A GUIDE TO UNDERSTAND Clinical Trials



What is a clinical trial?

- A clinical trial is a type of research study that involves human participants to evaluate treatment options (also known as interventions) that promote health, prevent diseases, or treat illnesses.
- Treatment options could include medications, vaccines, procedures, medical devices, behavior-change interventions, etc.

Why do we need to conduct clinical trials?



To find **safe & effective** treatment options for promoting health, preventing diseases or treating illnesses.

Before any treatment can be approved for public use, it must undergo **rigorous testing** through clinical trials.





Academic researchers can also conduct clinical trials to find the **best treatment** among already existing therapies.

These experimental studies provide evidence of **benefits** and potential **risk** of the interventions, that ultimately can inform clinical practice and policies.



Medical treatment development process

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2. Pre-clinical testing

The treatment goes through laboratory and animal studies to assess safety, and toxicity.



Permission to market the treatment for wider use.



6. Post-marketing studies

Monitoring the safety and responses of the treatment in general population.

1. Discovery

A new treatment option is developed by scientists.



3. Clinical trials

Step 1: To assess safety & maximum tolerated dose in a few healthy volunteers.

Step 2: To assess benefits and safety at various doses among few volunteers.

Step 3: To assess benefits, and potential harms in a large set of diverse volunteers.



5. Available for public use

Treatment enters the market and can be prescribed by doctors.



It is a long journey for treatments to reach the people who need them!

Why should someone participate in a clinical trial?



Contribute to generating evidence about new treatments.



Get access to the newest treatment.



Advance science that contributes to welfare of humans.

What happens in a clinical trial?





What should one know before participating in a clinical trial?

- Why is the trial being conducted?
- What is the treatment/intervention being tested?
- What is the alternative intervention (comparison group)?
- What is the chance of getting into the test or comparison group?
- What treatment will you get if not participating in the trial?
- What do the researchers expect from you?
- What are the clinical procedures you will be going through due to the trial participation?
- What will be the frequency of follow-up assessments?
- What are the possible benefits of trial participation?
- What are the risks due to trial participation?
- What will happen if you want to discontinue the trial intervention?
- How will your data be used?
- How will you be compensated in case you encounter any major adverse effects?
- Who can you contact in case of any queries?



What are the rights of a trial participant?

- Right to information about research study in an understandable language.
- Right to be informed about the risks, benefits about the test intervention.
- Right to privacy & confidentiality.
- Right to access clinical records.
- Right to receive compensation for any harm caused.
- Right to quality health care for any trial related injury/adverse event.
- Right to be informed about alternative treatments.
- Right to be informed about any new information that may change your decision to continue in the trial.
- Right to refuse participation.
- Right to raise any concerns.
- Right to withdraw from study.
- Right to be informed of the final findings after trial completion.



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