In spheres where progress of knowledge matters; viz medical colleges and universities, R&D wings of pharmaceutical industry, general medical practice systematic reviews help to keep us updated. Ayurveda is practiced since ages and it is only for last two decades clinical studies are given importance. There is a general consensus that for revival of this ancient knowledge meticulously done patient oriented research is necessary. Systematic reviews summarize such publications and
give n objective view of for future direction.

We propose to give training to groups of three health professionals/health scientists who have previously published their results or involved in clinical trials on systematic review. Preference would be given to those who have already undertaken a research methods course .

Objectives

The objectives of the proposed program are to:

- Train a multidisciplinary group of three health professionals from each institution/medical college in systematic review, the translation of its outcome into policy & practice in that institution;
- Support each group in conducting systematic reviews of international evidence that focus on health priorities specific to the Group's geographical area;
- Support each group to develop best practices and disseminate, implement and evaluate

its quality through a strategic plan

- Guide to build capacity in the groups to enable them to expand their activities in Evidence Based Ayurveda through research grants and by raising financial support from donors

Curriculum for clinical researchers in Ayurveda :

1. Definitions

1.1. Clinical trial

1.2. Protocol

1.3. Investigator

1.4. Evaluator

2. Protocol design

2.1. Research question

2.2. Introduction

- ‘Definition’ of the disease
- Gap areas

2.3. Objective

2.4. Methodology

2.5. Eligibility criteria

2.6. Eligibility criteria

- No blinding (open trial)
- Single blinded
- Double blinded
- Triple blinded
- Evaluator blinded

2.7. Randomization

2.8. Allocation Concealment

2.9. Outcome

3. Analysis

3.1. Statistical Tests

- Descriptive Statistics
- Correlation and regression
- Standard Deviation
- T-test
- Chi-square test
- ANOVA

3.2. Epidemiological Tools

- Odds Ratio
- Risk Ratio
- Incidence
- Prevalence
- Prevalence rate

4. Reporting

4.1. Structured abstract

4.2. Objective

4.3. Study design

4.4. Methodology

- Sample size
- Patient selection procedure
- Intervention
- Eligibility
- Outcomes and how it is measured

4.5. Results

- Primary outcome and secondary outcome findings
- Dropouts and reasons for dropouts

4.6. Conclusion