Research in General Practice

Clinical trial in general practice?

NIGEL C H STOTT

Why it mattered

Any doctor worth his or her salt would be setting questions about the efficacy of the new practice. Questions which can be answered daily.

The key points were:

1. The need for research on the efficacy of new practice (the first step is to define the problem).
2. The need for adequate patient populations for research.
3. The need for a randomized controlled trial (RCT) to establish a comparison.
4. The need for statistical analysis of results.

The conclusion was that a clinical trial was necessary for the evaluation of new practice.

The author suggested that the clinical trial should be designed to test the hypothesis that the new practice is superior to the old practice, using a randomized controlled trial (RCT) design. The trial should be large enough to detect a clinically significant difference between the two groups, and the results should be analyzed using appropriate statistical methods.

The author also emphasized the importance of ensuring that the trial is conducted in a fair and unbiased manner, and that the results are reported accurately and transparently.

The author concluded that the clinical trial is the only way to determine the efficacy of new practice, and that it is essential for the advancement of general practice.
The gingival margin of the teeth should be treated as a natural barrier. If this is not done, the bacteria in the mouth can cause further damage to the teeth and gums. It is important to maintain a healthy mouth by regular brushing and flossing. A good oral hygiene routine should include brushing at least twice a day and flossing daily. This will help prevent plaque build-up and reduce the risk of gum disease. In addition, regular dental check-ups are important to detect any potential problems early and prevent them from becoming more severe. Remember, a healthy mouth is not just a matter of good hygiene; it is also important for overall health.

Reference