



## Full Length Research Article

### BIOETHICS AND MEDICAL RESEARCH: AN APPROPRIATE WAY TOWARDS ETHICAL RESEARCH

<sup>1</sup>Shekhar Goyal, <sup>\*2</sup>Dr. Akhil Kapoor, <sup>1</sup>Indra Bhadu and <sup>3</sup>Rajendra Prasad Agrawal

<sup>1</sup>Department of Clinical Operations, SIARAM Clinical Research Centre, Bikaner, Rajasthan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Oncology, Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment and Research Institute, Sardar Patel Medical College and AG of Hospitals, Bikaner, Rajasthan

<sup>3</sup>Department of Medicine, Sardar Patel Medical College and AG of Hospitals, Bikaner, Rajasthan

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article History:

Received 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2014  
Received in revised form 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014  
Accepted 03<sup>rd</sup> July, 2014  
Published online 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2014

#### ABSTRACT

Bioethics is the medical study of the ethical controversies brought about by a mixture of advances in biology and medicine. For conducting a fruitful research, proper knowledge of study design, systematic review, data collection & management is essential in one word we follow the particular & proper ethics. The authors have presented a brief communication on the causes and various ways to tackle the issues of misconduct in the field of biomedical research.

##### Keywords:

Bioethics Medical Research,  
Misconduct.

Copyright © 2014 Shekhar Goyal et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

## INTRODUCTION

Bioethics is the medical study of the ethical controversies brought about by a mixture of advances in biology and medicine. Bioethicists are concerned with the ethical questions that arise in the relationships between life sciences, biotechnology, medicine, politics, law, and philosophy. It mainly relates to medical research which deals with experimental and clinical research. Medical ethics is the study of moral values and judgments as they apply to medical research. As a scholarly discipline, medical ethics encompasses its practical application in clinical settings as well as work on its history, philosophy, etc (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioethics>).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Everyone is not aware about the ethics and what's the difference between right and wrong. You would never fabricate or falsify data or plagiarize. We also believe that most of our colleagues are highly ethical and that there is no ethical problem with their research.

##### \*Corresponding author: Dr. Akhil Kapoor

Department of Oncology, Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment and Research Institute, Sardar Patel Medical College and AG of Hospitals, Bikaner, Rajasthan

There are two main theories about why researchers commit misconduct and unethical work. Only those researchers who are morally corrupt, economically desperate, or psychologically disturbed commit misconduct research. Due to "stressful" or "imperfect" environment theory, misconduct occurs because various institutional pressures, incentives, and constraints encourage people to commit misconduct, such as pressures to publish or obtain grants or contracts, career ambitions, the pursuit of profit or fame, poor supervision of students and trainees, and poor oversight of researchers (<http://www.healthrights.am/eng/more/32/>). Indeed, the best evidences have shows that misconduct is a very rare occurrence in research, although there is considerable variation between various estimates. The rate of misconduct has been estimated to be as low as 0.01% of researchers per year (based on confirmed cases of misconduct in federally funded research) to as high as 1% of researchers per year (based on self-reports of misconduct on anonymous surveys). A course or training program in research ethics is useful in helping to prevent deviations from guidelines even if it does not prevent misconduct. Most of the deviations that occur in research may occur due to researchers not aware of or have never thought seriously about some of the ethical norms of research and guidelines. A course or workshop program in research ethics is likely to help people get a better understanding of these stresses, sensitize people to ethical concerns, research guidelines, good clinical practice and

improve ethical judgment and decision making (<http://researcheasily.blogspot.com/2011/06/promoting-ethical-conduct-in-science.html>). The world today, is in the grip of Diabetes. Its development rate is escalating and has outstripped the reproduction rate. We add every year an extra population suffering from diabetes constituting thousands of undiagnosed prediabetics. As diabetes is a global problem & is an aggravating factor for other health problems such as Diabetes and other diabetes complications. According to the Diabetes Atlas 2006, published by the International Diabetes Federation, the number of people suffering from diabetes in India was around 40.9 million and is expected to rise up to 69.9 million by 2025 unless urgent prevention or next steps are required. It is required that more effort is given not only to cure, but to control the occurrence of diabetes. When preparing the protocol of new clinical study or projects to conduct a clinical trial or medical research, we have been facing lots of issues. Many of them are easier to resolve and pinpoint and deal with by means of precise rules. These issues include conflicts of interest such as the one already noted above on the potential conflict of the role of the clinician as an investigator. Others are more subtle such as the vested interest of the investigator to publish, to gain prestige, to yield to commercial pressures and interest ([http://www.pharmafocusasia.com/clinical\\_trials/ethics\\_clinical\\_trials.htm](http://www.pharmafocusasia.com/clinical_trials/ethics_clinical_trials.htm)). For conducting a fruitful research, proper knowledge of study design, systematic review, data collection & management is essential in one word we follow the particular & proper ethics.

There are no definite preventive measures available except for identifying persons at high risk and encouraging appropriate dietary and exercise guidelines.

Research into the causes and control of this disease, continues to provide the possibility of new cures. To the extent that research & development is an important factor to avoid misconduct & unethically work, a research ethicist is likely to help us get a better understanding of this misconduct, unethical work which leads to suffering of sensitized people, and improve ethical judgment and decision making.

### Conclusion

Training in research ethics should be able to help researchers grapple with ethical dilemmas by introducing researchers to important concepts, tools, principles, and methods that can be useful in resolving these dilemmas.

### REFERENCES

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioethics>. Last accessed on 10th August, 2014.
- <http://researcheasily.blogspot.com/2011/06/promoting-ethical-conduct-in-science.html>. Last accessed on 10th August, 2014.
- <http://www.healthrights.am/eng/more/32/>. Last accessed on 10th August, 2014.
- [http://www.pharmafocusasia.com/clinical\\_trials/ethics\\_clinical\\_trials.htm](http://www.pharmafocusasia.com/clinical_trials/ethics_clinical_trials.htm). Last accessed on 10th August, 2014.

\*\*\*\*\*