



# Postgraduate Certificate Clinical Trial Monitoring

» Modality: online

» Duration: 12 weeks

» Certificate: TECH Technological University

» Dedication: 16h/week

» Schedule: at your own pace

» Exams: online

Website: www.techtitute.com/us/pharmacy/postgraduate-certificate/clinical-trial-monitoring

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# tech 06 | Introduction

The Postgraduate Certificate in Clinical Trial Monitoring has been designed with the objective of providing education to professionals in this important area of research, since, if this process is not carried out correctly, it will not be possible to determine the validity of the results.

Thanks to this specialization, the student will know in depth the protocol from which the whole clinical trial is developed, as well as the development of the *monitoring*, establishing the most common protocol deviations and specifying solutions for specific cases.

Relevant aspects such as the follow up visit and the closing visit, essential documents and source documents, or how to work, in daily practice, with the use of data collection notebooks, among other aspects, will also be analyzed.

In short, a global vision of the monitoring process is presented, so that pharmacists will be able to increase their skills and abilities in this field, so that they will be able to participate in this type of research, contributing their full value as professionals. In addition, this Postgraduate Certificate has the advantage of being developed in a 100% online format, so it will be the students themselves who distribute their study time as they wish, being able to combine it with the rest of their daily obligations.

This **Postgraduate Certificate in Clinical Trial Monitoring** contains the most complete and up to date educational program on the market. The most important features include:

- The development of case studies presented by experts in Clinical Trial Monitoring
- The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional development
- New developments in Clinical Trials Monitoring
- Practical exercises where self assessment can be used to improve learning
- Special emphasis on innovative methodologies in Clinical Trial Monitoring
- Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an internet connection



Expand your knowledge through this Postgraduate Certificate that will allow you to specialize until you achieve excellence in this field"



This Postgraduate Certificate is the best investment you can make in the selection of a refresher program for two reasons: in addition to updating your knowledge in Clinical Trial Monitoring, you will obtain a degree from the leading online university in Spanish: TECH"

The teaching staff includes professionals from the engineering sector, who bring their experience to this specialization program, as well as renowned specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive learning programmed to train in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise throughout the program. To do so, the professional will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts in the field of Clinical Trial Monitoring.

Do not hesitate to take this training with us. You will find the best teaching material with virtual lessons.

This 100% online Postgraduate Certificate will allow you to combine your studies with your professional work while increasing your knowledge in this field.







# tech 10 | Objectives



### **General Objectives**

- Establish the different roles that exist in the figure of the clinical trial sponsor, their function and their relationship with the investigator's center
- Substantiate the concept of monitoring
- Analyze the content of a clinical research protocol and recognize the commitment that a good compliance with it entails
- Master the skills necessary for project development and management
- Define the monitoring process of a clinical trial, having the necessary documentation, tools and guidance for this role, taking into account the main problems that may be encountered
- Present the latest scientific advances in clinical trial monitoring tasks, with knowledge adapted to the real needs of companies in the pharmaceutical sector
- Present the wide range of tasks involved in conducting a CT and what is involved at each stage of the clinical trial
- Substantiate the practical aspects of conducting a CE and the role of the clinical trial monitor





### **Specific Objectives**

- Specify both the professional profile of the clinical trial monitor and the skills that must be developed to carry out the monitoring process of a clinical trial
- Establish your responsibility in the selection of the center and in the initiation of the study
- Justify the importance of the monitor in ensuring the correct compliance with the procedures and activities established by the protocol and the standards of good clinical practice during the trial.
- Generate knowledge on the practical aspects of visits prior to the start of the clinical trial
- Present the basis for the essential documentation for the implementation of the clinical trial at the center
- Train the student in the correct handling of a pre-selection visit and initiation in the research center
- Assess the involvement of the Hospital Pharmacy Service in the management, control and traceability of the medication in the study
- Justify the importance of maintaining good communication between team members involved in the development of a clinical trial
- Establish the basic points of a monitoring and closing visit.
- Develop the *Monitoring plan* and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) at each stage of the clinical trial
- Present a data collection notebook and specify how to keep it up to date
- Establish the data collection process to assess safety in a clinical trial. Adverse Events (AEs) and Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)

