Background
Poor participant understanding of the research information can be a problem in community interventional studies in rural African women where levels of illiteracy, dependency and compliance are high. We assessed the impact of alternative consent models on participants’ understanding of the clinical trial information and its contribution to the informed consent process in rural Uganda.

Methods
This was a prospective comparative cohort, nested within a pilot study of community distribution of alcohol based hand rub to prevent neonatal sepsis (BabyGel). As part of the informed consent process, information about the trial was presented using one of three consent methods: standard researcher-read information, a ‘slide show’ using illustrated text on a flip chart, and a video showing the patient information sheet [PIS] being read as if by a newsreader in either English or the local language. In addition, all women received written PIS in their preferred language. Each information-giving method was used for 1-week of recruitment. 2-days after recruitment, women’s understanding of the clinical trial was evaluated.

Results
A total of 30 pregnant women from 13 villages in Mbale participated in this study. Majority 90%(27/30) were assessed for recall of trial information within planned 48 hours. The slide-show was the most popular, with a mean score not less than 4.2 highest [mean (sd) range: 4.8 (0.6) [4-5]] by women who had been recruited using any of the three models. Most women 63% (19/30) preferred slide show, compared with 17% (5/30) and 20% (6/30) for the standard and video show message respectively. Reasons given included the benefits of having pictures to aid understanding, and the logical progression of the information.

Conclusion
Our results suggest that the slide-show message is an effective and popular alternative way of presenting trial information to women in rural Uganda, many of whom had little or no literacy.