Course material

Course:

Ethics in Emergencies

Video:

2c The need for IR in emergencies

Concepts (extracted from automatically generated subtitles):

Use of common vaccines. Beginning of country implementation. Pressure of an emergency situation. Clinical trials. Urgent need. Basic science. Implementation research. Covid vaccines. Public health interventions. Implementation of potentially life-saving interventions. Ideal setting. Such delays. Case of vaccination. Healthy people. Health systems.



to video sequence search
(within Ethics in Emergencies.)



to video



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notes

summary

0m 0s

Delay between knowledge and practice



TDR For research on diseases of poverty
UNICEF · UNDP · World Bank · WHO

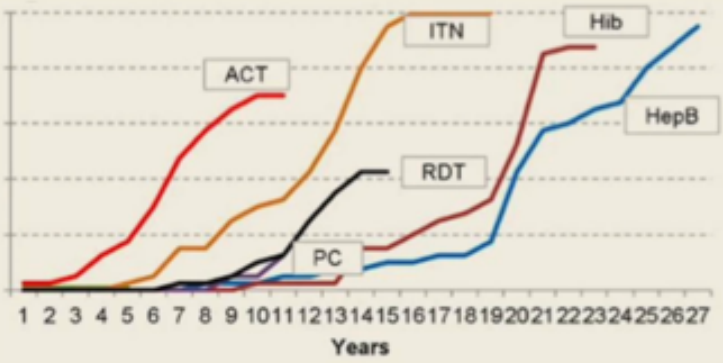
Now that we understand the urgent need for research and emergencies, it is important to recognize that proving that an intervention works is not enough to get this into practice. To

notes

summary

0m 2s

Delay between knowledge and practice



ACT – Artemisinin-based combination therapy

ITN – Insecticide-treated mosquito net

PC – Pneumococcal vaccine

RDT – Rapid diagnostic test

Hib – *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine

Hep B – Hepatitis B vaccine

Brooks, A., Smith, T.A., de Savigny, D. *et al.* Implementing new health interventions in developing countries: why do we lose a decade or more? *BMC Public Health* 12, 683; 2012. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-12-683

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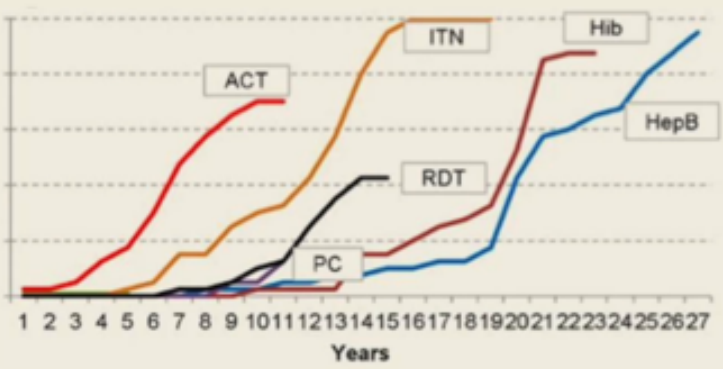
highlight this point, Brooks et al. Examined WHO databases to determine the interval between the first regulatory approval of selected public health interventions and the beginning of country

notes

summary

0m 13s

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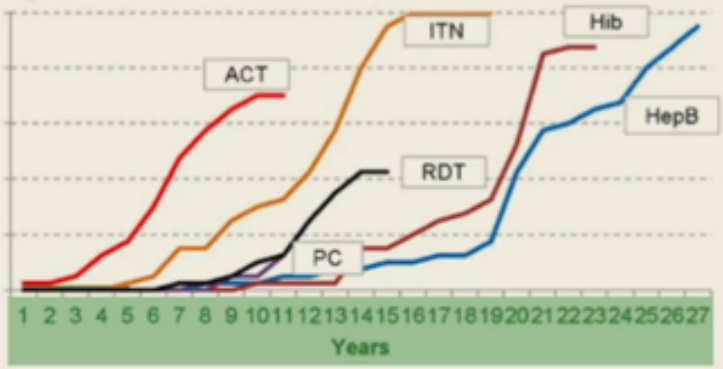
implementation. Overall, as you can see in the figure on the screen, despite very good evidence

notes

summary

0m 25s

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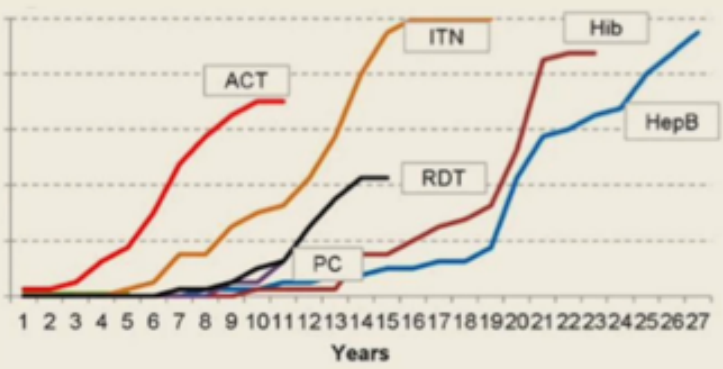
supporting the use of common vaccines and malaria interventions, the uptake of these interventions

notes

summary

0m 35s

Delay between knowledge and practice



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in low income countries was extremely slow, in many cases remaining low even for ten years. Such delays in implementation of potentially life-saving interventions are hard to understand. Delays may have even greater significance in an emergency. Imagine if we knew that Covid vaccines were effective, but our health systems only got around to vaccinating a small proportion of us

notes

summary

0m 39s

The need for IR

- Address reasons for delay in implementing proven interventions



Remme et al. Defining research to improve health systems. *PLoS Med. 2010.* https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001000

WHO/TDR. Implementation research toolkit. *World Health Organization; 2014.* https://adphealth.org/irtoolkit/

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within several years. Where would we all be now? As we've just seen from the WHO study, vaccine uptake and a non-emergency conditions in low income countries can be very slow. Among other things, implementation research aims to identify and address why such delays exist in implementing

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summary

1m 6s

The need for IR

- Address reasons for delay in implementing proven interventions



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proven interventions for common problems in the real world. Given the high disease burdens and the

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summary

1m 24s

The need for IR

- Address reasons for delay in implementing proven interventions
- Ethical obligation to narrow the gap between knowledge and practice



Remme et al. Defining research to improve health systems. *PLoS Med. 2010.* https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001000

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potential consequences of non-vaccination in these communities, one could argue quite plausibly that there is an ethical obligation to conduct implementation research to understand how to narrow the gap between the knowledge of vaccine effectiveness and their uptake, especially for

