Web for Public Involvement∗

Using Crowdsourcing and Text Analysis to help review Information Leaflets

for Clinical Trials

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ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To assess the viability of employing a Web platform to receive feedback from a public audience on Information Leaflets (PILs) for Clinical Trials (RCTs) in the UK.

**Design and Setting:** A feasibility study on employing Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk) to recruit, and engage participants to review, comment, revise and assess PIL information.

**Interventions:** This study included 4 non-clinical interventions to assess the feasibility of employing a Web platform to collect feedback on PILs, objectively assess the difficulty of PIL information, and employ crowdsourcing to revise and validate proposals for improving readability of sentences that were too found to require reading skills above the expected level for general audiences.

**Outcomes:** The primary outcomes were the feasibility of the study design to employ a web platform and crowdsourcing to review, revise and validate PIL information. Secondary analysis was carried on the results to assess the association between task performance and sentence difficulty, participant reading skill, and fatigue and learning effects.

**Results**

**Conclusions**

BACGROUND

METHOD

1. Design

We conducted a four-amr feasibility study of the “Web for Public Involement” webtool previously designed to facilitate the review and correction of readability issues in RCT PILs by employing MTurk to crowdsource public feedback.

Our study assessed the feasibility of employing the webtool to:

1. Collect public feedback from MTurk participants on PIL information quality
2. Revise sentences that require higher reading skills than those expected from a general audience by employing MTruk crowdsourcing.
3. Employ MTurk participants to validate previous revisions on sentences with low readability.
4. Objectively assess the sentence difficulty and the participants reading skill.

Additional analysis of the results was done to assess the fatigue and learning effects of revising PIL sentences.

1. Participants
2. Recruitment
3. Interventions

4.1 Collecting public feedback on PIL information quality from MTurk participants

The participants in this intervention were asked to read, comment, and assess the quality of information on three PILs which presented a high number of readability issues and poor recruitment rates in their clinical trials.

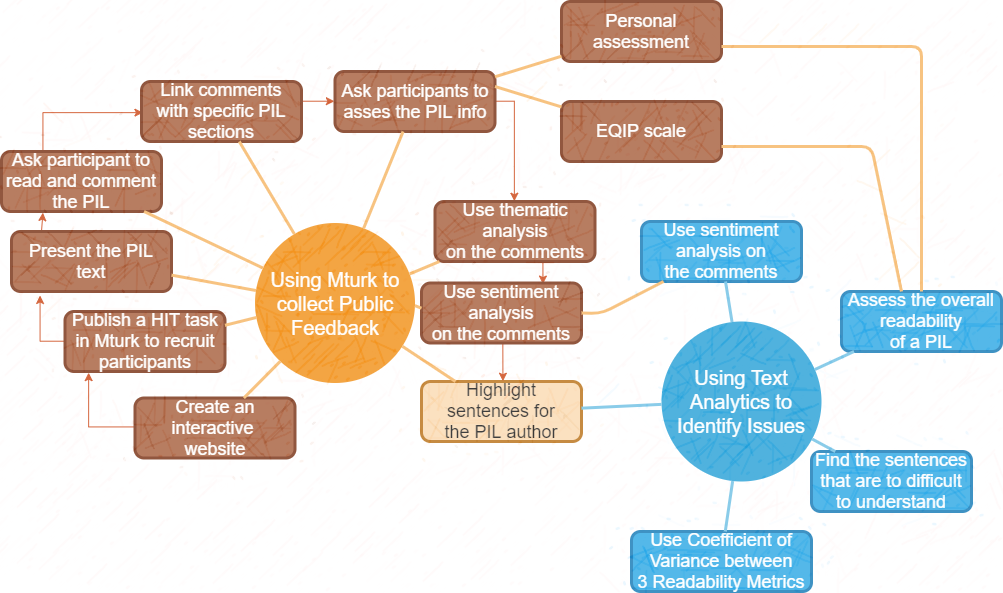


Figure 1 First Intervention Methodology

The participants were recruited by posting a Human Intelligence Task (HIT) in MTurk and offering £2 to read, comment and answer a multiple choice questionnaire about the quality of information of three PILs.

The participants were then presented with a webpage containing the PIL text and asked to read and comment on it. Participants could comment on two ways, by selecting a specific section of text and clicking the “make a comment button” or by filling a general comment on the overall quality of the text.

The comments obtained in this intervention were examined with content and thematic analysis and their results compared with public feedback from a face-to-face study.

The participants then were asked to assess the quality of information of the PIL by answering a multiple choice questionnaire based on the Ensuring Quality of Patient Information (EQIP) extended guidelines **[ref]**.

Finally, the collected feedback was summarized and presented as an electronic report to the PIL authors via the Webtool and asked to assess the validity of the feedback and the potential impact to their research.

4.2 Revising sentences that require reading skills above the average level expected by general audiences

PIL sentences which required a higher reading skill level than the average reading skill expected from general audiences were identified by employing the Coefficient of Variation between three commonly use readability indexes, SMOG, ARI and Gunning Fog.

4.3 Employing MTurk to validate the proposed revisions for sentences with low readability

A selection of proposed revisions for sentences which required higher reading skills than the average level for general audiences was made by stratified random sampling. The factor of variance between SMOG, ARI and Gunning Fog indexes was computed for the readability scores of every proposed revision. A selection of 9 proposed revisions was made for each leaflet by selecting three random revisions from three levels of readability: undergraduate, graduate student and professor.

4.4 Objectively assessing the readability of a PIL and the participants reading skill level.

The Cloze procedure was employed on the selected sentences with low readability previously selected. The Cloze procedure replaced every 5th word with a blank space. The MTurk participants were then showed each processed sentence in a webpage and asked to complete them. The participant performance was measure as a factor of the sentence readability score, the time taken in the revision and the number of correct inputs submitted. The number of identical words submitted by the participants for each original sentence was used to validate the results from the readability indexes.

1. Outcomes and Measures
2. Sample Size
3. Randomization
4. Analysis

RESULTS

DISCUSSION

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KEYWORDS

Patient Information Leaflet, Randomized Clinical Trial, Web Tool, Sentiment Analysis, Thematic Analysis, Information Quality, Text Analysis, Readability, EQIP, SMOG.

ACM Reference format:

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