in research and these are summarized in Table 2.

## Resources

Financial incentives have been shown to be among the most important factors motivating physician involvement in research.<sup>43–45</sup> Clinical research and industry-sponsored trials in particular, which often carry greater reimbursement, are now viewed as essential sources of income for the maintenance of research programs and staff.<sup>4,46</sup> Research also indicates that academic–industry relationships in medicine have substantial benefits for industry sponsors and that the rate of industry support for clinical research is likely to increase in future.<sup>4,47</sup>

## Training clinician researchers

Physicians need adequate training in research methodology and biostatistics in order to build research skills on 'core' clinical knowledge.<sup>22</sup> Need-based training will help role integration of care providers and scientists and will develop physicians to become patient-oriented clinician-researchers. Research fellowships and mentoring programs, research bursaries, and workshops/seminars intended for physicians will help to develop appropriate understanding of research and will provide opportunities to work with research groups and role models to discuss the practical issues of conducting clinical research. Appropriate provisions should be adopted to integrate research methodology in undergraduate education,

**Table 2** Operational and organizational structures needed to encourage physician participation in research

Structure	Process	Outcome
Resources	Policy and procedures	Influence care for patients and their families
Human	Publications of guidelines	Improve patients' lives
Financial	Time management	Encourage professional growth and development
Research environment and infrastructures	Reimbursement	Recruit and retain jobs
Structures and forums	Reward and recognition	Generate more resources and funds for medical schools and health care organizations
Research committee	Involvement in research committee	
Network	Create internal expertise of clinical leadership	
Academic–industry–national hospital service relationships	Establish research groups	
Collaborate with other organizations		
Training and teaching	Promote evidence-driven practice	
Fellowship	Rapid learning health care system	
Mentored program	Research in undergraduate medical curricula	
Seminar/workshop		
Research bursaries		

postdoctoral training, career awards, and intensive training conferences. Physicians can be encouraged to undertake appointments in out-of-program research, leading to a higher degree, usually a PhD.<sup>48</sup> The dual-degree programs MD–PhD or MD–MPH<sup>49</sup> in the United States, and NIHR Academic Clinical Fellowships (50% of time undertaking research or educationalist training) and NIHR Clinical Lectureships (50% of time) in the United Kingdom<sup>50</sup> can be widely used in other countries to produce physician-researchers to handle a growing number of clinical research studies. In Singapore, a program has been launched to encourage doctors under specialty training to pursue a higher degree in research (either a 3- to 4-year PhD or a 1-year MSc) in order to equip them with research knowledge and skills that would allow them to develop translational research parallel to their clinical careers in the long term.<sup>51</sup> Programs can be specifically designed to encourage the practicing physician (including private or academic clinical practice) to engage in clinical research while maintaining an active role in clinical practice, for example, the Clinical Research/Reproductive Scientist Training Program supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Duke University, and the American Society for Reproductive Medicine.<sup>12</sup> All these will help physicians to relate clinical experience to research and research knowledge to clinical work.

### Creating research environment

The contention, ‘doctors simply don’t want to take part in clinical trials’,<sup>52</sup> is not true. Studies showed that physicians are eager to participate in clinical research if an adequate trial infrastructure and environment is present.<sup>19–22</sup> To ensure physician participation in clinical research, an organizational culture needs to be developed that values research and nourishes evidence-based medicine and practice. A ‘centralized support

services’ organization outside the physician group should facilitate the business of research by undertaking the clerical and other administrative tasks, including human subject approvals, institutional agreements, progress reports to funding agencies, and communications among the research team.<sup>4,19,21,22</sup> This will create a research environment that will ensure patient safety, increase economic and medical efficiency, and promote a more standardized and regulatory-compliant process for conducting clinical research.<sup>4</sup> Physician-focused structures and forums, research groups, and networks should be created within the academic and health care organizations and appropriate collaboration with industry should be established to secure research funds.

