



Government of Western Australia
WA Country Health Service

WACHS Human Research Ethics Committee

Project Summaries for Approved Projects

July to December 2015

*Working together for a healthier **country WA***

Our Values: *Community | Compassion | Quality | Integrity | Justice*

To provide feedback on this publication email wachscomms@health.wa.gov.au. Alternative formats can be provided on request. ©WA Country Health Service

Project Summaries for WACHS HREC Approved Projects – July to December 2015

The material contained in this document is made available to assist researchers, institutions and the general public in searching for projects that have ethics approval from the WA Country Health Service Human Research Ethics Committee (WACHS HREC). It contains lay summaries for projects approved between July and December 2015.

Please refer to the end of this document for explanations of specific terminology used throughout this report.

Project Title	2015/04 - The alert program: A tailored evidence based treatment program for Aboriginal children living with FASD		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr James Fitzpatrick		
Institution	Telethon Kids Institute		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley		
Target Population	Children and/or young people (i.e. <18 years); People in existing dependent or unequal relationships; Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	2 July 2015	Finish Date	31 December 2019
<p>Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) affects individuals, families and communities across the lifespan. Prevalence rates of FASD are amongst the highest in the world and these rates have recently been documented in school-aged children in the Fitzroy Valley. Proving evidence based intervention and support programs for children and families who experience FASD is a priority for the Fitzroy Valley community.</p> <p>This proposed project is part of the Marulu FASD strategy, a larger program of community based intervention, with a strong foundation in research, developed in 2008 to address the significant burden of FASD among people living in remote Aboriginal communities.</p>			

Project Title	2015/06 - Perceptions of section 152 alcohol restrictions amongst restriction holders in Broome		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr Jeannette Ward		
Institution	WA Health (WACHS)		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley		
Target Population	People in existing dependent or unequal relationships; Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	2 July 2015	Finish Date	1 August 2015
<p>This is a retrospective study of the perceptions and experiences of section 152 alcohol restrictions, including barriers to implementation, amongst clients in the tenancy support program run by Nirrumbuk Aboriginal Corporation. As well as perception of alcohol associated harms, support or opposition to alcohol restriction will also be explored.</p> <p>This study will contribute to knowledge of health policy makers in Broome of people's experience of 152 restrictions. It will identify problems thus far with the restrictions as well as highlight areas for increased implementation.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/07 - A pilot study of a method to determine complexity of Aboriginal children's health needs in Broome		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr Jeannette Ward		
Institution	WA Health (WACHS)		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley		
Target Population	Children and/or young people (i.e. <18 years); Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	23 July 2015	Finish Date	30 December 2015
<p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children living in the Kimberley have greater health needs compared to children in urban centres. There are significant barriers to meeting these health needs including complexity of disease burden, composition of primary healthcare services, number and scope of referrals needed and role of case management required in remote settings serving disadvantaged Aboriginal communities.</p> <p>This feasibility project will develop and apply a method and audit tool in the Broome Regional Aboriginal Medical Service with which to generate greater insight into children's health needs and the resources required.</p>			

