

Resource Summary Report

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Clinical Trials Registry - India

RRID:SCR_000679

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Clinical Trials Registry - India (RRID:SCR_000679)

Resource Information

URL: <http://ctri.nic.in/Clinicaltrials/login.php>

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Description: Free, online public record system for registration of clinical trials being conducted in India. Initiated as a voluntary measure, trial registration in the CTRI has been made mandatory by the Drugs Controller General (India) (DCGI) (<http://www.cdsco.nic.in/>). Moreover, Editors of Biomedical Journals of 11 major journals of India declared that only registered trials would be considered for publication. Today, any researcher who plans to conduct a trial involving human participants, of any intervention such as drugs, surgical procedures, preventive measures, lifestyle modifications, devices, educational or behavioral treatment, rehabilitation strategies as well as trials being conducted in the purview of the Department of AYUSH (<http://indianmedicine.nic.in/>) is expected to register the trial in the CTRI before enrollment of the first participant. Trial registration involves public declaration and identification of trial investigators, sponsors, interventions, patient population etc before the enrollment of the first patient. Submission of Ethics approval and DCGI approval (if applicable) is essential for trial registration in the CTRI. Multi-country trials, where India is a participating country, which have been registered in an international registry, are also expected to be registered in the CTRI. In the CTRI, details of Indian investigators, trial sites, Indian target sample size and date of enrollment are captured. After a trial is registered, trialists are expected to regularly update the trial status or other aspects as the case may be. After a trial is registered, all updates and changes will be recorded and available for public display. The CTRI is working with the WHO ICTRP to ensure that results of all trials registered with the CTRI are adequately reported and publicly available.

Abbreviations: CTRI

Synonyms: Clinical Trials Registry-India (CTRI), Clinical Trials Registry-India, Clinical Trials Registry - India (CTRI)

Resource Type: data repository, data or information resource, database, storage service resource, clinical trial, service resource

Defining Citation: [PMID:18630235](#)

Keywords: clinical trial, registry, registration, trial, clinical, randomized, non-randomized, india

Availability: THIS RESOURCE IS NO LONGER IN SERVICE

Resource Name: Clinical Trials Registry - India

Resource ID: SCR_000679

Alternate IDs: r3d100010980, nlx_151507

Alternate URLs: <https://doi.org/10.17616/R3C61N>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080202+0000

Record Last Update: 20260804T043107+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Clinical Trials Registry - India.

No alerts have been found for Clinical Trials Registry - India.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 13 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

John J, et al. (2018) Estimating the incidence of enteric fever in children in India: a multi-site, active fever surveillance of pediatric cohorts. BMC public health, 18(1), 594.

Crockett RA, et al. (2018) Nutritional labelling for healthier food or non-alcoholic drink purchasing and consumption. The Cochrane database of systematic reviews, 2(2), CD009315.

Rao S, et al. (2018) Continuous, real-time monitoring of neonatal position and temperature during Kangaroo Mother Care using a wearable sensor: a techno-feasibility pilot study. Pilot and feasibility studies, 4, 99.

Mazumder S, et al. (2018) Kangaroo mother care: using formative research to design an acceptable community intervention. BMC public health, 18(1), 307.

Welton-Mitchell C, et al. (2018) An integrated approach to mental health and disaster preparedness: a cluster comparison with earthquake affected communities in Nepal. BMC psychiatry, 18(1), 296.

Patel SA, et al. (2017) Chronic disease concordance within Indian households: A cross-sectional study. PLoS medicine, 14(9), e1002395.

Ashokkumar S, et al. (2017) Hybrid Therapy versus Sequential Therapy for Eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of pharmacology & pharmacotherapeutics, 8(2), 62.

Setia MS, et al. (2016) Methodology Series Module 4: Clinical Trials. Indian journal of dermatology, 61(4), 393.

Rosati P, et al. (2016) Major discrepancies between what clinical trial registries record and paediatric randomised controlled trials publish. Trials, 17(1), 430.

Okokon EO, et al. (2015) Topical antifungals for seborrhoeic dermatitis. The Cochrane database of systematic reviews(5), CD008138.

di Procolo P, et al. (2014) Current pipelines for neglected diseases. PLoS neglected tropical diseases, 8(9), e3092.

Bose AS, et al. (2014) Case based measles surveillance in Pune: evidence to guide current and future measles control and elimination efforts in India. PLoS one, 9(10), e108786.

Singh V, et al. (2011) Can his research become my publication? Lung India : official organ of Indian Chest Society, 28(3), 159.