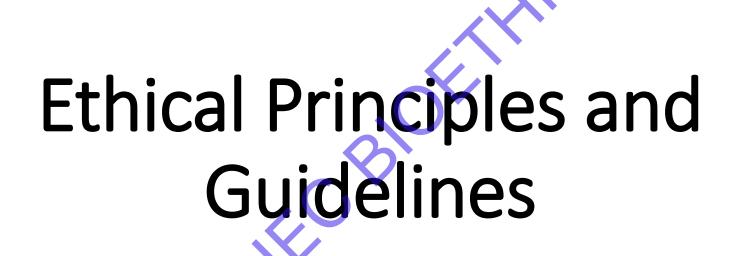


Short Term Training on Bioethics

Institutional Ethics Committee, IIT Madras, Chennai

21-23 June 2023



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Outline

- Research Ethics
- What makes health research ethical? guiding principles
- National ethical guidelines for biomedical and health research involving human participants



Research Ethics

Code of conduct – of right and wrong – while conducting research on human participants

Nuremberg Code 1947

Declaration of Helsinki 1964

Belmont Report 1979

ICH-GCP 1996

CIOMS 2002

Nuffield Council of Bioethics 2002

UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights 2005

What makes health research ethical?

Collaborative Partnership

- Community engagement

 who is community
 representative?
- Respect for community values, circumstances, culture, social practices
- Benefit sharing

Social Value of Research

- Who benefit from conducting the research?
- What is the potential benefit for each beneficiary?
- How will social value be enhanced?
- How will adverse impacts be minimized?

Scientific Validity

- Study design
- Sampling, sample size, representativeness
- Good science is essential for ethical research



Fair participant selection

- Research participant choice limits harms
- Research participant choice enhances social value
- Vulnerability



Favorable riskbenefit ratio

- Risks physical, psychological, social, economic
- Probability of risks and magnitude of risks
- Probability and magnitude of benefit
- Benefits must outweigh risks



Independent Ethical Review

- Institutional Ethics
 Committee
- Independent and Competent
- Transparent review
 process



Informed Consent

- Understandable, simple information provided to participants
- Plans in place to obtain consent from legally authorized representative if participant is incapable
- Symbolizing consent
- Right to refuse to participate
- Culturally competent



Respect for Participants

- Minimize harms
- Privacy
- Confidentiality
- Follow up care after completion of research

National ethical guidelines for biomedical and health research involving human participants ICMR, 2017

Table 1: General Principles

- 1. Principle of Essentiality
- 2. Principle of Voluntariness
- 3. Principle of Non-exploitation
- 4. Principle of Social Responsibility
- 5. Principle of Ensuring Privacy & Confidentiality
- 6. Principle of Risk Minimization

- 7. Principle of Professional Competence
- 8. Principle of Maximization of Benefit
- 9. Principle of Institutional Arrangements
- **10**. Principle of Transparency & Accountability
- y 11. Principle of Totality of Responsibility
 - 12. Principle of Environmental Protection

Table 2: General Ethical Issues

| Benefit–risk assessment | Informed consent process | Privacy and confidentiality |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Distributive justice | Payment for participation | Compensation for research related harm |
| Ancillary care | Conflict of interest | Selection of vulnerable and special groups as research participants |
| Community engagement | Post-research access and benefit sharing | |
| | | |

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Types of research covered by the ICMR guidelines

- Clinical trials of drugs and other interventions
- Public Health Research and Social and Behavioral Sciences research for health
- Human genetic testing and research
- Biological materials, biobanking and datasets
- Research during humanitarian emergencies and disasters



Thank you