



Evaluation of Technology Advancement of Clinical Research Nurses in China

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DESCRIPTION

By establishing a connection China's criteria for the quality of the implementation of medication clinical trial research are rising in recent years as the national pharmaceutical innovation development plan and reform of the drug review and approval system advance. The Clinical Research Nurse (CRN), also known as the clinical research coordinator, is a new category of nursing professional that has appeared in the industry at the same time. She is trained to coordinate the non-medical judgement of the investigator in a clinical study and is approved by the principal investigator. The British Clinical Research Association defines clinical research nurses as nurses who specialize in clinical research.

National Institutes of Health (NIH) made it very obvious that clinical research nurses should safeguard participants' rights and safety in addition to providing ongoing clinical care to them. The same opinion is shared by McCabe and other academics. Clinical research nurses, in the opinion of Korean academics, are licensed nurses who execute clinical research under the direction of the principal investigators. Clinical research nurses should be registered nurses with at least 12 months of clinical work experience, according to a British academic study. Clinical research nurses, according to Chen Clinical research networks (CRNs) are crucial to clinical research and are receiving a lot of attention from pertinent organizations.

Indeed, CRNs made their international debut in the US more than 40 years ago, and they have since grown to provide an essential central and coordinating position in clinical trials, assuring high standards and subject safety. CRNs are a newly growing profession in China, and there are currently no standardized laws to support their hiring or competency. Despite the short history of CRN development in China, there are still a lot of unanswered questions due to the country's tremendous surge in medication clinical trial research. Saechao, are registered nurses who serve as CRCs in medication clinical studies. In conclusion, despite the fact that different researchers have

varying definitions of CRN, it is generally accepted that the term refers to three things: clinical experience, specialized training, and registered nurse.

CRNs made their international debut in the 1970s in the United States, first in university-affiliated hospitals, sizable public hospitals, and sizable research institutions. Research physicians, pharmacists, testers, nurses, and other staff with biomedical professional backgrounds are primarily responsible for providing this service. The finest candidates for this position are nurses, who have gained widespread acceptance and development in Europe, the United States, and Japan due to their significant contributions to the effectiveness and quality of clinical trials. Clinical research has had a global boom during the 1990s, and the emergence of multinational, multicenter collaborative clinical studies has contributed to the success of CRNs.

In order to standardize and characterize the activity, the United States started developing a conceptual model of clinical research nursing practice areas in 2007. The management decision-making process and notion of education and training for CRNs are both fairly developed. Additionally, to differing degrees, the United Kingdom, Japan, New Zealand, and Italy have all practiced and examined the definition, job content, inclusion, and training standards of CRNs. CRNs began to appear in China in the 1990s, but they developed slowly. This is also evident from the literature that was written between 1992 and 2003, much of which focused on introducing the fundamental knowledge and practical experience of foreign CRNs in the medical nursing branch. In 1999, a novel class I drug was developed in China, and the first report of CRN practice in China was published during the clinical trial of the drug.

This shows that nurses were crucial to the trial's success from a nursing standpoint. The term "CRN" was first used in 2005 at the National Oncology Nursing Academic Exchange Meeting of the Chinese Nursing Association, and the function and qualifications of CRNs in drug clinical trials were standardized. Since then, China has advanced in its study and application of

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Received: 02-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JCMS-23-19813; **Editor assigned:** 05-Jan-2023, Pre QC No. JCMS-23-19813 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Jan-2023, QC No JCMS-23-19813; **Revised:** 24-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JCMS-23-19813 (R); **Published:** 02-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2593-9947.23.7.208.

Citation: Michael J (2023) Evaluation of Technology Advancement of Clinical Research Nurses in China. J Clin Med. 7:208

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CRNs. Since 2005, there have been a lot more articles on CRNs. Of particular note are the difficulties CRNs have in clinical trials, the part they play at various crucial points in trials, the introduction and reflection of domestic and international

experiences, and the extensive discussion of CRN cultivation and management in China. With national clinical trial qualifications, CRNs in China have evolved from being part-time to full-time employees and work in hospitals at all levels.