

## **8-field research**

Once the theme or the research subject has been chosen and the hypotheses identified, all that remains for the student is to verify their research in the field (laboratory, construction site, etc.). The practical part will be conducted under the watchful eye of the supervisor or research project manager. The latter must “guide” the student throughout their project; it must be clarified that the responsibility for the failure or success of the research falls squarely on them. Thus, we think that it is not useless to give some advice to follow before starting the practical part; the student must:

1- Create a clear and detailed plan for the practical work.

2- Choose the parameters to be determined.

3- Prepare the equipment (and chemicals) on which he will work:

\*Laboratory animals if it is experimental work.

\* Patients in the case of a clinical study.

\*The site for architects, geologists, etc.

4- Provide a sufficient number of patients or animals: Minimum “6” per group (except in special cases). These groups must be homogeneous (distribution according to sex, age, pathology, etc.). For experimental and clinical biological research, it is always necessary to work in relation to controls (control batches). Example: If we want to evaluate the renal toxicity of an antibiotic, the study must be carried out on at least two groups (patients or animals); the first receives the antibiotic, the second without treatment (control).

5- The student may find it useful to fine-tune the methods (zero session) before starting their work.

6- Finally, you must accept all the results obtained. In research, a result obtained, positive or negative, is always positive, thanks to its proper exploitation and interpretation.