Project Title	2015/11 - A prospective and retrospective assessment of the skin of health of children admitted to Broome Hospital		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr Daniel Yeoh		
Institution	WA Health (CAHS)		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley and Pilbara		
Target Population	Children and/or young people (i.e. <18 years)		
Start Date	3 August 2015	Finish Date	30 June 2016
<p>This study aims to describe how common skin disease is in children admitted to Broome Hospital. It will examine how often skin disease has been recognised in the past and compare the two sets of information. Skin disease has several serious complications including heart and kidney disease.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/13 - Implementation and evaluation of the uptake, sustainability and impact of point-of-care testing for chlamydia and gonorrhoea infections in remote Aboriginal communities - Test, Treat And Go, TTANGO2		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Associate Professor Rebecca Guy		
Institution	University of New South Wales		
WACHS Region(s)	Goldfields and Pilbara		
Target Population	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	1 July 2015	Finish Date	31 December 2020
<p>Many remote Aboriginal communities experience high rates of curable sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Untreated STIs can lead to serious complications and ongoing transmission. Early diagnosis and timely treatment is critical from both clinical and public health perspectives. However, there can be considerable time delays between specimen collection and provision of treatment, often related to specimen transport and patient mobility. Point-of-care (POC) tests are simple to use and provide a diagnostic result while a patient waits.</p> <p>Throughout 2012 to 2015, the Test, Treat ANd GO (TTANGO) trial has been implemented in 12 remote Aboriginal communities. The testing will now expand to 25 Aboriginal primary health services in regional and remote areas over a five year period. This expanded program is called TTANGO2. TTANGO2 aims to determine whether POC STI testing combined with increased testing is a sustainable and useful strategy for disease control in remote communities and other high prevalence settings.</p>			

Project Title	2015/14 - Improving primary care for Aboriginal mothers and babies in the Kimberley region of WA: A population and region based cluster randomised trial driven by local health service (Nini Helthiwan)		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Professor Karen Edmond		
Institution	University of Western Australia		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley		
Target Population	Women who are pregnant and the human fetus; Children and/or young people (i.e. <18 years); People in existing dependant or unequal relationships; Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	1 September 2015	Finish Date	1 January 2020
<p>There is increasing concern that over 50% of mothers and 60% of breastfed young infants in disadvantaged areas globally have micronutrient malnutrition, with similar rates found in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Despite a decade of substantial investments in continuous quality improvement programs, many barriers still remain to the provision of antenatal and postnatal care in remote areas.</p> <p>This study will examine a new locally driven enhanced support model to reduce anaemia rates and improve the quality of maternal and infant primary care. The results of the study will be used to develop improved primary care models and to improve health outcomes for all Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander mothers and infants.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/15 - A regional community-based exercise and education intervention to reduce falls in older adults		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Ms Amber Giblett		
Institution	WA Health (WACHS)		
WACHS Region(s)	Great Southern		
Target Population	No primary participant category		
Start Date	1 August 2015	Finish Date	31 July 2016
<p>Falls are a significant health issue for older Australians, with accidental falls costing on average \$7,407 per hospital episode in the Great Southern region. Hospitalisations from accidental falls also accounted for 31.6% of all hospitalisations by external cause (injury and poisoning) between 2008 and 2012 in Denmark.</p> <p>The purpose of this project is to assess whether a community-based 10-week exercise and education program can significantly reduce the risk of falling in older adults. This project aims to reduce the risk of falling in participants while evaluating the effectiveness of a structured falls program for healthy older adults living in the community. It also aims to increase the number of seniors who participate in regular physical activity, particularly strength and balance exercise, on a continuing basis, which is an established protective factor for reducing falls risk</p>			

Project Title	2015/16 - Evaluating a multi-modal advance care planning training workshop for rural health professionals		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr Craig Sinclair		
Institution	University of Western Australia		
WACHS Region(s)	South West and Great Southern		
Target Population	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	30 July 2015	Finish Date	30 July 2016
<p>Advance care planning (ACP) is an ongoing process of discussion between patients, their family/carers and health professionals, about the patient's goals, values and treatment preferences, in case of a time in which they are unable to make decisions about their own treatment. Previous research has shown that rural health professionals lack access to training in ACP and that negotiating ACP discussions in culturally diverse interactions is possible, but requires training and support for the role of cultural liaison officers and Aboriginal health workers.</p> <p>This project aims to provide ACP training to multi-disciplinary groups of rural health professionals, including general practitioners, nurses, allied health professionals, Aboriginal health workers and cultural liaison officers.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/17 - Use of palliative care services by people with disabilities		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Professor Lorna Rosenwax		
Institution	Curtin University		
WACHS Region(s)	South West		
Target Population	People with a cognitive impairment, an intellectual disability or a mental illness		
Start Date	7 August 2015	Finish Date	30 July 2017
<p>Very little is known about the health service needs and use of people with disabilities at the end of life. The proposed study will address this gap. The three groups chosen for investigation are adults with intellectual disability, adults with multiple sclerosis, and adults with schizophrenia.</p> <p>The study aims to explore the needs of people with disabilities in their last year of life; investigate potential need for community-based palliative care for these groups; determine whether they access palliative care; for those in receipt of palliative care, inquire whether they benefit from palliative care; and determine if receipt of community-based palliative care by people with disabilities relieves some of the burden on hospital and emergency departments.</p>			

