

International Practice in Ethical Review

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Unethical Conduct of Research

- Tuskegee Syphilis Study (1932 – 1972)
- Guatemala STD Experiments (1946 – 1948)
- Nazi Experiments: WWII (1939 – 1945)
- Thalidomide (1950s)

Regulatory Resulting from Unethical Research

- Nuremberg Code (1948)
- Declaration of Helsinki (1964)
- Creation of NIH OPRR leading to IRBs (1966)
- National Research Act (1974)
- Belmont Report (1978)
- Common Rule (1991)

Declaration of Helsinki



A statement of ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects.

- To promote respect for all human subjects
- To protect the life, health, rights and dignity of the human subjects
- To protect the privacy of research subjects and the confidentiality of their personal information

Declaration of Helsinki (cont'd)



- To minimize the impact of the study on participants' physical, mental and social integrity
- Research investigators should be aware of the ethical, legal, regulatory and religious requirements
- The subjects must be volunteers and informed participants

Declaration of Helsinki (cont'd)

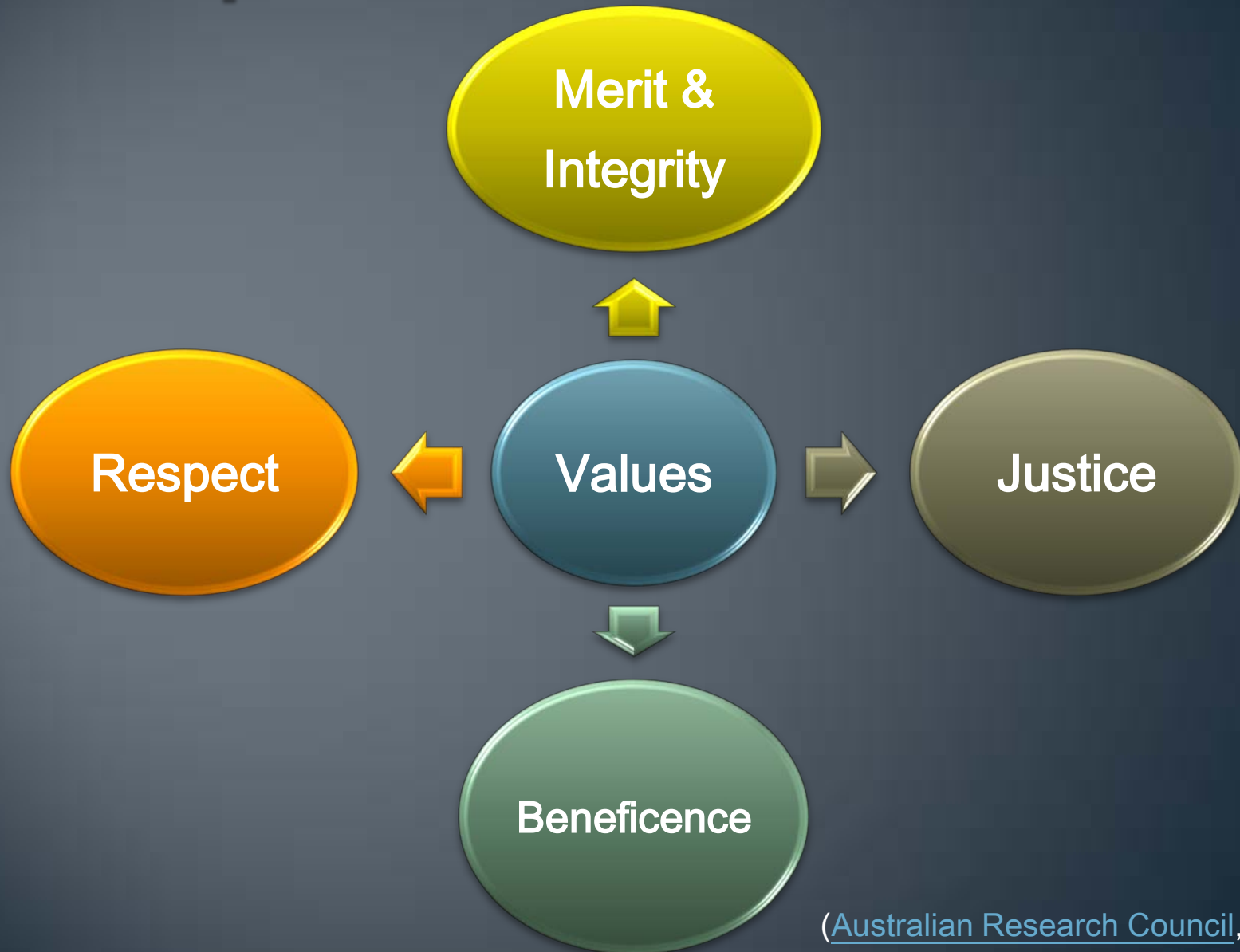


- The research physician should fully inform the patient involved which aspects of the care are related to the research
- Authors, editors and publishers all have ethical, social and moral obligations with regard to the publication of the results of research