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summary

1m 25s

The need for IR

- Address reasons for delay in implementing proven interventions
- Ethical obligation to narrow the gap between knowledge and practice
- Improve uptake and reduce hesitancy



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populations who need them most. In an ideal setting, communities would realise that they are

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1m 47s

The need for IR

- Address reasons for delay in implementing proven interventions
- Ethical obligation to narrow the gap between knowledge and practice
- Improve uptake and reduce hesitancy



Remme et al. Defining research to improve health systems. *PLoS Med. 2010.* https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001000

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TDR For research on diseases of poverty

missing out on not being vaccinated and would themselves call for implementation research to understand and overcome the barriers. In the case of vaccination, however, the ground-up approach may

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1m 54s

The need for IR

- Address reasons for delay in implementing proven interventions
- Ethical obligation to narrow the gap between knowledge and practice
- Improve uptake and reduce hesitancy



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TDR For research on diseases of poverty

not always be feasible as at times there may be hesitancy within the community. This hesitancy

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summary

2m 1s

The need for IR

- Address reasons for delay in implementing proven interventions
- Ethical obligation to narrow the gap between knowledge and practice
- Improve uptake and reduce hesitancy
- Vulnerability, low resources, potential stigma



Remme et al. Defining research to improve health systems. *PLoS Med. 2010.* https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001000

WHO/TDR. Implementation research toolkit. *World Health Organization; 2014.* https://adphealth.org/irtoolkit/

TDR For research on diseases of poverty

itself would then be a target for implementation research to address within the community. Given the vulnerability of communities and low resource settings, and the potential stigma associated with

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summary

2m 13s

The need for IR

- Address reasons for delay in implementing proven interventions
- Ethical obligation to narrow the gap between knowledge and practice
- Improve uptake and reduce hesitancy
- Vulnerability, low resources, potential stigma



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WHO/TDR. Implementation research toolkit. *World Health Organization; 2014.* https://adphealth.org/irtoolkit/

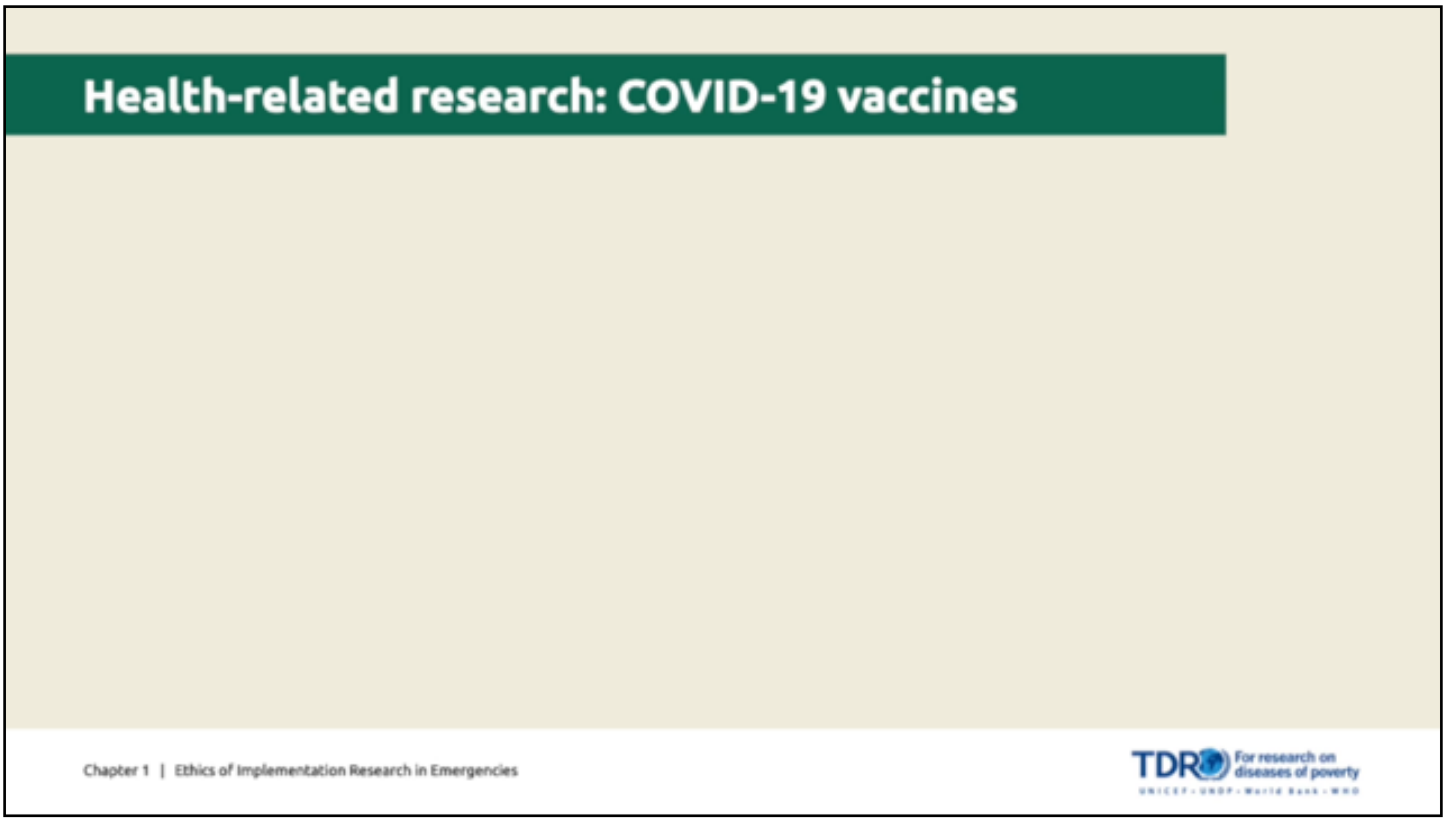
TDR For research on diseases of poverty

vaccine hesitancy, for example, it is not hard to see that the ethical conduct of implementation

