Good Practice in Community Health Research

A guide to what a community should expect

Stage 1: Approvals

Before any research begins

- District Executive Committee.
- Area Development Committee
- Community Leadership
- Another other relevant committee and group



DEC





Community leadership



Identifying households





Getting informed consent

Stage 2: Identification and Consent Identifying households:

- · Studies will have their own criteria so you may or may not be included
- Researchers may come with a volunteer from your community
- Researchers should always have identifications
- Researchers should always be dressed appropriately

Giving consent:

- · Research should be explained to you, you can ask questions
- · You can decide if you want to participate
- · You must give a form of written consent
- · Even after giving consent you can leave the study at any time

Stage 3: Data collection

There are several common types of study including:

- · Interviews and surveys: you will be asked questions and they may be recorded on paper or on a phone/tablet
- · Samples: such as swabs, food, blood, stools, which are taken away to a laboratory for testing.
- Observations: researcher will stay with you for several hours to watch your every day activities
- Interventions: you may be asked to change some of your normal behaviours and activities

Studies may use one or all of these different types.

You must feel free to ask what people are doing at any time.

The researcher is finished they should explain clearly what will happen with the information they have collected and when/if they will be back again.











Stage 4: Feedback

Researchers must always provide feedback.

- District Executive Committee,
- Area Development Committee
- Community Leadership
- · Another other relevant committee and group
- · To households if information is confidential

If at any time you have concerns regarding research programmes in your community you must contact your District health staff.









