

Unit-III Medical Research

Criticism of Orthodox medical ethics

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 Ethics in medical research deals with number of confusing situations in real time.

 Guidelines have been proposed for standardized ethical practice throughout the globe.

 The four fundamental principles of ethics which are being underscored are autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, and justice.

- Some special ethical issues have particular relevance to a specific research (Ex:Psychiatric research) is arising primarily from the specific vulnerabilities.
 - Ex: In Psychiatric research, vulnerable population like mental illness, pregnant ladies or children are the challenges faced by some research methodologies.
- Accordingly, sensitivity is required in the design of psychiatric research.

 An issue, mainly for the developing countries, has been the extent to which ethical principles are considered universal or as culturally relative.

 The challenge to international research ethics is to apply universal ethical principles to biomedical research in a multicultural world with a multiplicity of health-care systems and considerable variation in standards of health care.

"Inspite of having Good Ethical Framework, there is always some degree of Malpractice in Medical Research"

Certain Principles which are prone for violation

PRINCIPLES OF ESSENTIALITY

 Refers to whether the research is considered to be absolutely essential after a due consideration of the existing scientific knowledge in the proposed area of research.

PRINCIPLES OF VOLUNTARINESS, INFORMED CONSENT, AND COMMUNITY AGREEMENT

- Research participants should be fully apprised of the research and the associated risks and benefits.
- The participants should be informed of the right to abstain from the research or withdraw consent at any time.
- Where research entails treating any community, the principles of voluntariness and informed consent apply to the community as a whole and to each individual member.

PRINCIPLES OF NON-EXPLOITATION

- The participants should be fully apprised of all the possible dangers that may arise during the research so that they can appreciate all the physical and psychological risks.
- Each research should include an in-built procedure for compensation for the human participants either through insurance cover or by any other appropriate means to cover foreseeable /unforeseeable risks

PRINCIPLES OF PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

 The identity and records of the participants are as far as possible kept confidential (except when required for legal reasons).

 This is to avoid any form of discrimination or stigmatization as a consequence of having participated in the research.

PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

 The research or experiment should be conducted in a fair, honest, impartial, and transparent manner after full disclosure is made by those associated with the research or experiment

PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC DOMAIN

 The research findings should be brought into the public domain so that its results are generally made known through scientific and other publications.

PRINCIPLES OF TOTALITY OF RESPONSIBILITY

 Professional and moral responsibility should be observed, for the due observance of all the principles, guidelines, or prescriptions of those directly or indirectly connected with the medical research.

• This extends to the institutes where this research is carried out, as well as the sponsors of the research.

"In-spite of all these Principles, Many occassions there will be violation of at least one or more Principles of Medical Ethics"

- Though a number of ethical guidelines have been formulated for clinical research, malpractice is still widely acknowledged.
- It could be understood by the fact that ethical guidelines in many countries like India are just the recommendations and not a law.
- For proper enforcement, guidelines should be made a part of the law like Developed countries.

THANK YOU