<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training GLOSSARY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access to care</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adaptive Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adherence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adverse Event (AE)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air sacs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Algorithm</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alpha-1 antitrypsin (AAT) deficiency</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Animal Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anticholinergics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applied Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area Under the Curve</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arterial blood gas test</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attrition</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belmont Report (1979)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beta-agonists</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOSSARY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bias</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biomarker</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blinded Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bronchial tubes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bronchiectasis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bronchitis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bronchodilators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPTURE Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case-Control Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Causation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid Services (CMS)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Certificates of Confidentiality</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chi-Square Tests</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronic Bronchitis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Practice Guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Research Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Randomized Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coercion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohort Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-Investigator (Co-I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Data Element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Data Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comorbidity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Effectiveness Research (CER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidence Interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidentiality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conflict of Interest (COI)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Confounding</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consent Participants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consultant</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Continuing Medical Education (CME)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control Group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPD and Pneumonia Study (CAP Study)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPD Biomarkers Qualification Consortium (CBQC)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPD CONNECT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPD Invest Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPD Patient Powered Research Network (COPD PPRN)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPD Phenotypes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPD PPRN BRIDGE Project</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPD Readmissions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training GLOSSARY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPDGene</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Co-Principal Investigator (Co-PI)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Correlation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross-Sectional Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data and Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Coordinator</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Declaration of Helsinki (1964)** | The World Medical Association, meeting in Helsinki, Finland, approved principles for ethical research. Important principles are:  
• Research plans should be reviewed by an independent committee, such as an Institutional Review Board (IRB).  
• Research participants must give their "informed consent" to be in a study.  
• Risks of being in a study should not outweigh benefits. |
<p>| <strong>Deductive Research</strong> | A deductive approach is concerned with developing a hypothesis (or hypotheses) based on existing data, and then finding those cases in a manner that falsifies the hypothesis. |
| <strong>De-identified information</strong> | De-identified information must have all direct and indirect identifiers removed, to eliminate (or at least make highly improbable) reidentification using statistical techniques. |
| <strong>Demographics</strong> | Demographics are statistical data relating to a study’s participants, such as age, race, sex, income, education, etc. |
| <strong>Descriptive Research</strong> | A research method that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon that is being studied. This methodology focuses more on the “what” of the research subject rather than the “why” of the research subject. |
| <strong>Dissemination (active)</strong> | The intentional, active process of identifying target audiences and tailoring communication strategies to increase awareness and understanding of evidence, and to motivate its use in policy, practice, and individual choices. The purpose of dissemination is to spread and sustain knowledge and the associated evidence-based interventions. |
| <strong>Dissemination (passive)</strong> | Sometimes called research diffusion, is an untargeted dissemination process whereby new evidence is absorbed and acted upon by a small body of highly motivated recipients. |
| <strong>Domains</strong> | Areas of thought resulting from analyzing and summarizing information which is recorded in words. |
| <strong>Dyad</strong> | In sociology, a dyad is group of two people, the smallest possible social group. |
| <strong>Dyspnea</strong> | Dyspnea is shortness of breath, breathlessness, or difficulty breathing. |
| <strong>Effectiveness/Efficacy</strong> | Whether a new drug or treatment works. An effective drug or prevention will improve health or successfully prevent a disease. |
