Double-blinded randomized prospective controlled trial

- Study protocol for a randomized controlled trial comparing pulse pressure variation (PPV) and central venous pressure (CVP) guidance for fluid responsiveness assessment in neurosurgical patients undergoing posterior fossa tumor resection in park bench position
- Brain Injury and Ketamine study (BIKe): a prospective, randomized controlled double blind clinical trial to study the effects of ketamine on therapy intensity level and intracranial pressure in severe traumatic brain injury patients
- Comparison of lidocaine incisional block techniques on early postoperative pain scores in dogs undergoing ovariohysterectomy
- Postoperative analgesic effects of combined transversus abdominis plane block and anterior approach of sacral plexus block in patients undergoing laparoscopic radical prostatectomy: A randomized controlled trial
- Comparison of inhalation and total intravenous anesthesia on inflammatory markers in microdiscectomy: a double-blind study
- The impact of hydromorphone combined with ropivacaine in serratus anterior plane block on postoperative pain in patients undergoing video-assisted thoracoscopic pulmonary lobectomy: a randomized, double-blind clinical trial
- The efficacy of pre-operative oral aceclofenac and intra-ligamentary mepivacaine on the success of failed inferior alveolar nerve block in patients with symptomatic irreversible pulpitis: a prospective, randomised, double-blinded clinical trial
- The effect of bilateral rectus sheath and oblique subcostal transversus abdominis plane blocks on mechanical power in patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy surgery: a randomized controlled trial

---

A double-blinded, randomized, prospective controlled trial is a robust scientific study design used to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.

Double-blinded

Randomized: Participants are assigned randomly to different intervention groups (such as different drugs or treatments) to ensure that the groups are as similar as possible at the start of the trial. Randomization minimizes selection bias.

Prospective: The trial is forward-looking, meaning the researchers begin with a hypothesis and collect data going forward in time, measuring the outcomes after interventions are administered.

Controlled: The trial includes at least one comparison group, often called the control group. In this case, it could involve comparing two treatments (e.g., lidocaine vs. papaverine) to determine which is more effective, or it might involve comparing an active treatment to a placebo.

This design is considered one of the gold standards for clinical trials because it minimizes biases and provides strong evidence about the efficacy of the interventions being tested.