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summary

2m 20s

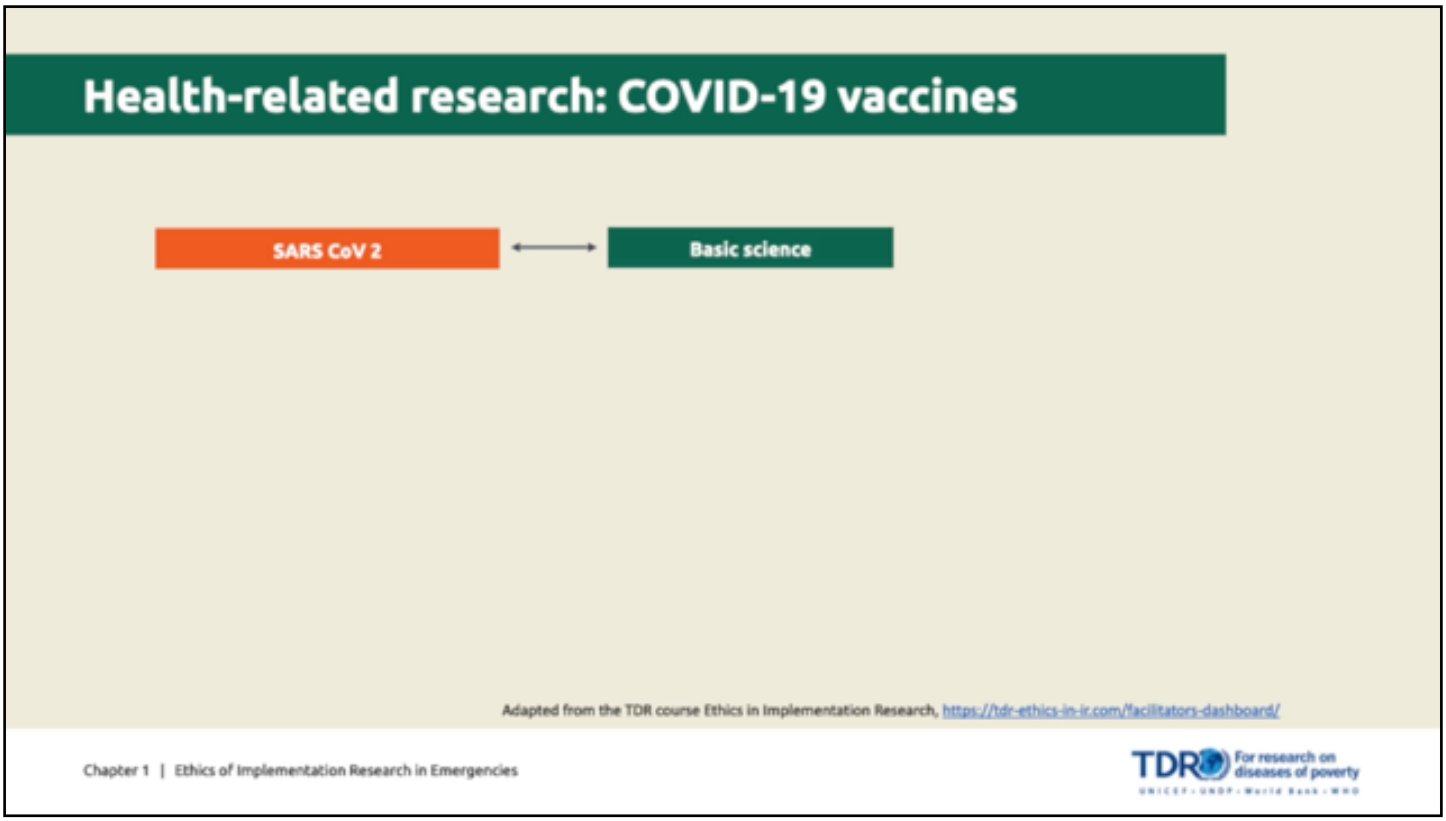


research in an emergency may be more challenging and requires careful thought. Stepping back for a moment, we will now briefly review where implementation research belongs within the

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2m 31s

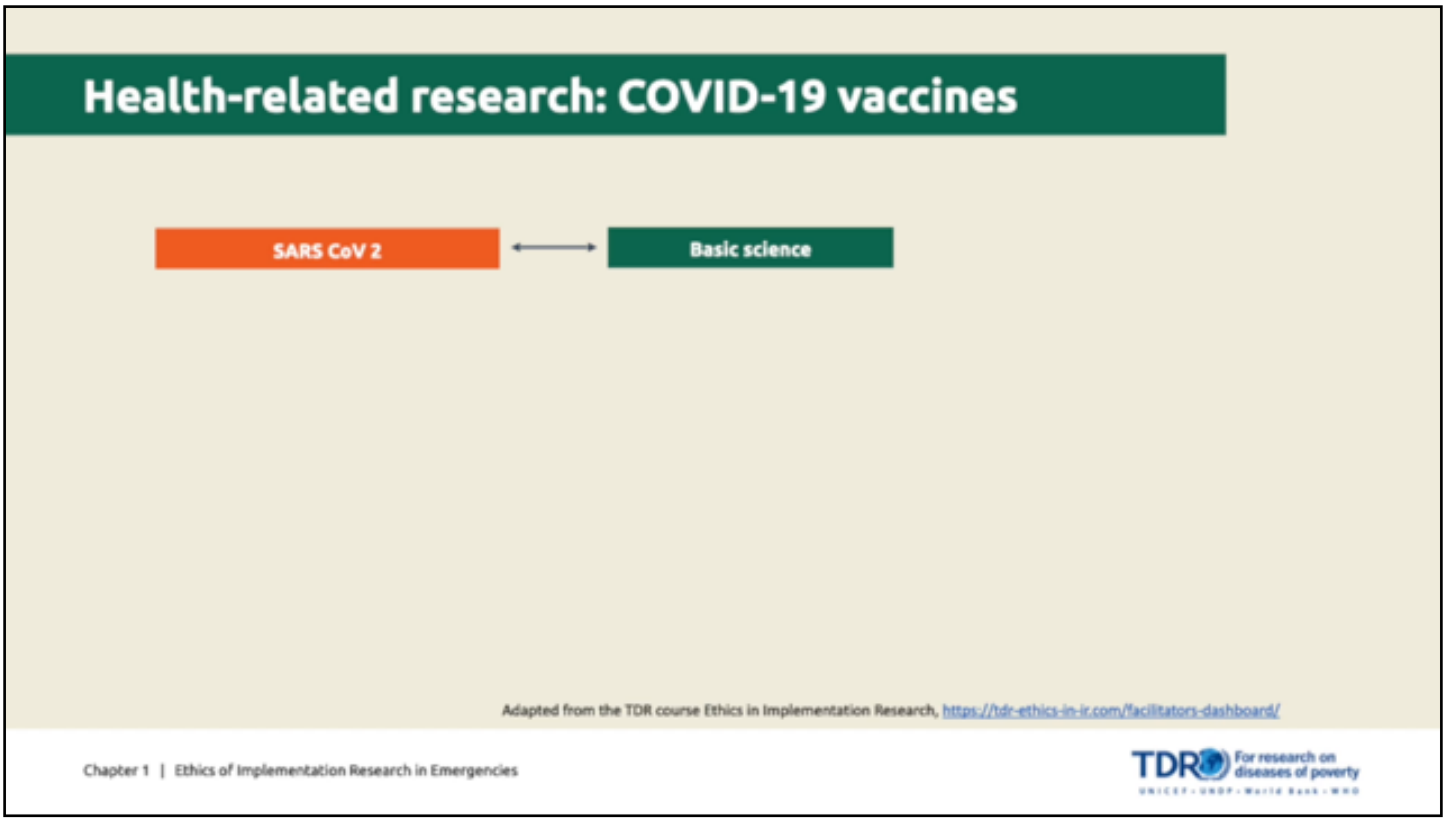


continuum of health-related research in an emergency. This cycle can be illustrated using the