| <strong>Electronic Health Record (EHR)/Electronic Medical Record (EMR)</strong> | An electronic health record is a repository of electronic information about an individual’s health status and health care. EHRs contain much of the same information that is found in a patient’s (paper) medical chart, but because the records are digitized, the data can be viewed, and providers (eg, primary care physicians and specialists) can capture far more extensive information. EHRs may contain administrative and billing data, patient demographics, progress notes, vital signs, medical histories, diagnoses, medications, immunization records, allergies, radiology images, laboratory and other test results, and much more. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training GLOSSARY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emphysema</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Empirical evidence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eosinophils</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epidemiology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epidemiology of COPD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epidemiology Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Etiology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaluation Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evidence-based practices (EBP)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exacerbations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exclusion Criteria</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experiential Knowledge</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Experimental Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanatory Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exploratory Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>False Negative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>False Positive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Ratio</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus Group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forced Expiratory Volume (FEV)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© COPD Foundation 2021
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training  GLOSSARY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forced Vital Capacity (FVC)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funder</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generalizability</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genomics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genotype</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Conditions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heterogeneity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human Subjects Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hypoxia</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Idiopathic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementation Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incidence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inclusion Criteria</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inductive Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informed Consent Document</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inhaler</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional Review Board (IRB)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training GLOSSARY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intent to Treat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interquartile Range</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interventional Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Justice</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Personnel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landscape Analysis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Letter of Intent or Letter of Inquiry (LOI)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Letters of Collaboration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literature Review</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-Acting Beta Agonists (LABA)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-Acting Muscarinic Antagonist (LAMA)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longitudinal Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower Limit of Normal (LLN)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lung function tests (PFTs)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding (MoA/MOU)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meta-Analysis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mixed Methods Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mode</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Molecular Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morbidity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mortality</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>n</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Institutes of Health (NIH)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Research Act (1974)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training GLOSSARY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Nuremberg Code (1947)** | In 1946-1947, a U.S. military court in Nuremberg, Germany charged 23 Nazi doctors and officials with war crimes, including unethical medical experiments on concentration camp prisoners. After the Nuremberg Trials, the judges listed important principles of acceptable medical experiments. These principles became known as the Nuremberg Code. Important principles are:  
• Research participation must be voluntary.  
• Research participation cannot put people at high risk for disability or death.  
• Participants can quit a study at any time. |
<p>| <strong>O2VERLAP Study</strong> | Study comparing effectiveness of proactive care versus reactive care in patients with COPD and Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) |
| <strong>Observational Research</strong> | Studies that use existing information or new information by watching without interfering. Researchers observe, measure, record and analyze the data generated. |
| <strong>Onboarding</strong> | The action or process of integrating a new employee into an organization or familiarizing a new customer or client with one’s products or services. |
| <strong>Outlier</strong> | In statistics, an outlier is a data point that differs significantly from other observations. An outlier may be due to variability in the measurement or it may indicate experimental error; the latter are sometimes excluded from the data set. |
| <strong>P Value</strong> | ( P ) value is the way significance is reported statistically. ( P ) value measures how likely the results could have just occurred from chance. The lower a ( p ) value, the more “real” the results (not a result of coincidence). The results of a study are statistically significant when ( p ) value is ( \leq 0.05 ); In other words, there is a 5 percent or less likelihood that the results are due to chance. |
