

# Research Ethics

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# Respect for Human Subjects

- 1) Protecting confidentiality
- 2) Permitting withdrawal
- 3) Providing new information
- 4) Monitoring welfare
- 5) Informing them of what was learned from the research

# Fair Subject Selection

- The scientific objectives of the study—not vulnerability or privilege—should guide inclusion criteria and targeted populations.
- Convenient groups should not be selected. Groups cannot be excluded without scientific reasons. However, higher risk is a reason to exclude certain groups.

# Scientific Validity

- Research must be conducted in a methodologically rigorous manner that is practically feasible.
- To be ethical the research must produce reliable and valid data that can be interpreted.

# Favorable Risk-Benefit Ratio

1) Risks identified, assessed and minimized.

Include

Physical risks

Psychological risks

Social risks

Economic risks

# Favorable Risk-Benefit Ratio

2) Potential benefits to individual participants enhanced.

# Favorable Risk-Benefit Ratio

3) If potential benefits to the individual outweigh risks to the individual then proceed.

4) If risks outweigh benefits to the individual, then evaluate risks against social benefit of knowledge gained.

# Informed Consent

- 1) Purpose and duration of participation
- 2) Risks
- 3) Alternatives
- 4) Benefits
- 5) Confidentiality of records
- 6) Compensation for injuries
- 7) Person to contact for answers to questions
- 8) Voluntariness and right to withdraw



# Informed Consent

- Informed consent ensures individuals decide whether they enroll in research and whether research fits with their own values, interests, and goals.

# Informed Consent

- Disclosure of information to the subject
- Understanding by the subject
- Voluntariness of the decision