Crohn's flares can be isolating.

But you're never alone.

Find out if you may qualify for a clinical research study.

Let's get started.
I'm ready to see if I may qualify.

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A Crohn's disease (CD) clinical research study is enrolling now.

If you have moderate-to-severely active Crohn's disease and are having a flare (or are experiencing symptoms like diarrhea and belly pain), you may qualify to help us test an investigational drug to get one step closer to finding new options. Study doctors want to learn how this drug affects people with moderate-to-severely active Crohn's. This drug is not yet available to patients with Crohn's disease.

If you're interested in volunteering, click the link to the online questionnaire to get started.

If you participate in this study, you may receive:

- Study medication or placebo (given as an IV infusion and as an injection just under the skin)
- Study-related care from a local Crohn's disease expert
- Compensation for study-related travel

You may be eligible to participate if you:

- Are 18 to 80 years of age
- Have been diagnosed with Crohn's Disease for at least 3 months
- Have moderate-to-severely active Crohn's disease and are having a flare

The study doctor will check these and other requirements to make sure that you're eligible to join.

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More about Crohn's disease

Crohn's disease is a chronic (life-long) health condition. Its cause is still largely unknown, but may be hereditary (genetic) in some people. It's an inflammatory disease that can affect any part of the digestive tract, from the mouth to the anus. Symptoms may include diarrhea, gut pain, weight loss, fever, fatigue, anemia, rectal bleeding, and a feeling of fullness. Symptoms depend on a person's disease severity and on the part of the digestive tract that is affected.

People with Crohn's have symptoms that may come and go. When you are having symptoms, it's called a flare. Often, treatment goals are to help stop a flare (called remission) and/or to keep the condition in check (called maintenance).

Please talk to your doctor to learn more about Crohn's disease and your options.

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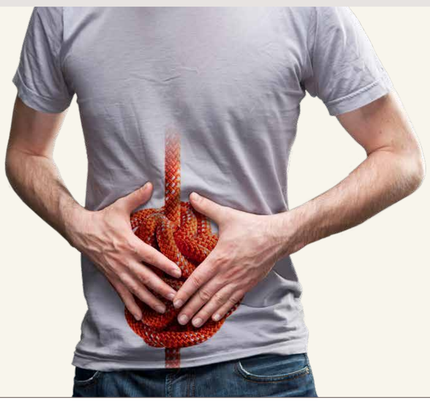

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Frequently asked questions about clinical research

Here are some common questions and answers about clinical research studies.

- **What is a clinical research study?**
- **Why is clinical research important?**
- **What are study phases?**
- **What happens after a clinical research study?**
- **How will I be protected if I participate?**
- **Can I leave a clinical research study after it's begun?**

What is a clinical research study?

A clinical research study is a research project done with human volunteers to find out if new drugs are both safe and effective. In a clinical research study, the participants get an investigational (study) drug under the care of a doctor and other research professionals. The word "investigational" means it isn't available or approved yet for public use.

Why is clinical research important?

By volunteering, people help doctors find new and improved drugs and better ways to provide care. As a study goes on, the doctor and researchers gather more information about the study drug. Results may show that the study drug improves patient outcomes, offers no benefit, or causes patients unexpected harm. All these results are important because they advance medical knowledge and help improve patient care.

If regulatory agencies review the study results and feel that the study drug is safe and effective, they may approve it for use by the public.

What are study phases?

Each study phase is a different step in the clinical research process, and with each phase the researchers learn more about the drug.

Phase 1 studies are the first step in testing new drugs. In these studies, researchers often give the drug to a small group of healthy volunteers to test the safety of different doses, determine how it should be given, and watch closely for any side effects.

Phase 2 studies usually focus on a particular medical condition. In these studies, researchers give the study drug to a larger group of volunteers, including patients with the given medical condition. The researchers watch the participants to see if the drug is effective, learn more about any side effects, and further test its safety.

Phase 3 studies are usually the last step before a drug is approved (or not approved) for the public by regulatory agencies. In these studies, researchers give the new drug or sometimes another commonly used treatment to volunteers with the given medical condition. Researchers compare the drugs, confirm the new drug's effectiveness, monitor its side effects, and collect information that will allow it to be used safely.

Phase 4 studies are done after the drug has been approved by regulatory agencies and marketed for public use. These studies continue testing the drug to collect information about its effect and gather data on any side effects associated with long-term use.

What happens after a clinical research study?

After a clinical research study is finished, all the information is collected and analyzed to help determine the drug's safety, effectiveness, and side effects.

Please talk to your doctor or healthcare provider to find your treatment options after you complete a study.

How will I be protected if I participate?

Clinical research studies are regulated, following rules set by health authorities. The research study will follow a protocol, which is a detailed study plan explaining what researchers will do in the study.

Each research study must also be approved by an institutional review board (IRB) or ethics committee (EC). IRBs and ECs are groups of people who help protect the rights and welfare of people participating in research studies. They are usually made up of doctors, scientists, religious representatives, and other medical and nonmedical people.

Your privacy will also be protected. The research team can't tell anyone that you're participating in a research study without your permission. All the information collected during the study will be kept confidential, and your name won't be listed in any reports based on the study.

Can I leave a clinical research study after it's begun?

Yes, you have the right to leave a research study at any time. When you want to leave, tell the doctor or research team and explain your reasons for leaving.