**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

0:12  
 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

0:21  
results. Let's think about the
example of finding out whether

0:25  
in new medicine is better than the current medicine and think

0:29  
 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

0:38  
 about to take part. So at the start everyone is given information

0:41  
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

0:49  
 and this is called consent.  Because we do not know whether

0:53  
the new medicine is safe for
everyone. There are a set of

0:57  
rules about who can take part
and these are called eligibility

1:00  
 criteria. Next up is Baseline Characteristics. Before we can

1:03  
 give any medicine. We need some information about the types of

1:07  
people taking part and we call
these baseline characteristics.

1:11  
This make sure that anything we
think could affect the answer to

1:15  
 our question we are asking is

1:17  
collected. We also use these
answers to summarize everyone

1:21  
who takes part in our clinical
trial and know if they are like

1:26  
the wider group of people with
the disease or condition that

1:30  
 we're asking a question about. The third step is randomization so

1:34  
 that the answer to our question aren't affected by things like

1:37  
people choosing to have one treatment than the other. No one

1:41  
 chooses what medicine they get. This is done using something

1:45  
called randomization.
Randomization uses a computer to

1:47  
pick a medicine for

1:49  
each patient. We use this so our groups of people having the new

1:53  
 medicine and the current medicine are balanced for things that

1:57  
might affect the answer to our
question like age and gender.

2:01  
 The fourth stage is the treatment stage. Once someone has been

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 randomized, they receive their medicine. We call the new

2:08  
medicine the invention treatment and the current medicine the

2:12  
control treatment. We carefully
check on everyone while they're

2:15  
 having their medicine to make sure that they are taking it and

2:19  
 are safe. Last up is data collection and results so that

2:23  
we can answer the question
we collect information on

2:26  
 the people in the clinical trial whilst they're having

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

2:31  
information, we compare it
between the two groups of

2:34  
 people having the new medicine and the current

2:37  
medicine. This tells us whether the intervention is

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better or worse than the
control and allows us to

2:43  
answer the question that we
started off with.