



Cartoons

Innovative Teaching-Learning Evaluation



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Clinical Trials

A clinical trial is a biomedical or health-related RESEARCH study in HUMAN beings that follow a pre-defined protocol. It is an Experiment.

Why Participate in a Clinical Trial?

- Some join a trial because the treatments they have tried for their health problem did not work.
- Others participate because there is no treatment for their health problem.
- Participants may find out about new treatments before they are widely available.
- When you choose to participate in a clinical trial, you become a partner in scientific discovery. And your contribution can help future generations lead healthier lives.

Benefits of Clinical Trial

Benefits to society	Personal benefits
• New treatments	• Access to new treatments
• Better understanding of disease	• Free medical care
• Improved quality of life	• Financial compensation
• Better diagnosis	• Access to expert medical care

What happens in a clinical trial

- Explanation of the trial in detail and gathering more information about you.
- Once you have had all your questions answered and agree to participate, you sign an informed consent form.
- You are screened to make sure you qualify for the trial.
- If accepted into the trial, you schedule a first visit (called the "baseline" visit). The researchers conduct cognitive and/or physical tests during this visit.
- You are randomly assigned to a treatment or control group.
- You and your family members follow the trial procedures and report any issues or concerns to researchers.
- You may visit the research site at regularly scheduled times for new cognitive, physical, or other evaluations and discussions with staff. At these visits, the research team collects information about effects of the intervention and your safety and well-being.
- You continue to see your regular physicians for usual health care throughout the study.

Survey Results

Do you agree to participate in the trial?

Yes	85%
No	15%

Duration of the headache?

1-2 days	45%
3-4 days	35%
5-7 days	15%
8-10 days	5%

Which medicine do you take to stop the headache?

Paracetamol	40%
Aspirin	30%
Ibuprofen	20%
Other	10%

Choose the option you most agree with?

Participating in a clinical trial is a good idea.	60%
Participating in a clinical trial is a risky business.	30%
Participating in a clinical trial is a waste of time.	10%

Which methods do you think is the most effective for recovering from Covid?

Isolation	45%
Wearing a mask	35%
Hand hygiene	15%
Other	5%

Clinical Trials are-

Safe	70%
Effective	20%
Other	10%

Do you think the medicines which are available to us right now would also have undergone clinical trials for Covid?

Yes	85%
No	15%

Are you aware of the term "Clinical Trial"?

Yes	90%
No	10%

Phases of Clinical Trials

Clinical Trials

Phase	Participants	Duration	Objective
Phase 1	20-80	3-6 months	To Confirm Safety and Effectiveness
Phase 2	100-300	6-12 months	To Confirm Safety and Effectiveness
Phase 3	1,000-3,000	1-2 years	To Confirm Safety and Effectiveness
Phase 4	1,000+	Ongoing	Post-Marketing Surveillance

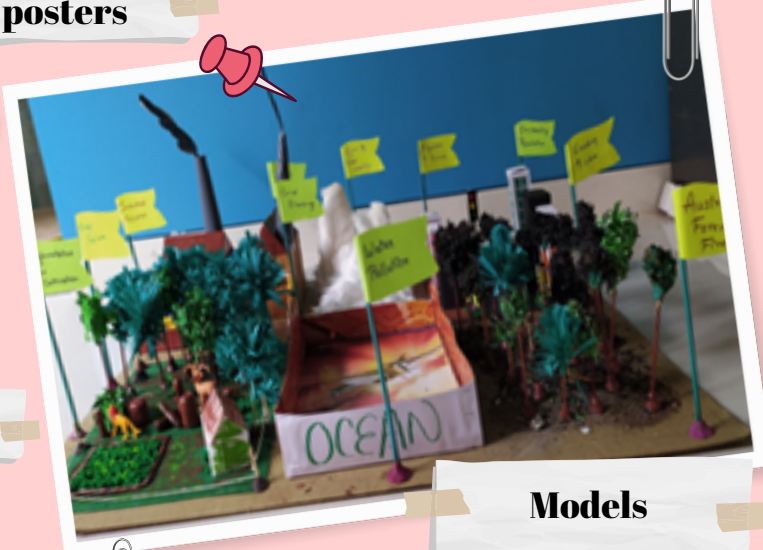
Different types of Clinical Trials

Treatment trials- test experimental treatments, new combinations of drugs or new approaches to surgery or radiation therapy.
Prevention trials- look for better ways to prevent disease in people who have never had the disease or to prevent a disease from returning (Medications, vaccines, vitamins, minerals, or lifestyle changes).
Diagnostic trials- are conducted to find better tests or procedures for diagnosing a particular disease or condition.
Screening trials- test the best way to detect certain diseases or health conditions.
Quality of Life trials (Supportive Care trials)- explore ways to improve comfort and the quality of life for individuals with a chronic disease.

