Course material

Course:

Ethics in Emergencies

Video:

4a Identifying participants

Concepts (extracted from automatically generated subtitles):

Planning of implementation research. Human resource management. Public health action. Implementation research. Health care workers. Ethical issues. Such cases. Health services. Normal circumstances. Careful consideration of the ethical principles. Research questions. Earlier chapters. New approaches. Patient outcomes. Second section.



to video sequence search
(within Ethics in Emergencies.)



to video



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notes

summary

0m 0s



Welcome to the second section on ethical issues relating to planning of

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0m 2s



implementation research in emergencies. As we have discussed in earlier chapters, for implementation research to be justifiable, it must have scientific and social value. This means that the research

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0m 16s



questions must be scientifically valid and be of importance to

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0m 37s



the community in which the study is conducted. In emergencies,

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0m 45s



both aspects may be challenging. Given the chaos and instability of the research environment during an emergency, scientific rigor may be harder to achieve or maintain than under normal

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0m 49s



circumstances without dedicated effort, and the research priorities may be driven from outside. Regardless of the

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1m 13s

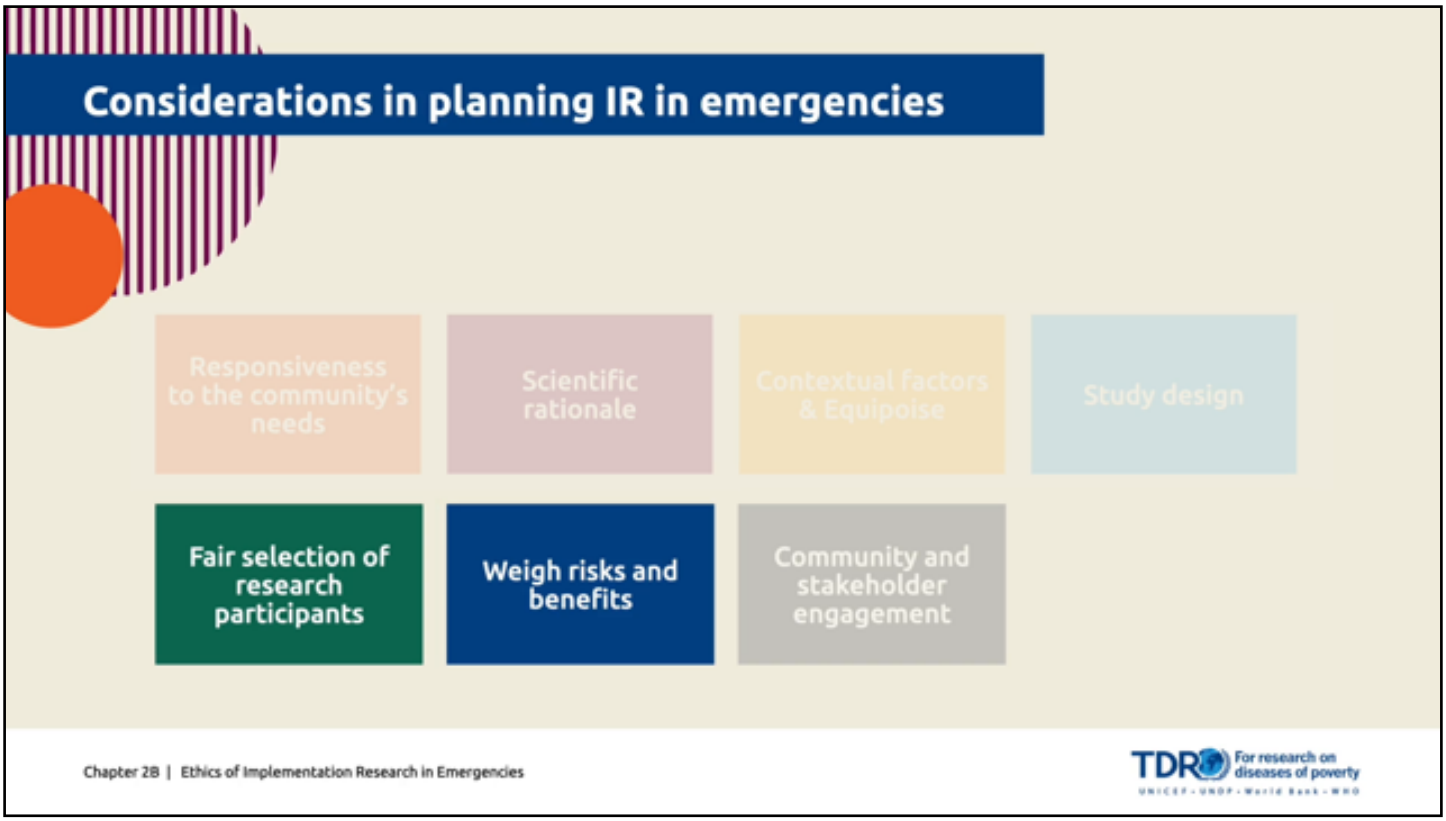


circumstances, there is an ethical imperative for researchers conducting implementation research to maintain the highest possible ethical standards.

