Course material

Course:

Ethics in Emergencies

Video:

7b Ancillary Care

Concepts (extracted from automatically generated subtitles):

Ethical obligation of implementation researchers. Implementation research. Research participant. Emergency settings. Accountability of the researcher. Ethical concerns. Standards of care. So-called ancillary care. Ancillary care needs of research participants. Next section. Conduct of implementation research. Identified need. Such ancillary care needs. Urgent implementation research study. Universal health coverage.



to video sequence search
(within Ethics in Emergencies.)



to video

CHAPTER 3B

Ethical considerations in the conduct of implementation research in emergencies

Ancillary care

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...

notes

summary

0m 0s

Obligation to address participant needs



CIOMS, 2016 International ethical guidelines for health-related research involving humans, 2016.
https://cioms.ch/publications/product/international-ethical-guidelines-for-health-related-research-involving-humans/

Pre-existing health needs

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In emergency settings, where standards of care may be low or universal

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0m 3s

Obligation to address participant needs



CIOMS, 2016 International ethical guidelines for health-related research involving humans, 2016.
https://cioms.ch/publications/product/international-ethical-guidelines-for-health-related-research-involving-humans/

Pre-existing health needs

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health coverage is absent, it is also likely that research participant will have many preexisting unmet health needs.

notes

summary

0m 14s

Obligation to address participant needs



CIOMS, 2016 International ethical guidelines for health-related research involving humans, 2016.
https://cioms.ch/publications/product/international-ethical-guidelines-for-health-related-research-involving-humans/

Pre-existing health needs

Risk of therapeutic misconception

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Especially when implementation research is conducted at the individual or health institution level in an emergency, there is a high risk of therapeutic misconception, and participants may have high expectations that their needs

notes

summary

0m 28s

Obligation to address participant needs



CIOMS, 2016 International ethical guidelines for health-related research involving humans, 2016.
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Pre-existing health needs

Risk of therapeutic misconception

Ancillary care needs

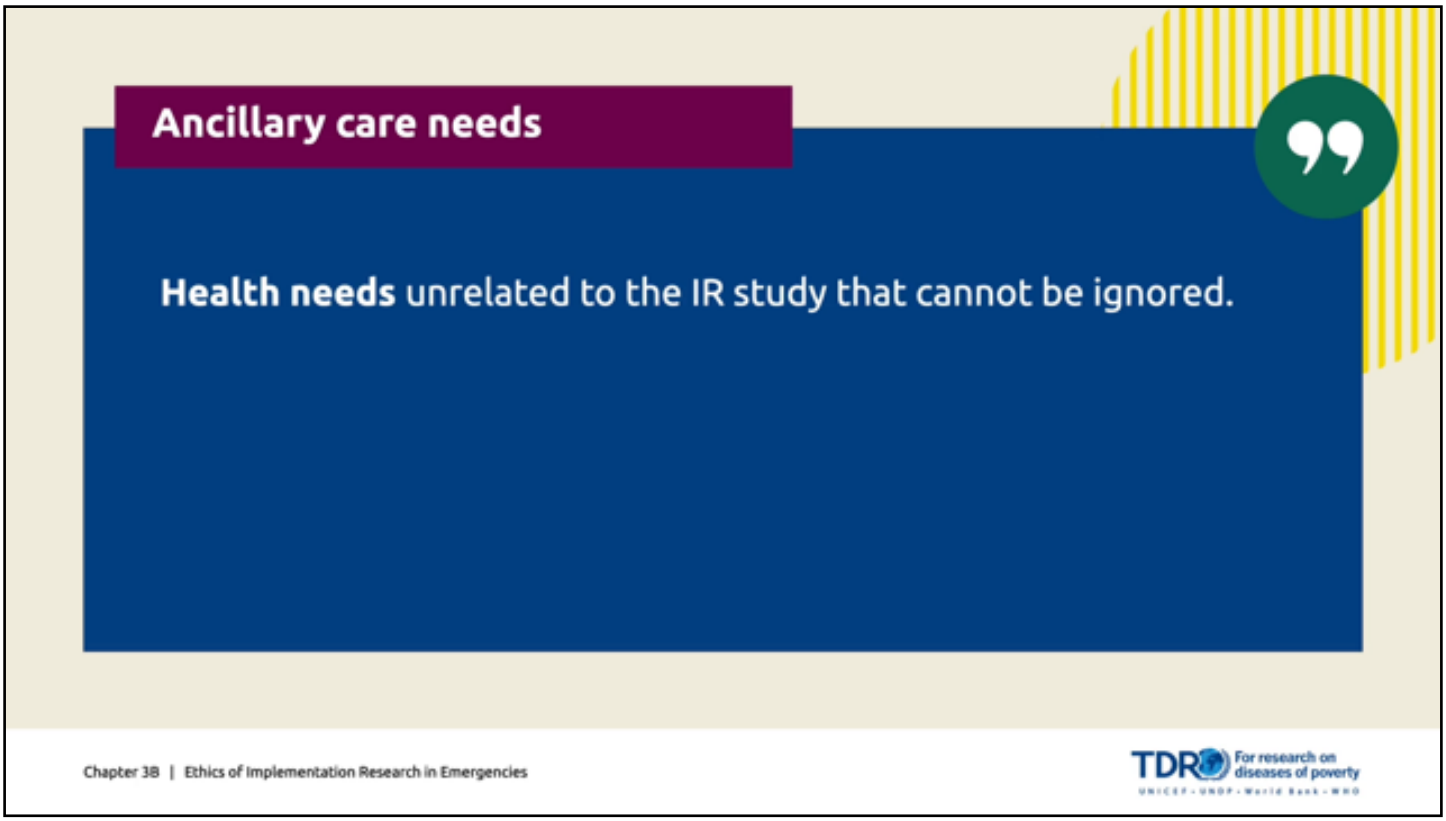
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will be met. This brings us to the ethical concerns regarding the so-called ancillary care needs that may be identified during implementation research in