Criteria for being a candidate.

- Age
- Gender
- Site and stage of a disease

Scientific posters



Models

Puzzles

Medical Terminology

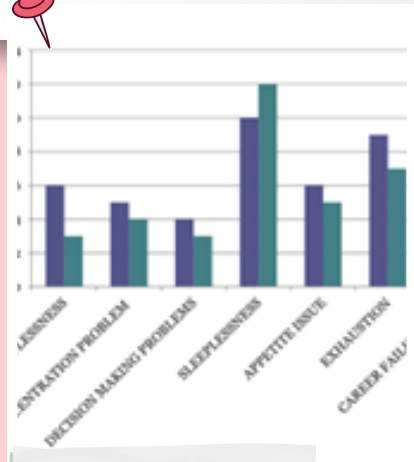
Across

- A phase of menstruation, especially one in the middle, particular, or primary follicle.
- Within the stomach.
- The break of a fracture that deals with the distal end of the humerus and proximal four-fifths of the radius forming the four-fifths of a forearm's shaft, distal end near four of metacarpals.

Down

- A tube shaped sac attached to and opening into the lower end of the large intestine in humans and some other mammals.
- Any of a class of processes that have cartilaginous growth attached to the infundibular neck. Also called phylogenetic screening seen frequent from every 25 days and is located in the ovary.
- The recess of groove in the bloodstream, often associated with diabetes mellitus.
- A developmental disorder affecting some non-Baby, White children.

Surveys



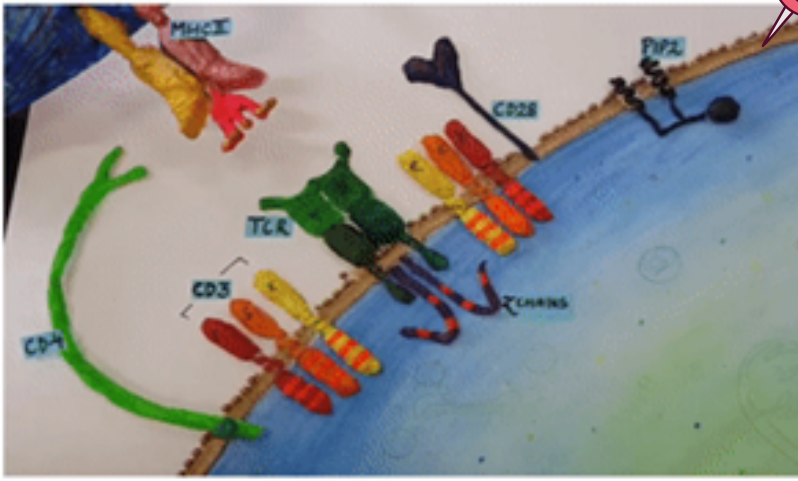
Skits



Interviews & business activities



Innovative Teaching-Learning Evaluation



Signalling in T cell activation

Process videos



Newsletters

ENEMIES OF BACTERIA

Animations



Awareness drives

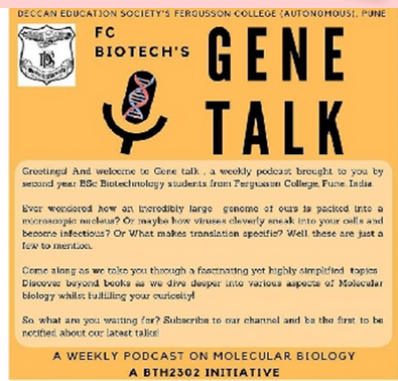
CHITIN AND CHITOSAN

GETTING TO KNOW BIOPOLYMERS

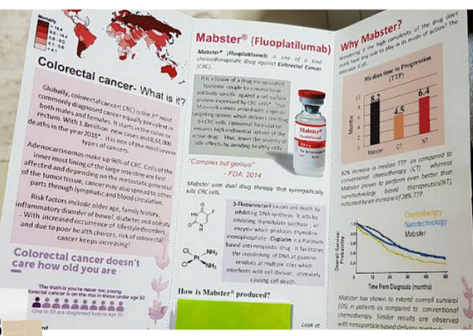
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Information booklets



Podcasts & Blogs



Brochures



Charts