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Trump

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Summary Essay

While reading the article by Marshall B. Kapp, I quickly understood the side that he took. In this article, it mainly stated that the people that are involved in biomedical research are not getting the full story, or the treatment that they deserve. I fully agree with the side he took on this subject. He also has a lot of information to back up his claim.

When you think of a medical trial, or a science experiment, do you think of all of the patients, people, and families that are affected by these trials? There is more to an experiment than what you see. Feelings, and emotions play a big factor in what people say about a clinical trial. Families can be torn apart because of science.

Ethical concerns can easily prevent people from participating in experiments. Some people do not want anything that isn't theirs, in their body. People also do not want to take parts away from themselves, and give them to a complete stranger. If you have a belief that god, or some higher authority gave you a life, and you shouldn't do anything that could change your body, or allow you to live longer than you should, this could affect your outlook on a clinical trial. Patients/ participants in biomedical research are afraid that they might harm someone, or not have the privacy that they need to feel comfortable.

Patient consent is also a major factor in any research project. Patients need to be fully aware of what they are signing, and what it entails. Marshall Kapp stated in the first paragraph under informed consent, “When a person is having tissue removed (with their consent) as a part of a treatment intervention and is asked for permission to allow a piece of that tissue to also be available for use in a related ongoing genetic study, valid consent for the additional research use would require that the participant be told clearly whether the genetic study is an integral part of the treatment protocol or is an entirely separate investigation.” Many patients just sign any paper that you hand to them, without knowing what the consent even says. Some consents are long and very vague, and patients get lost in what they are trying to read, and just sign away.

Also, consent forms can be vague for a reason. Sometimes, the research committee might not know what they are getting themselves into, and are not sure what the patient might have to go through. The patient nor the researchers will know exactly what the experiment will entail. Not knowing exactly what will happen, and when it will happen scares the patient.

I know that if it was me, I would be scared if the research on me would be open, and viewed by the public, I would be terrified. I would also be scared if I didn’t know what all the people were going to do to me, or all of the research that they were going to do on me.

When it comes to patient discretion, and privacy, it is important that the patient is not judged by the type of job they had, or what race they are. The researchers need to have a full work-up of the background referring to the patient. They also cannot release the patients information for anything other than the research that they are doing. In paragraph two, under the medical privacy requirements, Marshall Kapp stated, “The Privacy Rule requires specific written

permission from a patient before anyone may use or disclose 'protected health information' (PHI) about that person for non-routine purpose such as research.

As you can see, there are many things that have to go into the research done in biomedical research. There is a lot of underlying information, and factors that can affect the outcome and completion of any given research project. Most people do not realize everything that goes into it, but the people that have to go through the process of research, know everything that is put into it. Marshall Kapp successfully described the process of completing any given research project.

Work Cited:

Kapp, Marshall. "Ethical and legal issues in research involving human subjects: do you want a piece of me? Jclinpath.com, 18 January 2006,
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1860367/>, 15 January 2018.