The Chocolate Trial – Participant Information

Summary

Welcome to the chocolate trial.

Here we are doing an experiment to find out which type of chocolate makes us happier?

Information and Consent

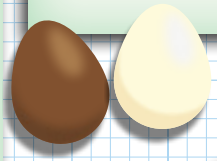
- At this station you got asked three questions which told us you could be a participant in the chocolate trial.
- You also got this postcard which tells you all about what will happen to you as a participant in the chocolate trial!

Randomisation

- At this station, you will answer 3 questions. Based on your answers you will be put into a colour group and told whether you are group A or group B!
- This determines which type of chocolate you get to eat!

Intervention

- At this station one of the volunteers will give you a chocolate to eat!



Data Collection and Results

- At this station you will answer the question: "How happy are you now?" onto the laptop.
- You will then be able to see how your answers change the overall result of the trial.
- You can also see the answers of everyone in the same colour group as you!

To see the results of the trial after Be Curious scan this QR code

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The Chocolate Trial – The Science Behind It

Summary

When you are sick you get medicine to make you better. Over time, new medicines are made.

- When a new medicine is made we have to check to see if it is better or worse than the old medicine.
- We do this using something called a **clinical trial**.
- A **clinical trial** tries to answer a question about the new medicine in a group of people who need medicine to make them better.
- We might ask: Is the new medicine better than the old medicine?

Information and Consent

First, everyone is given information about what will happen if they take part.

- They can then decide if they want to take part in the **clinical trial**, this is called **consent**.
- Because we do not know whether the new medicine is safe for everyone, there are a set of rules about who can take part. These rules are the **eligibility criteria**.

Randomisation

To make sure that the trial is fair, no one chooses which medicine they get.

- This is done using something called **randomisation**.
- **Randomisation** uses a computer to pick a medicine for each patient.

Intervention

Once someone has been **randomised**, they receive their medicine.

- We call the new medicine the **intervention** and the old medicine the **control**.
- We carefully check on everyone when they are having their medicine to make sure that it is making them better and is not making them more poorly.

Data Collection and Results

So that we can answer the question, we collect information whilst the patients are having their medicine. This might be whether their medicine made them feel better or worse.

- At the end we look to see if the information from people having the new medicine is different to people having the old medicine.
- We use this comparison to answer our question.