- Reproduce the management of a monitoring visit
- Analyze the most common protocol deviations
- Establish the important documents for a clinical trial
- Submit a clinical trial monitor's guideline (Monitoring Plan)
- Present the data collection notebooks
- Develop important theoretical knowledge about closeout visits
- Establish the documentation to be prepared for closeout visits
- Specify the points to be reviewed in the closeout visits



Take the opportunity and take the step to get up to speed on the latest developments in Clinical Trial Monitoring"





# tech 14 | Course Management

### Management



### Dr. Gallego Lago, Vicente

- Doctoral studies with the qualification of Outstanding
- Honors Degree in Pharmacy from the Complutense University of Madrid
- Resident Internal Pharmacist Examination (F.I.R) obtaining the No. 1 in this selective test
- Resident Internal Pharmacist (F.I.R) of the Pharmacy Service of the "12 de Octubre" Hospital. Madrid



# Course Management | 15 tech

### **Teachers**

### Ms. Benito Zafra, Ana

- Degree in Biology from the Autonomous University Madrid (2017)
- Master's Degree in Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Biomedicine from the Complutense University of Madrid (2018)
- Coordinator of clinical trials and projects in the Heart Failure Unit at the Cardiology Department of the 12 de Octubre Hospital of Madrid

### Ms. De Torres Pérez, Diana

- Degree in Pharmacy from the Complutense University of Madrid
- Master's Degree in Coordination of Clinical Trials at ESAME
- Master's Degree in Study Coordinator in ESAME Pharmaceutical- Business School
- Trial Coordinator at the 12 de Octubre University Hospital, Cardiology Service (Hemodynamics and Arrhythmias)

### Ms. Onteniente Gomis, Maria del Mar

- Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Córdoba
- 10 years of experience in consultation and anesthesia in companion animals
- Ms. Martín Torres, Mª Paz
- Degree in Medicine and Surgery from the Complutense University of Madrid
- ◆ Qualified as a General Primary Care Physician by the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs

### Dr Cano Armenteros Montserrat

- Master'a Degree in Clinical Trials University of Seville
- Official Professional Master's Degree in Primary Care Research by the Miguel Hernández University of Alicante for the Doctorate Outstanding. Recognition from the University of Chicago
- Certificate of Pedagogical Aptitude ( CAP ) University of Alicante
- Bachelor's Degree in Biology. University of Alicante





# tech 18 | Structure and Content

### Module 1. Monitoring of Clinical Trials (I)

- 1.1. Promoter I
  - 1.1.1. General Aspects
  - 1.1.2. Promoter Responsibilities
- 1.2. Promoter II
  - 1.2.1. Project Management
  - 1.2.2. Non-commercial Research
- 1.3. Protocol
  - 1.3.1. Definition and Content
  - 1.3.2. Protocol Compliance
- 1.4. Monitoring
  - 1.4.1. Introduction
  - 1.4.2. Definition
  - 1.4.3. Monitoring Objectives
  - 1.4.4. Types of Monitoring: Traditional and Risk-Based
- 1.5. Clinical Trial Monitor I
  - 1.5.1. Who can be a Monitor?
  - 1.5.2. CRO: Clinical Research Organization
  - 1.5.3. Monitoring Plan
- 1.6. Clinical Monitor II
  - 1.6.1. Monitors Responsibilities
  - 1.6.2. Verification of Source Documents Source Documents Verification (SDV)
  - 1.6.3. Monitors Report and Monitoring Letter
- 1.7. Selection Visit
  - 1.7.1. Researcher Selection
  - 1.7.2. Aspects to take into Account
  - 1.7.3. Suitability of Facilities
  - 1.7.4. Visit to other Hospital Services
  - 1.7.5. Deficiencies in Study Facilities and Staffing
- 1.8. Start Up in a Clinical Research Center
  - 1.8.1. Definition and Functionality
  - 1.8.2. Essential Documents at the Beginning of the Trial