Project Title	2015/19 - An audit and mapping exercise to inform the development of a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) prevention strategy in the Kimberley		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Professor James Fitzpatrick		
Institution	Telethon Kids Institute		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley		
Target Population	People with a cognitive impairment, an intellectual disability or a mental illness		
Start Date	1 August 2015	Finish Date	1 August 2016
<p>Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) may affect any child of a woman who drinks alcohol in pregnancy. The National Health and Medical Research Council recommends avoiding alcohol during pregnancy and when planning a pregnancy in order to protect the developing child. In Fitzroy Valley, a recent prevalence study reported rates of FASD at 120 per 1000, which is one of the highest reported rates world-wide. In response to patterns of harmful drinking amongst some pregnant women and the risk to children within their community, a group of Aboriginal women in the Fitzroy Valley engaged with research organisations to develop the Marulu FASD Prevention Strategy. Other communities in the region, including Derby and Kununurra are also developing their own prevention strategies.</p> <p>This study plans to work with Kimberley organisations to expand FASD prevention strategies in order to prevent FASD in other parts of the Kimberley.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/20 - Radiation therapy in Bunbury: Patients' and service providers perspectives		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Professor Sandra Thompson		
Institution	University of Western Australia		
WACHS Region(s)	South West		
Target Population	No primary participants category		
Start Date	30 July 2015	Finish Date	30 July 2018
<p>Until recently, cancer patients in Western Australia had to travel to Perth to access radiotherapy treatment. The Bunbury Radiation Oncology Centre opened in 2011 and was the first radiotherapy service available in regional Western Australia. Despite the availability of local radiation therapy services, anecdotal evidence suggests that some Bunbury patients are still being treated in Perth; the reasons for this are currently unknown.</p> <p>This study aims to gain a broad understanding of the experience of radiotherapy treatment from the perspectives of regional cancer patients and service providers, and to determine what impact the opening of the Bunbury Radiation Oncology had on its experience.</p>			

Project Title	2015/21 - Behavioural support training for parent and carers of Aboriginal children with Fetal Alcohol Disorder (FASD parenting support training)		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Professor Stewart Einfeld		
Institution	University of Sydney		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley		
Target Population	Children and/or young people (i.e. <18 years); Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	7 August 2015	Finish Date	31 July 2017
<p>In 2007, Aboriginal leaders in Fitzroy Valley identified Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) as a community priority and decided that a system-wide and sustainable response to the high rate of alcohol use in pregnancy and the consequent high rate of FASD and neurodevelopmental impairment was urgently needed. The Marulu Strategy was initiated to address FASD prevention, diagnosis and management, and to provide support for parents and carers.</p> <p>This research project addresses the Marulu Strategy's goals in respect to management of children. Fitzroy Valley Aboriginal leaders invited researchers from the University of Sydney to initiate a parenting support training program to give parents and carers of Aboriginal children practical help in managing the substantial stresses caused by child behavioural problems attributable to FASD.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/23 - A 10 year retrospective review of myringoplasty outcomes in Derby, Broome and Kununurra of WA		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Ms Soumya Shubhraj		
Institution	University of Adelaide		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley		
Target Population	Children and/or young people (i.e. <18 years); Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	31 July 2015	Finish Date	30 September 2015
<p>Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) or chronic ear disease is a major public health problem in rural Australia. Living conditions have been attributed to the higher incidence of CSOM and its associated hearing loss especially in Australian Aboriginal communities in comparison to other indigenous communities of the world. This is of concern because hearing loss in childhood can affect a child's speech and language development, resulting in poorer educational, behavioural and health outcomes in an already disadvantaged group in the community. Appropriate surgical treatment plays an essential role in reducing hearing loss, infection and can significantly improve quality of life. A team consisting of an ear, nose and throat (ENT) surgeon, anaesthetist and audiometrist routinely service the Kimberly region to run clinics, perform surgery and conduct post-operative care for rural and remote patients. Surgical procedures most commonly performed for CSOM include insertion of ventilation tubes (grommets) and myringoplasty (repair of holes in the eardrum using a special graft). This study aims to investigate outcomes of myringoplasty surgeries, specifically revision myringoplasty performed in Derby, Broome and Kununurra, and to identify factors associated with success.</p>			

