

1. 'Rumours' should be interpreted as a quest for clarification and a means of expressing understandable concerns about research.
2. 'Rumours' are most likely to exist when the indigenous local knowledge conflicts with an external knowledge system, such as 'western' medicine.
3. Researchers should be prepared to address the concerns of "significant others", not only those participating in the research. It is especially important to engage with members of the wider family and to engage with patients and families ineligible for the trial.
4. Researchers should be prepared to reiterate information provided at the beginning of the study at several stages over the course of the research. This was undertaken during the course of this study aiding its successful completion.
5. Providing an outlet for these concerns is an important part airing any fears. Training on how to manage concerns from study participants would be a beneficial coping strategy for study staff.