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Part of the challenge of explaining clinical research to the public is describing the important points of a study without going into a detailed account of the study’s design. There are many different kinds of clinical studies, each with their own strengths and weaknesses, and no real shorthand way to explain them. Researchers sometimes don’t explicitly state the kind of study they’re talking about. To them, it’s obvious; they’ve been living and breathing this research for years, sometimes decades. But study design can often be difficult even for seasoned health and science communicators to understand. The gold standard for proving that a treatment or medical approach works is a well-designed randomized controlled trial. This type of study allows researchers to test medical interventions by randomly assigning participants to treatment or control groups. The results can help determine if there’s a cause-and-effect relationship between the treatment and outcomes. But clinical researchers can’t always use this approach. For example, scientists can’t ethically study risky behaviors by asking people to start smoking or eating an unhealthy diet. And they can’t study the health effects of the environment by assigning people to live in different places. Thus, researchers must often turn to some type of observational study, in which a population’s health or behaviors are observed and analyzed. These studies can’t prove cause and effect, but they can be useful for finding associations. Observational studies can also help researchers understand a situation and come up with hypotheses that can then be put to the test in clinical trials. These types of studies have been essential to understanding the genetic, infectious, environmental, and behavioral causes of disease. We’ve developed a one-page guide to clarify the different kinds of clinical studies researchers use, to explain why researchers might use them, and to touch a little on each type’s strengths and weaknesses. We hope it can serve as a useful resource to explain clinical research, whether you’re describing the results of a study to the public or the design of a trial to a potential participant. Please take a look and share your thoughts with us by sending an email to sciencehealthandpublictrust@mail.nih.gov. This page last reviewed on June 26, 2025 This page last reviewed on June 25, 2025 Princeton's WordNet0.0 / 0 votesclinicaladjectiverelating to a clinic or conducted in or as if in a clinic and depending on direct observation of patients"clinical observation"; "clinical case study"clinicaladjectivescientifically detached; unemotional"he spoke in the clipped clinical monotones typical of police testimony"Wiktionary0.0 / 0 votesclinicaladjectiveof or pertaining to a medical clinic or facility.clinicaladjectivedealing with how to practically manage patients, contrasting with pre-health sciencesclinicaladjectivedone in a cool, emotionless fashion.Etymology: clinic + -al.Samuel Johnson's Dictionary0.0 / 0 votesClinical, ClinickadjectiveThose that keep their beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery. A clinical convert, one that is converted on his death-bed. This word occurs often in the works of Taylor.Etymology: κλίνω, to lie down.ChatGPT0.0 / 0 votesclinicalClinical refers to the observation and treatment of actual patients, as opposed to theoretical or laboratory studies. It typically involves direct observation, examination, diagnosis, and treatment of patients within a healthcare setting such as a hospital or clinic.Webster Dictionary0.0 / 0 votesClinicalverbalt. of ClinicBritish National CorpusSpoken Corpus FrequencyRank popularity for the word 'Clinical' in Spoken Corpus Frequency: #3204Adjectives FrequencyRank popularity for the word 'Clinical' in Adjectives Frequency: #446Usage in printed sourcesFrom: How to pronounce Clinical?How to say Clinical in sign language?

NumerologyChaldean NumerologyThe numerical value of Clinical in Chaldean Numerology is: 2Pythagorean NumerologyThe numerical value of Clinical in Pythagorean Numerology is: 9Moncef Slaoui:The initial phase I data ... are encouraging and give us confidence to progress to the next phases of clinical testing which will involve the vaccination of thousands of volunteers, including frontline healthcare workers.Anthony Fauci:The claim, based on no data, juxtaposed on clear-cut clinical data showing that hydroxychloroquine does not work, if one propagates this concept that hydroxychloroquine is highly effective and people take it based on that information, which is incorrect, yes, that would be misinformation or even disinformation that could lead people to take a drug that would not help them, that could possibly hurt them.James Howard-Johnston:The intellectual normally values reason above all, Dover demonstrates that reason divorced from emotion becomes cold, clinical and ahuman.Justin Gover:These patients deserve and will soon have access to a cannabinoid medicine that has been thoroughly studied in clinical trials, manufactured to assure