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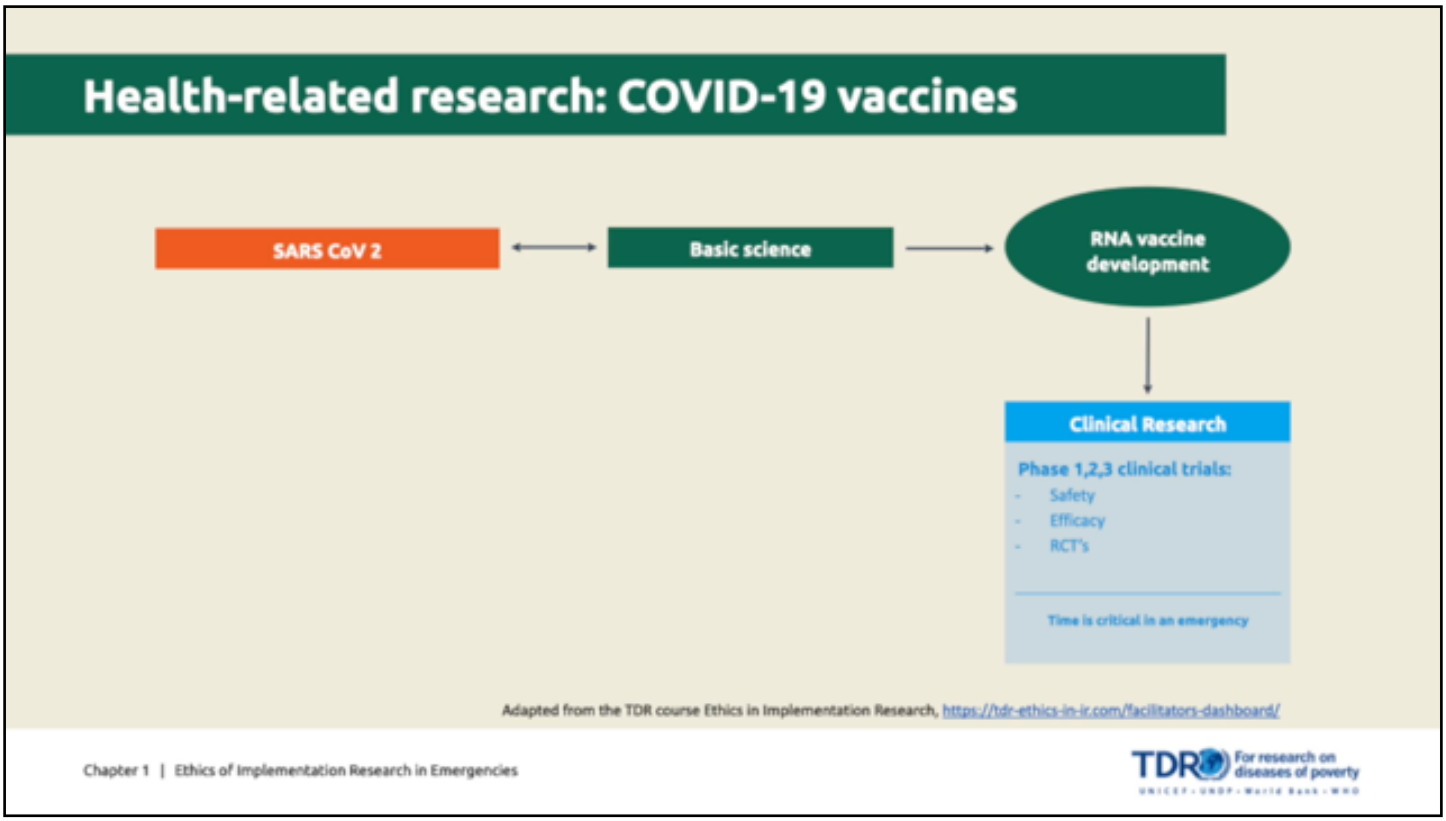


example of Covid-19 vaccines. Basic science was required to identify the virus and to

