**Video 2 - Stages-20200518\_023703**

0:02
Any trial, whether it is trying
to answer a question about what

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 type of surgery a surgeon should do or how best to look after

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 people who live in care homes. Normally include five key

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stages, information consent,
baseline characteristics,

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randomization, treatment and
finally, data collection and

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results. Let's think about the
example of finding out whether

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in new medicine is better than the current medicine and think

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 these stages through. First up is Information and Consent.

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 First we have to ask the group of people who our question is

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 about to take part. So at the start everyone is given information

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about what will happen if they
take part in the clinical trial.

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They then take time to consider whether they want to take part

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 and this is called consent.  Because we do not know whether

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the new medicine is safe for
everyone. There are a set of

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rules about who can take part
and these are called eligibility

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 criteria. Next up is Baseline Characteristics. Before we can

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 give any medicine. We need some information about the types of

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people taking part and we call
these baseline characteristics.

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This make sure that anything we
think could affect the answer to

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 our question we are asking is

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collected. We also use these
answers to summarize everyone

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who takes part in our clinical
trial and know if they are like

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the wider group of people with
the disease or condition that

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 we're asking a question about. The third step is randomization so

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 that the answer to our question aren't affected by things like

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people choosing to have one treatment than the other. No one

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 chooses what medicine they get. This is done using something

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called randomization.
Randomization uses a computer to

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pick a medicine for

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each patient. We use this so our groups of people having the new

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 medicine and the current medicine are balanced for things that

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might affect the answer to our
question like age and gender.

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 The fourth stage is the treatment stage. Once someone has been

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 randomized, they receive their medicine. We call the new

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medicine the invention treatment and the current medicine the

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control treatment. We carefully
check on everyone while they're

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 having their medicine to make sure that they are taking it and

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 are safe. Last up is data collection and results so that

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we can answer the question
we collect information on

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 the people in the clinical trial whilst they're having

2:29
 their medicine. Once we've collected all our

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information, we compare it
between the two groups of

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 people having the new medicine and the current

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medicine. This tells us whether the intervention is

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better or worse than the
control and allows us to

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answer the question that we
started off with.