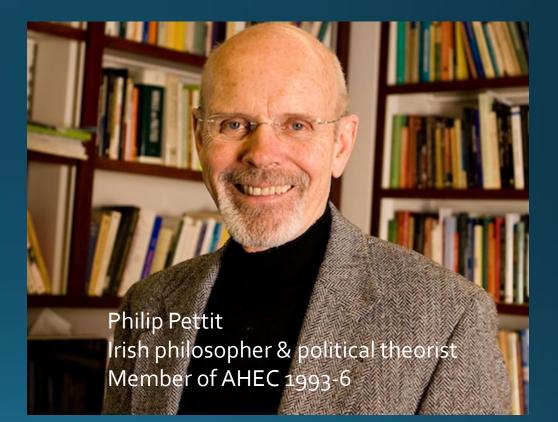
Rob Loblay Chairman, Ethics Review Committee SLHD (RPAH Zone)

The role & remit of the National Statement :

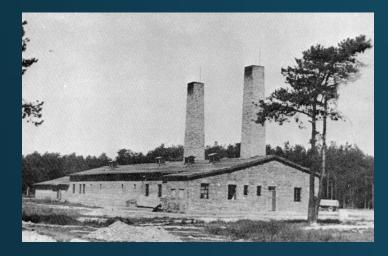
Guidance vs Rulebook

The "scandal machine"

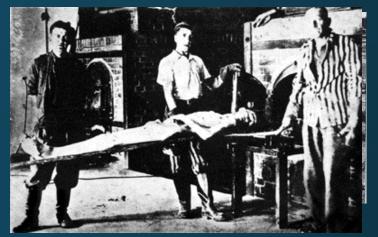
- Egregious misconduct
 Exposure
 Public outrage
- 4. Regulatory reaction



Pettit P. Instituting a research ethic: Chilling and cautionary tales. *Bioethics* 1992;6:89-112

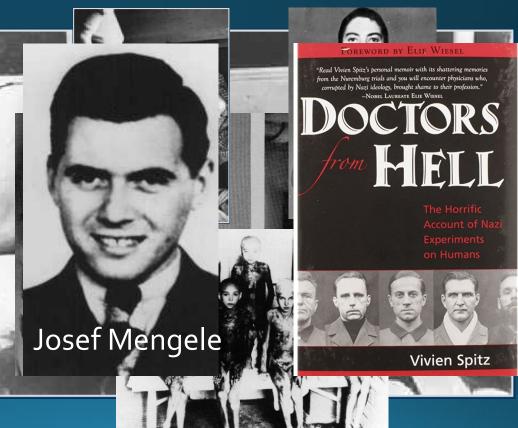


Holocaust: Biggest scandal of 20th Century



Nazi experiments:

- Thanatology
- Freezing
- Explosive decompression
- Induced infectious disease
- Gruesome skin experiments



Nuremberg trials (1946)







Nuremberg code (1948)

- 1. Voluntary informed consent; legal capacity
- 2. Useful aims; no other means; for the benefit of society.
- 3. Well justified; based on animal data
- Avoid unnecessary physical or mental suffering/injury
- 5. No intentional death or disability

- 6. Benefits > risks
- 7. Protection from harm
- 8. Qualified researchers, skill & care
- 9. Freedom to withdraw if continuation 'seems impossible'
- 10. Terminate experiment if in danger of injury, disability, death.

Reactions to the Nuremberg Code Early 1950's

• UK – Medical Research Council:

"...only a small branch of experienced investigators ... are likely to be competent to pass an opinion on the advisability of undertaking any particular investigation."

US Clinical Professors ('42 Club'):
 "...the only safeguard is the conscience of the experimenter..."

S. Lock J Int Med 1995; 238:513-520

Reactions to the Nuremberg Code Late 1950's

• NIH introduced scientific peer review for funding, but ignored the Nuremberg Code:



NIH Clinical Center (1950's)

"...the physician-scientist praised the Nuremberg Code, but rejected it as inappropriate to ordinary science...

... necessary for barbarians, but [not for] fine upstanding people."

