

RESEARCH ETHICS

Assoc. Prof. Dr.Wariya Chinwanno

Mahidol University
International
Demonstration School

1

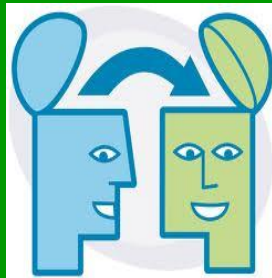
- **Research :** A systematic study, analysis, or experimentation by using equipment or methodology to find facts or principles in establishing rules, theories or ways of practice.



2

Types of Knowledge

- **1)Natural Sciences:** studies natural phenomena surrounding human beings and other components.



3

- **2)Social Sciences** studies human thoughts and behaviors in society and social phenomena which occur in human society or certain process in society.



4

- **3)Humanities:** studies human beings, human thoughts and feelings, events in human society, human attitudes towards the world and human life including what human beings have created.



5

Objectives of Conducting Research

- **1. to search for knowledge**
- **2. to search for facts in various forms**
- **3. to search for methods of expression, practice or the way to search for knowledge**



6

The Importance of Conducting Research



- 1. creates a new body of knowledge.
- 2. helps examine, criticize, and improve the thinking system or the way of practice in the society.
- 3. searches for methods of expression, practice or the way to search for knowledge.



7

- 4. presents knowledge useful for public decision making.
- 5. helps create new things beneficial to society.



8

Types of Research



- 1. basic research or theoretical research : a theoretical study or experimentation in labs to find new knowledge.
- 2. applied research : a study or experimentation aiming at using the knowledge for some benefits.



9

- 3. experimental development : the work done systematically to create new products by means of using knowledge and experience from the research.



10

Differences between Scientific Research and Social Science Research



- Scientific Research : the study about natural phenomena or objects surrounding human beings.



11

- Social Science Research : the systematic study, analysis or experiment concerning human beings, interactions, society.



12

Important Features of the Research

- 1. The researcher must play an important role in conducting research.
- 2. must have confidence in knowledge and the search for knowledge.



- 3. must select research methodology appropriate for the research.
- 4. uses a suitable method in collecting and analyzing data.
- 5. uses an argument to create a case study so that the conclusion is plausible.
- 6. is related with other fields of study.



14

Ethical Rules /Ethical Principles /Ethics :
rules of good behaviors for the benefit of oneself and society



15

More formal definitions refer to ethics as involving the systematic application of moral rules, standards, or principles to concrete problems.



16

morality: rules of good behaviors, especially related to religion, Buddhism
code of ethics : rules of good behaviors related to each profession.



17

Thai Ethical Principles

1. Gratitude
2. Generosity
3. Kindness
4. Modesty
5. Tolerance



18

6. Hospitality
7. Carefulness
8. Consideration
9. Religious Faith
10. Contentment



19

Ten Buddhist Kingly Ethical Principles

1. Liberality
2. Piety
3. Charity
4. Freedom from Anger
5. Mercy



20

6. Patience
7. Rectitude
8. Mildness
9. Devotion
10. Freedom from Enmity



21

Ethics is what you should do.

Ethics is not what you must do.



Research Ethics means the rules of conduct in conducting research, particularly when dealing with other people and organization, aimed at causing no harm and providing, if possible, benefits. (Walliman, 2006: 206)



23

Ethics Committee Lessons Learned from the Past

- Crime in Nazi Army World War I (1914-1918)
- World War II (1939-1945)



24

- The Brooklyn Jewish chronic Disease Hospital (1963)
- The Tuskegee Syphilis Study (1932-1972)
- The Asthma Study (2001)
- TGN 1412 (2001)



25

Crime in Nazi Army

- The German Government committed several crimes in both World War I and II
- The most notable of these is the Holocaust



The Brooklyn Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital (1963)

- The medical experiment at the 13CDH CDH, New York, USA: Three doctors injected 22 chronically ill and feeble patients with live cancer cells.



