

How has past ethical misconduct in public health affected populations and their trust in researchers?

How does this relate to the HIV/AIDS Pandemic?

Past ethical misconduct in public health tends to affect populations negatively, and their trust in researchers decreases based on the adverse effect. For example, with the Flint Water Crisis in Michigan, the water that made up of Flint's water supply remained contaminated, since the water from the river wasn't treated properly. It was an ethical misconduct that Michigan's Department of Environmental Quality was violating the federal law by not treating the water with an anti-corrosive agent. The local population experienced many types of dreadful health effects especially in children and in pregnant women due to the high amount of lead exposure in their drinking water. The population's trust in researchers and in their government greatly diminished that even lead to lawsuits regarding the crisis.

Relating back the HIV/AIDS Pandemic, individuals were not treated or were not treated properly leading to a greater spread in the virus or disease – possibly due to a poor health care system or individuals receiving a treatment that was not done to its proper extent. An individual can misuse a drug that was given to them or was not treated properly, causing the health issue to still remain or reappear, leading the negative effects and attitudes throughout the population.

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/03/04/us/flint-water-crisis-fast-facts/index.html>