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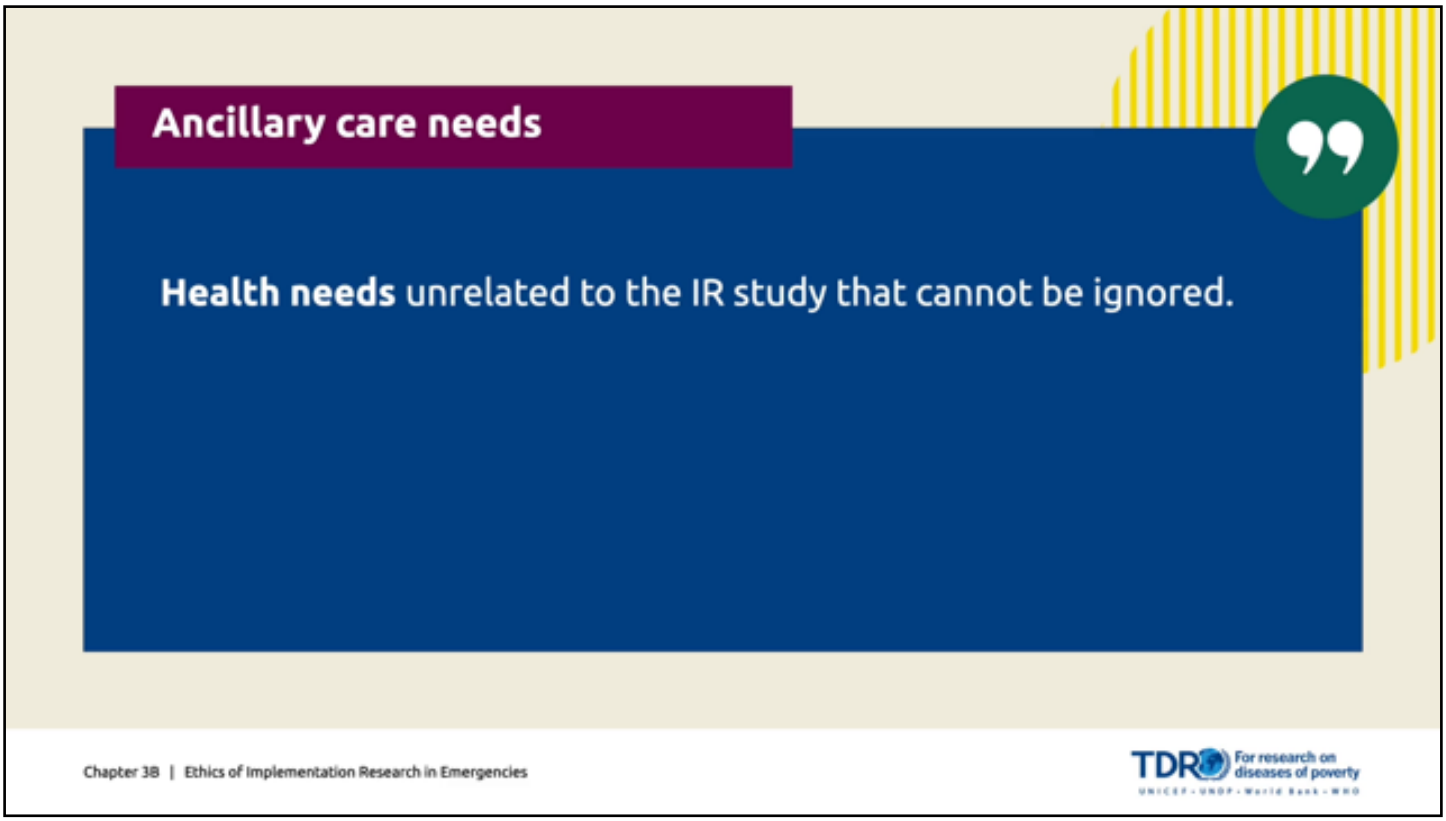