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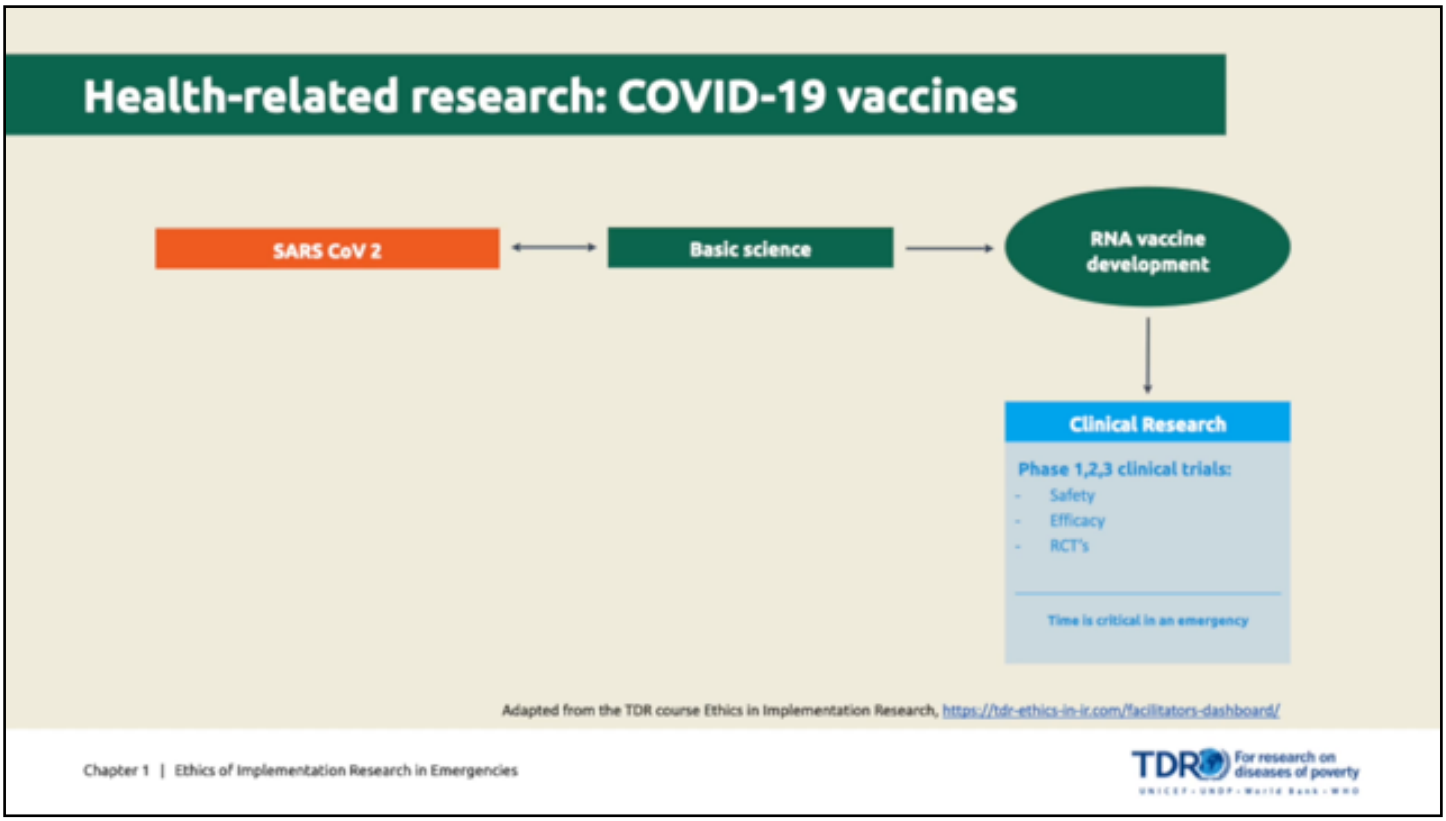


develop the new technology, which permitted very fast development of the novel RNA vaccines as we all know. Once the vaccines were developed in the laboratory, these needed to be tested in clinical

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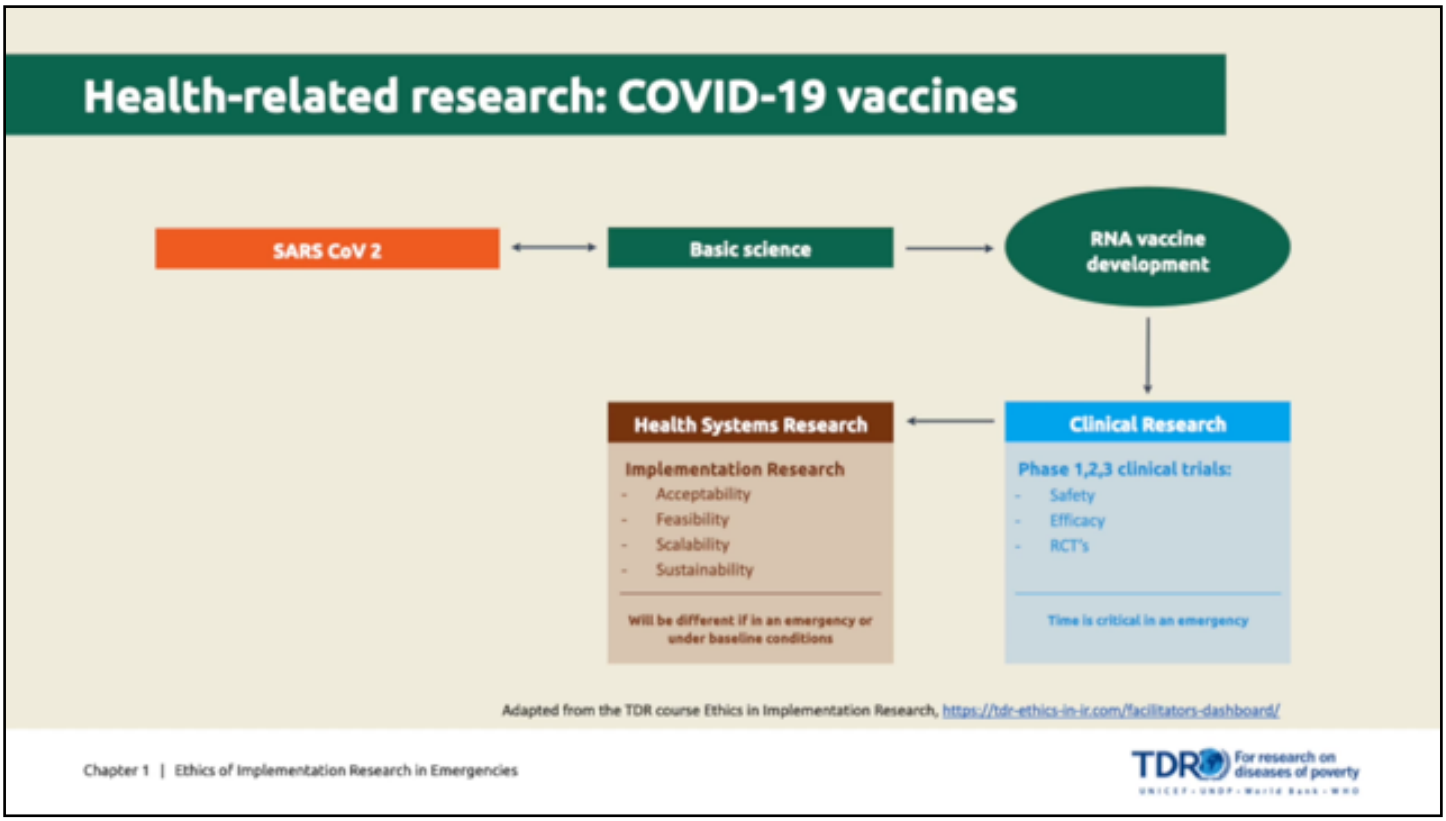


trials in healthy people to ensure safety, determine the dose required and the effectiveness.

