TYPES OF CLINICAL TRIALS

If you have IBD, there are many different types of clinical trials in which you could participate. Each of these trials is designed to answer a different question about IBD and to improve our understanding of the diseases.



TREATMENT

A treatment is the most common type of clinical trial. These are used to test the safety and effectiveness of new drug treatments, therapies, or surgical treatments for IBD.



PREVENTION

Prevention trials study healthy people that are at high risk for getting IBD or who have IBD that is in remission. The goal of these trials is to look for better ways to prevent or lower the risk of getting IBD or having it return. Researchers can study whether or not a medication, vitamin, mineral, or other intervention can prevent or lower the risk of getting IBD or a recurrence.

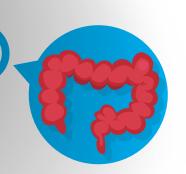




DIAGNOSTIC

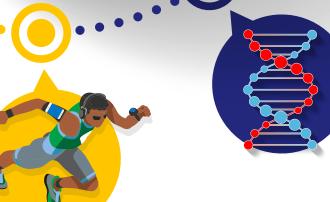
Diagnostic clinical trials look for better ways to make the diagnosis of IBD. These trials look for tests that are more accurate, easier to use, or provide quicker results than what is already available.





SCREENING

The goal of IBD screening trials is to find better ways to detect IBD or IBD-related complications earlier in people who are at high risk.



GENETIC

Genetic trials look for methods to predict if a person will get IBD by identifying and learning how genes are related to IBD. Researchers can look for genes that protect people against IBD or genes that increase their risk of getting the disease.

OUALITY-OF-LIFE

These clinical trials research new ways to improve the comfort and quality of life for people with IBD. These studies frequently focus on reducing side effects from treatment or on finding new ways to cope with IBD symptoms through behavioral changes. Some areas that may be studied include diet and nutrition, tobacco use, alcohol consumption, excess weight, or physical activity.