Project Title	2015/26 - Exploring the nurse practitioner role in Australia from the perspective of employers: A qualitative study		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Ms Stacey Leidel		
Institution	Homeless Health		
WACHS Region(s)	All WACHS sites		
Target Population	No primary participant category		
Start Date	3 September 2015	Finish Date	31 July 2016
<p>The Australian nurse practitioner (NP) movement was envisioned as an innovative way to provide health care. However, research and evaluation of Australian NPs during the past decade has largely consisted of patient or colleague satisfaction with the role, not on increased efficiency, decreased cost, or improved outcomes.</p> <p>The aim of this project is to explore the experiences that health employers in Western Australia have had related to employing NPs. For the purpose of this project, participants will be sought who have experience of employing NPs or who are involved in the NP education or role development.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/28 - Methamphetamine and alcohol prevalence among ED patients at the South West Health Campus in Bunbury		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr Hugh Mitenko		
Institution	WA Health (WACHS)		
WACHS Region(s)	South West		
Target Population	People who may be involved in illegal activity		
Start Date	6 November 2015	Finish Date	6 November 2016
<p>The prevalence of methamphetamine use among patients at the South West Health Campus Emergency Department is higher now than it has ever been, according to the informal opinions of emergency department staff. This project will assess methamphetamine and alcohol use among emergency department patients over a two week period, where it is expected approximately 1000 adult patients will be participate. This will formally and reproducibly measure the prevalence of use of both of these substances and will assess the impact methamphetamine and alcohol use among emergency department patients has on the emergency medicine service at the South West Health Campus.</p>			

Project Title	2015/29 - Improving primary care for Aboriginal babies in WA: The STORK population based study		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Professor Karen Edmond		
Institution	University of Western Australia		
WACHS Region(s)	All WACHS sites		
Target Population	Women who are pregnant and the human foetus; People in existing dependant or unequal relationships; Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	3 September 2015	Finish Date	3 September 2019
<p>Over 50% of Western Australian Aboriginal babies are still not receiving preventative care in the early months of life. This study will entail a population based study of an enhanced model of early infant primary care. The aims for this study include improved access and health outcomes for young infants aged less than 3 months, increased child health checks, reduced hospitalisation rates, improved immunisation coverage and satisfaction of families about early infant primary care.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/30 - Development of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) prevention and health promotion resources		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Professor Sven Silburn		
Institution	Menzies School of Health		
WACHS Region(s)	Midwest and Wheatbelt		
Target Population	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples		
Start Date	26 November 2015	Finish Date	26 November 2018
<p>The Australian Government has contracted Menzies School of Health Research to develop and implement a flexible, modular package of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) prevention and health promotion resources to reduce the impacts of FASD on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. These resources will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be implemented through the New Directions: Mothers and Babies Services (NDMBS) in community controlled and other health services across Australia • provide information about sexual and reproductive health, smoking and substance abuse; • include data collection tools that can be adapted to the particular needs of NDMBS; and • include a set of discrete FASD education and awareness modules targeting key client groups. 			