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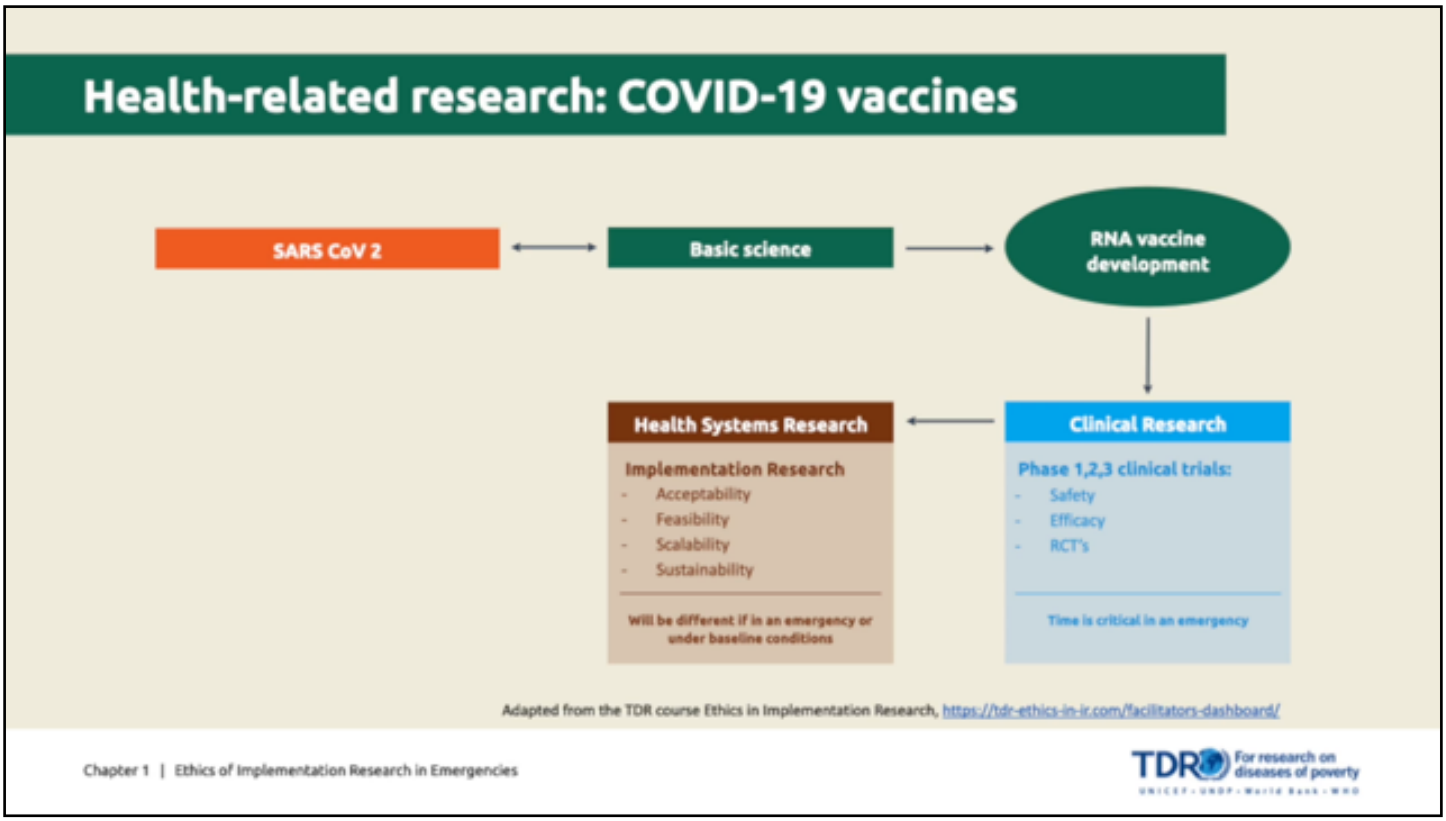


The data from these clinical trials was then used to justify mass vaccination of populations during the pandemic, although the long term benefits and harms remain uncertain.

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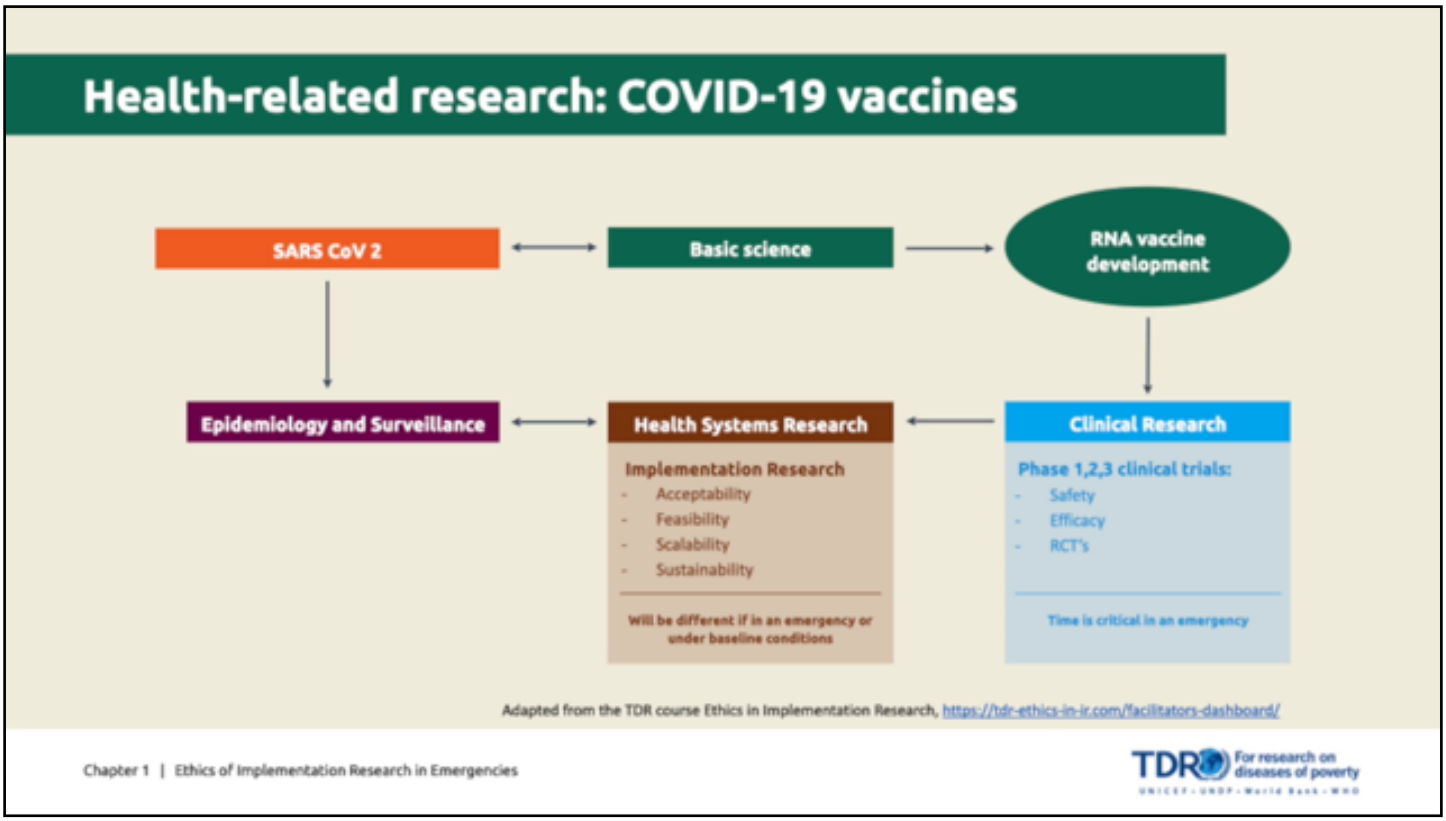


