

Introduction to Health



RESEARCH ETHICS

Prof. Dr. Abdelraouf A. Elmanama
Medical Laboratory Sciences Department
Faculty of Health Sciences





In research, like in any thing else

The **end** results **DOES NOT** justify the **means**!

What is ethics

- Rules of behavior based on ideas about what is morally good and bad
- A diverse set of values, norms & institutional regulations that help to constitute & regulate scientific activity

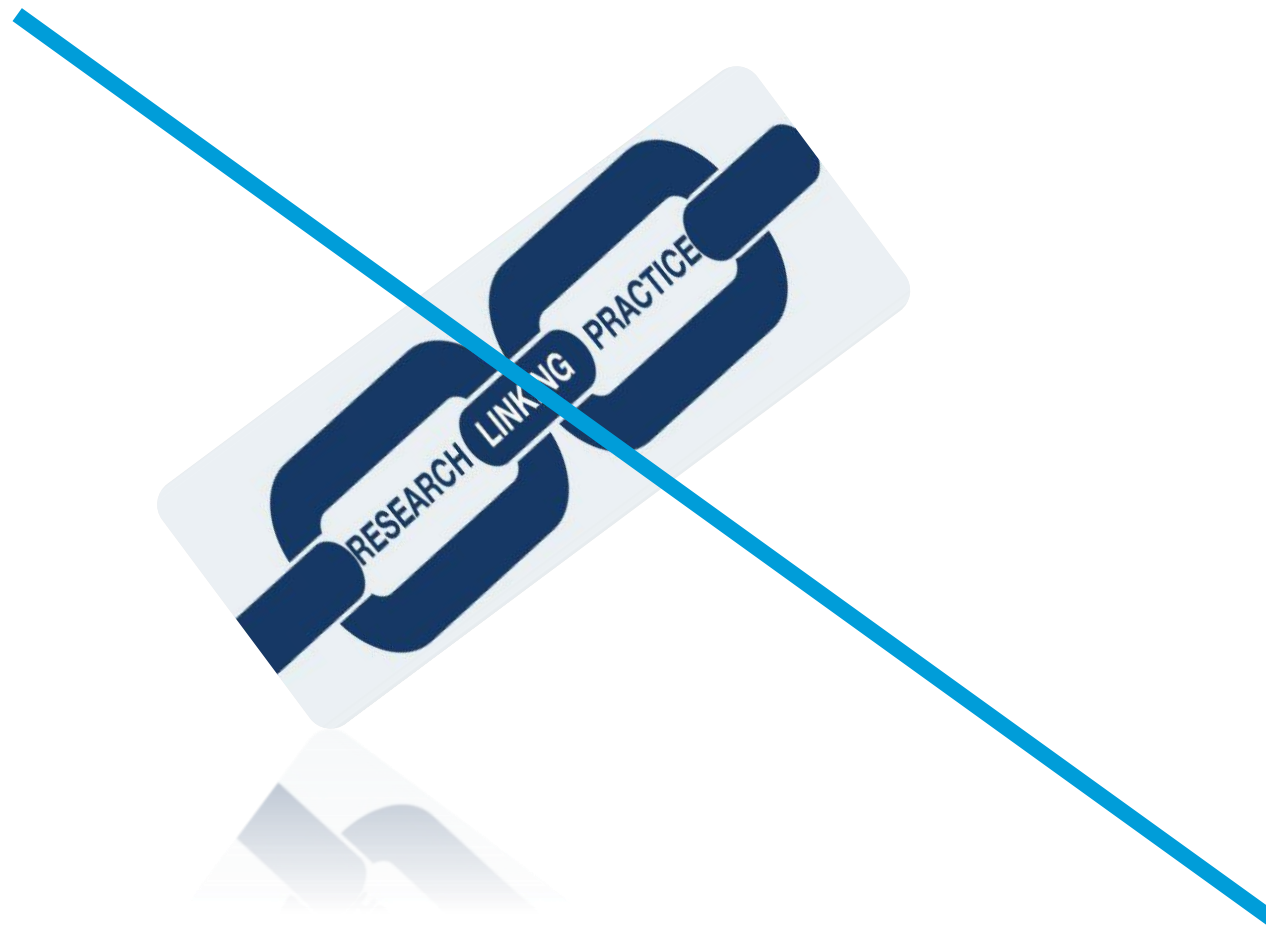
Ethical Principles of Research



- 

- Ethics are **ways** of understanding and examining the **moral life**, or of **right and wrong** human conduct.
- **Bioethics** is a way of understanding and examining the **moral aspects of biomedical research and practice**





It is important at this point to draw the line between
“Research” and “Practice”.

WHY People WORRY ABOUT RESEARCH ETHICS ?



- The science itself (bad science, fake results)
- Other scientists (the right of others)
- **The research participant (subjects)**
- The public (the general effect)
- The future (based on true/false research)
- Ourselves



HUMAN SUBJECT

- “A living individual about whom an investigator (professional or student) conducting research to obtains;

1. Data

or

2. Identifiable private information

Through intervention or interaction with the individual.”

45 CFR 46.102(f)

WHAT IS RESEARCH ?

- Research is defined as; “a **systematic investigation**, including research development, testing and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to **GENERALIZABLE knowledge**.”
- 45 CFR 46.102(d)

What is health research?

There are many different types of health research

“health research” may be defined as:

“any research which contributes to the knowledge of –

1. The biological, clinical, psychological or social processes in human beings
2. Improved methods for the provision of health services
3. Human pathology
4. The causes of disease
5. The effects of the environment on the human body
6. The development or new application of pharmaceuticals, medicines or related substances
7. The development of new applications of health technology”.

HUMAN SUBJECT RESEARCH



A research Involving living individuals
about whom the researcher obtains:



Data through Intervention
or Interaction

AND OR

Identifiable Human Material
&/Private Information



Individual Rights and Public Health Ethical Issues



- Right to **quality** health **services**
- Provider **responsibility** to **act for benefit of client**
- Euthanasia - right to die ?????
- Confidentiality – **right to privacy**
- Informed consent – **right to know**
- Birth control – **religion vs. individual rights**
- **Supply** and **distribution of resources** for health
- Incentives - disincentives
- Equity – social, ethnic, regional
- Social solidarity



Groups at Special Risk

- Women
- Children
- Civilians in war and terror situations
- Disaster victims
- Native peoples
- Minority groups
- Prisoners
- Military
- Refugees and internal migrants
- Mentally ill
- Rural vs. urban
- Homeless people

In Short

All ethical codes and principals advocate three fundamental principals;

- Respect for persons
- Beneficence
- Justice

**Research is a privilege, not a right
The well-being of participant is a priority**

Message

- In this workshop we will attempt to determine the needs in Palestine to achieve a good and reliable system that ensure the implementation of ethics in Health research.
- This would not be possible without your
- Expertise,
- Experience,
- Knowledge and
- Expectation,



1. Documents, Laws, guidelines, codes
2. Organizational structures
3. Education, Training
4. Advocacy
5. Ethical Process in research

Thank you