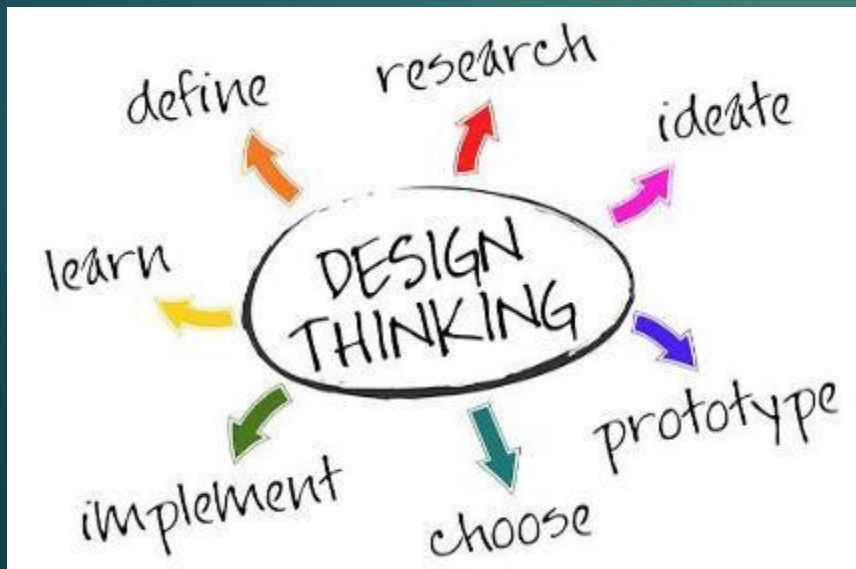


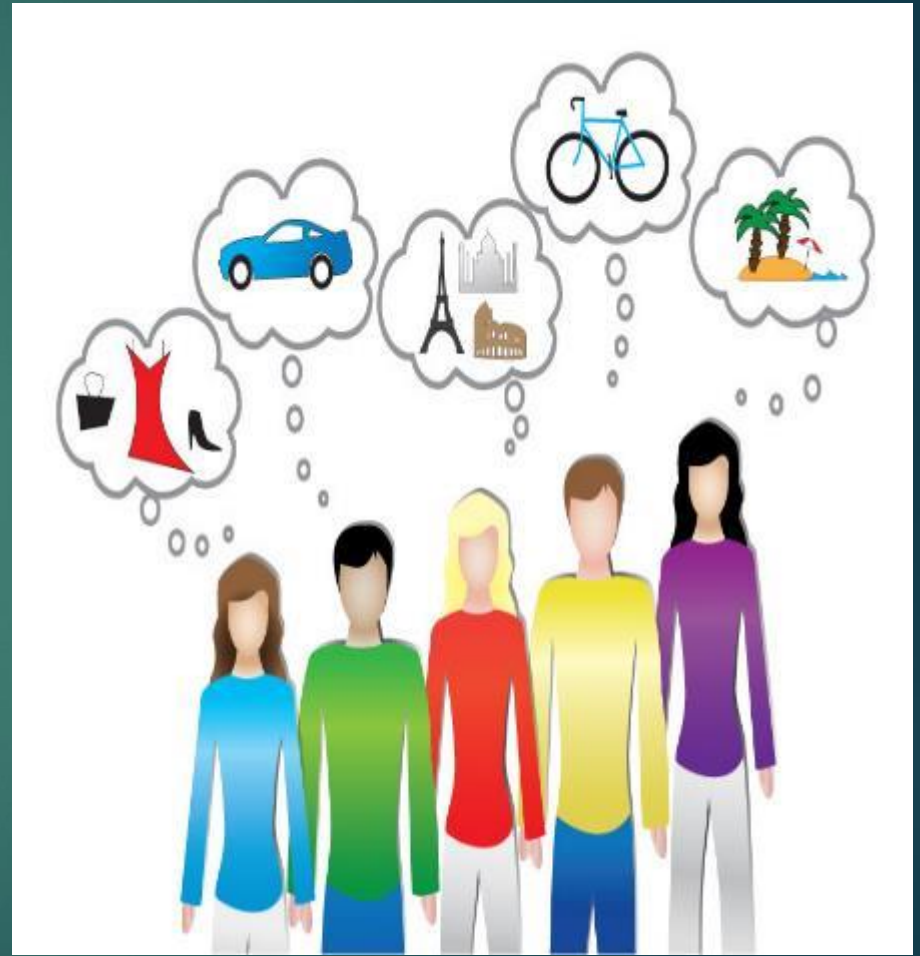
Doing Research Ethically

RESEARCH CORE-SCIENCE
SCHOOL YEAR 2021-2022
DR. WARDISIANI



Research Ethics & Our Job

- ▶ Codes, norms, and principles of acceptable behavior for those who conduct research.
- ▶ Our job in research is to uncover new ideas and information, but at the same time, we are tasked with making sure that the benefits of the new information outweigh the cost and that YOU do everything possible to ensure that no one is harmed in the course of your research.
- ▶ Engage in honesty about your work!