# Structure and Content | 19 tech

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1	9	Initiation	\ /	ioit
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- 1.9.1. Objective
- 1.9.2. Preparing the Initiation Visit
- 1.9.3. Investigators File
- 1.9.4. Investigator Meeting

### 1.10. Hospital Pharmacy Initiation Visit

- 1.10.1. Objective
- 1.10.2. Investigational Drug Management
- 1.10.3. Controlling Temperature
- 1.10.4. General Deviation Procedure

### Module 2. Monitoring of Clinical Trials (II)

### 2.1. Follow Up Visit

- 2.1.1. Preparation
  - 2.1.1.1. Letter Confirming the Visit
  - 2.1.1.2. Preparation
- 2.1.2. Center Development
  - 2.1.2.1. Documentation Review
  - 2.1.2.2. SAEs
  - 2.1.2.3. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria
  - 2.1.2.4. Collate

### 2.1.3. Research Team Training

- 2.1.3.1. Monitoring
  - 2.1.3.1.1. Monitoring Report Preparation
  - 2.1.3.1.2. Issue Tracking
  - 2.1.3.1.3. Team Support
  - 2.1.3.1.4. Monitoring Letter

### 2.1.3.2. Temperature

- 2.1.3.2.1. Adequate Medication
- 2.1.3.2.2. Reception
- 2.1.3.2.3. Expiration
- 2.1.3.2.4. Dispensing
- 2.1.3.2.5. Setting Up
- 2.1.3.2.6. Return
- 2.1.3.2.7. Storage
- 2.1.3.2.8. Documentation

# tech 20 | Structure and Content

		2.1.3.3. Samples
		2.1.3.3.1. Local and Central
		2.1.3.3.2. Types
		2.1.3.3.3. Temperature Registration
		2.1.3.3.4. Calibration/Maintenance Certificate
		2.1.3.4. Meeting with the Research Team
		2.1.3.4.1. Signature of Pending Documentation
		2.1.3.4.2. Discussion of Findings
		2.1.3.4.3. Re-Training
		2.1.3.4.4. Corrective Actions
		2.1.3.5. Review of ISF (Investigator Site File)
		2.1.3.5.1. Clinical Investigations (Cis) and Protocols
		2.1.3.5.2. New Approvals from the Ethics Committee and the AEMPS
		2.1.3.5.3. LOGs
		2.1.3.5.4. Site Visit Letter
		2.1.3.5.5. New Documentation
		2.1.3.6. Suspected Unexpected Serious Adverse Reactions (SUSARs)
		2.1.3.6.1. Concept
		2.1.3.3.2. Principal Investigator Review
		2.1.3.7. Electronic Notebook
2.2.	Close C	Out Visit
	2.2.1.	Definition
	2.2.2.	Reasons for Close-Out Visits
		2.2.2.1 Completion the Clinical Trial
		2.2.2.2. Not Complying with Protocol
		2.2.2.3. Not Complying with Good Clinical Practices
		2.2.2.4. At the Investigators Request
		2.2.2.5. Low Recruitment
	2.2.3.	Procedures and Responsibilities
		2.2.3.1. Before the Close-Out Visit
		2.2.3.2. During the Close-Out Visit
		2.2.3.3. After the Close-Out Visit