### Motivation for research participation

To facilitate physician participation, the research topic/area should be in-line with physician interest, relevant and important to their field, linked to the real world of clinical practice, and above all, should have clear potential to improve patient care.<sup>12,19,45,51,53</sup> Research activities integrated into the usual patterns of patient care which do not interfere with the flow of patient care increase the likelihood of physician participation.<sup>19</sup> As mentioned earlier, there should be a responsible party to handle the logistics and deal with research-related problems and issues.<sup>4,19,21,22</sup> This will ensure minimal impact on clinical practice. Regular feedback and support along with financial compensation will motivate physicians to participate in clinical research.<sup>19,53,54</sup> Feedback regarding the progress and the degree of achievement of goals will help busy clinicians to assess their contributions and to maintain enthusiasm for the research.<sup>19</sup>

### Policies and guidelines

There is a need for developing appropriate policies for managing time for the physicians to minimize interference with

clinical commitments and for payments and recognition for physician involvement in research. To manage time, appropriate provision for research administrative support should be established with efficient use of a study coordinator and other staff.<sup>4,19,22</sup> Reward and recognition should include financial and nonfinancial incentives;<sup>19,55</sup> financial recognition usually includes pay increases, promotion, grants for attending conferences, etc, and nonfinancial incentives include formal institutional recognition/awards, news in the institute's newsletters, news in the local media, coauthorship, etc. Financial incentives have 'symbolic' and 'material' significance which highlight the importance of the research.<sup>19</sup>

## Benefits of clinical research

Clinical research provides benefits to physicians, patients, health care organizations, and the country as a whole.

### Benefits to physicians

A clinician-researcher is considered to be an important figure in health research and emphasis has been given to involving more clinicians in patient-oriented research.<sup>53</sup> Clinical research contributes to the expanding knowledge base of medicine and provides physicians an opportunity to offer patients latest cutting-edge therapies.<sup>1,56</sup> Participation opens their eyes to medical innovation, and they are benefited by satisfying intellectual curiosity, increasing research provisions, and assisting career advancement.<sup>56</sup> Participation in clinical research may add prestige to physicians' practice or institution.<sup>1</sup> A study conducted in the United States showed that a substantial number of physicians engaged in pharmaceutical industry-sponsored clinical trials and/or lectures in an effort to supplement their incomes as well as enhance their prestige, knowledge, and professional reputation.<sup>45</sup>

### Benefits to patients

Clinical research offers patients access to cutting-edge therapy, which could be lifesaving in addition to providing them with state-of-the-art quality care.<sup>56</sup> It plays an important role in improving the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and quality of life of the patients and people. Research has resulted in hundreds of innovations that offer earlier diagnosis of illness, result in better outcomes, and minimize side effects, including less demanding administration regimes. Clinical research may also provide direct benefits for those patients involved in clinical trials due to patients receiving closer medical attention and better follow-up and continuity of care. There is substantial evidence that participation in clinical research, irrespective of whether enrolment is

in the placebo or in the treatment arm, improves health outcomes.<sup>57</sup>

## Operational and financial benefits to health care organizations

Research helps hospitals<sup>58</sup> and educational institutes<sup>59</sup> with additional funding for capacity building in core academic, clinical, and research activities. Hospitals usually receive reimbursements for participating in clinical trials, either in cash, equipments, or additional staff. In India, for example, Pfizer has donated a US \$100,000 bone density testing machine to each of six hospitals to investigate its osteoporosis drug.<sup>57</sup> Pharmaceutical companies support high-profile one-off investments for setting-up clinical laboratory and other large-scale research facilities, for example, GlaxoSmithKline's £72 million investment in Imperial College London's Clinical Imaging Centre.<sup>58</sup> In addition, industry collaborations sometimes contribute part of the overall hospital budget that provides infrastructure, part funding of personnel, day-to-day activities, and other subsidies. For example, 2% of the overall budget of Royal Marsden, specialist cancer hospital in the United Kingdom, comes from industry collaborations.<sup>58</sup>

## Scientific benefits to health care organizations

The clinician-researcher is able to make an important contribution to the quality of clinical services by facilitating an interactive flow of ideas between the clinical and research fields and disseminating evidence-based treatment approaches.<sup>53</sup> Physicians have the opportunities to attract funds and resources through research grants, and this ultimately helps health care organizations to retain their talents, knowledge, and skills in a competitive global economy.

