

Ethics in Global Health (Hpeb 470)

Research Ethics

- The Nuremberg Code = consent from subjects, stems from Nazi Medical Experiments where experiments were conducted on prisoners of war during the Holocaust
- The Declaration of Helsinki = developed by the World Medical Association; provides ethical principles for medical research that is abided by physicians
- The Belmont Report = identified ethical principles: respect for persons, beneficence, and justice) to protect participants in clinical trials and research studies

Clinical Ethics

- Autonomy = the patient's right to have the ultimate authority to make decisions about their healthcare
- Beneficence = to do good, actively promote patient's well-being, acting in their best interest
- Non-Maleficence = "do no harm," weighing potential risks
- Justice = fairness, distribution of healthcare resources and treatment, treating patients equitably

Public Health Ethics

- Focus on prevention more than cure
- 12 principles of ethical practice of public health

Global Health Ethics

- Relatively new term
- Applies moral value to global health issues
- Focuses on alleviating from human suffering, poverty, disease, and environmental degradation