quality and consistency, and available by prescription under a physician's care.Max Taquet:We need appropriately configured services to deal with the current and future clinical need. References - Select - 简体中文 (Chinese - Simplified) 繁體中文 (Chinese - Traditional) Español (Spanish) Esperanto (Esperanto) 日本語 (Japanese) Português (Portuguese) Deutsch (German) العربية (Arabic) Français (French) Русский (Russian) ಕನ್ನಡ (Kannada) 한국어 (Korean) עברית (Hebrew) Gaeilge (Irish) Українська (Ukrainian) اردو (Urdu) Magyar (Hungarian) हिन्दी (Hindi) Indonesia (Indonesian) Italiano (Italian) தமிழ் (Tamil) Türkçe (Turkish) తెలుగు (Telugu) ไทย (Thai) Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese) Čeština (Czech) Polski (Polish) Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian) Românește (Romanian) Nederlands (Dutch) Ελληνικά (Greek) Latinum (Latin) Svenska (Swedish) Dansk (Danish) Suomi (Finnish) فارسی (Persian) ייִדיש (Yiddish) հայերեն (Armenian) Norsk (Norwegian) English (English) Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Acronyms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. (klĭn′ĭ-kəl)adj.1. Of, relating to, or connected with a clinic.2. Involving or based on direct observation of a patient: a clinical diagnosis; clinical research.3. Objective and devoid of emotion; coolly analytical: "He spoke in the clipped, clinical monotones typical of police testimony in court" (Connie Paige).4. Suggestive of a medical clinic; austere and antiseptic: a clinical style of decor.American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (ˈklɪnɪkəl) adj1. of or relating to the bedside of a patient, the course of a disease, or the observation and treatment of patients directly: a clinical lecture; clinical medicine. 3. scientifically detached; strictly objective: a clinical attitude to life. 4. plain, simple, and usually unattractive: clinical furniture. Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (ˈklɪn ɪ kəl) adj. 1. pertaining to a clinic. 2. concerned with or based on actual observation and treatment of disease in patients rather than experimentation or theory. 3. dispassionately analytic; unemotionally critical: clinical detachment. 4. pertaining to or used in a sickroom: a clinical bandage. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. Adj.1.clinical - relating to a clinic or conducted in or as if in a clinic and depending on direct observation of patients; "clinical observation"; "clinical case study"2.clinical - scientifically detached; unemotional; "he spoke in the clipped clinical monotones typical of police testimony"nonsubjective, objective - undistorted by emotion or personal bias; based on observable phenomena; "an objective appraisal"; "objective evidence"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.adjective unemotional, cold, scientific, objective, detached, analytic, impersonal, antiseptic, disinterested, dispassionate, emotionless This approach is far too clinical for my liking.Collins Thesaurus of the English Language – Complete and Unabridged 2nd Edition. 2002 © HarperCollins Publishers 1995, 2002 مُشْتَوْصَفيمعْتَمِد على مُراقَبَة المَريض Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 © HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 ['klɪnɪkəl] adj [practice, research, care] → clinique; [staff] → médical(e) clinical depression, clinical psychologist, clinical psychology, clinical trialCollins English/French Electronic Resource. © HarperCollins Publishers 2005Collins German Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 ['klɪnɪk/əl] adj → clinico/a (fig) → freddo/a, distaccato/aCollins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1995 (ˈklinik) noun a place or part of a hospital where a particular kind of medical treatment or advice is given. He is attending the skin clinic. kliniek عِيادَه, مُشْتَوْصَف клиника clínica klinika die Klinik klinik คลินิกclínica kliinik كلينيك klinikka cliniqueמרפאה ক্লিনিক poliklinika, klinika rendelőintézet, szakrendelő klinik læknastofa; einkasjúkrahús, sjúkrastöð, klíník clinica 診療所 klinika, poliklinika (prie ligoninės) klīnika klinik klinikekliniikkklinika نو کتنځی، دروغاتون یوه برخه چې هلته ناروغان کتل کیږی klinika klinik 診所 клініка مطب ، شفا خان phòng khám 诊所'clinical adjective2. based on observation of the patient. klinies مُعْتَمِد على مُراقَبَة المَريض обективен clínico klinický klinisch klinisk คลินิกclínico kliiniline بر مبنای مشاهدهٔ بیمار kliininen cliniqueקליניק ক্লিনিক klinički klinikai klinis klíniskur clinico 臨床の klinikinis analisis klinikal klinischkliniskkliniczny, eksperymentalny klinický kliničen pacijentski klinisk ক্লিনিকেল muayeneye ait 臨床的 такий, що стосується хвороби пацієнта بر مبنی طبی مشاہدہ lānh đạm 临床的Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary © 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd.2. rel. a la observación directa de pacientes; ___ history → historia ___, expediente; ___ picture → cuadro ___; ___ procedure → procedimiento ___; ___ trials → ensayos clínicos English-Spanish Medical Dictionary © Farlex 2012English-Spanish/Spanish-English Medical Dictionary Copyright © 2006 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: Agatha, having finished her book by dint of extensive skipping, proceeded to study pathology from a volume of clinical lectures."Surely," said he, with something of the air of a clinical professor expounding to his class.These are said to be accurate when they give different results for very slightly different stimuli.