

Attrition of Participants in a Longitudinal Study: Experience from The Malaysian Cohort

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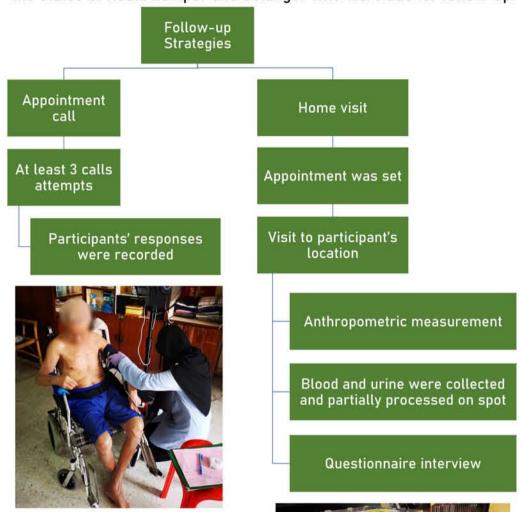
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INTRODUCTION

The attrition of participants in a longitudinal study remains a challenge. Although the Malaysian Cohort (TMC) project managed to recruit 106,527 participants during the baseline, the follow-up rate until December 2018 was only 42.7%. The aim of this study is to identify the causes of attrition among TMC participants and the remedial measures to reduce the attrition rate.

METHODS

This study included 19,343 eligible TMC participants who are residing in the states of Kuala Lumpur and Selangor who were due for follow-up.



CONCLUSION

To conclude, those who were Chinese, aged 50 years and above, unemployed [1], and have comorbidities during the baseline recruitment were more inclined towards an unsuccessful follow-up.

The home follow-up approach is useful, but will require some key resources such as staff and travel time. Further investigation would be needed before it can be implemented for a longer period of time.

REFERENCE

This poster was modified from "Kamaruddin, Mohd Arman, et al. "Attrition of Participants in a Longitudinal Study: Experience from The Malaysian Cohort Study." Submitted, 2020."

[1] Garcia, Montse, et al. "Attrition in a Population-Based Cohort Eight Years after Baseline Interview: The Cornella Health Interview Survey Follow-up (CHIS.FU) Study." *Annals of Epidemiology*, vol. 15, no. 2, 2005, pp. 98–104.





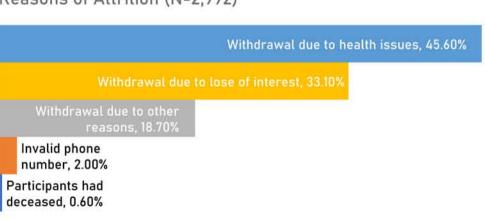
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



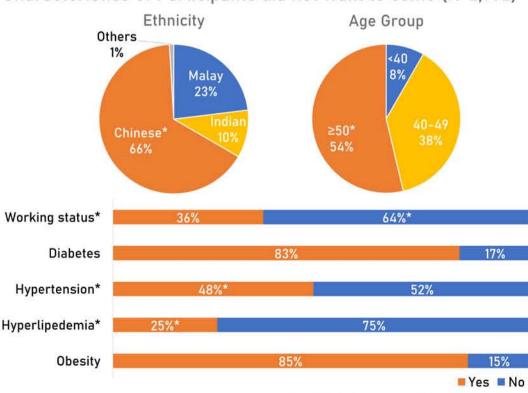
Reasons of Need to be Re-contacted for Appointment (N= 15,125)



Reasons of Attrition (N=2,992)



Characteristics of Participants did not want to come (N=2,992)



*p<0.05, indicates significant risk factors