

Types of Research:

Basic research – Experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view

Applied research – Original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge. It is directed primarily towards a specific, practical aim or objective

Experimental development – Systematic work, drawing on knowledge gained from research and practical experience and producing additional knowledge, which is directed to producing new products or processes or to improving existing products or processes.

Science Field:

Biological and Biomedical Sciences : Allergies and immunology, Biochemistry, biophysics and molecular biology, Biogeography, Biology and Biomedical sciences, general Biomathematics, bioinformatics, and computational biology, Biotechnology, Botany and plant biology, Cell, Cellular biology and anatomical sciences, Epidemiology, ecology and population biology, foods, nutrition and wellness studies, Genetics, Microbiological science and immunology, Molecular medicine, Neurobiology and neuroscience, Pharmacology and toxicology, Physiology, Pathology and related sciences, Zoology and animal biology.

Medical: Advanced graduate dentistry and oral sciences, Allied health and medical assisting services, Bioethics, Medical ethics, Clinical medicine research, Clinical Medical laboratory science/research and allied professions, communication disorders sciences and services, Dentistry, Dietetics and clinical nutrition services, Health and medical administrative services, Health medical predatory programs, Gerontology, Health sciences, Kinesiology and exercise sciences, Medical clinical science, graduate medical studies, medical illustration and informatics, Medicine, Mental health, Optometry, Osteopathic medicine, Osteopathy, Pharmacy, pharmaceutical sciences and administration, Podiatric medicine, podiatry, Public health, Radiological science, Registered nursing, nursing administration, nursing research and clinical nursing, Rehabilitation and therapeutic professions, Zoology.

Clinical Trial Phase

Phase I: Small number of volunteers to monitor for side effects, safety and dosage

Phase II: Several hundred volunteers that have the disease or condition for further monitoring and collecting data

Phase III: Several hundred to several thousand people with the disease or condition, studying effectiveness & monitoring for adverse reactions

Phase IV: Only takes place after FDA approval of new treatment or drug. Several thousand people with disease or condition and is in the final phase for monitoring safety & efficiency in large study group.