What does it mean to be in a clinical trial?

Clinical trials are a way for researchers to find out if treatments are safe and if they work.

If you agree to participate in a clinical trial, you might receive a trial treatment or something else, such as a placebo that has no medicine in it. In some trials, you might only give permission for researchers to collect health information through surveys or medical records. Some clinical trials include “healthy” participants, who do not have the condition the trial is studying.

Trials can last weeks, months, or even years. The number of visits and how long you may be in the trial overall can be different for every trial.

You may need to visit the trial site for tests and treatment, and for doctors to check on your health. These visits can also be at your home or through telemedicine.

What is an informed decision?

Making an informed decision means that you have learned as much as you can about clinical trials to make a choice that is best for you.

Participating in a clinical trial can affect your life. It is okay to take your time with this process.

Questions to Ask Yourself

Spend time thinking about why you want to participate. Gather as much information as you need to make a decision that you feel good about. There is no right or wrong choice.

- Why do I want to participate?
- Why don’t I want to participate?
- Does participating fit with my values, beliefs, and preferences?
- What would I like to get out of participating?
- What amount of risk am I willing to take?
- Do I have enough time to participate?
- Are there things that I would have to give up to participate? If so, am I willing to do that?
- Would I need to arrange for child care or for the care of another family member if I participate?

Comparing the potential risks and benefits is the most important part of deciding to be in a trial.

Doing this can help you decide if being in the trial is right for you. The potential benefits and risks of every trial are different.

It’s important to learn everything you can about a clinical trial and to follow your values, beliefs, and preferences so that you decide what is right for you.
Remember that being in a clinical trial is optional. If you join a trial, you can stop participating at any time for any reason. The staff at the trial site will help you do this safely.

Questions to Ask a Healthcare Professional

Talking with a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare professional about participating in a clinical trial can help you understand the risks and benefits to your health and condition.

It’s important to talk to the team doing a trial, as well as healthcare professionals who are not part of the trial team. They might have different perspectives to help answer your questions.

- What are the possible risks of participating?
- What are the possible benefits of participating?
- Do the possible benefits outweigh the risks?
- How would the risks and benefits of a trial treatment compare with my current treatment?
- How might participating affect my daily life?
- Would I have to pay for any part of a clinical trial? Will my insurance cover these costs?
- What are the current treatment options for my condition?
- Are there any clinical trials that would be a good option for treatment?
- Can I get the materials in a language I want? Can I get a translator?
- Will you be part of my care team if I participate in a clinical trial?

Questions to Ask Family, Friends, and Others You Trust

Talk to family, friends, counselors and other people you trust. Talking to people with different views and information can also help.

- Can you attend doctor visits with me to help make sure I understand everything?
- Can you take notes for me during doctor visits?
- Can you help me organize the information I get?
- Would you be able to watch my kids, pets, or house while I go to appointments?
- Would you be able to give me a ride if I need it?
- What do you think about me participating in a clinical trial?
- What do you think about clinical trials in general?

Get organized. Keep your questions, answers, and anything else that you learn in one place. This can help you feel more prepared to make an informed decision. You can use a notebook, computer, or smartphone to keep track of what you learn.

Find out more. If you think of additional questions or other things you are not sure of, follow up with a medical professional, or research on your own to find the answers.

Make a list of pros and cons. Once you have asked all your questions and have all the information you need, you can use your list of pros and cons to help you understand how participating might affect you. This can help you make an informed decision about participating in clinical research.

How can you find more information?

Visit CISCRP’s Education Center for videos, brochures, frequently asked questions, and other information about clinical trials.
ciscrp.org/education-center

CISCRP is an independent non-profit organization dedicated to engaging the public and patients as partners in the clinical research process.

CISCRP does not recruit patients for clinical trials and does not conduct clinical research. CISCRP is also known as the Center for Information and Study on Clinical Research Participation.

Visit www.CISCRP.org or call toll free 1-877-633-4376