**Video 4 - Summary-20200518\_023701**

0:03
Let's bring all this together.
Once you have a question, there

0:07
are four key things which help identify a trial. Population

0:11
who you want answer your question for. Intervention what

0:14
 are you going to change about the treatment or care? Control

0:18
what is staying the same? And Outcome how will people answer

0:23
 your question? Let's think about an example called the Chocolate

0:26
Trial. Suppose we want to know whether giving people who

0:30
work at Leeds clinical trials

0:32
 unit chocolate, makes them happier. Our population would be

0:36
people who work at Leeds Clinical Trials Unit. Our intervention

0:40
could be giving people chocolate
at lunchtime, whereas the

0:44
control would be not giving
people chocolate at lunchtime.

0:48
 The outcome could be happiness at the end of the day.

0:53
Why don't you for this
international clinical trials,

0:56
day think of a question you might ask in a trial of your own

1:01
and think about what the
population intervention control

1:04
an outcome could be.

1:08
I hope that this series of
videos have given you an idea of

1:12
what trials are, why we do them,
if you'd like to know more about

1:16
clinical trials in next screen
and the tweet above will give

1:19
 you some places to look for more information. I hope, in the

1:23
future, if you have chance to
take part in helping us answer

1:27
questions which might improve
treatment or learn about how

1:29
things grow and develop, you
will consider taking part.

1:32
Thanks for watching and goodbye.