Initial Post

The case study on Corazón's medical implants done by the Association for Computing Machinery's Committee (ACM) on professional ethics is a great demonstration on how to not only follow ethical obligations, but to go above and beyond in becoming an exemplary example of how to create new tech products within the healthcare industry.

The ACM believes Corazón's practices "embody the goals of several principles in the Code." (Association for Computing Machinery, N.D.). In particular, principles 1.1, 2.3, 2.6, 2.9, and 3.7 were brought to attention within the article. The product, as well as the company's commitment to charity work, ensures that they are actively contributing to the betterment of society. The British Computer Society's (BCS) Code of Conduct is also well followed, especially in regard to ensuring that "you make IT for everyone", and "show what you know, learn what you don't". However, there is a specific ACM principle that was mentioned in the article that I believe is especially interesting and relevant.

What I would like to focus on is Corazón's commitment to following principle 2.5 from the ACM: "Give comprehensive and thorough evaluations of computer systems and their impacts, including analysis of possible risks.". This principle aligns with a part of principle 2 from the BCS: "respect and value alternative viewpoints and seek, accept and offer honest criticisms of work". When an independent researcher at a security conference brought to attention a vulnerability within the wireless connectivity of the heart health monitoring device, rather than disregard the researcher and continuing with promoting their product as is, they further consulted and collaborated with the researcher. The researcher eventually concluded that the risk of harm was negligible, but it was a great example of how alternative viewpoints can pinpoint risks that even an experienced technical team may miss. No one is infallible. By properly following the principles outlined in the Code of Conduct, Corazón ensured that their product is one that can be trusted.

References:

Association for Computing Machinery (N.D.) Case: Medical Implant Risk Analysis. Available at: https://ethics.acm.org/code-of-ethics/using-the-code/case-malware-disruption/ [Accessed: 17 August 2024].

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British Computer Society (BCS), 2023. *BCS Code of Conduct*. Available at: https://www.bcs.org/membership-and-registrations/become-a-member/bcs-code-of-conduct/ [Accessed 17 August 2024].