S. Lock J Int Med 1995; 238:513-520

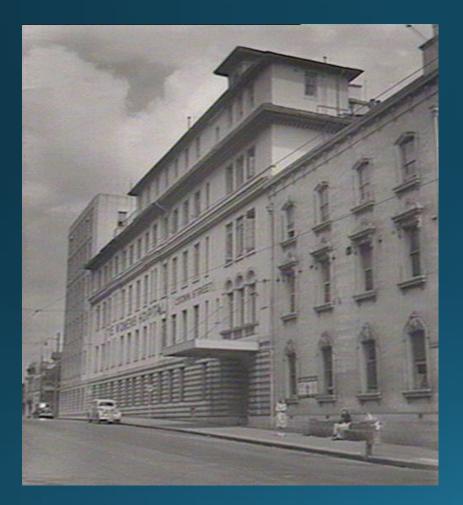
Henry Beecher (Harvard; 1959)

- Believed the profession unlikely to introduce necessary ethical checks & balances
- Public claims of unethical research met with hostility by colleagues
- Selected 22 published studies as examples
- *Rejected* by *JAMA*, accepted by *NEJM in 1966* ('examples' given, but no names or references).



Experimentation in Man. JAMA 1959; 169:118/470 Ethics and clinical research. NEJM 1966; 274:1354-1360

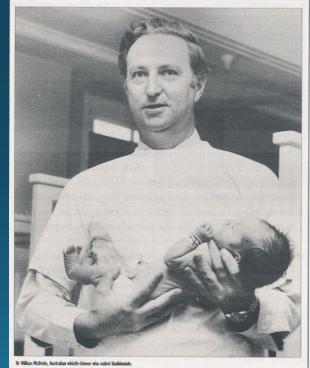
The thalidomide disaster



Crown St Women's Hospital, Sydney

THALIDOMIDE

The worst drug disaster of all. Thalidomide was a worldwide tragedy affecting 8,000 children in 46 countries – more than 400 of them in Great Britain. It created a legal battle that ran and ran, as drug companies all over the world tried to escape the enormous expense of the damage claims brought against them.



t was a story of tears as parents broke down under the stress and children wondered if life was ever going to be worthwhile. It was also a story of incredible human triumph as fearfully deformed children grew up to overcome their handicaps to lead fulfilling lives in workplace and home.

First Warning

In 1959, the German chemical company Chemie Grünenthal received a letter from a Dr Voss. warning that he had found patients who seemed to be suffering side effects, including peripheral neuritis (nerve damage) from the use of one of their patent sedatives. It is quite normal for doctors to report suspected deleterious side effects from new drugs, but the majority of such reports turn out to be false alarms. Grünenthal were unperturbed by the doctor's communication and continued to market the drug under a number of brand names.

This, however, was not the last complaint they were to receive over the next two years. Other doctors similarly reported symptoms occurring to patients who took the drug thalidomide. The symptoms included dizziness, constipation, cramps and numbness in the fingers. Grünenthal's response was cold and

Dr William McBride

Thalidomide cases (\rightarrow 1962)



Germany	2,600
Japan	1,000
UK	400
Australia	59
New Zealand	8





Thalidomide - regulatory response Clinical trials & drug approval

- FDA strengthened Food & Drug Administration USA
- CSM created

Committee on Safety of Medicines UK

TGA created

Therapeutic Goods Administration Australia



Declaration of Helsinki (1964)

• Basic Principles

Clinical Research

 Biomedical research (non-clinical) L'ASSOCIATION MÉDICALE MONDIALE, INC



ASOCIACION MEDICA MUNDIAL, INC

THE WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

B. P. 63 - 01212 FERNEY-VOLTAIRE Cedex, France 28, avenue des Alpes - 01210 FERNEY-VOLTAIRE, France

Telephone : 50 40 75 75 Fax : 50 40 59 37

September 1989



Cable Address: WOMEDAS, Ferney-Voltaire

17.C Original: English

WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION DECLARATION OF HELSINKI

Recommendations guiding physicians in biomedical research involving human subjects

Adopted by the 18th World Medical Assembly Helsinki, Finland, June 1964

Revised: 1975, 1983, 1989, 1996, 2000, 2008, 2013...