	2.2.4.	Pharmacy Close-Out Visit
	2.2.5.	Final Report
	2.2.6.	Conclusions
2.3.	Queries	s Management Database Slicing
	2.3.1.	Definition
	2.3.2.	Queries Rules
	2.3.3.	How are Queries Generated?
		2.3.3.1. Automatically
		2.3.3.2. By the Monitor
		2.3.3.3. By an External Reviewer
	2.3.4.	When are Queries Generated?
		2.3.4.1. After a Monitoring Visit
		2.3.4.2. Close to Closing a Database
	2.3.5.	"Query" Status
		2.3.5.1. Open
		2.3.5.2. Pending Revision
		2.3.5.3. Closed
	2.3.6.	Database Slicing
		2.3.6.1. Most Frequent Database Slicing Errors
	2.3.7.	Conclusions
2.4.	AE Mai	nagement and SAE Notification
	2.4.1.	Definitions
		2.4.1.1. Adverse Events "Adverse Event" (AE)
		2.4.1.2. Adverse Reactions (AR)
		2.4.1.3. "Serious Adverse Event" (SAE) or Serious Adverse Reaction (SAR)
		2.4.1.4. Suspected Unexpected Serious Adverse Reaction (SUSAR) (SUSAR
	2.4.2.	Data to be Collected by the Researcher
	2.4.3.	Collection and Assessment of the Safety Data Obtained in the Clinical Trial
		2.4.3.1. Description
		2.4.3.2. Dates
		2.4.3.3. Unraveling
		2.4.3.4. Intensity
		2.4.3.5. Actions Taken
		2.4.3.6. Causality Relationship
		2.4.3.7. Basic Questions
		2.4.3.7.1. Who Notifies, What is Notified, Who is Notified, How are they Notified, When are they Notified?

# Structure and Content | 21 tech

2.4.4.	Procedures for the Communication of AE/AR with Investigational Drugs	2.6.	Quality	Assurance Audits and Inspections
	2.4.4.1. Expedited Notification of Individual Cases		2.6.1.	Definition
	2.4.4.2. Periodic Security Reports		2.6.2.	Legal Framework
	2.4.4.3. "Ad hoc" Security Reports		2.6.3.	Types of Audits
	2.4.4.4. Annual Reports			2.6.3.1. Internal Audits
2.4.5.	Special Interest Events			2.6.3.2. External Audits or Inspect
2.4.6.	Conclusions		2.6.4.	How Prepare an Audit
	Research Associate (CRA) Standard Operating Procedures Standard Operating ures (SOP)		2.6.5. 2.6.6.	Principal <i>Findings</i> Conclusions
2.5.1.	Definition and objectives	2.7.		col Deviations
2.5.2.	Writing a SOP		2.7.1.	
	2.5.2.1. Procedure			2.7.1.1. Non-Compliance with Incl
	2.5.2.2. Format			2.7.1.2. Compliance with Exclusio
	2.5.2.3. Implementation		2.7.2.	International Classification of Fun
	2.5.2.4. Review			2.7.2.1. Correct Signatures on Doo
2.5.3.	SOP Feasibility and Site Qualification Visit			2.7.2.2. Correct Dates
	2.5.3.1 Procedures			2.7.2.3. Correct Documentation
2.5.4.	SOP Initiation Visit			2.7.2.4. Correct Storage
	2.5.4.1. Procedures Prior to the Initiation Visit			2.7.2.5. Correct Version
	2.5.4.2. Procedures During the Initiation Visit		2.7.3.	Out-Of-Window Visits
	2.5.4.3. Monitoring Initiation Visit Procedures		2.7.4.	Poor or Wrong Documentation
2.5.5.	SOP Monitoring Visit		2.7.5.	The 5 Rights Medication Administ
	2.5.5.1. Procedures Prior to the Monitoring Visit			2.7.5.1. Right Patient
	2.5.5.2. Procedures During the Monitoring Visit			2.7.5.2. Right Drug
	2.5.5.3. Monitoring Letter			2.7.5.3. Right Time
2.5.6.	SOP for Close-Out Visit			2.7.5.4. Right Dose
	2.5.6.1. Preparing the Close-Out Visit			2.7.5.5. Right Route
	2.5.6.2. Manage the Close-Out Visit		2.7.6.	Missing Samples and Parameters
	2.5.6.3. Monitoring After a Close-Up Visit			2.7.6.1. Missing Samples
2.5.7.	Conclusions			2.7.6.2. Parameter Not Performed
				2.7.6.3 Sample Not Sent On Time

2.5.

