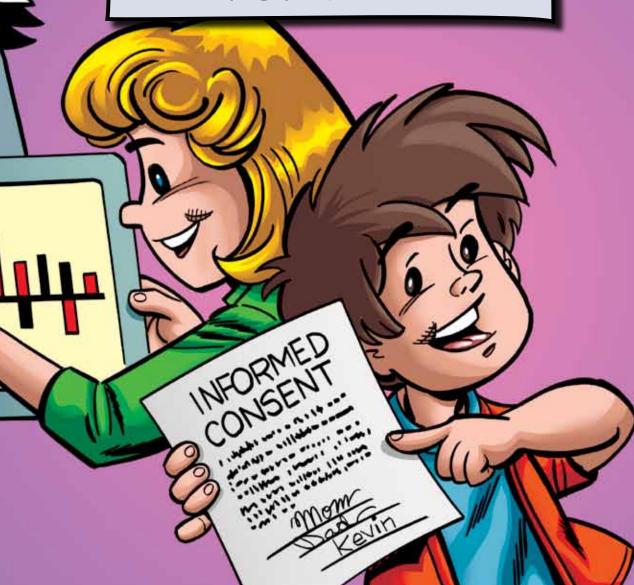


WHAT IS MEDICAL RESEARCH?



## Sophie's Science Project — A Note for Parents

IN ORDER TO CURE THE ILLNESSES THAT AFFECT CHILDREN, we must both understand the causes and develop new treatments. For this reason, doctors caring for children often ask families to participate in research studies. Medical research enables us to understand what genetic and environmental factors result in disease, and how illness affects a child's physical and mental health. There are many kinds of pediatric research, including questionnaires, studies that involve blood or fluid samples, and drug trials.

The ethical principles governing medical research are outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki and Belmont Report. In summary, the researcher must respect the child and parent's autonomy, and research "can never take precedence over the rights and interests of individual research subjects." In other words, parents and children who agree to participate in research do so of their own free will, and can change their minds at any time. In addition, it is the responsibility of the researcher to fully explain the nature of the study, as well as the risks and benefits, to the family. The informed consent document is a written explanation of the study, as well as the risks and benefits. When researchers and parents sign the informed consent, it means that an explanation of the study has taken place, and that the family understands the research and has willingly agreed to participate.

Children and teens are asked to give "assent" to a study. What "assent" means is that the child agrees to participate in the study. In many cases they are asked to also sign the parent's consent document or sign a special "assent form" that is specifically developed for their level of understanding. While the parental signature is the legal signature, the child's signature is additional evidence that they have been included in the consent process and are willing participants in the research.

We created Sophie's Science Project to educate children about medical research and the informed consent process. Children and teens who read this book will gain a better understanding of how doctors and scientists work together, what we do with the information we collect, and what it truly means to give "informed consent." We were lucky to enlist the superb writer and artist team of Hilarie and Joe Staton, who have developed other educational comic books for Boston Children's Hospital. We are also fortunate to have colleagues from Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and Cincinnati Children's Hospital, parents and other experts as advisors. As with our other educational comics, we hope both parents and children find Sophie's Science Project both fun and informative.

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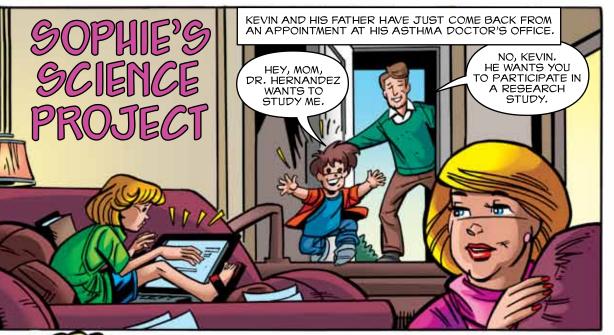
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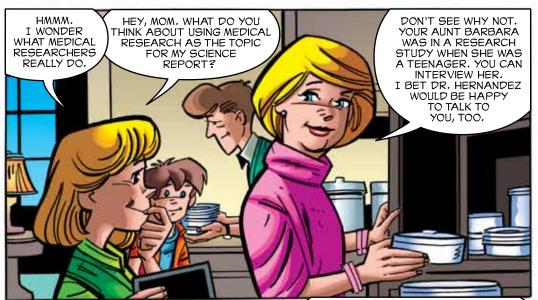
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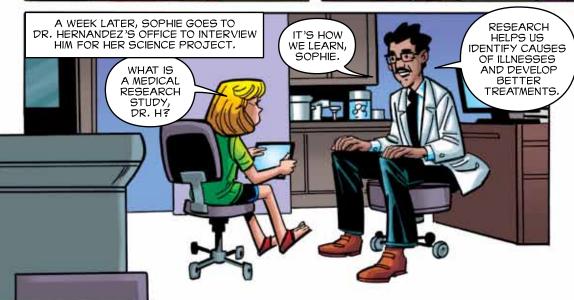