Project Title	2015/31 - Kimberley investigation and description of type 2 diabetes of young onset (KIDDY)		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr Sally Singleton		
Institution	University of Western Australia		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley		
Target Population	No primary participant category		
Start Date	6 November 2015	Finish Date	1 November 2018
<p>There are a significant number of young people in the Kimberley with poorly managed type two diabetes. This results in a high burden of early diabetes-related complications that could be prevented or delayed with better models of care, focusing on engagement with local healthcare services.</p> <p>This study will audit medical records at sites across the Kimberley to identify the number of cases of diabetes in adults less than 25 year of age, including clinical outcomes, complications and current models of care, as well as screening practices. In 2016, following development of pilot regional screening guidelines, education will be delivered at these sites. A subsequent retrospective audit to identify screening practices will be done, with semi-structured interviews to identify barriers and enablers to following the pilot guidelines.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/33 - Assessment and management of patients presenting to Broome hospital with transient ischaemic attacks 2011-2014		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr Brooke Denyer		
Institution	Australian Capital Territory Health		
WACHS Region(s)	Kimberley		
Target Population	No primary participant category		
Start Date	26 November 2015	Finish Date	26 November 2016
<p>This study is a retrospective audit of all patients presenting to Broome Hospital Emergency Department with a diagnosis of transient ischaemic attack (TIA) between 2011 and 2014. The audit will look specifically at demographics of the patients, presenting symptoms, initial investigations undertaken (and timeliness) and management instituted. The investigation and management will then be compared with national guidelines for TIA management as per the National Stroke Foundation Guidelines 2010.</p>			

Project Title	2015/34 - Taking control again: Better care for Aboriginal people with persistent musculoskeletal pain – Stage 1		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr Ivan Lin		
Institution	University of Western Australia		
WACHS Region(s)	Midwest		
Target Population	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples; People in existing dependent or unequal relationships		
Start Date	19 November 2015	Finish Date	19 November 2018
<p>Musculoskeletal pain is the number one cause of disability internationally and in Australia. The burden of musculoskeletal pain is higher in Aboriginal populations and is frequently comorbid with other long term health conditions. Further, health care practices for musculoskeletal pain are often discordant with evidence and there is an evidence-practice gap. The WA Musculoskeletal Health Network recognises that Aboriginal and rural musculoskeletal pain management is a priority, however to date there have been few initiatives to address this issue. The overall aim of the project is to reduce the burden of persistent musculoskeletal pain (PMP) amongst rural Aboriginal peoples by improving the quality of health care. Specifically, the aims are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop quality process indicators for Aboriginal PMP care; 2. Describe the quality of Aboriginal PMP care in three health services; 3. Compare the quality of health care between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal patients with PMP in Geraldton Hospital – ED; 4. Understand the attitudes and beliefs of health practitioners about Aboriginal PMP; and 5. Understand the attitudes and beliefs of Aboriginal patients about PMP. 			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/35 - Hedland FASD Project: Building an evidence base on what works in FASD prevention and improving the support available for children with FASD and other neurodevelopment delays		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr James Fitzpatrick		
Institution	Telethon Kids Institute		
WACHS Region(s)	Pilbara		
Target Population	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples; Women who are pregnant and the human fetus; Children and/or young people (i.e. <18 years)		
Start Date	19 November 2015	Finish Date	19 November 2018
<p>Drinking alcohol during pregnancy can harm the developing fetus, damage the brain and cause problems when the child is growing and learning, and can continue throughout their life. This is known as fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) and has been identified as a major issue across Australia by government, communities and families. FASD can be prevented by not drinking alcohol during pregnancy but many women and men do not know that not drinking during pregnancy is the safest choice.</p> <p>The aim of this project is to work with the community, Wirraka Maya Health Service Aboriginal Corporation and the Hedland FASD Network to design and implement strategies and activities to reduce the rates of women drinking alcohol in pregnancy and increase the knowledge of service providers and families about how to support children with FASD.</p>			