	2.6.2.	Legal Framework
	2.6.3.	Types of Audits
		2.6.3.1. Internal Audits
		2.6.3.2. External Audits or Inspections
	2.6.4.	How Prepare an Audit
	2.6.5.	Principal Findings
	2.6.6.	Conclusions
7.	Protoc	ol Deviations
	2.7.1.	Criteria
		2.7.1.1. Non-Compliance with Inclusion Criteria
		2.7.1.2. Compliance with Exclusion Criteria
	2.7.2.	International Classification of Functioning (ICF) Deficiencies
		2.7.2.1. Correct Signatures on Documents (CI, LOG)
		2.7.2.2. Correct Dates
		2.7.2.3. Correct Documentation
		2.7.2.4. Correct Storage
		2.7.2.5. Correct Version
	2.7.3.	Out-Of-Window Visits
	2.7.4.	Poor or Wrong Documentation
	2.7.5.	The 5 Rights Medication Administration
		2.7.5.1. Right Patient
		2.7.5.2. Right Drug
		2.7.5.3. Right Time
		2.7.5.4. Right Dose
		2.7.5.5. Right Route
	2.7.6.	Missing Samples and Parameters
		2.7.6.1. Missing Samples
		2.7.6.2. Parameter Not Performed
		2.7.6.3. Sample Not Sent On Time
		2.7.6.4. Time of Sample Collection
		2.7.6.6. Request for Kits Out of Time

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2.8.8. Investigator's Brochure (IB)

2.8.

2.7.7.	Information Privacy
	2.7.7.1. Information Security
	2.7.7.2. Reporting Security
	2.7.7.3. Photo Security
2.7.8.	Temperature Deviations
	2.7.8.1. Register
	2.7.8.2. Inform.
	2.7.8.3. Act
2.7.9.	Open Blinding at the Wrong Time
2.7.10.	PI Availability
	2.7.10.1. Not Updated in Interactive Voice Response Services (IVRS
	2.7.10.2. Not Sent on Time
	2.7.10.3. Not Registered on Time
	2.7.10.4. Broken Stock
2.7.11.	Forbidden Medication
2.7.12.	Key & Non-key
Source	and Essential Documents
2.8.1.	Features
2.8.2.	Source Documents Location
2.8.3.	Source Document Access
2.8.4.	Source Document Types
2.8.5.	How to Correct a Source Document
2.8.6.	Source Document Retention Time
2.8.7.	Main Components of the Medical History





# Structure and Content | 23 tech

2.9.	Man	itorina	Dlan
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- 2.9.1. Visits
- 2.9.2. Frequency (F)
- 2.9.3. Organisation
- 2.9.4. Confirmation
- 2.9.5. Site Issues Categorization
- 2.9.6. Communication with Researchers
- 2.9.7. Research Team Training
- 2.9.8. Trial Master File
- 2.9.9. Reference Documents
- 2.9.10. Electronic Notebooks Remote Review
- 2.9.11. Data Privacy
- 2.9.12. Center Management Activities

### 2.10. Data Collection Notebooks

- 2.10.1. Concept and History
- 2.10.2. Timeline Compliance
- 2.10.3. Data Validation
- 2.10.4. Management of Data Inconsistencies or "Queries"
- 2.10.5. Data Exports
- 2.10.6. Security and Roles
- 2.10.7. Traceability and Logs
- 2.10.8. Report Generation
- 2.10.9. Notifications and Alerts
- 2.10.10. Electronic Notebook vs. Paper Notebook

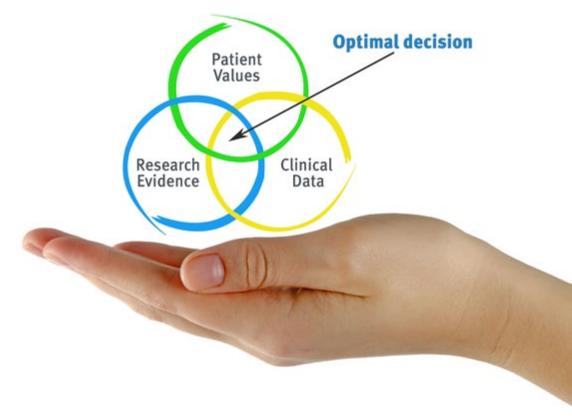


# tech 26 | Methodology

### At TECH we use the Case Method

What should a professional do in a given situation? Throughout the program, students will be confronted with multiple simulated clinical cases based on real patients, in which they will have to investigate, establish hypotheses and ultimately, resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Pharmacists learn better, more quickly and more sustainably over time.