Implementation research was therefore needed to understand the acceptability, feasibility,

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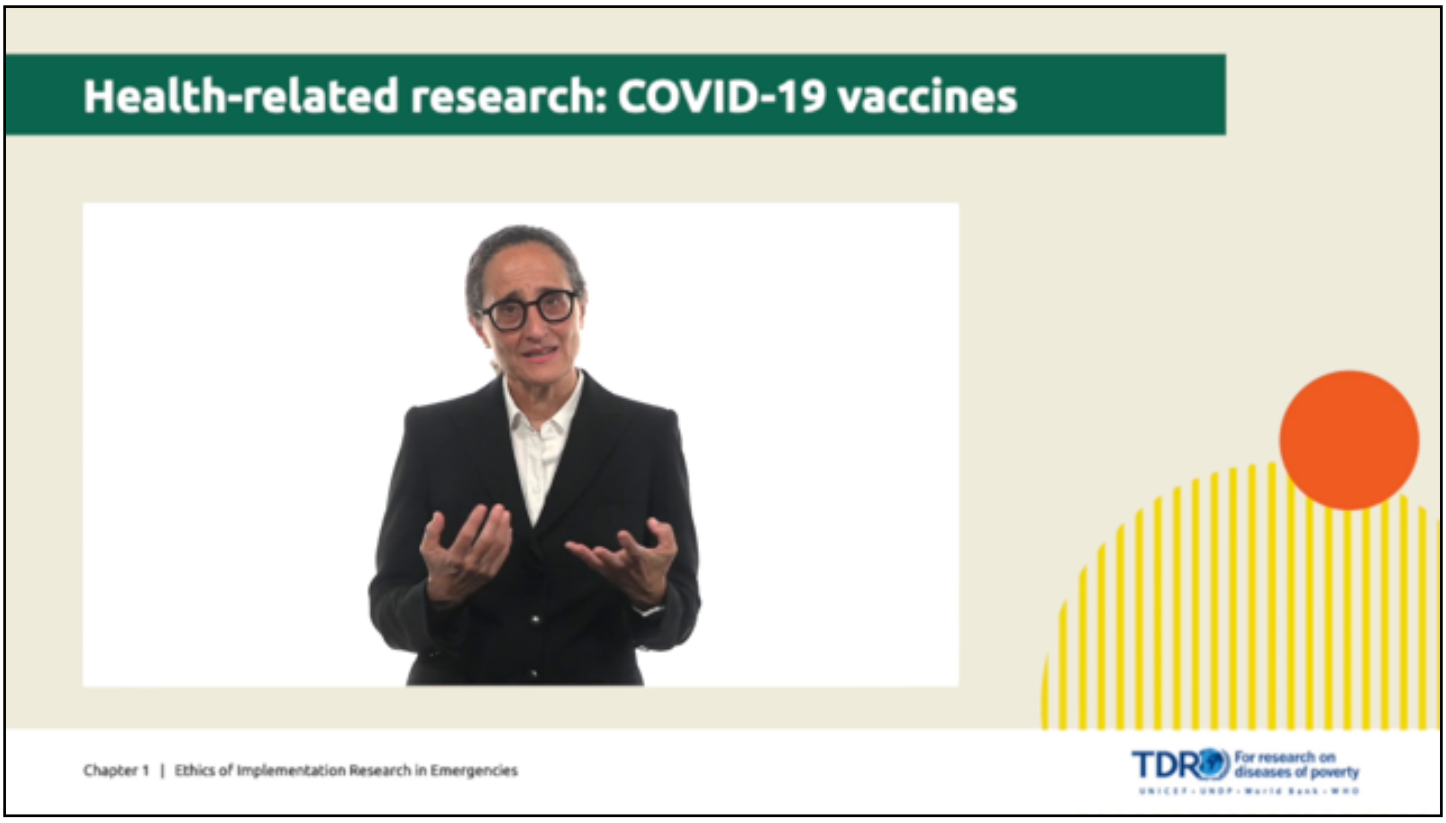


scalability and sustainability of the vaccine interventions in communities. Public