Project Title	2015/36 - A review of the management and health system implications of severe sepsis in a rural Australian Emergency Department		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr John Van Bockxmeer		
Institution	WA Health (WACHS)		
WACHS Region(s)	Pilbara		
Target Population	No primary participant category		
Start Date	27 November 2015	Finish Date	27 November 2018
<p>Sepsis is the term used to indicate a life-threatening infection and is a leading cause of death and hospitalisation worldwide. Sepsis can be the result of a number of types of infections such as a severe urine infection or lung infection. Treatment involves giving the patient antibiotics and fluids and performing blood testing to confirm the diagnosis. The current best practice guidelines are called the 'Surviving Sepsis Campaign'. There is currently no data reviewing the rates, treatment, aetiology and cost of septic patients presenting to an Australia rural emergency department.</p> <p>This research aims to answer the question: does the Hedland Health Campus (HHD) ED adhere to the management guidelines of initiation of antibiotic therapy and fluid management set by the Surviving Sepsis campaign and what are the health system implications of this?</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Project Title	2015/37 - Tubal ligation versus bilateral salpingectomy for permanent contraception, a retrospective audit and patient perspective		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Dr Hannah Sylvester		
Institution	WA Health (WACHS)		
WACHS Region(s)	South West		
Target Population	No primary participant category		
Start Date	4 December 2015	Finish Date	4 December 2018
<p>Currently it is standard practice to offer either laparoscopy and tubal ligation (with filshie clips) or laparoscopy and bilateral salpingectomy (entire removal of the fallopian tubes) for permanent contraception. There is no protocol and little evidence as to which patients should be offered which procedure or which procedure is beneficial over the other.</p> <p>The aim of this study is to retrospectively audit both of these procedures to see if they differ dramatically in surgical time, surgeon level and post-operative pain, complications or hospital stay.</p>			

Project Title	2015/38 - Western Australian midwives' transition from urban to rural practice settings: A grounded theory approach		
Co-ordinating Principal Investigator	Ms Halyna Godwin		
Institution	Curtin University		
WACHS Region(s)	All WACHS sites		
Target Population	No primary participant category		
Start Date	4 December 2015	Finish Date	4 December 2018
<p>The aim of this study is to explore the experience of midwives who have transitioned from an urban to a rural practice setting. Using a grounded theory approach, the researchers intend to develop a substantive theory that will explain the transition process and create an understanding of this process. This information will be useful for future workforce planners who wish to retain midwives in rural locations, especially as midwives are essential to good outcomes for mother and baby. Rural areas suffer a high perinatal morbidity and mortality rate and the National Services Plan purports to ensure all women have access to high quality, evidence based and culturally competent care.</p>			

Working together for a healthier country WA

Glossary

Co-ordinating Principal Investigator

The individual who takes overall responsibility for the research project and submits the project for ethical and scientific review for multi-centre projects. They are responsible for ongoing communication with the Human Research Ethics Committee and passing on any outcomes from this to the Principal Investigators. For single-centre research, the CPI and Principal Investigator's roles are synonymous.

Institution

The organisation that the Coordinating Principal Investigator is associated with.

WACHS Regions

- Goldfields
- Great Southern
- Kimberley
- Midwest
- Pilbara
- South West
- Wheatbelt

Target Population:

According to Chapter 4.1 of the National Statement, in addition to the ethical considerations pertaining to all research participants, specific issues arise in the design, conduct and ethical review of research involving the following primary participant categories:

- Women who are pregnant and the human foetus;
 - Children and young people (i.e. <18 years);
 - People in dependent or unequal relationships;
 - People highly dependent on medical care who may be unable to give consent;
 - People with a cognitive impairment, an intellectual disability or a mental illness;
 - People who may be involved in illegal activities;
 - Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples;
 - People in other countries;
 - People whose primary language is other than English.
-

Working together for a healthier country WA