

Importance of Research Bioethics

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Editorial

“Ethics is Knowing the Difference What you have a Right to do and What is Right to do.” (Potter Stewart)



Figure 1: Ethics.

Ethics is crucial in profession. The importance of ethics and ethical conduct clearly recognizes your position as a professional. A stable ethical footing leads to a genuine professional.

Bioethics deals with ethical, social, and legal issues that occur in biomedicine and biomedical research. It comprises of research ethics, medical ethics, dental ethics, public health ethics and environmental ethics. Research ethics focuses on the comportment of research. Medical ethics emphases on issues in health care. Dental ethics concentrates on moral duties and responsibilities of the dentists towards the patients, professional contemporaries and to the society. Environmental ethics deals with matters concerning the relationship between human activities and the environment, and public health ethics, which addresses ethical issues in public health.

Bioethicists are individuals holding a graduate degree in bioethics or a related discipline like medicine, law dentistry public health etc. They conduct research and instruct courses and seminars that outline institutional policies for ethics committees and provide consultation and advice on ethical issues. They deal with ethical, social, and legal issues arising in biomedicine and biomedical research. They provide insight and guidance for academic institutions, hospitals, medical centers, government agencies, private corporations, and foundations [1].



Figure 2: Research Ethics.

Medical ethics deals with fundamental issues like physicians' authoritarian deceptions and desecration of patient confidentiality along with the rights of patients or their substitutes to refuse life-sustaining treatments or ask for support in dying. It also ethical decisions when involving drug experiments on children mentally challenged or dying

have the ability to understand to consent. A consent form is important because it mentions the ability of the participant to leave study at any time. A person with limited ability (e.g., child, medically limited) must have an agent or guardian provide the consent [3].

The scope and objectives of the research, dictates that researcher should be inclusive in selecting participants. Researchers shall not exclude individuals from the opportunity to participate in research based on attributes such as culture, language, religion, race, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, linguistic proficiency, gender or age, unless there is a valid reason for the exclusion. Groups must not be unfairly included in research because they are convenient populations (prisoners, students, people with limited financial resources or those in other circumstances of vulnerability) [4].

The outcome of research is disseminated by the Researchers, through publication or otherwise, the analysis of data and interpretation of research results, including those that do not support the research hypotheses. The dissemination shall take place in a timely manner without undue restriction.

It is Researchers' responsibility to monitor their research to ensure that it is conducted in an ethical manner, report unanticipated issues or changes to the research, supervise all team members in the application of the research procedures, and ensure that they are properly qualified and versed in the conduct of ethical research.

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