## Overall economic and strategic benefits

The economic opportunities created by clinical research draw more talented people into the medical profession in a country. The scope for clinical trials is increasing in developing countries<sup>60</sup> and opens the door for wider employment opportunities. Clinical research creates employment for site personnel, study monitors, and ancillary services, with an economic impact on the whole community. In 2003, the UK pharmaceutical industry had a trade surplus of £3.6 billion and has been shown to have an employment multiplier effect of 6.7 and an economic contribution multiplier of 3.9.<sup>58</sup> It is estimated that the Indian clinical research industry will attract US\$1.5 billion of revenue from international sponsors by 2010 which

will create job demands for ~10,000 investigators and 50,000 clinical research professionals.<sup>61</sup>

## Research in medical curricula: implications for future physician-scientist

*... undergraduate research should ... be at the center of the undergraduate experience.*

Hodge (2007)

The ‘teaching–research nexus’ should be central to medical education.<sup>62</sup> Research training should be considered an essential component in an innovative undergraduate medical curriculum.<sup>54,59,63–66</sup> This issue is crucial as medical research is not given high priority by the medical and scientific community.<sup>67–71</sup> The research activities should be boosted by incorporating research methodology in medical curricula, appointing researchers in clinical and academic departments, and allocating more funds to conduct research. A study reported that medical students are largely unaware of the research activities in their host institution<sup>59</sup> and it is emphasized that adequate training should be provided on research methodology and biostatistics.<sup>72</sup> There has been much discussion regarding the decline in medical graduates choosing clinician-scientist careers and decrease of physician-scientists in medical practice.<sup>67,73–78</sup> Encouraging

research culture and fostering the development of inquiry and research-based learning among medical students are now a high priority.<sup>79–81</sup> A recent review conducted by Bierer and Chen<sup>82</sup> has shown that engaging in research projects can influence students’ choice of clinical specialty or interest in research. Various authorities strongly emphasized the development of research-specific skills among undergraduate medical students along with other transferable skills.<sup>63,83</sup> To address this issue effectively, a research-informed approach to pedagogic development should be undertaken in medical schools to establish a sustainable link between teaching and research. In recent years, an increasing number of medical schools have implemented or are considering implementing structured research activities.<sup>8,59,77,84–89</sup> Research involvement should be an obligatory part of medical schools’ curricula,<sup>67,71</sup> for example, involving medical students in designing and implementing research studies (Aga Khan University, Pakistan<sup>68</sup>), awarding medical degrees to medical students only after they have authored a research project (Germany<sup>89</sup>), the Medical Student Research Fellowship (MSRF) Program (United States),<sup>77</sup> Duke Clinical Research Fellowship (CRF) program (United States),<sup>84</sup> Norwegian Medical Student Research Programme,<sup>85</sup> student selected components (SSC) program (United Kingdom),<sup>88</sup> and introducing dual-degree programs (MD–PhD, MD–MPH, United States).<sup>49</sup> The Mount Sinai School of Medicine (United States) established

