

LIMBIC-CENC Clinical Care Monographs: **mTBI Research: Participant Retention**

Key Finding: LIMBIC-CENC researchers identified that the following factors were associated with missed study visits by Servicemembers and Veterans in clinical research; younger age, Hispanic ethnicity, PTSD diagnosis, and blast-related, mild TBI diagnosis.¹

Perspective: Clinical research retention strategies should be tailored for the individual characteristics of the SMS/Vs, with extra attention directed towards participants who are of younger age, Hispanic ethnicity, PTSD diagnosis, and/or blast-related, mild TBI diagnosis.

Clinical Pearl: Individuals with mTBI who are of younger age, Hispanic ethnicity, PTSD diagnosis, and/or blast-related, mild TBI diagnosis have lower research study compliance and may also demonstrate reduced adherence to clinical treatments, so additional care should be applied to engage their full participation in care.

References:

1. Sickinger K, Walker WC, Agyemang AA, Cifu DX, Lewis TL, Carne W. Recruiting for a Multicentre DoD and VA Longitudinal Study: Lessons Learned. *Brain Inj* 2018;32(10):1218-1225. doi: 10.1080/02699052.2018.1492740. Epub 2018 Jul 9. PMID: 29985677.

n.b.: The 'Perspectives' and 'Clinical Pearls' expressed are based on interpretation of findings from the described Long-term Impact of Military-related Brain Injury Consortium/Chronic Effects of Neurotrauma Consortium (LIMBIC-CENC) research studies and their assimilation with the extant literature. These views are endorsed by LIMBIC-CENC leadership but may vary across individual researchers. All findings involve Service Members (SMs), Veterans (Vs) or both.

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