PII-49: Process for Developing a Relational Database Used to Track, Monitor, and Collect Data for a Level III RCT

Author List:
Presenting Author: Michelle Solitaire
Additional Author: Eileen K Kintner

Presenting Author: Michelle Solitaire
Address: 1700 Red River
Austin, Texas 78701
United States
Ph: 512-471-2847
Fax:
Email: solitaire.michelle@mail.utexas.edu
Institution: The University of Texas at Austin

Additional Author: Eileen K Kintner
Address: 1700 Red River Street, NUR 4.132
Austin, Texas 78701
United States
Ph: 5123584717
Fax:
Email: ekintner@mail.nur.utexas.edu
Institution: The University of Texas at Austin

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Abstract:
Introduction: The CAPS study, a level 3 RCT, was designed to compare the effectiveness and impact of two asthma health education programs delivered to 300 fifth grade students with asthma and their family caregivers. During start-up, a relational database was developed for purposes of tracking, monitoring, and collecting data. The purpose is to describe the process of developing the relational database used for tracking personnel and participants, monitoring data collection and intervention delivery, and evaluating the education programs.

Method(s): FileMaker Developer Pro ® was selected for creating the relational database. Fifteen linked-databases contained 255 layouts. Databases for tracking personnel and participants, and monitoring data collection and intervention delivery were added to existing audio-linked, data entry systems used by caregivers and students to evaluate the school-based health programs.
Design of the layouts was planned using story boards. Text and container fields (N > 2000), and radio buttons were inserted for ease of use in moving between databases and layouts.

**Results:** The personnel database contained contact information, equipment assignment, specialized certifications, orientation and training documentation, conference call attendance, and employee evaluation and termination information. A CONSORT system was used to record eligibility, screening, recruitment, enrollment, consent, retention, and follow-up. Participant databases contained information necessary for scheduling and rescheduling data collection time points, documenting randomization status, and recording attendance. Monitoring databases included evaluator and intervener session and fidelity checklists. Two audio-linked, self-report surveys completed by the participants at four time points, and a periodic telephone survey completed the system.

**Discussion & Conclusions:** In preparation for field use, databases were password protected with restricted privileges for team members based on job descriptions. Specially prepared databases were used for transferring encrypted processing data files from the field to the primary site where all records were merged into one master system. The relational database system was deemed feasible and beneficial.

**Abstract History:**
This abstract has not been presented or accepted for presentation in whole or in part at the SNRS or other scientific meeting.

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Submitted by:
ekintner@mail.nur.utexas.edu