Scandals in medical research The 'Tuskegee' study: Alabama, USA

- Observational study of the effects of untreated syphilis in black men – commenced 1932
- US Public Health Service 40-year project
- Continued until 1972:
 - widespread collusion in PHS
 - participants denied Rx (penicillin available ~1951)
 - ↑ deaths, blindness, insanity
- Halted after public exposure (Washington Star)





Tuskegee study: timeline

- **1966**:Dr Peter Buxton dissenting
views ignored left PHS
- **1969**:PHS Expert Panel:
recommended continuation
- **1972**: Exposed by AP reporter Jean Heller
- **1973**:Study stopped; treatmentadministered



Ted Kennedy & Jean Heller (1973)

28 deaths, 100 cases of disability, 19 cases of congenital syphilis

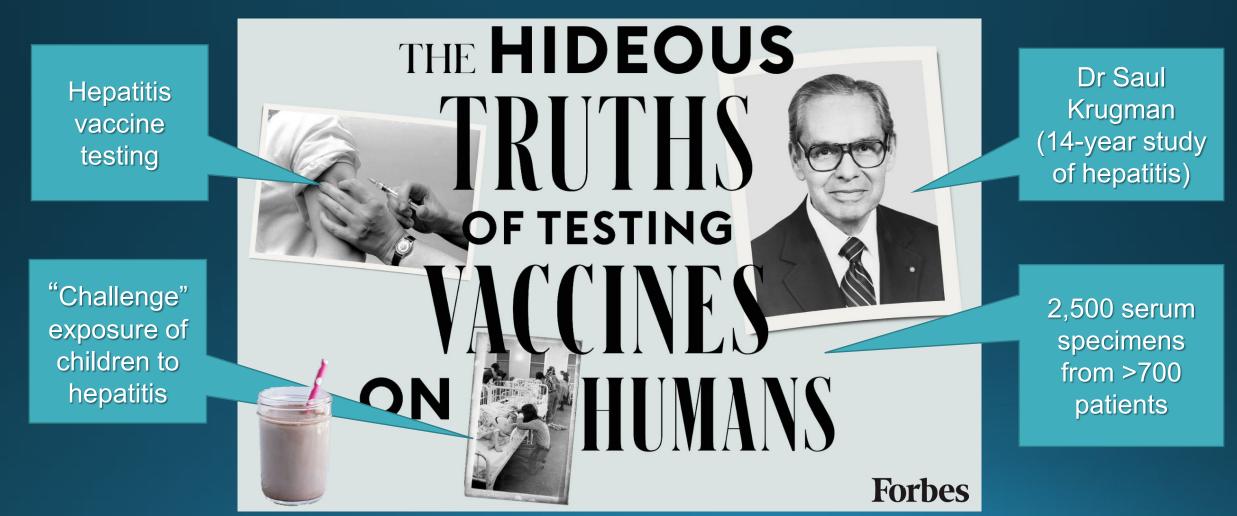
Meanwhile ...



... in Willowbrook, NY

Willowbrook State School NY Department of Mental Hygiene

"School for Scandal" NY Department of Mental Hygiene (1955-1970)



Willowbrook State School NY Department of Mental Hygiene (1955-1970)

- Study of natural history of hepatitis & efficacy of γ-globulin in institutionalised children
- Children deliberately infected with stool extracts
- Parents unable to obtain care for their children unless they agreed to study conditions





1972 sensational media exposé



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qzNFRn5TTtc

US National Research Act





 Established the modern *Institutional Review Board* (IRB) system for regulating human subject research

1974

 Established the National Commission for Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical & Behavioral Research DHEW

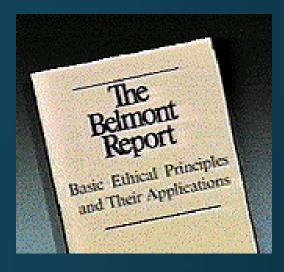
The Belmont Report (1979)

Ethical principles:

- Respect for persons
- Beneficence
- Justice

Practical application:

- Informed consent
- Risk-benefit assessment
- Selection of subjects



Tuskegee study: 25 years later



"What was done cannot be undone. But we can end the silence. We can stop turning our heads away. We can look at you in the eye and finally say, on behalf of the American people: what the United States government did was shameful.

