Our Mission:

National Pain Research Institute (NPRI) is investing in ground breaking clinical research that will lead to alternative treatment therapies to better serve our chronic pain patients and offer them the latest in medical advances.

We are taking the lead in establishing national standards in pain management and are currently conducting several clinical research trials in support of advancing the treatment of acute and chronic pain.

For more information, contact National Pain Research Institute at (407) 203-7936.

Interested participants are welcomed to stop by our office to ask questions.

Three Locations:

Winter Park
1693 Lee Rd.
Winter Park, FL 32789
Ph. (407) 203-7936
Fax: (561) 515-8869

Orlando
1170 S. Semoran Blvd.
Orlando, FL 32807
Ph. (321) 710-8052
Fax: (561) 515-8869

Port St. Lucie
150 S.W. Chamber Ct., Suite 105
Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Ph. (772) 807-9000
Fax: (561) 571-9751

www.natpain.com/research

Patient Testimonials

"...I am back to climbing signs again and climbing trees to trim them. Working as hard but not as fast as I did when I was 30. I can ride my Harley again."

~ Billy

"Staff are awesome and take the time to actually talk to and get to know you, and the possible alternative treatments that may be an option. they always have options not just the pain meds. Dr Miletic is awesome, Joan in research is thorough and they accommodate your schedule, just an all around great experience at the winter park office."

~ Jay

National Pain RESEARCH Institute
A PROSPIRA PAINCARE CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

"Clinical Trial,"

What does that mean?

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About Clinical Trials

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What Is a Clinical Trial?

A Clinical Trial is a research study in which volunteers receive investigational treatments under the supervision of a physician and other research professionals. These treatments are developed by pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies who select qualified physicians, also known as investigators, to conduct clinical trials to determine the benefits of investigational drugs.

Who Can Participate in a Clinical Trial?

All clinical trials have criteria to determine who the best candidates are and who qualifies to participate. Before joining a clinical trial, a volunteer must qualify. Our research professionals will perform a screening interview to discuss your medical history with you to determine if you qualify. Some research studies seek participants with specific illnesses or conditions to be studied in a clinical trial, while others require healthy participants. It is important to note that the study entrance criteria are used to identify appropriate participants, promote participants' safety and ensure that researchers learn the information they need.

How Does a Clinical Trial Work?

In a clinical trial, a volunteer is usually assigned a specific study group. This can be randomly done, or purposefully done, depending on the type of study. Volunteers assigned to one study group may receive the investigational treatment while other volunteers in the same study may be assigned to a placebo group (contains no active medication or treatment). There are some studies that assign some volunteers to a group that contains an already approved medication or treatment to compare to the investigational one. It all depends on the study design.

The research participant, physician and research staff may not know which volunteer received a placebo and which receives the active treatment. This allows the study staff and research participant to be objective when reporting results. Regardless of which treatment the volunteer receives, the level of attention and medical care each patient receives will be the same.

What Can a Volunteer Expect if They Choose to Participate?

In some studies, participants receive a physical examination and their medical histories are reviewed by both the study physician and the research staff once they are enrolled in the study. The volunteers' health will be continue to be monitored during the trial, this may include a follow up period after study treatment has finished. A detailed description of what's expected of volunteers will be outlined in consent forms along with specific clinical trial information.

What Are the Benefits and Risks?

Volunteers in a clinical trial participate in the development of medical therapies that may offer better treatment and even cures for life-threatening and chronic diseases. However, there are risks involved.

Possible Benefits for Volunteers:

- Play an active role in their health care
- Gain access to research treatments before they are widely available
- Obtain medical care at health care facilities during the trial
- Help other by contributing to medical research

Possible Risks for Volunteers:

- There may be unpleasant, serious, or even life-threatening side effects to experimental treatment
- The experimental treatment may not be effective
- The protocol may require more time and attention that a non-protocol treatment, including trips to the study site, more treatments or complex dosage requirements

Please note: Volunteers may withdraw from a study at any time, for any reason.

Does Information Remain Confidential and Private?

Access to personal information is usually available to the investigator and research team conducting the clinical trial. In some circumstances, the IRB overseeing the research and the sponsor or contract research organization coordinating the trial will also have access to personal information. This is explained more specifically in the consent form that participating volunteers are asked to sign. As a clinical trial progresses, researchers report the results of the trial at scientific meeting, to medical journals, and to various government agencies.

What Happens After the Trial?

After a study phase is complete, the data is collected to determine the drug's effectiveness, if it is safe, and if there are any side effects. Depending on the results, researchers then determine whether to stop testing or move to the next phase of study. After phase III of a study is complete, researchers decide if the results are medically important and may submit them to journals for peer-review. Data then may be submitted to the FDA for approval. If a drug is approved, pharmaceutical companies may continue to conduct studies that compare the new drug- in terms of its safety, effectiveness and cost – to other drugs already on the market or assess a drug's long-term effectiveness and its impact on the quality of a person's life.