notes

summary

3m 34s

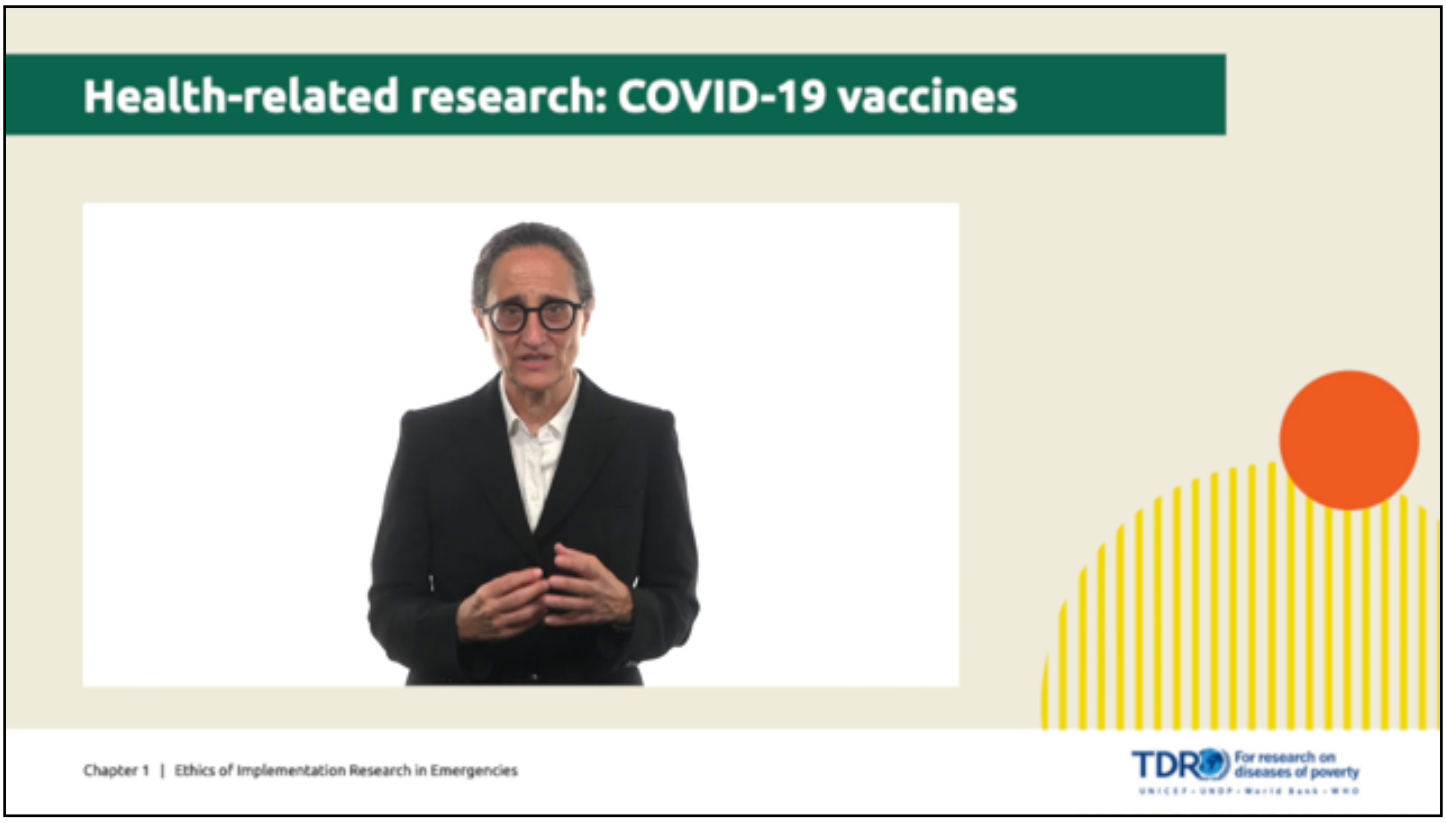


health surveillance was then required to monitor the vaccine impact on disease burden and together with the findings of implementation research would be used to modify local strategies to

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summary

3m 40s

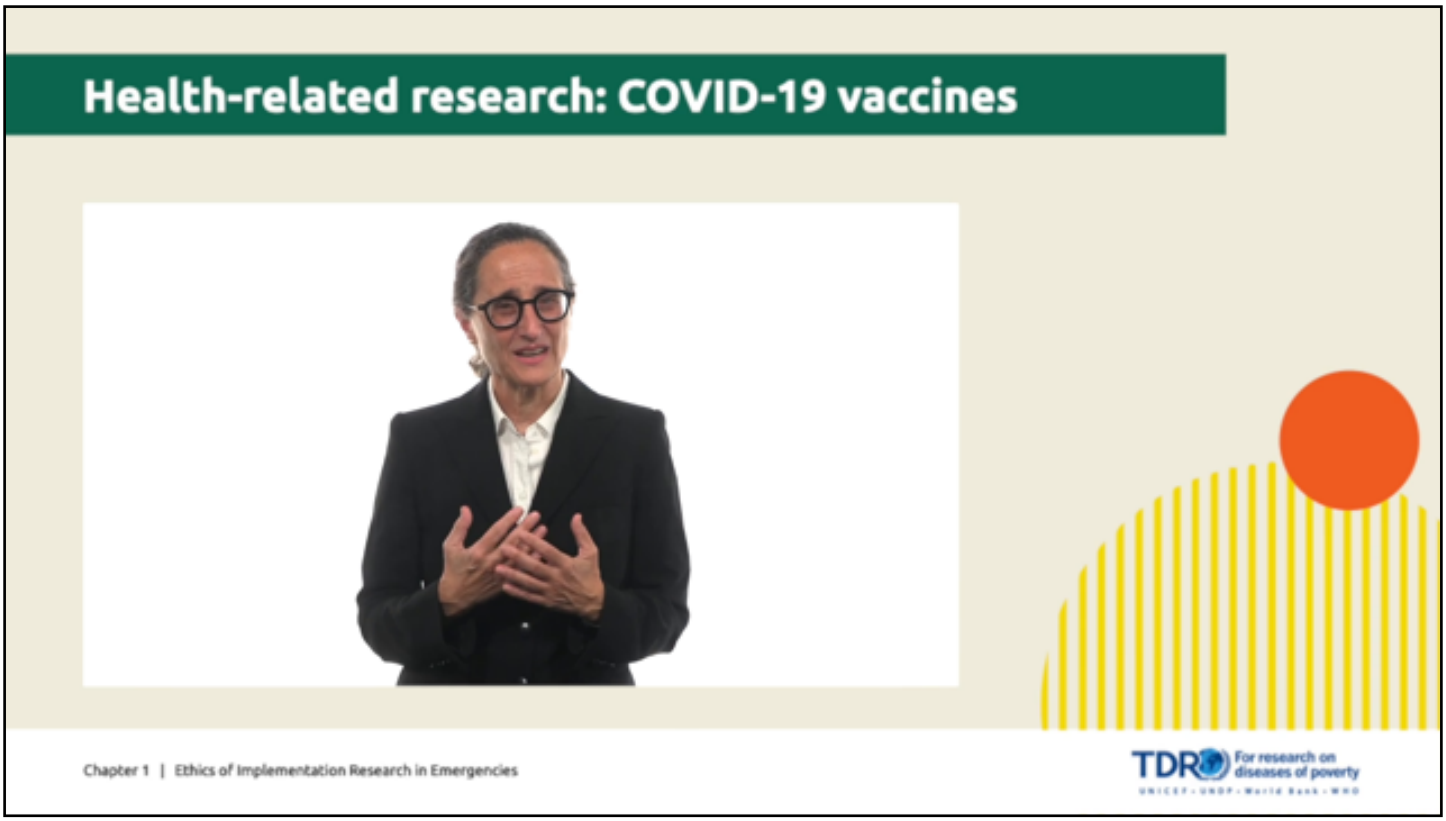


improve outcomes. One can easily appreciate that under the pressure of an emergency situation like the pandemic, when mass vaccination was required to get us all out of the situation collectively,

notes

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3m 49s



implementation research was important to understand how to mitigate vaccine hesitancy and improve uptake. In such a situation, however, given the urgency, researchers may be

notes

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4m 1s



tempted to cut corners for expediency. This makes awareness of the relevant ethical considerations among implementation researchers absolutely crucial.

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4m 12s