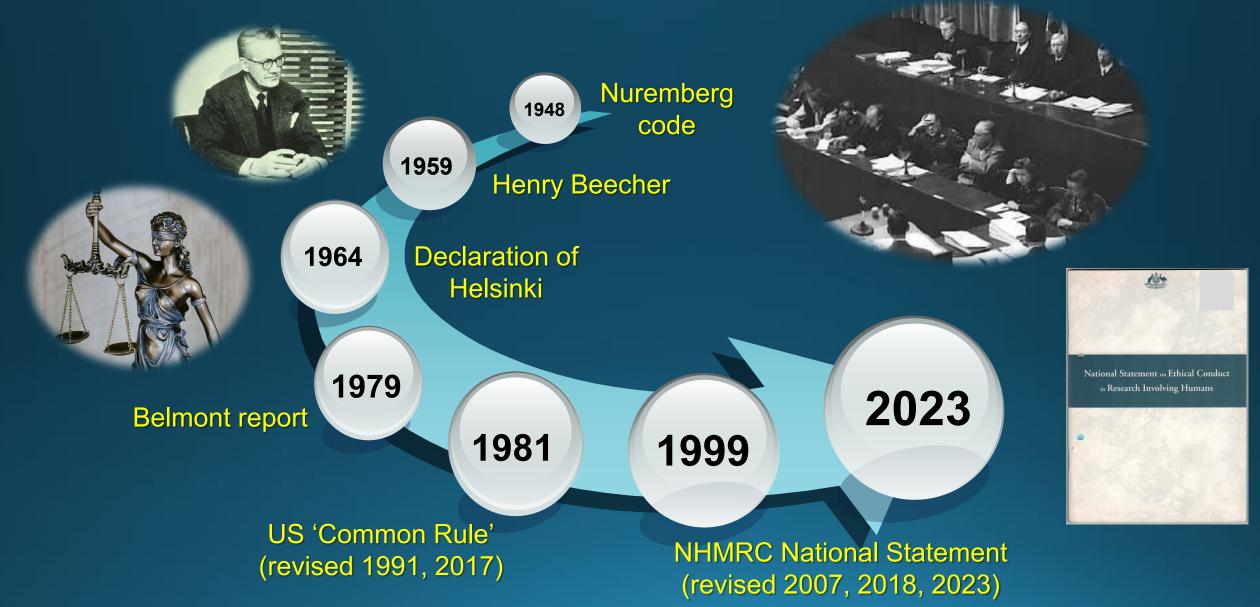
"And I am sorry."



US Regulatory oversight

"The Americans will always do the right thing... ...after first exhausting all other possibilities."

Post-war milestones



Research ethics in Australia National Health & Medical Research Council (NHMRC)

1964: Declaration of Helsinki ratified

1966: NHMRC *Statement on Human Experimentation*

1985: Statement & *Supplementary Notes* (mandatory for funding)

1992: NHMRC Act – creation of Australian Health Ethics Committee

Australian Health Ethics Committee (AHEC) NHMRC Act 1992

- Issuing of NHMRC guidelines for ethical conduct of research
- 2-stage public consultation process
- Registration & monitoring of Institutional Ethics Committees
- Advising researchers, institutions, NHMRC, Government on ethical issues
- Existing NHMRC Statement & Supplementary Notes adopted under the act...

... EXCEPT SN4: Assisted Reproductive Technology







Ethical guidelines on assisted reproductive technology

Review of the role & functioning of Institutional Ethics Committees (1994)

- Concerns about clinical trial of RU486 (the "abortion pill")
- The Allars Report Inquiry into use of pituitary extract and CJD in Australia
- IEC Review published in March 1996 with 23 recommendations



Hon Dr Carmen Lawrence Minister for Human Services & Health

National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans (1999)



National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans



NATIONAL STATEMENT ON ETHICAL CONDUCT IN RESEARCH INVOLVING HUMANS

Issued by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) in accordance with the *NHMRC Act*, 1992 (Cth).

Endorsed by the:

- Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee
- Australian Research Council
- Australian Academy of the Humanities
- Australian Academy of Science
- Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia

Supported by the:

Academy of Technological Sciences
 and Engineering



Don Chalmers Faculty of Law, UTas



Human Research Ethics Handbook

Commentary on the National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans

Click to Enter

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Change of focus and scope...

FROM:

- An aspirational code of ethics a statement of ideals that researchers ought to aspire to in the conduct of their research.
- List of 13 principles Supported by 20 pages of Supplementary Notes
- Purposes:
 - 1. The protection of the welfare and the rights of participants in research
 - 2. To facilitate research that is or will be of benefit to the researcher's community or to humankind
 - 3. To provide a national reference point for ethical consideration relevant to all research involving humans.
- Focus on the *investigator* who: "must be satisfied"..."must at all times respect" ... "is responsible for" ... "must stop or modify"...

Susan Dodds. Human Research Ethics in Australia: Ethical regulation and public policy. Monash Bioiethics Review 2014;19(2):4-21

Change of focus and scope ...