The Tuskegee Syphilis Study (1932-1972)

- The Syphilis experiment between 1932-1972 by US. Public Health Service was to study the natural progression of syphilis in rural black men.



- The experiment was conducted among 600 black men who were sharecroppers in Macon County: 399 had syphilis, 201 did not have it.



The Asthma Study (2001)

- The Asthma Study was conducted in 2001 at Johns Hopkins University.
- Miss Ellen Roche, a healthy technician aged 24 from the Johns Hopkins Asthma and Allergy Center volunteered to take part in the study.



- The study was designed to test a mild asthma attack by the volunteer inhaling hexamethonium.
- She died a month after entering the study.



31

TGN 1412 (2001)

- The research was conducted in March 2006 among eight healthy boys volunteering to test TGN 1412 by TeGenero AG, a German pharmaceutical company.



32

- The medicine produced and activated the work of lymphocyte or T-cell which would benefit patients with leukemia, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis.



33

- Six boys were admitted to the hospital on the same day. All of them suffered from multiple organ dysfunction. Opinions from an inquiry suggest that the problems resulted from "unforeseen biological action in humans".



34

Ethics Committee

History – International
Nuremberg Code–WWII
1947 Universal
Declaration of
Human Rights –
United Nations 1948
Declaration of Helsinki –
WMA 1964



35

Nuremberg Code – WWII 1947

- One of the first statements of the ethical principles involved in human experimentation.
- Put special emphasis on human experimentation: Before starting the research, informed consent must be sought.



36

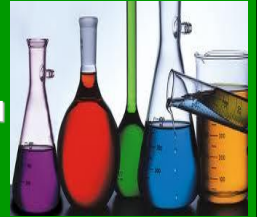
- No experiment should be conducted where there is a prior reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur.



37

Declaration of Helsinki – WMA 1964

- Doctor and patient relationship.
- Research must be conducted only by a scientifically qualified person and under supervision of a clinically competent medical person.



38

- Emphasizes on informed consent. Participants in research should be informed in advance as to the nature of the research.
- It is the participant's right to take part in the research.



39

The Belmont Report – US 1979

- Respect for person
- Beneficence
- Justice



40

Respect for Person

- Respect for human dignity
- Respect for human rights
- Respect for informed consent
- Respect for the vulnerable group's dignity



41

Beneficence

- Risk/ benefit assessment
- Minimizing harms to participants
- Maximizing possible benefits particularly benefit to society.



42

Justice

- Fairness and equality
- Distribution of burdens and benefits
- Fair selection of volunteers



43

- Council for International Organization of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) 1982.
- Operational Guidelines for Ethics Committees that Review Biomedical Research – WHO 2000



44

- Nuffield Council of Bioethics – UK, India, US 2001
- Forum for Ethical Review Committee in Thailand (FERCIT) 2000
- Thai Medical Council 2001



45

Mahidol University

1. Mahidol University Ethics committee on Human Beings
2. Faculty of Medical Science at Siriraj
3. Faculty of Medical Science at Ramatibodi



46

4. Faculty of Tropical Medicine
5. Faculty of Public Health
6. Faculty of Nursing
7. Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities



47

National Research Committee Thailand 1998

1. The researcher must have integrity and virtue in monitoring research.



48

2. The researcher must have responsibilities for the research agreement trying to finish the research within the time proposed by the researcher.



