

Obtaining the consent
on human subjects.
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Obtaining informed consent is a necessary process for the researcher to proceed with their research study. Informed consent is an ethical and legal requirement for an individual who is participating in a research study.

It is the action where all participants are provided sufficient information on the study, adequate opportunity for the participant to ask questions and answered. The language that use in informed consent must be written in terms that they can understand. Informed consent is usually in the form of document signed by the subject and relevant research information, such as the purpose of the study, expected duration of study, experimental procedure to be undertaken, benefits and potential risks of participation, also important for the participant to make decision and confirms for individual willingness to involve in peculiar clinical trial and significance of the study for advancement of medical knowledge and social welfare. The subject must be given enough time to consider participation. The informed consent document should be altered when the shortage is noted or when additional information will improve the consent process. However, obtaining informed consent may sound simple enough, but there are some challenges and little attention has been paid to these issues while preparing the consent on human subjects. The first challenge is a language barrier.

Some of the participant that signing the consent form may or may not have a full understanding or understanding in the wrong way of what is stated on the consent forms given. Furthermore, some of the individual sign the consent form without giving full attention to what they are signing. Nonetheless, it is quite impossible to identify every person's angle of understanding since there is no special formula for measuring the individual understanding level. This

misunderstanding can occur by reason of inadequate or incorrect language translations. This problem not only affects the future participants to use up the information but also may affect decision they are going to make.

The second challenge that researcher may face to obtaining informed consent is when a study involves children. The research study that requires the participation of children who are under 18 years old, permission or consent must be obtained from their parents or guardian. If the child is more than 7 years old, it is mandatory for "child assent". Which is children are capable of becoming partners in research and that they have right to get information. The major challenge that arises when parents or guardian agrees and gives their permission to everything while child refuses to participate. There are so many different ways of perception.

The patient's perception also can consider as one of the challenges to the researcher. Some individuals believe that trial is a good for finding new things while some will put an extra burden on them. They are afraid of the risk or side effect of the procedure. Obtaining an informed consent from such person is most difficult and challenge for the researcher. The informed consent is purposed to distribute to every participant the feel free to decide whether "do" or "do not" to be involved in a research study. Some of individual's decision toward to participating in a research study may influence by the religious. Understandings of these ethical principles are crucial for researchers because they need to follow the predetermined rules that set a guide to conduct their research.

Besides that, researchers use these ethic principles to support their outcomes regarding how to treat their research participants and the information that they collect from them. According to Lund Research Ltd (2012), there are four major ethical principles that used to conducting research including beneficence, informed consent, anonymity and confidentiality, and avoiding deceptive practices. Beneficence is indicated to the requirement of the researcher to maximizing benefits for every participant and at the same time minimizing harm to every participant.

There are some examples of benefits and harm that the participants can be experienced. The major benefits to participants are a pleasure because they are able to express their feeling by talking about their problem without bias and feeling satisfied that the information that they provide may help the study while the major potential harm to participants is bodily harm, mental distress, and psychological discomfort. Therefore, the first principle focus on the essential for researchers to work of free from biases, prejudices, and researchers need to understand clearly that their work is might cause the effect on the someone's lives. Informed Consent Before taking the informed consent, participants must understand that they are one of the parts of the research and should know what researchers need from them.

In the informed consent, they must write that information regarding the purpose of the study, the method that they used to conduct the research, the possible result, and conclusion of the study. Furthermore, in the informed consent also need to include the contain details such as demands in the studies, the uneasiness of participants, risk, and difficulty that the participants may experience. Anonymity and confidentiality Definition of anonymity is <https://assignbuster.com/obtaining-the-consent-on-human-subjects-the/>

protecting the participants. Even though the researchers that conducting the study also cannot make assumptions about whom the informers according to information provided. While confidentiality means prevention and protection from leakage of information regarding a participant's identity to other than authorized individuals. Based on Data Protection Act (1998), as an ethical principle, each individual is privileged to be given privacy and confidentiality protection by protecting their personal identity and secret data. Besides that, they are also given the opportunity to decide on a time and how the information is being held or shared. Avoiding deceptive practices To avoid deception in research, researchers need to practice justice and comprehensive in their works.

In this point, justice refers to fairness and integrity for every participant in research. Justice is shown through the method of the procedure that honest, clear, transparent and reasonable and most significant is the process must be independent according to research protocols. Justice also determines benefits and obstruction of the research. It is essential to conduct the study carefully and must be free from biased that harm to the research.

This principle is aimed at ensuring that no deviation and discrimination against participants.?