



GOIACO

Prospective Study in Ageing and Non Communicable Diseases in State of Goias / Brazil

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REASONS FOR REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FIRST WAVE OF AN AGING COHORT STUDY IN GOIÁS (BRAZIL)

Introduction

- Cohort studies are observational, longitudinal studies that identify risk factors and monitor the natural history of diseases, also evaluating the impact of interventions such as diagnosis and treatment (ROTHMAN *et al.*, 2008). However there is limited information on the factors that determine participation and adherence in these studies (COELI *et al.*, 2012).
- The initial approach aims at captivating the patient and obtaining adherence (WALDMAN *et al.*, 2008).
- Scrutinizing the moment of recruitment within a cohort study can provide data on the characteristics of the patients and contribute to the evaluation of abandonment possibilities (SILVA JUNIOR, 2015).

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Objective

- Describe the reasons for refusal to participate in the first wave of a pilot project in an aging cohort study (GOIACO) in the municipality of Itapuranga, state of Goiás (Midwest Brazil).

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Methodology

- This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study of the first wave of a prospective cohort of the Study on Aging and Chronic Diseases in Goiás (GOIACO).
- Participants between 35 – 64 years of age and both sexes were interviewed. The amount of households per sector was established by random simple draws and participants were identified by probabilistic sampling and approached individually at their homes.



Figure 1. Location of the municipality of Itapuranga, within the state of Goiás (Midwest Brazil).

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Results

- The interviews and tests comprehended lifestyle, physical-functional and mental state evaluations. A total of 321 people were recruited, of which 225 accepted to participate: 102 men (45%) and 123 (55% women). Ninety-six (30%) of the recruited individuals refused to participate: 40 men (28%) and 56 women (31%).
- The main reason for refusal to participate was “lack of time” for 58 people (60%), of which 32 women and 26 men. Other reasons were: “lack of interest” (11), “fear of disclosing personal information” (10), “fear and mistrust” (7) and “health issues” (5). Most refusals occurred within the age group 35 - 44 years old (45%).
- According to Chor (2013), some important strategies must be analyzed, which include rhythm and time spent during interviews, as these interfere in the collaboration of the participant, on the quality of data and adherence to the study.

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Table 1. Number of participants recruited, number of interviewees and main reasons for refusal to participate in the GOIACO cohort, from May to December 2016, in the municipality of Itapuranga, Goiás - Brazil

Itapuranga	Total		Women		Men	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Recruited individuals	321	100%	179	56%	142	44%
Refusals	96	30%	56	31%	40	28%
Interviewees	225	70%	123	55%	102	45%
Reasons for refusal						
Lack of time	58	60%	32	57%	26	65%
Fear and mistrust	7	7%	4	7%	3	8%
Lack of interest	11	12%	8	14%	3	8%
Fear of disclosing personal data	10	10%	6	11%	4	10%
Health issues	5	5.5%	2	3%	3	8%
Others	5	5.5%	4	7%	1	2%
Age groups of those who refused						
35 – 44 years of age	20	45%	12	46%	8	44%
45 – 54 years of age	14	32%	8	31%	6	33%
55 – 64 years of age	10	23%	6	23%	4	23%
TOTAL *	44/96*	100%	26	100%	18	100%

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Conclusion

- Epidemiological studies with long interviews and tests affect adherence to the project