Research Bill of Rights

- Right to be told the purpose of the study, what participation will involve and how long the study will last
- Right to ask questions
- Right to receive a copy of the "informed consent" document and information about whom to contact with questions
- Right to be made aware of any potential risks and/or benefits, discomfort, or side effects related to the study
- Right to withdraw your participation and leave a clinical study at anytime without consequence or judgement
- Right to have your private health information safe, protected, and confidential
- Right to respect, dignity, and non-discrimination

Want to learn more?

You can learn more by asking your medical provider about clinical research options. You can also learn more by reading about clinical research at your local library or visiting the Division of Public and Behavioral Health clinical research webpage by scanning the QR code below.

CLINICAL RESEARCH AND YOU

Developed by the

Nevada Office of Minority Health and Equity (NOMHE)

Health Matters
EQUITY HURTS NO ONE

2025

What is Clinical Research?

Clinical research is the study of health and medicine. It is done by either observing people (non-interventional) or testing new treatments, procedures, or behavioral changes (interventional).

Why is clinical research important?

Clinical research helps us understand, prevent, detect, and treat various health conditions and diseases. It increases our understanding of the causes of disease and how they affect different populations.

Who can participate in clinical research?

People with or without an illness or condition can volunteer to participate in clinical research. Each trial has guidelines that determine who is eligible based on who is being studied. A "healthy volunteer" is someone who does not have a health problem related to the one being studied. Researchers need healthy volunteers to understand normal health measurements. A "patient volunteer" is someone who has the medical illness or condition being studied. Researchers need patient volunteers to identify tests and treatments that are safe and effective.

Types of Clinical Research

Non-Interventional (Observational)

These studies collect medical data without changing a participant's behavior or treatment. Non-interventional studies identify potential strategies for disease prevention, treatment, increase understanding of risk factors and disease progression.

Interventional (Clinical Trials)

Interventional studies test the safety and effectiveness of medical, surgical, or behavioral interventions. These studies aim to include diverse participants—of all ages, health conditions, races, genders, ethnicities, and cultures—to ensure that findings apply to broad populations.

Past vs. Present

Historically, clinical trials often excluded diverse populations, which resulted in gaps in understanding how diseases, treatments, and preventions affect different groups. Moreover, past atrocities led to mistrust in medical research, especially among marginalized communities. Today, policies have been implemented to reduce inequities, promote diversity, and ensure accountability in clinical trials.

Clinical Research Safety

Staying Informed

Clinical research studies follow a safety plan that details the information about the study goals, procedures, guidelines, tests, medications (as applicable), time commitment, safety risks, participant rights, potential benefits, and compensation for participation. A part of participant rights includes receiving an "Informed Consent" document. This document details objectives of the study, guidelines, potential risks, potential benefits, and possible compensation or reimbursement.

Risks vs. Benefits?

There are risks and benefits to all clinical research. Risks can range from minor discomfort to complications that require medical attention. Benefits may include the opportunity to learn more about an illness and how to manage it with a skilled research team. All of this occurs while helping others by contributing to impactful research.