TO:

- A *regulatory code* of policy and practice (66 pages) including membership, competencies, training, compliance
- "This [document] offers guidance rather than prescription of ethically sound research design and practice." (Cover letter from Don Chalmers to IEC chairs)
- Sets out:
 - 21 ethical *principles* to which all research that involves humans must conform
 - how different types of research should be *designed & conducted* in order to conform to these ethical principles
 - *procedures* for consideration and approval of research by an HREC
 - Institutional responsibilities separation of ethics & governance

Susan Dodds. Human Research Ethics in Australia: Ethical regulation and public policy. Monash Bioiethics Review 2014;19(2):4-21







Volume II

Commissioned Papers and Staff Analysis

Ethical and

Policy Issues

in Research

Participants

Involving

Human

Bethesda, Maryland August 2001

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Research Ethics in Australia A-1
Donald Chalmers
University of Tasmania

Privacy and Confidentiality in Health Research C-1 Janlori Goldman and Angela Choy Georgetown University

Protectionism in Research Involving Human Subjects I-1 Jonathan D. Moreno University of Virginia



66-page detailed outline of the history of research ethics in Australia and development of the *National Statement*

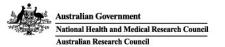
"Jeroboams of ink have been spilled over this issue..."



National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans (revised 2007, 2018)









National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research 2023



Chapter 2.1 Risk and benefit

A risk is a potential for harm or discomfort (discussed below). It involves:

- · the likelihood that a harm or discomfort will occur, and
- · the severity or magnitude of the harm or discomfort, including their consequences.

While discussion of the risk of harm or discomfort in this chapter applies to risk to an individual research participant, it can also apply to groups or communities as well as to non-participants such as family members.² Risk can be associated with the conduct of research or the proposed outcomes of the research.³

Risk in research exists on a continuum with the risk profile of an individual research project falling

"Risk in research exists on a continuum..."

Figure 1: Risk profiles of research

Lower risk		Higher risk (Individual, group, community, societal or global)	
Minimal	Low	Greater than low	High
No risk of harm or discomfort; potential for minor burden or inconvenience*	No risk of harm; risk of discomfort (+/- foreseeable burden)	Risk of harm (+/- foreseeable burden)	Risk of significant harm (+/- foreseeable burden)

*Burden and inconvenience are discussed below

...but this is still a CATEGORICAL classification system!

or misconduct is addressed in the Australian code for the Responsible conduct or Research and in institutional policy.

Role of the Chair ... not defined!



NS lives within a web of other 'guidelines'



What's in a Name..?

Guidelines Codes Policies Statements Declarations Advice Words in NS whose meaning is subjective:

Merit Integrity Respect Harm Discomfort Burden Research Safety **Ethical**

The Code of Conduct uses RULE BOOK (legal) language: Breach Allegation Prima facie Inquiry Standard of proof Due process Sanctions Remediation Rights

The future?

"Prediction is very difficult... ...especially about the future."



Emerging issues



Personalized medicine The future has arrived!

N-of-1 RCTs

Artificial GENERAL intelligence??

Plagiariśm Deep fakes Hallucination Disinformation

ChatGPT

- Thesis writing
- Manuscripts for publication
- Peer review evaluations
- Grant applications
- Ethics applications...?
 - Protocols
 - Participant information
 - Recruitment
 - Obtaining consent



AI-trained avatar for giving information & obtaining consent.

How will we know whether an ethics application has been generated by ChatGPT, and whether it is hallucinating ... or LYING?

The Dock Side...

Serenity

Science & its Discontents



NEWS FEATURE 05 October 2020

A four-year timeline of Trump's impact on science

From travel bans to human spaceflight to the coronavirus pandemic, US President Donald Trump's policies and actions have changed science.

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NEWS 03 November 2020

Four ways Trump has meddled in pandemic science – and why it matters

How US President Donald Trump and his administration have silenced scientists, meddled in their reports and ignored their advice.

Giuliana Viglione



The rise of Science denialism

NEWS FEATURE 05 October 2020 Update 07 October 2020

How Trump damaged science – and why it could take decades to recover

The US president's actions have exacerbated the pandemic that has killed more than 200,000 people in the United States, rolled back environmental and public-health regulations and undermined science and scientific institutions. Some of the harm could be permanent.







Forecast: stormy seas ahead...