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1m 25s

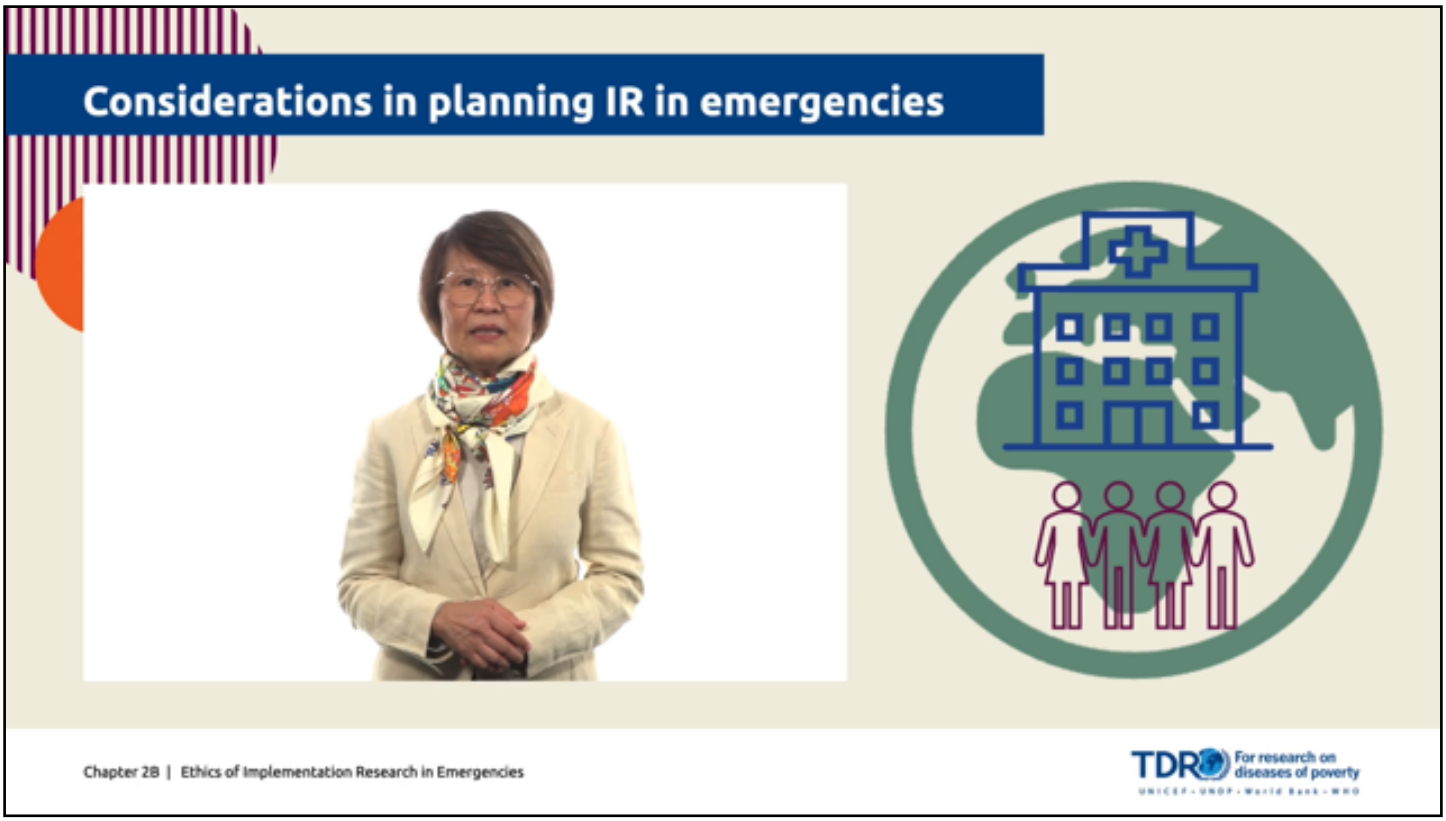


Fundamental to the planning of any implementation research, and more critically in emergencies, is the careful consideration of the ethical principles of

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1m 34s



maximising benefit and avoiding harm and the careful consideration of justice and fairness in study participation. These principles extend to individuals, communities, institutions, and broader society who may

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1m 49s



be impacted by the research, who all become more vulnerable in emergencies, as we discussed in chapter one.

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2m 10s



It is important to recognise that in emergencies, there may be

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2m 24s



close overlap of many research questions with the need for answers to

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2m 25s



inform public health action. Given the high stakes of implementation research in emergencies, identification, especially of potential harms,

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2m 37s



must be a critical priority during the planning stages. We will now

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2m 49s

Identifying research participants



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consider this in more detail, As we have discussed in earlier chapters,

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2m 51s



given the disruptions in health services and the increased needs in emergencies, the line between implementation research and healthcare may be thinner than usual. Also as implementation research questions in emergencies usually span the

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3m 1s



health system, it is important to recognise that research participants may not be limited to patients, but may include health care workers, health care institutions, health districts,

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3m 27s



communities, and the health system. It is important to

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3m 44s

Institutions as participants

Intervention: new approaches to hospital HR management to mitigate burn-out in emergencies



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recognise that institutions may be research participants. For

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3m 56s



example, if a study plans to test new approaches to human resource management in an emergency to mitigate burnout of frontline health care

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4m 1s

Institutions as participants

Intervention: new approaches to hospital HR management to mitigate burn-out in emergencies



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workers and improve patient outcomes, entire clinics and hospitals may be randomised to one approach or another, such as

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4m 15s

Institutions as participants

Intervention: new approaches to hospital HR management to mitigate burn-out in emergencies



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online psychological support or deploying more community health care

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summary

4m 28s

Institutions as participants

Intervention: new approaches to hospital HR management to mitigate burn-out in emergencies

- Outcomes at different **hospitals** compared
- **HR staff** implementing intervention
- **Clinicians** receiving intervention
- Outcome tracked in **patients**



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workers. All of the various groups involved are research participants. Outcomes at one hospital will be compared with another. The human resource staff implementing the study intervention will be participants, as will be the individual clinicians who may receive the interventions and the patients in whom individual

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4m 37s



outcomes will be tracked. In such cases, the performance of the hospital as a whole may be assessed, although the intervention may be delivered at the level of the human resource department or individual clinicians and outcomes measured in patients and staff.

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5m 8s