

Taking of if due to
their unwillingness
despite



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Taking consent is not an easy process as we are getting someone permission by using their data, knowledge and experience to use in a research and at the same time we need to maintain the integrity of the information we have so it would not have leaked out to other stranger that might use it for wrong purposes. The process is importance in any form of research either is in written or verbal informed consent.

In the new world now days, almost everything we do require to have informed consent. The purpose to ensure the participants well verse about coming event that they are about to participate and confidentiality of their information. In the other hand, it is also protecting the other company which is the provider or researcher especially when there are medical issues being raised. When it comes about taking the consent, the researcher should have explained in detail of the objectives and components of the research. The investigator should inform the future participants of all aspects of the research so that they are able to persuade the participants to willingly joining them in the research. The participants must aware the risk or benefit from the research and they can ask any enquiries regarding the research that they are going to.

Any enquires should be handle in full manner and professional way as to give a good impression on how serious they are (researcher) to get the participant's attention to be a part of the research. There are a few issues that might disturb smoothness of the process taking the consent. The common issue is language. Most of consent are written in English version and there are in certain country, they will use their own national language to prepare the consent. For those who would like to participate in the research

but unable to do so because they are not fully understanding the concept and need extra hands to help them translating the consent form thus it's become time consuming. Some of if due to their unwillingness despite a strong explanation has given to the respective participant. Another reason could be that they are afraid of chances being misuses of their data by the researcher. If patient insist for not to be part of the research, just let them go and do not create any force on them.

Participants do have right to refuse in any sort of treatment if they wanted too. When we are taking the consent, it must ethically relevant always. Patient's priority comes first, and their own values is something that we must respect. There are certain principles has been discussed related to this topic. The ethical principles emphasized more on beneficence and do no harm to them. So, as for that there are five ethical principles should be considered when carrying out a research.

The principle number one is minimising the risk of harm to participants. The type of harm can be subjective to such as physically, discomfort and distress or an invasion to participant's privacy. There is no reason why researcher wanted to put any harm to the participant's, but it is something that we could consider the risk of harm that we should try to be minimised.

The principle number two is obtaining informed consent which is the heart of the research.

Explanation and details of research need to be inform and well understand by the participants. Participants must be voluntarily, no force nor being lied to be involve in the research. This step should not be left out or take for

granted. Is this important to get the participants understand almost about everything related to the research. In the other hand, by making sure that these participants can deliver the information truthfully and we can get a proper structured research at the end.

Protecting anonymous and confidentiality is the third principle of research ethics. In research, these two components are important as we should take care the information giving by the participants. Confidentiality itself in research means that the data must be protected but how far we could say and promise that data is being 100% protected and would not leak out. In research, the step of processing the data will go through some level of analysis and this could make the data been exposed to other people.

Researcher must maintain the promises of keeping the data right at the place and privacy is applied.

By making the participants anonymous, somehow the researcher will be unable to share the outcome of the research that they have participated. Probably, they need to come out some coding to identify the participant and at the same time no one able to know about the participation. The integrity of informed consent will be ruined if the investigator is not being honest to the participants as they are not informing them the nature of research. Avoiding deceptive practices makes the fourth principle of research ethics. Any kind of these action is not appropriate to make in to a practice at all. A research developed from this kind of action should not be honoured. As for the research involving deception, research participants cannot be deceived about the significant aspects of the research that would affect their willingness to participate or that could give harm to physically and emotionally. The true

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informed consent cannot be given if underlying misinformation has been used in the research.

Lastly, the fifth principle is providing the right to withdraw from the research. Even though with good explanation of the objectives of the research has been well informed and clear understanding, yet the participants might still refuse to involve in the activity. They have the right to withdraw their participation in the research project. No one could force another human to do something that he/her do not want to do. When a participant made their mind in drawing from research study, they should not be put under pressure or be threaten. The investigator must have an open mindset and respect the other people's right.