* A clinical thermometer is accurate when it enables us to detect very slight differences in the temperature of the blood.1 February 2019 - New Jersey, US-based clinical services organisation WIRB-Copernicus Group's Market Intelligence and Insights Division (WCG), a clinical trial benchmarking and research service, has acquired California, US-based First Clinical Research LLC, a provider of clinical research information, consulting and training services, the company said. View synonyms for clinicalpertaining to a clinic.concerned with or based on actual observation and treatment of disease in patients rather than experimentation or theory.extremely objective and realistic; dispassionately analytic; unemotionally critical.She regarded him with clinical detachment.pertaining to or used in a sickroom.Ecclesiastical. (of a sacrament) administered on a deathbed or sickbed.(of a convert or conversion) made on a deathbed or sickbed.of or relating to a clinicof or relating to the bedside of a patient, the course of his disease, or the observation and treatment of patients directlya clinical lectureclinical medicinescientifically detached; strictly objectivea clinical attitude to lifeplain, simple, and usually unattractive“Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged” 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012clinicalness nounclinically adverbnonclinical adjectivenonclinically adverboverclinical adjectiveoverclinically adverbsemiclinical adjectivesemiclinically adverbunclinical adjectiveOrigin of clinical1First recorded in 1770–80; clinic + -al 1Examples have not been reviewed.Harry took part in an international clinical trial of the immunisation at University Hospital Southampton.Her clinical experience – which stretched across various specialties – also came under scrutiny, along with her family's political ties.Mr Guckian said evidence showed that patients who need to go to Altnagelvin Hospital "have better clinical outcomes" and "no patient has come to harm".For very young children in particular, separation from a parent is “tremendously traumatizing,” said Sherry Berg, a clinical psychologist at Para Los Niños, which runs seven Head Start programs in Los Angeles County.The study of salmon DNA for wound healing was originally pioneered in Italy in the 1980s, said Dr. Zakia Rahman, a clinical professor at Stanford Medicine.analytic impersonal scientific clinicclinical depressionBrowse#aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkkllmmnnooppqqrrsstttuuvvwwxxyyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day!© 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC This section of the NIH website provides tools to help improve the quality and usefulness of information for the public about science and health. We serve many audiences at NIH and our grantee institutions across the country: scientists, health professionals, reporters, communicators, health educators, patients, caregivers, and the general public. Our goal as communicators is to contribute to public understanding of the nature of biomedical research and its role in health. Please feel free to email the NIH Science, Health and Public Trust Communications working group with your thoughts and suggestions. This page last reviewed on February 14, 2025 We Accept Most InsurancesAt our Medical Laboratory, we accept most forms of insurance. We strive to make our services as accessible as possible, so nearly all forms of insurance are accepted. However due to the ever-changing nature of policies and individual insurance plans, we highly recommend that you check with your insurance provider prior to any appointment in order to make sure your coverage is up-to-date and covered at our facility. See also: Clinical trial "Clinical science" redirects here. For the journal, see Clinical Science (journal). Clinical research is a branch of medical research that involves people and aims to determine the effectiveness (efficacy) and safety of medications, devices, diagnostic products, and treatment regimens intended for improving human health.[1][2] These research procedures are designed for the prevention, treatment, diagnosis or understanding of disease symptoms. Clinical research is different from clinical practice: in clinical practice, established treatments are used to improve the condition of a person, while in clinical research, evidence is collected under rigorous study conditions on groups of people to determine the efficacy and safety of a treatment.[1][2] The term "clinical research" refers to the entire process of studying and writing about a drug, a medical device or a form of treatment, which includes conducting interventional studies (clinical trials) or observational studies on human participants.