Discussion post

Health & Medicine, Nursing

Discussion post due: Protecting human research participants Discussion one I agree with PengAnderson, about protecting human research participants. The course is fascinating and has helped me to comprehend the major role of IRB. IRB functions by making sure that federal guidelines are adhered to in research proposals. Specifically, the IRB ascertains that a researcher does not go against the human rights of participants (Fain, 2013).

My workplace organization

The IRB in the organization represents a reasonable amount of diversity regarding scientific field, professional background, race, gender, and ethnicity. In addition, it involves non- scientists as well as scientists. As indicated in the regulations and guidelines issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the IRB teams should comprise of at least five individuals including a representative of the community. This enables the IRB to review a proposed research on the basis of community, legal and professional acceptability (Codina, 2014).

Discussion two

I agree with Katherine Johnson about ‘ Protecting Human Research Participants’. The fundamental role of IRB is to safeguard the wellbeing and welfare of human subjects.

At my workplace

After going through ‘ Protecting Human Research Participant’ course, I had an opportunity of discussing with a nurse engaging in research about prevention of ventilator pneumonia in babies in the ICU. From information gathered, the nurse had completed the initial training in research ethics prior to submission of a protocol. She was able to undertake the online training

offered by the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI), for engaging institutions (Mateo & Foreman, 2013). In my workplace, the IRB comprises of two hospital administrators, clinicians, nurses, a professional in medical ethics, two lay individuals from the community, and a statistical professional. The IRB maintains an equal gender ratio. The IRB acts as a screening centre for issues of conflict of interest in research or institution and is also responsible for monitoring difficulties in the study. The IRB is governed by FDA, and its practices and policies are reviewed periodically for certification (Zenios et al., 2015).

References

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