Ethical Review

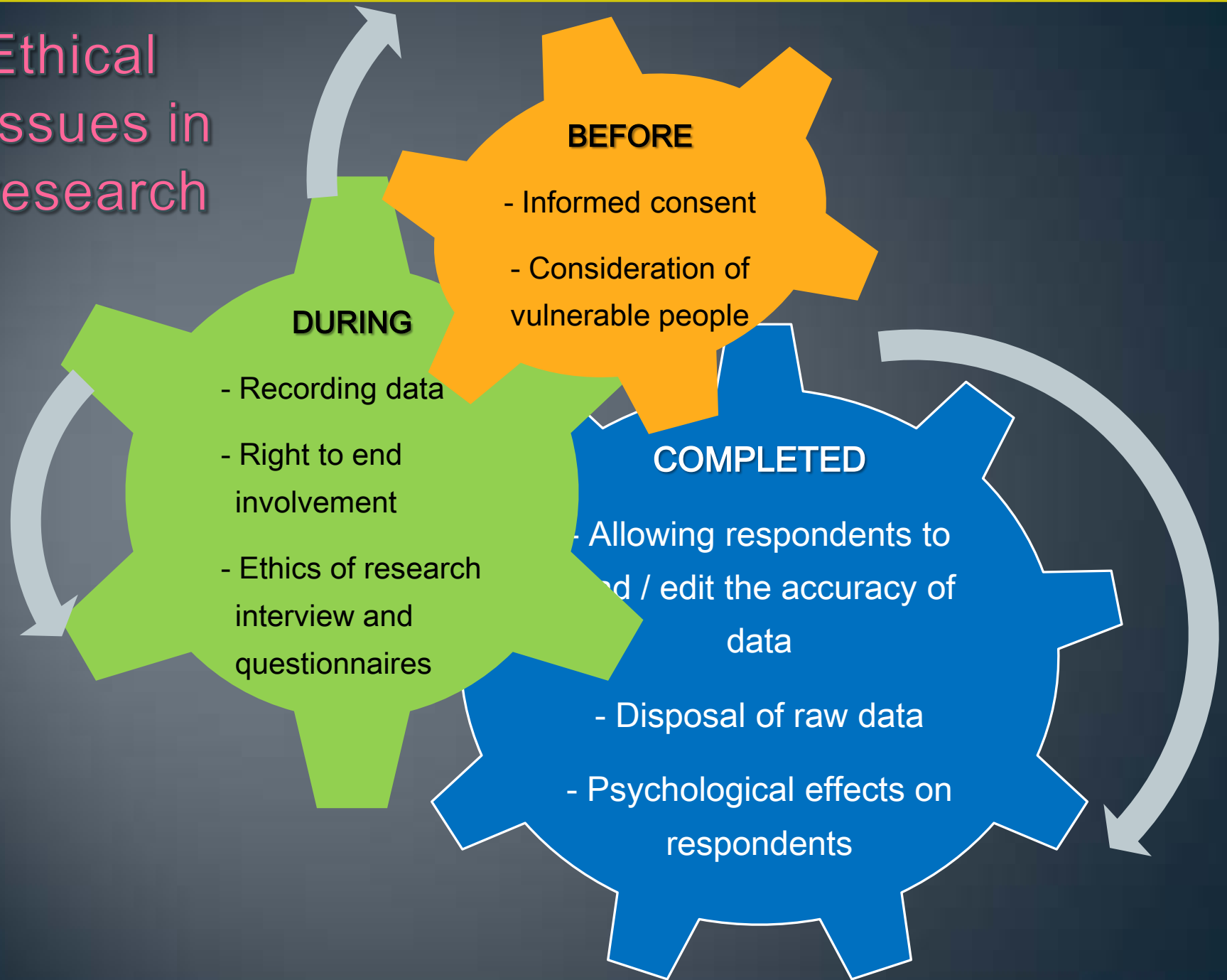


Principles of Ethical Conduct



([Australian Research Council](#), 2007)

Ethical Issues in research



Other ethical considerations

Culture, Gender
Ethnicity , Religion

Right to
withdraw

Privacy

Method

Publication

International Practice in Ethical Review

Guidelines-responsibilities

Participants

Sponsors

Community of
Educational
Researchers

Educational
Professionals,
Policy Makers,
General Public

1. Informed Consent
2. Openness & Disclosure
3. Right to Withdraw
4. Children, Vulnerable
Young People / Adults
5. Incentives
6. Detriment Arising from
Participation
7. Privacy
8. Disclosure

1. Methods
2. Publication

1. Misconduct
2. Authorship

1. Benefit of
educational
professionals
2. Understanding of
educational
policy
3. Practical of
research

Integrity of research investigators

Example:

Smoking and Alzheimer's Disease: Tobacco Companies Research Bias Revealed

(Science 2.0 - February 20th 2010)



References

- Australian Research Council. (2007). *National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research*. Retrieved May 29, 2012 from http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/_files_nhmrc/publications/attachments/e72.pdf.
- British Educational Research Association. (2011). *Ethical Guidelines for Educational Research*. Retrieved May 29, 2012 from <http://content.yudu.com/Library/A1t9gr/BERAEthicalGuideline/resources/index.htm?referrerUrl=http%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.yudu.com%25252Fitem%25252Fdetails%25252F3759>.
- Economic and Social Research Council. (2010). *ESRC Framework for Research Ethics 2010*. Retrieved May 27, 2012 from <http://www.esrc.ac.uk/about-esrc/information/research-ethics.aspx>.
- World Medical Association. (2008). *WMA Declaration of Helsinki – Ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects*. Retrieved May 25, 2012 from [http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html.pdf?print-media-type&footer-right=\[page\]/\[toPage\]](http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html.pdf?print-media-type&footer-right=[page]/[toPage]).

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THANK YOU