

2012

Community use or community involvement

Sarah Fowler-Dixon

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/hrpoconf_escomuse_2012

Recommended Citation

Fowler-Dixon, Sarah, "Community use or community involvement" (2012). *2012 Ethics Series: Community Use or Community Involvement*. Paper 2 Human Research Protection Office.
http://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/hrpoconf_escomuse_2012/2

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the 2012 Conferences at Digital Commons@Becker. It has been accepted for inclusion in 2012 Ethics Series: Community Use or Community Involvement by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Becker. For more information, please contact engeszer@wustl.edu.

Community Use or Community Involvement

Sarah Fowler-Dixon, PhD
Human Research Protection Office
Ethic Series
October 2, 2012



Today's presenters are:

- Alysa Ellis, MD, Instructor in Pediatrics, Washington University
- (Healthy Kids Express Asthma Van Study)

- Gina Secura, PhD, Senior Scientist, OB/GYN, Washington University
- (CHOICE Project)

Disclosures

- Successful Completion: Participants must complete an evaluation form to receive a certificate of completion
- Contact Hours: 1 contact hour is available to those who meet the successful completion requirements
- Sponsorship & Commercial Support: This activity has received no sponsorship or commercial support
- Conflict of Interest: No conflicts of interest were identified
- Non-Endorsement: Accreditation approval refers only to MONAs continuing education activities and does not imply MONA or ANCC Commission on Accreditation endorsement of any commercial products
- Off Label Use: There will be no discussion of uses of products other than what is approved by the FDA.
- Expiration: Contact Hours expire on Oct. 2, 2014

What does community-engaged mean?

- Community based participatory research was defined by Minkler and Wallerstein, 2003 as a “...collaborative approach to research [that] equitably involves all parties in the research process...”
- Community engaged research focuses on incorporating community knowledge and participation into research and collaboration between the community and academia.

What does community-engaged mean?

- Ideally it means an equal partnership between an academic investigator and a community organization or individual.
- There are four principles of community based participatory research:
 - The process has to be bilateral and be based on co-learning opportunities; it has to be a genuine partnership.
 - It must include capacity building in training the community.
 - It must involve equitability.
 - It should involve solving health and research disparities.

What is the “community”?

- Systems perspective likening community to a living creature that has specialized parts that work together to serve the whole such as transportation, business, education, etc.
- Social perspective linking a community through social and political networks.
- Virtual perspective defining a community by a geographic area.
- Individual perspective where community is defined by the memberships and relationships one holds and has

Community Use occurs

- When a researcher uses contacts to gain access to a population, group or supplies solely for the purpose of conducting the research.
 - Also know as Helicopter Research

Keep in mind

- The community may not be interested in the research itself but may be interested in the results and services it can provide.

With the next two presenters

- Think about:
 - How they involved the community when designing the study.
 - How they chose their target populations.
 - What services they are providing to the community.
- You decide if this is Community Use or Community Involvement

References

- A White Paper of conference proceedings from the St. Louis OHRP National Research Forum and Community-Engaged Research Conference, held at Washington University in St. Louis in September 2011
 - Available on [Digitalcommons@becker/HRPO](#)

Questions

1. Did you involve the community in developing this study?
2. How did you select your target population and/or recruitment area?
3. How has your study been received by the target community?
4. What are some hurdles you have had to overcome? How did you do this?
5. Have you disseminated any results back to the community? How was this received?