[1][3] Clinical research can cover any medical method or product from its inception in the lab to its introduction to the consumer market and beyond. Once the promising candidate or the molecule is identified in the lab, it is subjected to pre-clinical studies or animal studies where different aspects of the test article (including its safety toxicity if applicable and efficacy, if possible at this early stage) are studied.[1][3] The clinical research ecosystem involves a complex network of sites, pharmaceutical companies and academic research institutions. Clinical research is often conducted at academic medical centers and affiliated research study sites.[2] These centers and sites provide the prestige of the academic institution as well as access to larger metropolitan areas, providing a larger pool of medical participants. These academic medical centers often have their internal Institutional Review Boards that oversee the ethical conduct of medical research.[4] Besides being participants in a clinical trial, members of the public can actively collaborate with researchers in designing and conducting clinical research.[1][2] This is known as patient and public involvement (PPI). Public involvement involves a working partnership between patients, caregivers, people with lived experience, and researchers to shape and influence what is researched and how.[5] PPI can improve the quality of research and make it more relevant and accessible. People with current or past experience of illness can provide a different perspective than professionals and compliment their knowledge. Through their personal knowledge they can identify research topics that are relevant and important to those living with an illness or using a service. They can also help to make the research more grounded in the needs of the specific communities they are part of. Public contributors can also ensure that the research is presented in plain language that is clear to the wider society and the specific groups it is most relevant for.[6][7] Main article: Phases of clinical research Following preclinical research, clinical trials involving new drugs are commonly classified into four phases.[1][3][8] Each phase of the drug approval process is treated as a separate clinical trial.[1][3] If the drug successfully passes through Phases I, II, and III, it will be approved by the national regulatory authority for use in the general population. Phase IV is post-approval studies.[8] Phase I includes 20 to 100 healthy volunteers or individuals with the disease or condition.[1][3] This study typically lasts several months and its purpose is to prove safety and an effective dosage. Phase II includes a larger number of individual participants in the range of 100–300, and Phase III includes some 1000-3000 participants to assess efficacy and safety of the drug at different doses.[1][3][8] Only 25-30% of drugs advance to the end of Phase III.[8] In the United States, when a test article is unapproved or not yet cleared by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or when an approved or cleared test article is used in a way that may significantly increase the risks (or decreases the acceptability of the risks), the data obtained from the preclinical studies or other supporting evidence, or case studies of off label use are submitted to the FDA in support of an Investigational New Drug application.[3] Where devices are concerned the submission to the FDA would be for an Investigational Device Exemption application if the device is a significant risk device or is not in some way exempt from prior submission to the FDA.[3] In addition, clinical research may require Institutional Review Board or Research Ethics Board and possibly other institutional committee reviews, Privacy Board, Conflict of Interest Committee, Radiation Safety Committee or Radioactive Drug Research Committee.[1] In the European Union, the European Medicines Agency acts in a similar fashion for studies conducted in their region. These human studies are conducted in four phases in research subjects that give consent to participate in the clinical trials.[9] Clinical research associate Clinical research ethics Clinical trial management system Randomized controlled trial Evidence-based medicine Unethical human experimentation ^ a b c d e f g h i j "Learn about studies". ClinicalTrials.gov, National Library of Medicine, US National Institutes of Health. 24 May 2023. Retrieved 9 March 2024. ^ a b c d "What Are Clinical Trials and Studies?". National Institute on Aging, US National Institutes of Health. 22 March 2023. Archived from the original on November 14, 2023. Retrieved 9 March 2024. ^ a b c d e f g h "What Are the Different Types of Clinical Research?". US Food and Drug Administration. 4 January 2018. Archived from the original on June 12, 2019. Retrieved 9 March 2024. ^ Mohamadi, Amin; Asghari, Fariba; Rashidian, Arash (2014). "Continuing review of ethics in clinical trials: a surveillance study in Iran". 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