

Increasing ethnic minority participation in Alzheimer disease research

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Reference:

Key Words:

CALD participants in research, literature review

Research aim:

This review summarizes research across a broad range of domains (e.g., cancer, kidney disease, AD) that used systematic approaches to identify methods and factors that reduce barriers to recruitment, participation, and retention of a more racially and ethnically diverse population.

Results/Conclusion:

As a relatively new area of investigation, the literature was primarily descriptive; outcome data were seldom provided. While these studies help to identify areas of potential importance in racial/ethnic participation, hypothesis-driven research remains necessary to tease apart the key techniques that engender racial/ethnic participation in Alzheimer's Disease studies.

Implications:

This article suggests several recommendations, including the need for prospective research of specific recruitment methods. Fundamentally, researchers should consider that these strategies apply to all potential research participants, and not simply to traditionally underserved racial/ethnic populations.

Cultural Group(s):

Location of study:

United States

Age group:

Number included in study:

121

Type of participants:

Reports included in the literature review

Research approach:

Literature review

Type of data:

Literature review

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: