

# Research Clinical Trials: A Pamphlet for Patients and Families

Why is research being done?

WHAT IS BEING STUDIED?

How will participating affect me?

What's the cost?

Is this safe?

When can I stop?

This pamphlet will explain what a research clinical trial is and help you make an informed decision about whether participating in one is right for you and your family member.



## What are Clinical Trials?

- A clinical trial is the word used by researchers to describe a health-related intervention to scientifically evaluate the effects on participants.
- Clinical trials investigate the effectiveness and safety of specific medical procedures and treatment products before they can be used across Canada.
- Clinical trials may compare a new medical approach to a widely used method, and/or to a placebo (a harmless substance that contains no active ingredients) and/or to no intervention.
- Canadian clinical trials are strictly regulated and must be approved by Health Canada, the hospital or clinic where it takes place, and a Research Ethics Board (REB), which protects the participants of the clinical trial until it is completed.



## Children and Clinical Trials

- Adult treatments may have different effects on children.
- Until recently (and still not very often) little testing has been done on drugs and medical procedures performed on children.
- It is important to conduct clinical trials **on children** to evaluate if a new proposed method is effective **for children**.

## What is a Trial Protocol?

- Each clinical trial has a written action plan or description of the study, known as the protocol.
- The protocol includes information such as why the trial is being done, how it is conducted, what it entails for the participant, and how safety is ensured.
- It is extremely important to read and understand the trial protocol before deciding whether or not you would like to participate.

## What is Informed Consent?

- A very important process in clinical trials is to ensure that all facts are provided before you decide to participate.
- An **informed consent** is the voluntary agreement of a person to participate in a clinical trial after understanding the nature of the study, potential risks and benefits, and all other information required to make an informed decision.
- Parental permission is a type of informed consent given by parents or guardians for their child to participate in a clinical trial.
- An **informed assent** expresses the willingness of a child, who is old enough to understand but is legally too young to give consent, to participate in a clinical trial.
- Even if assent is obtained from a child, informed consent must still be provided by his or her parents.

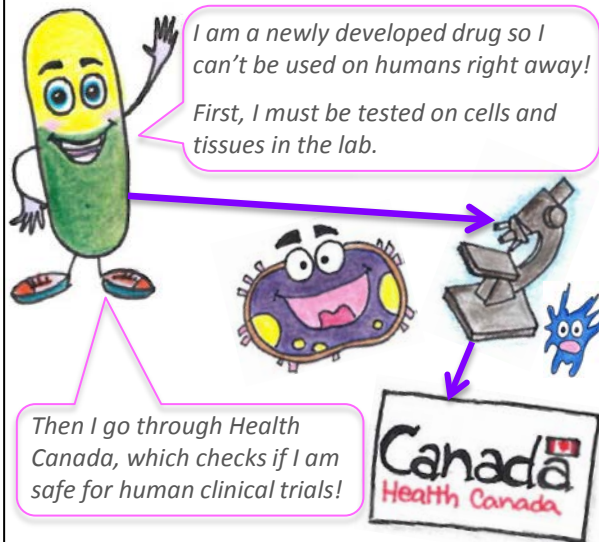
## What are Eligibility Criteria?

- Each clinical trial has its own rules used to decide if a person is suitable for the study.
- This set of rules, or eligibility criteria, ensures that people enrolled in a clinical trial share many of the same characteristics (certain age group, sex, medical history, etc.) to produce scientifically accurate results.
- Having a strict set of eligibility criteria will allow researchers to better understand the results of a new treatment.

## FAQs & Checklist

- Make sure you **understand the clinical trial** before being involved. Don't participate if you don't understand what's going on or have unanswered questions.
- You become a part of the team when you enroll in a study. We are working for the same **goal: to find a cure!**
- **Weigh pros and cons.** Don't participate if it's not helping anybody!
- Our **biggest concern: SAFETY**. Researchers are as concerned with safety as parents.
- If you say yes, **your child's care won't be compromised.**
- **It's okay to say no!** Your treatment won't change and you will still receive the standard treatment if you decide not to participate.
- **THERE ARE NO SILLY QUESTIONS!** → This is about you/your child! If you are uncertain or uncomfortable about anything, please ask!

## Clinical Trials Involving Drugs



### Four Phases of Clinical Trials



**Phase 1:** I am tested on a small group of people (<100) for the first time to assess my safety.



**Phase 2:** I am tested on a larger group of people (100 or more) to determine how effective I am.



**Phase 3:** I am tested on an even larger group of people (1000 or more) to be compared to other treatments.

If clinical trials show promising results, I can be sold in the market!



**Phase 4:** Much more of my long term risks and benefits are identified.

## Potential Benefits and Risks

- Potential benefits and risks vary between different clinical trials and are outlined in the trial protocol specific to the study.

### Potential Benefits

- You develop a greater understanding of your condition under close monitoring, care, and support by a research team of doctors and health professionals.
- You can gain access to new treatment which are not yet available to the public.
- New drugs or treatments may be more effective than the standard approach.
- Although most benefits are for finding future cure, you are actively contributing to medical research and are informing the community that these diseases exist!
- Research in kids helps kids.

### Potential Risks

- Clinical trials may require more time than non-clinical trial treatments, such as more follow-ups, etc.
- There may be other specific risks which will be discussed with your physician (extra blood work, additional tests, X-ray scans, and confidentiality).
- New drugs or treatments may not always be better or as good as the standard ones.
- You may experience unexpected side effects from the new treatment.

### References

- <http://www.cancer.ca/en/cancer-information/diagnosis-and-treatment/clinical-trials>
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