

Resource Summary Report

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ChiCTR - Chinese Clinical Trial Registry

RRID:SCR_006037

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

ChiCTR - Chinese Clinical Trial Registry (RRID:SCR_006037)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.chictr.org/en/>

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Description: National clinical trial registry by Ministry of Health of China to join World Health Organization International Clinical Trial Registration Platform (WHO ICTRP Primary Registry), and the approved Primary Registry of WHO ICTRP. It registers both Chinese and global clinical trials, receives data from Partner Registers certified by the WHO ICTRP, and submits data to the WHO ICTRP Central Repository for global search. Moreover, based upon the talent and technical platform, consisting of Chinese Evidence-based Medicine Centre of Ministry of Health of China, Virtual Research Centre of Evidence-Based Medicine of Ministry of Education of China, Chinese Cochrane Centre, UK Cochrane Centre and International Clinical Epidemiology Network Resource and Training Centre in West China Hospital, Sichuan University (INCLen CERTC), ChiCTR is responsible for providing consultations on trial design, central randomization service, guidance on the writing of clinical trial reports and relevant training. WHO takes the lead in establishing the global clinical trial registration system, which is agreed upon by governments from all over the world. There are both ethical and scientific reasons for clinical trial registration. Trial participants expect that their contributions to biomedical knowledge will be used to improve health care for everyone. Open access to information about ongoing and completed trials meets the ethical duty to trial participants, and promotes greater trust and public confidence in clinical research. Furthermore, trial registration ensures that the results of all trials can be tracked down and should help to reduce unnecessary duplication of research through greater awareness of existing trials and results. The mission of ChiCTR is to Unite clinicians, clinical epidemiologists, biostatisticians, epidemiologists and health care managers both at home and abroad, to manage clinical trials in a strict and scientific manner, and to promote their quality in China, so as to provide reliable evidences from clinical trials for health care workers, consumers and medical policy decision makers, and also to use medical resources more effectively to provide better service for Chinese people and all human beings. Any trial performed in human beings is considered as a clinical trial, and should be registered before its implementation. All the registered clinical trials will be granted a unique

registration number by WHO ICTRP.

Abbreviations: ChiCTR

Synonyms: Chinese Clinical Trial Registry

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

Keywords: clinical trial, registry, registration, clinical, trial, china

Resource Name: ChiCTR - Chinese Clinical Trial Registry

Resource ID: SCR_006037

Alternate IDs: nlx_151504

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080233+0000

Record Last Update: 20260729T044125+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for ChiCTR - Chinese Clinical Trial Registry.

No alerts have been found for ChiCTR - Chinese Clinical Trial Registry.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 35 mentions in open access literature.

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

Shen R, et al. (2025) Quantitative assessment of lung structure changes in low-intensity smokers: a retrospective study in a Chinese male cohort. Quantitative imaging in medicine and surgery, 15(1), 287.

Zhou N, et al. (2025) Proteomic patterns associated with ketamine response in major depressive disorders. Cell biology and toxicology, 41(1), 26.

Fu HJ, et al. (2025) The effect of theta burst stimulation (TBS) on aphasia in stroke patients: a protocol of systematic review and meta-analysis. Systematic reviews, 14(1), 75.

Zhai Y, et al. (2024) Efficacy and safety of wet cupping in the treatment of neurodermatitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Frontiers in medicine, 11, 1478073.

- Han Y, et al. (2022) Evaluation of the safety and efficacy of Zhenwu decoction as adjuvant therapy for the treatment of heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: A protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis. *Medicine*, 101(4), e28672.
- Yang H, et al. (2022) Effect of non-pharmacological interventions for overweight/obese women with polycystic ovary syndrome on ovulation and pregnancy outcomes: a protocol for a systematic review and network meta-analysis. *BMJ open*, 12(6), e059090.
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- Li K, et al. (2020) Treatment of hypertrophic scars and keloids using an intralesional 1470nm bare-fibre diode laser: a novel efficient minimally-invasive technique. *Scientific reports*, 10(1), 21694.
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- Di N, et al. (2019) Could semiquantitative analysis of real-time ultrasound elastography distinguish more liver parenchyma alterations of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome? *Archives of endocrinology and metabolism*, 63(2), 128.
- Su Q, et al. (2019) Association of CYP2C19 Polymorphism with Clopidogrel Resistance in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome in China. *Medical science monitor : international medical journal of experimental and clinical research*, 25, 7138.
- Yang M, et al. (2018) Acupuncture for stable angina pectoris: a systematic review protocol. *BMJ open*, 8(4), e019798.
- Li ZW, et al. (2017) Impact of CYP2C19 Genotype and Liver Function on Voriconazole Pharmacokinetics in Renal Transplant Recipients. *Therapeutic drug monitoring*, 39(4), 422.
- Ni W, et al. (2017) Gender-and lesion number-dependent difference in "atherogenic index of plasma" in Chinese people with coronary heart disease. *Scientific reports*, 7(1), 13207.

Yu N, et al. (2016) Computed tomography quantification of pulmonary vessels in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as identified by 3D automated approach. *Medicine*, 95(40), e5095.