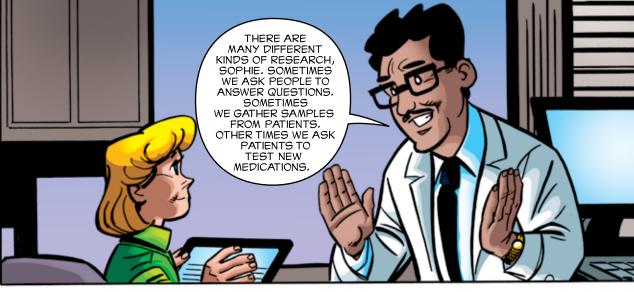


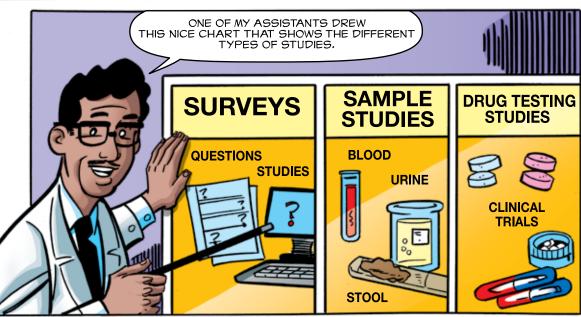


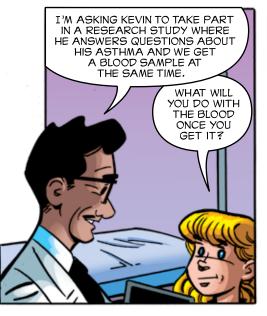
KEVIN, I DON'T THINK YOU'RE
GOING TO BECOME FAMOUS BY
PARTICIPATING IN THIS STUDY. RIGHT, MOM?
YOU AND A GAJILLION OTHER PEOPLE
ARE PARTICIPATING IN
THIS STUDY.

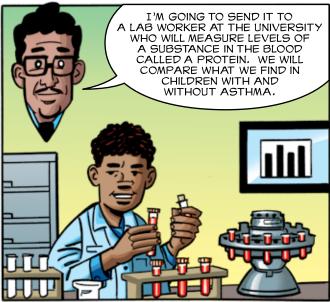




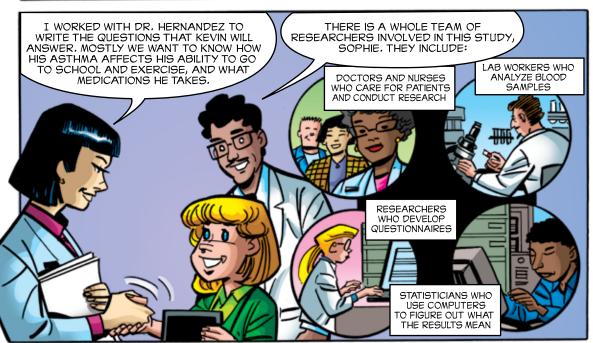
















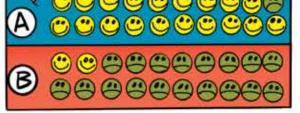




CLINICAL TRIALS ARE ANOTHER NAME FOR DRUG RESEARCH STUDIES, TO FIGURE OUT IF MEDICATIONS WORK, WE USUALLY NEED TO COMPARE TWO GROUPS OF PEOPLE.



HERE'S AN EXAMPLE.
IN THIS STUDY, WE ASKED
20 PATIENTS TO TAKE DRUG A
FOR ONE MONTH, AND ANOTHER
20 PATIENTS TO TAKE DRUG B FOR
A MONTH. AT THE END OF THE MONTH,
19 PATIENTS WHO TOOK DRUG A FELT
WELL, BUT ONLY 2 PATIENTS WHO
TOOK DRUG B FELT WELL.
THAT'S WHY WE THINK DRUG A
WORKS BETTER
THAN DRUG B.



ARE YOU ALWAYS. SOMETIMES, ONE GROUP OF PATIENTS TAKES A DRUG, WHILE THE OTHER TAKES A PILL CALLED A PLACEBO. THIS IS A PILL THAT LOOKS THE SAME AS THE DRUG WE ARE TESTING, BUT HAS NO MEDICINE IN IT.

WHAT IF
THE PATIENTS
IN THE STUDY
GET
SICKER?

GET
SICKER?

GET
SICKER.

GREAT QUESTION, SOPHIE.

NEW MEDICATIONS CAN
SOMETIMES HAVE UNEXPECTED
EFFECTS. THAT'S WHY PATIENTS
IN DRUG STUDIES ARE MONITORED
OR WATCHED VERY CLOSELY.
IT'S THE JOB OF THE RESEARCH
TEAM TO MAKE SURE
PARTICIPANTS ARE
SAFE.







## R\*E\*M\*E\*M\*B\*E\*R

- \* Research is the way we learn about the causes and treatment of illnesses.
- \* There are **different types** of research. You may be asked questions, or have a blood sample taken, or you may be asked to try a new medication.
- \* If you decide not to be part of the research study, you will still get medical care.
- \* You can **ask questions** about the research at any time: before, during, or after you participate. Ask the researchers what they hope to learn from the study.
- \* Make sure you understand what you will need to do for the research study. You might want to know how many times you need to come to the clinic as part of the study.
- \* Talk to your parents about the research before you decide if you want to participate. Your opinion is important.
- \* You can stop the research at any time. Just let your parents and the researcher know.

