

Postgraduates students: Ethics in Health Research

Health Research Ethics Workshop

- Prof. Adnan I. Al-Hindi
- Aug, 4, 2019

- The first step in research ethics.**
- Why postgraduates should commit/adhere to research ethics.**
- Practice and dissemination of this culture**

- For many students this is their first experience as a researcher and, hence, they have much to learn about **research methodologies**, **conducting a literature review**, **designing and implementing a research project**, and **disseminating results**.
- Consideration of ethics is a key focus in conducting research involving humans, and students must learn research ethics principles and apply them throughout their projects.

The first step in research ethics



In Gaza Strip each postgraduate must obtain: 1. **An ethical approval** from **Helsinki committee** this committee release the approval of scientific and medical researches.

Or Islamic University of Gaza Ethics committee Or the authorized organization, Ministry/University or others.



2. Informed consent: each postgraduate must obtain an Informed consent from each patient Or participant in the research. In case of children the informed consent must signed from one of the parents/guardians.

3. Institutional permission



This permission should be obtained from
University/Hospital/clinic/School Or other
Institutions.



Why postgraduates should adhere to research ethics



The following is a rough and general summary of some ethical principals that various codes address:

- **Honesty:** Strive for honesty in all scientific communications. Honestly report data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status. Do not fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data. Do not deceive colleagues, research sponsors, or the public.
- **Objectivity:** Strive to avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, personnel decisions, grant writing, expert testimony, and other aspects of research where objectivity is expected or required. Avoid or minimize bias or self-deception. Disclose personal or financial interests that may affect research.



- **Integrity:** Keep your promises and agreements; act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.
- **Carefulness:** Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine your own work and the work of your peers. Keep good records of research activities, such as data collection, research design, and correspondence with agencies or journals.
- **Openness:** Share data, results, ideas, tools, resources. Be open to criticism and new ideas.

- **Respect for Intellectual Property:** Honor patents, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property. Do not use unpublished data, methods, or results without permission. Give proper acknowledgement or credit for all contributions to research. Never plagiarize.
- **Confidentiality:** Protect confidential communications, such as papers or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, trade or military secrets, and patient records.
- **Responsible Publication:** Publish in order to advance research and scholarship, not to advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication.
- **Responsible Mentoring:** Help to educate, mentor, and advise students. Promote their welfare and allow them to make their own decisions.

- **Respect for colleagues:** Respect your colleagues and treat them fairly.
- **Social Responsibility:** Strive to promote social good and prevent or mitigate social harms through research, public education, and advocacy.
- **Non-Discrimination:** Avoid discrimination against colleagues or students on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, or other factors not related to scientific competence and integrity.
- **Competence:** Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to promote competence in science as a whole.

- **Legality:** Know and obey relevant laws and institutional and governmental policies.
- **Animal Care:** Show proper respect and care for animals when using them in research. Do not conduct unnecessary or poorly designed animal experiments.
- **Human Subjects Protection:** When conducting research on human subjects, minimize harms and risks and maximize benefits; respect human dignity, privacy, and autonomy; take special precautions with vulnerable populations; and strive to distribute the benefits and burdens of research fairly.

-Practice and dissemination of this culture

It is the duty of each postgraduate to practice and disseminate this culture by him self and among his peers.

References:

-<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/whatis/index.cfm>

End of Lecture

Thank you

```

      \
      .001.^
      u$0N=1
      z00BAI
      |..=^
      ;s<|
      NRX^=-\
      z0c^<X^
      ^B0s^~^
      @0$H^
      n$0=XN;.\
      iBBB0vU1=^
      \ $000cAr`vuI
      FAHZuqr-'
      ZZUFA@FI.\
      ;BRAHv n$U^~
      ^ARN1 ^0si
      'Onv~ 01.'
      c0qr rs.\
      aUU\ ul\
      `R0- :.\
      nn^` -=.~|-\
      =1^'.. :.\
  
```