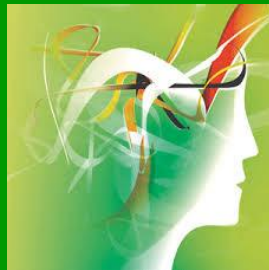
49

3. The researcher must have adequate knowledge in the subject he/she is conducting.



50

4. The researcher must have responsibilities for the research subjects: human beings or animals.



51

5. The researcher must have respect for the dignity and right of the participants in the research.



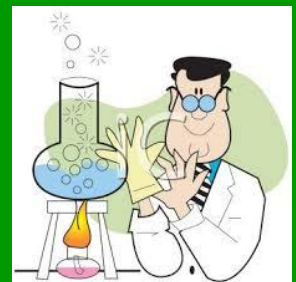
52

6. The researcher must have academic freedom without any personal or academic bias.



53

7. The researcher must distribute his work for the academic and social benefits.



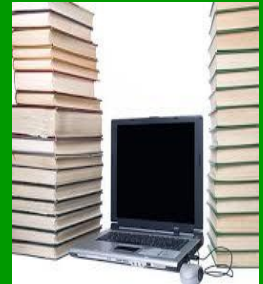
54

8. The researcher must have respect for other people's academic opinions.



55

9. The researcher must have responsibilities for society and devote his (her) intellectual capacity for the benefit of mankind.



56

The Ethical Principles That Are Not Included in the NRCT Ethical Principles

1. Informed consent
2. Privacy and Confidentiality
3. Fairness
4. Plagiarism
5. Deception
6. Concealment
7. Falsification



57

1. Informed consent

- Provision of clear and coherent information to participants about the purpose, methods, demands, risks, discomforts, and possible outcomes.



58

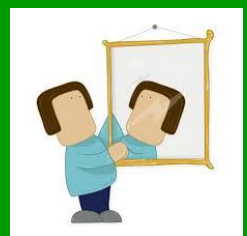
- Participant exercises voluntary choice to participate or to withdraw consent.
- Participant is free to make that choice.
 - Vanessa Traynor Primary Health care Research Network



59

2. Privacy and Confidentiality

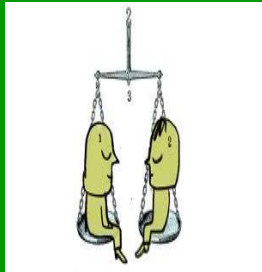
- Safe storing and transmitting of sensitive data and information.
- Participant's privacy should be highly respected.
- More intimate situation might give rise to a more personal relationship.



60

3. Fairness

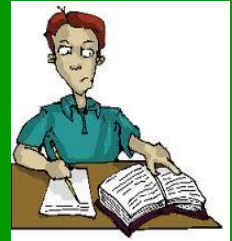
- The researcher should be fair to co-researcher and research assistant in sharing research grants and in giving research credit to those concerned.



61

4. Plagiarism

- Take someone else's writing as one's own.
- Ghostwriting
- Piggybacking



62

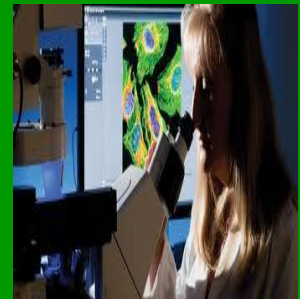
5. Deception

- The researcher should not deceive the participant about the nature of the research : The Milgram Report.



63

- The use of research facilities : tape recorder, camera has to be permitted by the participant.



64

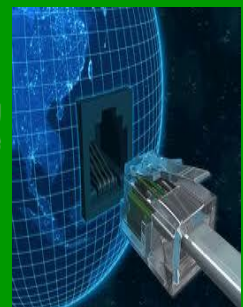
6. Concealment

- The researcher should not conceal any information which causes harm to the public.



65

- The researcher must conduct his/her research with great responsibilities taking into consideration the impacts on himself/ herself, the participants, and society.



66

7. Falsification

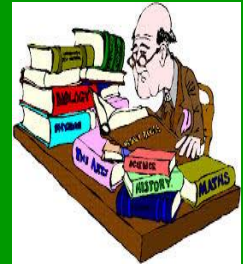
- The researcher should not falsify the research results.



© 3p010 - www.CleanIT.com/1988

67

Research must be
conducted objectively
and reported honestly.
This is Research
Ethics



Thank You

68

The
End