With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.



According to Dr. Gérvas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, attempting to recreate the actual conditions in a pharmacist's professional practice.



Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method"

### The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

- 1. Pharmacists who follow this method not only grasp concepts, but also develop their mental capacity, by evaluating real situations and applying their knowledge.
- 2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
- 3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
- 4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.





### Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

Our University is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, which represent a real revolution with respect to simply studying and analyzing cases.

Pharmacists will learn through real cases and by solving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.



## Methodology | 29 tech

At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology, more than 115,000 pharmacists have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties, regardless of the surgical load. This pedagogical methodology is developed in a highly demanding environment, with a university student body with a high socioeconomic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.

This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



### **Study Material**

All teaching material is created specifically for the course by specialist pharmacists who will be teaching the course, so that the didactic development is highly specific and accurate.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



### **Video Techniques and Procedures**

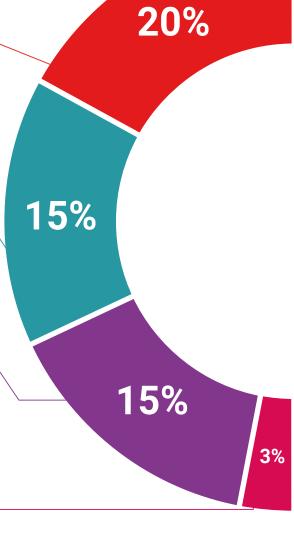
TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, to the latest educational advances, to the forefront of current pharmaceutical care procedures. All of this, first hand, and explained and detailed with precision to contribute to assimilation and a better understanding. And best of all, you can watch them as many times as you want.



### **Interactive Summaries**

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This unique multimedia content presentation training system was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".





### **Additional Reading**

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.

# **Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis**

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, we will present you with real case developments in which the expert will guide you through focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.

### **Testing & Retesting**



We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.

### Classes



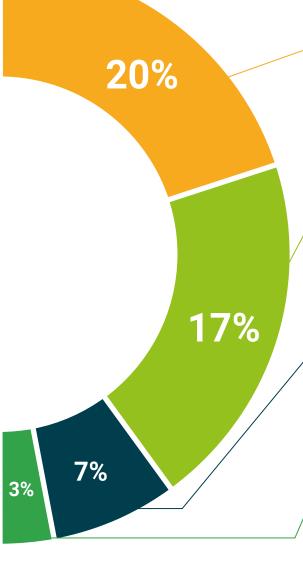
There is scientific evidence on the usefulness of learning by observing experts.

The system known as Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.

#### **Quick Action Guides**



TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.







# tech 34 | Certificate

This **Postgraduate Certificate in Clinical Trial Monitoring** contains the most complete and up to date scientific program on the market.

After the student has passed the assessments, they will receive their corresponding **Postgraduate Certificate** diploma issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery\*.

The diploma issued by **TECH Technological University** will reflect the qualification obtained though the **Postgraduate Certificate**, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: Postgraduate Certificate in Clinical Trial Monitoring

Official No of hours: 300 h.

### **Endorsed by the NBA**





#### POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE

in

#### Clinical Trial Monitoring

This is a qualification awarded by this University, equivalent to 300 hours, with a start date of dd/mm/yyyy and an end date of dd/mm/yyyy.

TECH is a Private Institution of Higher Education recognized by the Ministry of Public Education as of June 28, 2018.

June 17, 2020

<sup>\*</sup>Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

health confidence people
health confidence people
education information tutors
guarantee accreditation teaching
institutions technology learning
community commitment



# Postgraduate Certificate Clinical Trial Monitoring

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 12 weeks
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

