First of all, it is the	1 of the company to complete the preclinical trials
by the end of the year. After that, regulatory age	encies have to give2
to commence with the clinical testing in human	s, which is also done at our company. But before
that can happen, our scientists determine how to	the active
pharmaceutical ingredient into a suitable admin	istration form. We have to4
each step of every test very thoroughly before the	he regulatory agencies give their approval to
proceed to the next stage. The	5 must show that the6
of the investigational drug is safe for our subject	ts.



## Now listen and check your answers.

DESCRIBING A PROCESS (PART 1)					
The passive is often used to describe a process. We use it because it focuses on the action, rather than on the person or thing (agent) doing the action. Often the agent is unclear, unknown, or irrelevant.					
An experiment A trial/study	is/was	carried out/conducted/done/performed.			
A drug	15, Was	absorbed/administered/formulated/manufactured/prescribed/taken.			
The data		provided/transmitted.			
A number of experiments Several tests	are/were	conducted/done/performed.			
The criteria	can	met.			
A study	must be will	carried out/ conducted/done/performed.			

6 Complete the sentences about preclinical development using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be	e administered • be conducted • be determined • be for	rmulated • be provided • be used
1	We started the trial after tests on investigational drugsvitro over a period of up to five years.	in vivo and in
2	Last year, results of preclinical testing formulation of the intended drug.	to come up with the best

	3	Extensive documentation must to	the appropriate regulatory	authorities.			
	4	A drug intended to act on the skin can	as a cream.				
	5	Potential risks to humans in to	cicity studies.				
	6	The requirements of drug bioavailability determine how i	will	to humans.			
	No	low describe an SOP or process in your company using th	ne phrases above.				
7	wl an	Miki has been invited to join an impromptu lab meeting a which is being tested in dogs. Miki, Linda, an animal care and their supervisor, Roger, are talking about a problem. he statements below are true ( $\checkmark$ ), false ( $\times$ ), or not menti	taker, Jake, a biological lal Listen to the conversation	technician,			
	1	Someone told Linda that the dogs were vomiting.					
	2	Some dogs were not affected negatively by the drug subs	tance.				
	3	Linda doesn't know if the animals in the control group are	e affected.				
	4	Dogs are more sensitive than mini-pigs.					
	5	The study protocol will have to be changed.					
	6	Roger will contact the study director by the end of the da	<i>y</i> .				
	7	Miki is going to write the report on what happened.					
	Т	THE INS AND OUTS OF CLINICAL TRIALS					
	A <b>chemistry lab technician</b> assists chemists and chemical engineers using chemicals and related products, whereas a <b>biology lab technician</b> works with living organisms.						
	A <b>control group</b> in preclinical studies is a group of test animals that is not exposed to the medication under study. In an experiment, this group is treated just like the other animals, but does not receive the active ingredient. This group is then compared with the treated animals in order to validate the results of the test.						
	<b>Low-dose/mid-dose/high-dose groups</b> are three groups of animals which receive different concentrations of the medication under study.						
	In preclinical trials, at least <b>two different animal models</b> are necessary:  1 Testing is done in rodents (e.g. mice, rats, but also rabbits, and/or guinea pigs).  2 Testing is then carried out in animals which have systems more similar to humans, e.g. dogs, mini-pigs, and/or monkeys.						
		The active ingredient can be tested in humans only after these te authorization has been given.	sts have been successfully com	pleted and			

AUDIO 11