| <strong>Palliative care (PC)</strong> | The goal of palliative care is to help people with serious illnesses feel better. It prevents or treats symptoms and side effects of the disease and treatment. Palliative care also treats emotional, social, practical, and spiritual problems that illnesses can bring up. When the person feels better in these areas, they have an improved quality of life. Palliative care can be given at the same time as treatments meant to cure or treat the disease. |
| <strong>Pathogenesis</strong> | The pathogenesis of a disease describes the mechanisms by which it develops, progresses, and either persists or is resolved. |
| <strong>Patient Advisor</strong> | A patient advisor provides advice, often limited, to researchers. These individuals have a narrow role—researchers approach them to review a specific part of the research—they do not have a voice at all phases of the research study and they are not a member of the research team. |
| <strong>Patient Engagement</strong> | Involvement of patients and other stakeholders throughout the planning, conduct, and dissemination of the proposed projects. |
| <strong>PATient Navigator to rEduce Readmissions (PArTNER)</strong> | PATient Navigator to rEduce Readmissions (PArTNER) is a transitional care model for Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) that aims to increase support to patients and caregivers at the hospital through their transition home. |
| <strong>Patient Partners</strong> | Patients who are representative of the population of interest in a study, as well as their family members, caregivers, and the organizations that represent them. Patient partners are not to be confused with patient subjects; patient partners are members of the research team and involved in the planning, conduct, and dissemination of the research, whereas patient subjects are those individuals enrolled in the study as participants. |
| <strong>Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO)</strong> | A PRO is a measurement based on a report that comes from the patient (i.e., study subject) about the status of a patient’s health condition without amendment or interpretation of the patient’s report by a clinician or anyone else. A PRO can be measured by self-report or by interview, provided that the interviewer records only the patient’s response. Symptoms or other unobservable concepts known only to the patient (e.g., pain severity or nausea) can only be measured by PRO measures. PROs can also assess the patient perspective on functioning or activities that may also be observable by others. |
| <strong>Patient/Caregiver Investigator</strong> | Patients or caregivers who are participating members of research teams that are actively involved throughout all steps of the research process. |
| <strong>Patient-Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR)</strong> | Research that helps people and their caregivers communicate and make informed healthcare decisions, while allowing their voices to be heard in assessing the value of healthcare options. This research answers patient-centered questions. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI)</strong></th>
<th>The Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI) is an independent, non-profit research organization created to help patients and those who care for them make better informed health decisions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patient-Facing Materials</strong></td>
<td>These are any materials that participants in a study will see, as in recruitment materials such as emails, flyers, posters, surveys used in the study, instructional documents, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patient-Powered Research Networks (PPRN)</strong></td>
<td>Patient-Powered Research Networks are operated and governed by patient groups and their partners, and are focused on particular conditions or populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patients</strong></td>
<td>Individuals who have or have had the condition under study; it may include patient surrogates or caregivers as well. It does not necessarily mean, but does not exclude, patient advocates or patient navigators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patients and Public Stakeholders</strong></td>
<td>The patient and public stakeholders involved as the intended user of the tool and/or resource, as applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payers</strong></td>
<td>Those who function as financial intermediaries in the health system, including private insurers and public insurers, and organizations representing insurers, such as America's Health Insurance Plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peak Expiratory Flow (PEF)</strong></td>
<td>The peak expiratory flow (PEF), also called peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR), is a person’s maximum speed of expiration, as measured with a peak flow meter, a small, hand-held device used to monitor a person’s ability to breathe out air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peer Review</strong></td>
<td>The goal of peer review is to ensure that the primary research studies funded by PCORI are held to the highest standards of scientific integrity, methodological rigor, and relevance and usefulness to patients, caregivers, clinicians, and other healthcare stakeholders. The process may include review of study proposals, methods or results by content experts, methodologists, patients, and other healthcare stakeholders with experience related to the study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PEer-Led oxygen Info-line for patients and Caregivers (PELICAN)</strong></td>
<td>The PELICAN study tested whether an O2 infoline for patients and caregivers would increase supplemental oxygen adherence and improve health in people with COPD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per Protocol</strong></td>
<td>The per protocol population is all patients completing the study without major protocol deviations – that is, those who followed the rules of the study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharma</strong></td>
<td>Abbreviation for the pharmaceutical industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmacogenetics</strong></td>
<td>Pharmaceutical treatments that are personalized through genetic information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phenotype</strong></td>
<td>A phenotype is an individual’s observable trait, such as height, eye color, and blood type. The genetic contribution to the phenotype is called the genotype. Some traits are largely determined by the genotype, while other traits are largely determined by environmental factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PICO Approach</strong></td>
<td>A useful way to decide if a proposed research project will provide new evidence related to a decision that is important to patients and caregivers is to break the research question down into four major categories. This is called the PICO Approach. PICO stands for the first letter in each category. 1. <strong>P</strong>: The population of patients/research participants and relevant subgroups of patients; 2. <strong>I</strong>: The intervention(s) relevant to the patients in the target population; 3. <strong>C</strong>: The comparator(s) relevant to the patients in the target population; 4. <strong>O</strong>: The outcomes that are meaningful to the patients in the target population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PICOTS</strong></td>