The Nuremburg Code



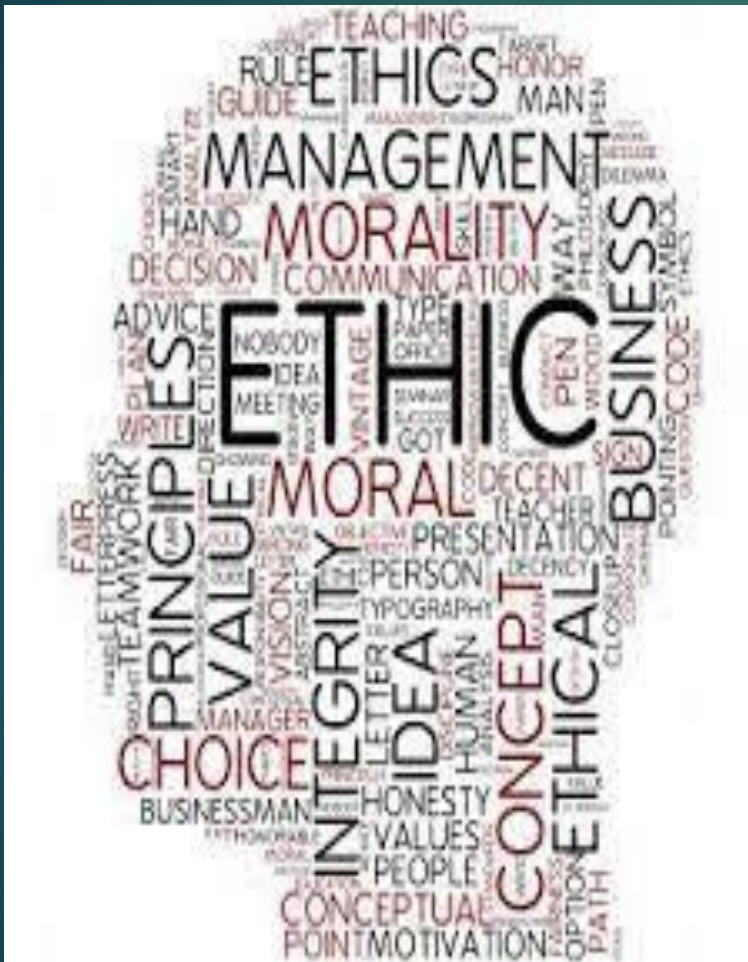
- ▶ Before WWII, there were very few federal regulations in the US or widespread international principles regarding ethical research.
- ▶ The revelations of Nazi experimentation lead to the first set of regulation: The Nuremburg Code.
- ▶ As a result the following 10 principles of research were developed.

Principles of Research 1 of 3

- ▶ 1. Subjects must be given voluntary consent to participate in research.
- ▶ 2. Research should be for the benefit of society and not achievable through other means
- ▶ 3. Experiments should be designed based on existing knowledge such that the anticipated results will justify the experiment.
- ▶ 4. Research should avoid unnecessary suffering or harm.



Principles of Research 2of3



- ▶ 5. Do not do any research where it is known beforehand that death or disabling injury is likely, except perhaps if the experimenter is also the subject.
- ▶ 6. Risk should never exceed the “humanitarian importance of the problem” being investigated.
- ▶ 7. Preparation and proper facilities should aim at protecting subjects from even the remote chance of harm.

Principles of Research 3of3

- ▶ 8. Only “scientifically qualified persons” should conduct experiments, and only with the highest degree of care.
- ▶ 9. Subjects should be able to end the experiment if they feel they cannot continue.
- ▶ 10. The researcher must be prepared to terminate the experiment if they have reason to believe continuation will cause harm to the subject.

