Purpose of this article, it has been believed that the computer professional in question works for a UK-based medical publishing and training firm that gathers user data by enabling medical professionals to access all the material free of charge as long as they register and submit personal data such as contact information, job title, and place of work, etc. In addition to healthcare professionals, all content creators, such as article writers, are tracked.

Six points significant information technology ethical problems from Read Stahl et al (2016) for the sort of company evaluated in this article are as follows:

1. Privacy – The organization obtains personal data from healthcare professionals, researchers, and educators, thus data ethics must be a primary emphasis.

2. Trust/Research Ethics/ Harm, misuse, deceit — These three ethical problems are significant since the firm is a go-to source for medical information. The company must verify that information is trustworthy, doesn't mislead, and follows research ethics.

Education must not disadvantage specific socioeconomic strata or persons with impairments. The company must also explore how to avoid becoming a "certificate factory" where professionals learn minimal knowledge owing to system bypasses that allow them to complete courses with little effort, jeopardizing patients.

4. Moral values and obligations - Because the company maintains physicians' accreditations, it has a moral responsibility to ensure the accreditation material is true and won't hurt patients.

As an IT professional, you may take three measures to guarantee ethical problems are addressed: (Legal, Technical, Process).

Data Privacy rules safeguard user data and guarantee it's kept and handled safely. The UK ICO and GDPR control this (2022). The UK GDPR functions as a 'cheat sheet' to ensure enterprises consider data protection and user consent. For a corporation that accumulates a lot of sensitive customer data, the UK GDPR (or its equivalent) must be adopted.

Online education supports equality since it can educate anyone regardless of geography, economic condition, discrimination, or work status (Brey, 2006). Online education owing to the use of technological equipment might pose new obstacles for those who lack access or expertise (Gladieux & Swail, 1999), putting them at an even larger disadvantage. Other factors are important. Some studies reveal a gender and economic/racial inequality in technology use (Cooper & Weaver, 2003).

The program utilized for training may be made more accessible and simpler to use for people without computer literacy and those with impairments. The UK government publishes a list of Dos and Don'ts for providing accessible internet material for persons with dyslexia, visual impairment, and autism (gov.uk, 2016). While these changes are not mandated by law in the UK for non-public sector organizations (gov.uk, 2022), due to the business delivering an important education needed to better healthcare practitioners and the impact it can have on a wider society, the IT professional within the

business should ensure that the education platform meets the accessibility criteria wherever possible.

The ethical challenges of content trust, dependability, and author research ethics are relevant to this form of company. There aren't many steps an IT expert can take to guarantee writers' information is trustworthy and unbiased. Any content verification would be done as part of the content review process by relevant teams within the business, such as ensuring the author belongs to relevant professional bodies with Codes of Conduct that follow closely the business code of conduct or that the author during research followed Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) practices (RRI, 2022). If educational content or papers are submitted within the platform, an IT professional could install tools to help teams ensure the content is not plagiarized, provide feedback features allowing users to review the content and flag any inappropriate material, and develop built-in submission disclaimers where the authors confirm the research was performed ethically and is not biased.

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