<td>A brief overview of the essential characteristics of a study: Participants, Interventions and Comparators (the treatments), Outcomes (what is measured), Timeframe, and Setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pilot Project</strong></td>
<td>Pilot Projects are smaller studies done to explore how to conduct and use patient-centered outcomes research in ways that can better serve patients and the healthcare community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Placebo</strong></td>
<td>An inactive substance or treatment that looks the same as, and is given in the same way as, an active drug or intervention/treatment being studied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Populations</strong></td>
<td>The group that is studied or represented by those enrolled in the study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PORTAL Network</strong></td>
<td>Patient Outcomes Research To Advance Learning is a new network that brings together four leading healthcare delivery systems: Kaiser Permanente, Group Health Cooperative, HealthPartners, and Denver Health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Calculation</strong></td>
<td>Using statistics to determine sample size, or how many people need to be in a study for the study to detect a difference between two treatments, if a difference exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pragmatic Clinical Trial (PCT)</strong></td>
<td>Pragmatic clinical trials are usually considered large simple trials, or large-scale studies that compare two or more alternatives for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, or management of a disease or symptom; improving healthcare system-level approaches to managing care; or eliminating health or healthcare disparities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRAXIS</strong></td>
<td>The mission of the COPD Foundation’s PRAXIS is to Prevent and Reduce COPD Admissions through eXpertise and Innovation Sharing. The initiative aims to reduce the heavy burden of COPD exacerbations and hospital readmissions currently weighing on patients, families and providers through alignment with CMS Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program (HRRP) goals and the sharing of expertise and resources in ways which enable the proactive identification and elimination of gaps in COPD care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevalence</strong></td>
<td>The proportion of individuals in a population having a disease or characteristic. Prevalence is a statistical concept referring to the number of cases of a disease that are present in a particular population at a given time, whereas incidence refers to the number of new cases that develop in a given period of time. For instance, as of 2012, 29.1 million Americans, or 9.3% of the population had diabetes (prevalence).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Outcome</strong></td>
<td>The primary outcome is the main measure of the study on which the statistics is built – ensuring enough participants to reasonably detect an important difference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principal Investigator (PI)</strong></td>
<td>The lead researcher and primary contact for the project. The person responsible for conducting and supervising the research study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Privacy</strong></td>
<td>An understanding that information an individual provides will not be shared with others without their permission and that the methods and setting used to collect information will ensure the information remains private and patients’ wishes are respected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probability Value (P Value)</strong></td>
<td>( P ) value is the way significance is reported statistically. ( P ) value measures how likely the results could have just occurred from chance. The lower a ( p ) value, the more “real” the results (not a result of coincidence). The results of a study are statistically significant when ( p ) value is ( \leq 0.05 ); In other words, there is a 5 percent or less likelihood that the results are due to chance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prognosis</strong></td>
<td>The prognosis of a genetic condition includes its likely course, duration, and outcome. When health professionals refer to the prognosis of a disease, they may also mean the chance of recovery; however, most genetic conditions are lifelong and are managed rather than cured. COPD is measured in stages with Stage 1 being very mild and Stage 4 being very severe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prospective Observational Study</strong></td>
<td>A type of study in which a research team collects data for people who happen to be getting a certain treatment. The study covers a specific period of time going forward. For example, it might track all emergency room visits for the next six months, or patients’ health for several years after they get a treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protected Health Information (PHI)</strong></td>
<td>Any information held by a covered entity which concerns health status, the provision of health care, or payment for health care that can be linked to an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protocol</strong></td>
<td>A written plan for carrying out a clinical study. A protocol includes what will be done, when and how.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Abstract</strong></td>
<td>A summary of the research plan or research findings that is written for, and accessible to, a general lay audience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pulmonary Function Tests (PFTs)</strong></td>
<td>Pulmonary function tests measure how well the lungs work. They include tests that measure lung size and air flow, such as spirometry and lung volume tests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pulmonary Rehabilitation (PR)</strong></td>
<td>Pulmonary rehabilitation, also called pulmonary rehab or PR, is a broad program that helps improve the well-being of people who have chronic (ongoing) breathing problems. For example, PR may benefit people who have COPD, sarcoidosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, or cystic fibrosis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© COPD Foundation 2021
