

*Guidance*

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## Writing a Research Protocol

*Please submit a protocol that includes all of the following sections. Protocols must include a version number and/or date and all pages must be numbered.*

- 1) Background and Significance (including progress report and preliminary studies)
  - a) Historical background
  - b) Previous pre-clinical or clinical studies leading up to and supporting the proposed research
  - c) Rationale behind the proposed research and potential benefits to participants and/or society
- 2) Specific Aims (Research Objectives)
  - a) Specify objectives and hypotheses to be tested in the research project
- 3) Subject Selection
  - a) Inclusion/exclusion criteria
  - b) Source of subjects and recruitment methods
- 4) Subject Enrollment
  - a) Methods of enrollment, including procedures for participant registration and/or randomization
  - b) Procedures for obtaining informed consent (including timing of consent process)
  - c) Treatment assignment and randomization (if applicable)
- 5) Study Procedures
  - a) Study visits and parameters to be measured (e.g., laboratory tests, x-rays, and other testing)
  - b) Drugs to be used (dose, method, schedule of administration, dose modifications, toxicities, including Toxicity Grading Scale (if applicable))
  - c) Devices to be used
  - d) Procedures/interventions, etc.
  - e) Data to be collected and when the data is to be collected
- 6) Biostatistical Analysis
  - a) Specific data variables being collected for the study (e.g., data collection sheets)
  - b) Study endpoints
  - c) Statistical methods
  - d) Sample size considerations and power analysis (e.g., evaluable participants, etc.)
- 7) Risks and Discomforts (stratify by common and uncommon)
  - a) Complications of surgical and non-surgical procedures, etc.
  - b) Drug side effects and toxicities
  - c) Device complications/malfunctions
  - d) Psychosocial (non-medical)
  - e) Radiation risks (see the Radiation Safety Committee)

- 8) Potential Benefits
  - a) Potential benefits to participating individuals
  - b) Potential benefits to society (e.g., increased understanding of disease process, etc.)
- 9) Monitoring and Quality Assurance
  - a) Independent monitoring of source data
  - b) Safety monitoring (e.g., Data Safety Monitoring Board, etc.)
  - c) Outcomes monitoring
  - d) Adverse event reporting guidelines
- 10) References