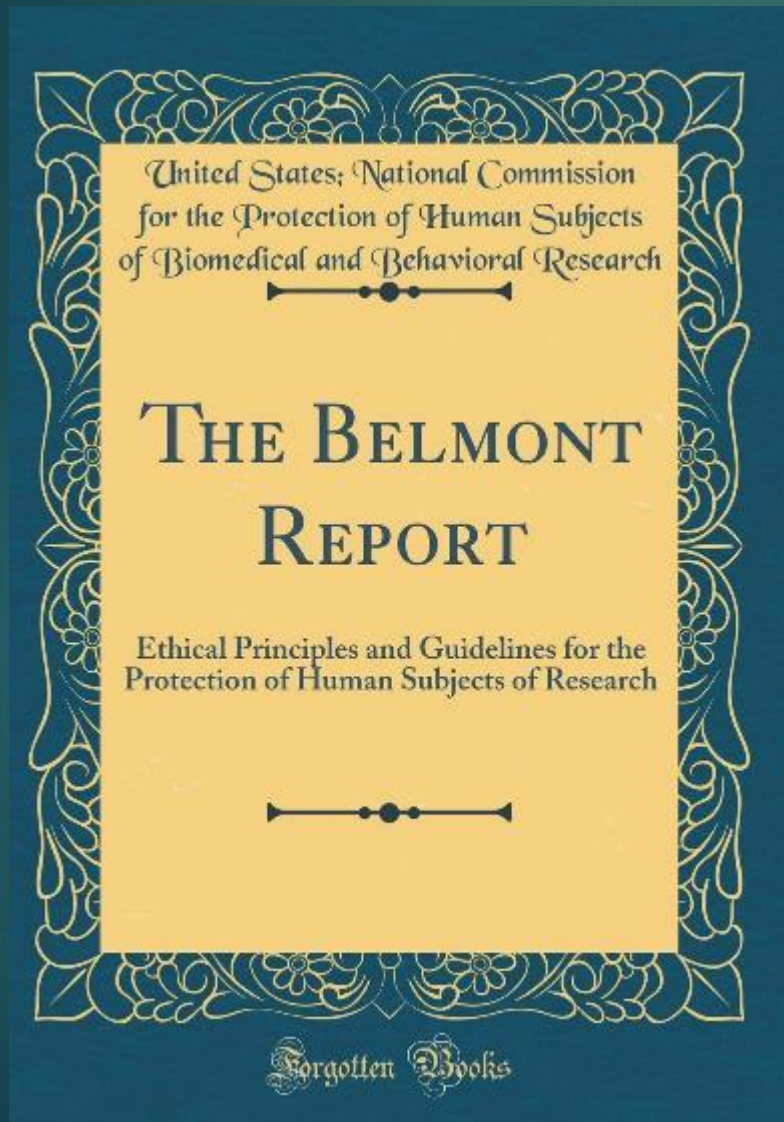


The Declaration of Helsinki

- ▶ In 1964, the World Medical Association adopted the Declaration of Helsinki to establish ethical principles of medical research.
- ▶ It states, : “While the primary purpose of medical research is to generate new knowledge, the goal can never take precedence over the rights and interests of individual research subjects.”



The Belmont Report



- ▶ In 1974, the National Research Act established the National Commission for the Protection of Human Rights which created the “Belmont Report”.
- ▶ The Belmont report identified 3 comprehensive principles of ethical research on human subjects.

1) Respect for the Person

- ▶ Recognizing individuals as ‘autonomous agents’ that have the ability to decide for themselves whether to participate in a research project. It also means that children and those that have diminished mental capacity require special protection.



2) Beneficence



- ▶ Like the Hippocratic oath, this principle requires that researchers do no harm. Subjects must be protected from unnecessary risk of harm.
- ▶ This may include: Physical , Mental, Psychological, Social, Economic, and legal harms.
- ▶ Additionally, beneficence requires that research maximize the general benefits of society and minimize harms to individual subjects.

3) Justice

- ▶ The final principle recognizes the very long history of research that used the poor and disadvantaged for subjects, exposing them to harm while doing work that would ultimately benefit the wealthy or advantaged.
- ▶ Therefore, Justice calls for fairness in terms of access to research and its benefits as well as an equitable distribution of the potential risks to individuals.



Research Requirements: Belmont Report

- ▶ The Belmont Report generated a set of applications what would be required of researchers.
- ▶ 1) Researchers must solicit informed consent of their potential subjects/
- ▶ 2) The Proposed research must be justifiable as maximizing societal benefits and minimizing risk.
- ▶ 3) Checking the authors research to see how fairly it treats alternative claims and findings.



Thank You!

▶ Questions and
Comments

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