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training GLOSSARY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pulse Oximetry</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purchasers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pure Research</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualitative Data</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Qualitative Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantitative Data</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantitative Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Query</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Randomization</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Randomized Controlled/Clinical Trial (RCT)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regression Analysis</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regulatory Coordinator</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RELIANCE Study</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Request for Proposal (RFP)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Research Advocate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Research Proposal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Research Team</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respect for Persons</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resubmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospective Observational Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Outcome(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sham-Controlled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared Decision Making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHERLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Acting Beta Agonist (SABA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirometry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder Engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Analysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**BRIDGE Patient to Investigator Training  GLOSSARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glossary Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Analysis Plan (SAP)</strong></td>
<td>A statistical analysis plan may be a separate document or may be included in the protocol. The plan describes how the data will be analyzed, including the tables used to describe the results of the study. It may include a description of the types of tests or statistical techniques to be used during analysis of the study information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistical Significance</strong></td>
<td>Statistical significance is the measurement of how confident we are that a difference or relationship exists between two variables and is not just a result of chance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics</strong></td>
<td>Statistics is a branch of math focused on the collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of numerical data or information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stepped Wedge Trial</strong></td>
<td>A type of experimental design that involves rolling out a treatment at different times in different places. For example, a one-year study involving three clinics might have each clinic start using a treatment at different times throughout the year. Clinic A starts giving patients the treatment on the first day of the study. After three months, Clinic B also starts giving patients the treatment. At six months, Clinic C does the same. The research team can compare patients’ health at each clinic at different points in time to determine if the treatment made a difference to patients within that clinic or across different settings. A stepped wedge design may be a practical choice for studies with multiple sites and a large number of participants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study Advisory Committee (SAC)</strong></td>
<td>A broad spectrum of patients and other stakeholders that advise and assist the research team with refining the study questions, outcomes, and protocols of a study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study Protocol</strong></td>
<td>A written plan for carrying out a clinical study. A protocol includes what will be done, when and how.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Study Registration</strong></td>
<td>Federally-funded studies are required to register in ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT) or the National Library of Medicine’s Health Services Research Projects in Progress (HSRP) database. Study registration information includes study aims, patient population eligibility, interventions and comparators, outcomes measures, and, as required, participant recruitment status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary Statement</strong></td>
<td>For applications that are discussed at the in-person merit review meeting, the summary statement includes a final overall average application score, a summary of the application discussion at the in-person merit review meeting, and preliminary online reviewer critiques. For applications that are not discussed at the in-person merit review meeting, the summary statement includes only the preliminary online reviewer critiques. Summary statements no longer include any preliminary review scores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Systematic Review</strong></td>
<td>A synthesis and critique of existing literature, which can identify evidence gaps and inform decisions regarding how to address these gaps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical Abstract</strong></td>
<td>A summary of the research plan that is written for scientists and researchers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trajectory of COPD</strong></td>
<td>Research focused on how and why COPD progresses, over time, from moderate to severe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Translational Research</strong></td>
<td>Translational research – a term often used interchangeably with translational medicine or translational science or bench to bedside – is an effort to build on basic scientific research to create new therapies, medical procedures, or diagnostics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trough FEV1</strong></td>
<td>Trough FEV1 is the mean volume of air that can be forced out in one second after taking a deep breath approximately 24 hours after the last administration of study drug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T-Tests</strong></td>
<td>T-tests tell you how significant the differences between groups are; In other words it lets you know if those differences (measured in means/averages) could have happened by chance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA or USFDA)</strong></td>
<td>The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is a federal agency of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The FDA is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the control and supervision of food safety, tobacco products, dietary supplements, prescription and over-the-counter pharmaceutical drugs (medications), vaccines, biopharmaceuticals, blood transfusions, medical devices, electromagnetic radiation emitting devices (ERED), cosmetics, animal foods &amp; feed and veterinary products.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>