Scientific Study Blueprint for Licensed Hair Practitioners – Part 1 Use Your Status and Expertise to Advance Science	
Study Considerations – Review • Accumulation of Evidence • Hypothesis (Thesis Statement) • Theory	
Law Model Variables Independent Dependent There is always a Control. http://www.maneinsights.com/	
Types of Studies – Review	
Qualitative vs. Quantitative Laboratory vs. Clinical	
Pilot run (example given) Single Diinded un Deuble Diinded	
Single-Blinded vs. Double Blinded http://www.mansinsights.com/	

You Are in the Trenches	
& Your Laboratory is at Your	
Fingertips	
It's Time To Develop Your Study	
Starting and Brainstorming about Topics	
What are your experiences?	
2. What are you curious about?	
Have you read an unbelievable claim that you want to prove/disprove?	
4. Is there a common process or treatment you	
use that can be a constant in your study? 5. How difficult will it be to take measurements?	
NAME http://www.manelinsights.com/	
Background Research	
PubMed (www.pubmed.com) Google Scholar	
• Students	
Dermatologists (website publications)	
• Scientists	
Your peer networks/contacts	
NAME http://www.maneinsights.com/	

Experimental Design Considerations What is the goal? Testing of a product Testing of an ingredient Understanding phenomena Who are the target subjects? • Women vs. men Young vs. mature • Problematic vs. non problematic Who/what is the control? Subject • Product • Technique Essential Questions that MUST be Answered · Who? · Where? What? • How? • When? • Why? Required when writing a procedure (instructions) for your study. **Experimental Design Considerations** What is your hypothesis or thesis statement? 1. What question do you want to answer? 2. What do you want to prove/disprove? Why is the study important?1. Why should anybody care? 2. How extensive is the impact? When will the study start and how long will it last? 1. Is it convenient to the participants? 2. Does the time of year or month need to be considered? 3. Is the durational period important?

Experimental Design Considerations cont. **How** will the study be carried out? · Measured observations Equipment or instrumentation needed Try not to change behavior (unless it is a part of the goal) Where will the study take place? • Local, regional, national or global · Location of needed activity Consideration of a controlled environment Who will be involved in the study? · Execute of activity and why Ideal participants Evaluation measurements Ideal collaborators Collaborators • Universities · Industry Leaders Statisticians • Students Professors Scientists • Beauty Industry Peers • Epidemiologists • Dermatologists Hospitals Collaborators Contract Research Organizations (CRO) • Provides research support services to pharmaceutical, biotechnology and medical device industries Clinical trial facilitators • Subcontractors of specialized staff (study dependent) • Management of most study activities i.e. site selection, participant enrollment, IRB approval and regulatory agency approval

Collaborators (CRO) Clinical Research Laboratories, Inc. (CRL) www.crl-inc.com · Located in New Jersey where there are vast regional opportunities in cosmetology research • Long history of partnering with cosmetic companies • Likes to publish their own research • Would like to extend their database of hair professionals - especially those who have access to diverse clientele **Statistics: Overview** Statistics: a branch of mathematics dealing with the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of masses of numerical data. (Merriam-Webster) $\,$ N = number of data values in a sample set. The t test: compares $\underline{\text{one variable}}$ (hair strength) between two groups. A t-test asks whether a difference between two groups' averages is unlikely to have occurred because of random chance in sample selection. A difference is more likely to be meaningful and "real" if: 1) the difference between the averages is large, 2) the sample size is large, and 3) responses are consistently close to the average values and not widely spread out (the standard deviation is low). **Definitions** Mean: $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{1 - x}$ $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ (sometimes call the X-bar) is the symbol for the mean. Σ (the Greek letter *sigma*) is the symbol for summation. X is the symbol for the numeric value of one data point.

N is the symbol for the total number of stata points in one set. PRACTICE

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Definitions	
Standard Deviation (s): $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \overline{x})^2}{N - 1}}$	
a measure of the variability (dispersion or spread) of any set of numerical values about their arithmetic mean.	
\overline{X} (sometimes call the X-bar) is the symbol for the mean. Σ (the Greek letter $sigmo$) is the symbol for summation. X is the symbol for the numeric value of one data point.	
N is the symbol for the total number of data points in one set. PRACTICE	
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Definitions cont.	
Student's t test: uses statistical methods based on comparisons of small	
sample sizes (usually $3 \le N \le 100$).	
Paired Student's t test: two sample sets are NOT randomly compared	
because the second sample set is the same as the first after some treatment has been applied.	
http://graphpad.com/quickcalcs/ttest1.cfm	
http://www.physics.csbsju.edu/stats/t-test.html	
MANE http://www.maneinsights.com/	
We Live in a World of Wonder	
Possible Study Topics:	
Is Product A better at doing 'X' compared to Product B?	
2. Are there any benefits to "inversion" techniques?	
Do hair steamers really work? A Do have you of wayyou inflyence and health?	
4. Do the use of weaves influence scalp health?	
5. Do hair vitamins work at all? If so:Which ones work best? If subject dependent (they	
 Which ones work best? If subject dependent (they work with some people and not others): 	
What are the factors that impact why/how they	
work?	