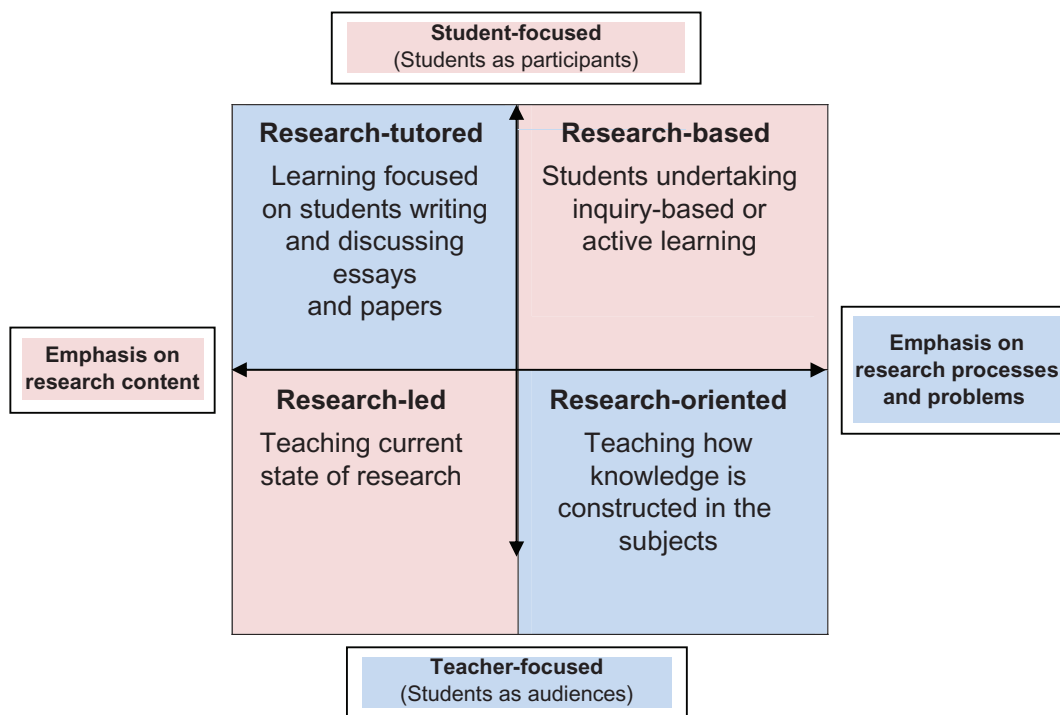


Figure 1 Curriculum design and the research–teaching nexus.<sup>91</sup>

a multifaceted research program to encourage students to involve basic or patient-oriented research, provide information about available research opportunities, help students in obtaining financial support from existing sources and developing new sources, implement strategies to reward student participation in research, and create new and innovative programs.<sup>90</sup> It is also important to examine ways to increase faculty involvement in student research. This can be encouraged through formal training in student supervision and protection of faculty time for student project work.<sup>59</sup>

Medical schools should analyze current practices of teaching–learning and research while reflecting upon possible changes to develop a research culture using the model proposed by Healey and Jerkins<sup>91</sup> (Figure 1). The model suggested four main ways of engaging undergraduates with research and inquiry:<sup>92</sup>

- Research-led: learning about current research in the discipline.
- Research-oriented: developing research skills and techniques.
- Research-based: undertaking research and inquiry.
- Research-tutored: engaging in research discussions.

This model has two axes: one classifies the ways students may be engaged in research and inquiry according to the extent to which students are treated primarily as the audience or as participants, while the second axis classifies the approach as emphasizing research content or research processes and problems. All four ways of engaging students with research and inquiry are valid and valuable, and it is advocated that curricula should contain elements of all of them.<sup>92</sup> In medical schools, relatively too much teaching and learning is in the bottom half of the model, and most students would benefit from spending more time in the top half. However, students should not spend nearly all their time in the top half, as tends to happen in some problem-based learning curricula.<sup>92</sup>

## Conclusion

Physician-researchers can serve as effective ‘bridges’ between the research and practice communities and can facilitate both development of clinically relevant research and dissemination of evidence-based treatments into routine clinical services. The organization should have adequate structure to support process and achieve outcomes. A well-planned implementation of these structures is likely to encourage clinicians to participate in clinical research. In addition, medical schools should develop effective institutional strategies and policies to highlight student awareness and experience

of undergraduate research and inquiry using the following strategies:

- Embed research in the mission and vision of the medical school.
- Link undergraduate research and inquiry to institutional policies.
- Develop supportive institutional curricula frameworks and structures.
- Develop student-focused teaching, learning, and research policies.
- Embed undergraduate research and inquiry from the first day students enter medical schools.
- Raise student awareness of research and create a research environment.
- Provide opportunities for all students to undertake undergraduate research and inquiry within and outside the curriculum.

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