

Research paper on relevance of the 3ps for research in medical laboratory science...

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Prior to and during any research particularly in Medical Laboratory science, one ought to consider the so-called 3Ps. These Ps stand for partnership, participation and protection. The 3P's initially originated from the Treaty of Waitangi, which was signed on the 6th of February 1840. Protection is quite important because it denotes defending other individuals and other individuals' property by guarding it. This in research means looking at the welfare of the participants in a way to safeguard it. Partnership denotes working together as a team and looking down at the participants. It as well denotes to respect other individuals so they will respect you. Finally, participation denotes taking part in activities that help both the researcher and participants..

In retrospect to Charles Grinter's session, the above 3Ps are demonstrated in the subsections within the session. Each article represents guidelines, which outline the 3Ps. For instance by having Informed and Voluntary consent and Respect for rights of privacy and confidentiality, the researcher upholds one of 3Ps, protection. This is very important in that it provides confidence to the participants. The Minimisation of risk; Truthfulness, including limitation of deception and Social and cultural sensitivity, and Research adequacy are entailed in partnership wing of the 3ps. The Avoidance of conflict of interest, Respect for vulnerability of some participants; Respect for property are within the participation guidelines of the 3ps.

The codes of bioethics provide integrity to our interactions as human beings these include reverence for autonomy that is respecting the solemnity and autonomy of a person, beneficence, non-maleficence that is not being of harm and equity. These values are derived from the individual nature we all

share; therefore, they are cross-cultural in their real meaning. The values of the agreement are cross-cultural, since they crop up from the social feature of our individual nature. There is a unity between both sets of ideologies, which is replicated in their common basis in human character. On the other hand, the treaty ideologies remind us that in the application of moral values we must at all times be conscious of the filter of culture. Collectively these two sets of ideologies offer a considerable structure in which to plan, extend, and assess ethnically suitable medical laboratory health services.

Work Cited

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