**SHOULD I PARTICIPATE?**

Make an informed decision about clinical trial participation

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**What to Ask Before Participating in a Clinical Trial**

- What is the main purpose of this clinical trial?
- Does the clinical trial involve a placebo or a treatment that is already on the market?
- How will the treatment be given to me?
- How long is the clinical trial going to last and what will I be asked to do as a participant?
- What has been learned about the treatment used in the clinical trial and have any results been published?
- Do I have to pay for any part of the clinical trial? Will my insurance cover these costs?
- Is there any reimbursement for travel or other costs?
- Will I be able to see my own doctor?
- What will happen if I am injured during the clinical trial?
- If the treatment works for me, can I keep using it after the clinical trial?
- Can anyone find out if I’m participating in the clinical trial?
- Will I receive any follow-up care after the clinical trial has ended?
- What will happen to my medical care if I stop participating in the clinical trial?
- What is the research experience of the doctor and clinical trial staff?
How Volunteers Are Protected

To protect the rights and welfare of clinical trial participants, US federal agencies, including the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH), oversee much of the medical research in the US.

Federal agencies inspect individuals and institutions conducting clinical trials.

Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) oversee the centers where clinical trials take place. IRBs review and approve protocols to make sure that clinical trials are ethical and that volunteers’ rights are protected. They, too, are inspected by federal agencies.

Also, Some IRBs are accredited, much like hospitals can be accredited, and some research doctors and staff are certified as research professionals.

CISCRP is not involved in recruiting patients for clinical trials, nor is it involved in conducting clinical trials.

What is a clinical trial?

A clinical trial is a research study involving human volunteers that tries to answer a specific health question. Clinical trials closely monitor people’s progress as they take part in the study of an investigational drug, device or method of treatment that has not been approved by the FDA.

Carefully conducted clinical trials are the safest and fastest way to find treatments that work.

A clinical trial is conducted according to a plan called a protocol, which describes the types of patients who may enter the trial and the schedules of tests and procedures.

Each person participating in the clinical trial must agree, in writing, to follow the protocol—this is called giving informed consent. It is important for volunteers to fully understand all of the information in the protocol before providing informed consent.

Also, participating in a clinical trial is voluntary. Participants may choose to stop participating for any reason, at any time.

Why are clinical trials conducted?

Clinical trials study potentially new or improved treatment options. They are conducted to determine:

- If a new drug or device is safe and effective for people to use.
- How the potentially new treatment compares to existing treatments.
- Different ways to use existing treatments so they will be more effective, easier to use, or have fewer side effects.
- How to best use the treatment in a different population, such as children, in whom the treatment was not previously tested.

About Clinical Trials
**Things to Consider Before Volunteering**

A clinical study is also known as a ‘clinical research study’, a ‘research study’ or a ‘clinical trial’, and aims to answer specific questions about your health and wellness.

**What are some possible benefits of my participation?**

- Knowing your participation may help others by contributing to medical research and treatment advances
- Receiving study-related medical care for the condition being studied

**What are some possible risks of my participation?**

- A study medication, therapy or device may not be effective
- Experiencing unpleasant or serious side effects as a result of the study medication, therapy or device
- Participation in the clinical study may be time consuming

To help you decide if you should participate in a clinical trial, ask questions, search the library or Internet for information (See Learn More About Clinical Trials on back), and seek the advices of family members or a trusted doctor, clergyman or friend.

Remember, your participation in clinical trials is strictly voluntary and you can drop out at any time.

For answers to additional questions, visit our web site at www.CISCRP.org or call 1-877-MED-HERO.