

# Clinical population and people with mental disorders

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This makes it difficult for researchers to obtain proper informed consent to ensure conformance to ethical values and standards. Ethically, researches involving human beings as samples must obtain the informed consent of the participants to be subject to tests and measures (Bordens & Abbott, 2014). Researchers must only proceed with studies after obtaining consent. To deal with the dilemma relating to the difficulty of obtaining informed consent, a researcher can contact and persuade close relatives such as parents or guardians of the subject to give and sign consent.

Another ethical dilemma that researchers may face when working with a clinical population is the aspect of deception. According to Bordens and Abbott (2014), deception refers to giving false information to the participants in research. Deception may also entail withholding of critical information from the participants so that they may make competent decisions. Some clinical research may force researchers to withhold certain information to perform research in a manner that addresses predefined goals. To tackle the issues of deception, a researcher should eliminate questions or elements that are controversial and likely to necessitate withholding of information or lying to achieve the desired goals.