

Al-Mustaqbal University College



Pharmacy Ethics 3rd stage

Ethical Issues In Clinical Research Part II

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Medico Ethical Decline – a History

- During world War II, the Japanese tried out various biological weapons on Chinese subjects
- Japanese surgeons also performed vivisection and other medical experiments to torture American prisoners of war in several islands of the Pacific.

The following are some of the unethical and cruel experiments conducted by Nazis which led to the
“ Nuremberg Code ”

1. Experiments on twins
2. Bone ,muscle and nerve transplantation
3. Freezing experiments
4. Malarial experiments
5. Immunization experiments
6. Mustard gas experiments
7. Sulfonamide experiments
8. Sea water experiments
9. Sterilization experiments
- 10.Experiments with poison

Evidences for Some of the Experiments



Evidences for Some of the Experiments...



Evidences for Some of the Experiments...



AFTER MATH

Many died

Murdered to study the post mortem effects

survivors left mutilated, suffering permanent disability, weakened bodies, and mental distress

On August 19, 1947, the doctors captured by allied forces were put on trial in USA, commonly known as the Doctors' Trial

THE NUREMBERG CODE

- Verdict delivered August 19, 1949
- Subsequently, Dr. Leo Alexander and Andrew Canway Ivy drafted a ten-point memorandum,
- **Permissible Medical Experiment**
“The Nuremberg Code”

The Ten Points of the Nuremberg Code

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential

- This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; exercise free
- Power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, dishonesty, pressure,
- over-reaching, or other hidden form of constraint or force;
- The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs or engage in the experiment

2. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental Injury
3. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature
4. or other problem under study that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment

5. No experiment should be conducted where there is a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects

6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment

7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment

9. During the course of the experiment the human Subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.
10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject

DECLARATION OF GENEVA

- The **Declaration of Geneva** was adopted by the General Assembly of the World Medical Association at Geneva in 1948 and amended in 1968, 1984, 1994, 2005 and 2006
- It is a declaration of physicians' dedication to the humanitarian goals of medicine, a declaration that was especially important in view of the medical crimes which had just been committed in Nazi Germany.
- The Declaration of Geneva was intended as a revision of the Oath of Hippocrates to a formulation of that oath's moral truths

The Declaration Of Geneva Amended – 2006, Reads...

At the time of being admitted as a member of the medical profession:

- I solemnly pledge to dedicate my life to the service of humanity
- I will give to my teachers the respect and gratitude that is their due
- I will practise my profession with morality and dignity

- The health of my patient will be my first consideration
- I will respect the secrets that are confided in me, even after the patient has died
- I will maintain by all the means in my power, the honour and the noble traditions of the medical profession
- My colleagues will be my sisters and brothers

- I will not permit considerations of age, disease or disability, creed, ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political affiliation, race, sexual orientation, social standing or any other factor to intervene between my duty and my patient
- I will maintain the utmost respect for human life
- I will not use my medical knowledge to violate human rights and civil liberties, even under threat
- I make these promises solemnly, freely and upon my honor

References:

- Robert J. Pharmaceutical Care Practice: The Clinician's Guide, 2nd Edition.
- Internet search.