emergencies. These are needs which are present and need

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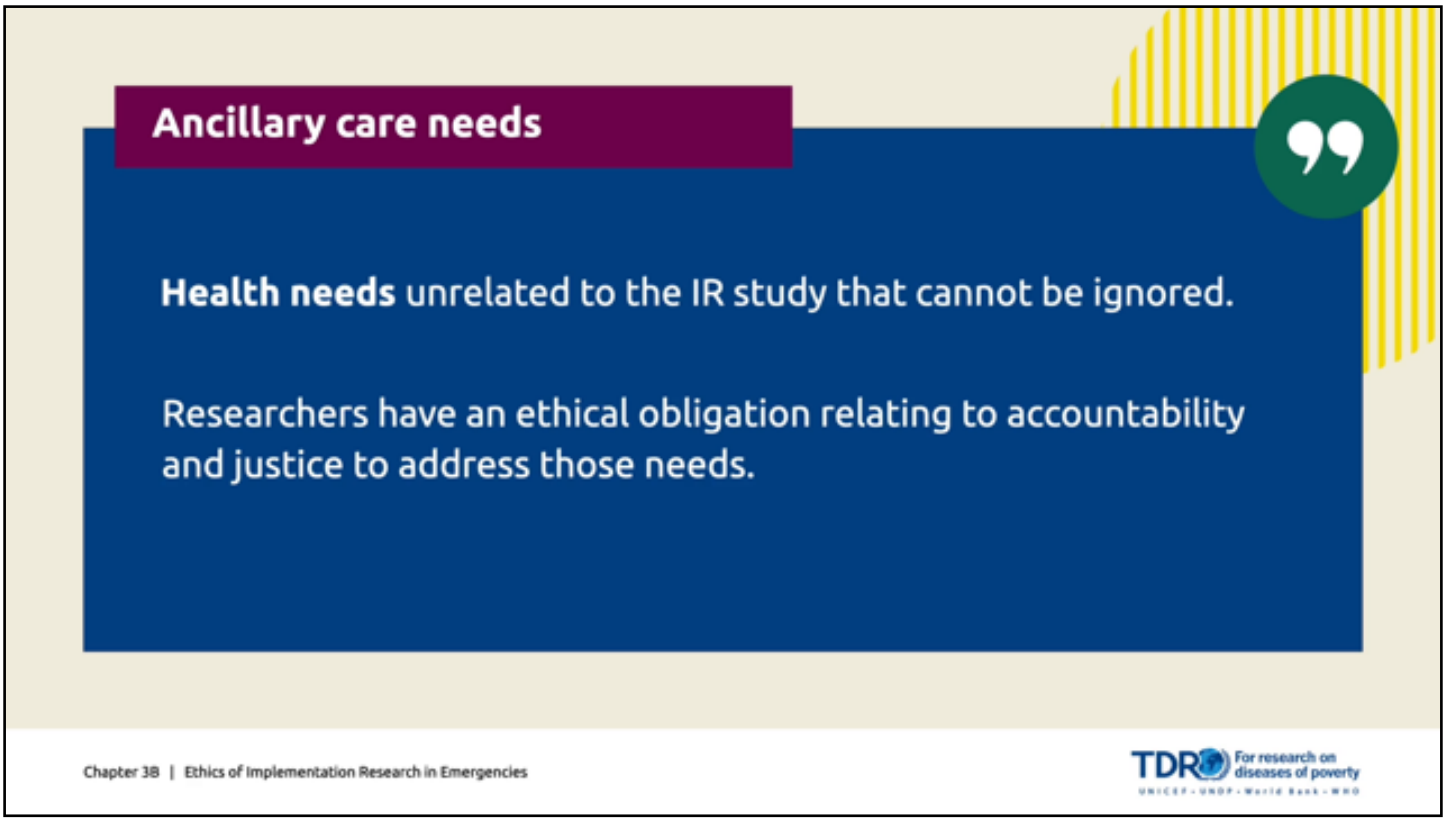


attention, but may be unrelated to the study concerns. Ancillary care needs of research participants cannot be ignored. This raises questions about the ethical obligation of implementation researchers, particularly in emergency circumstances when alternative

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1m 1s

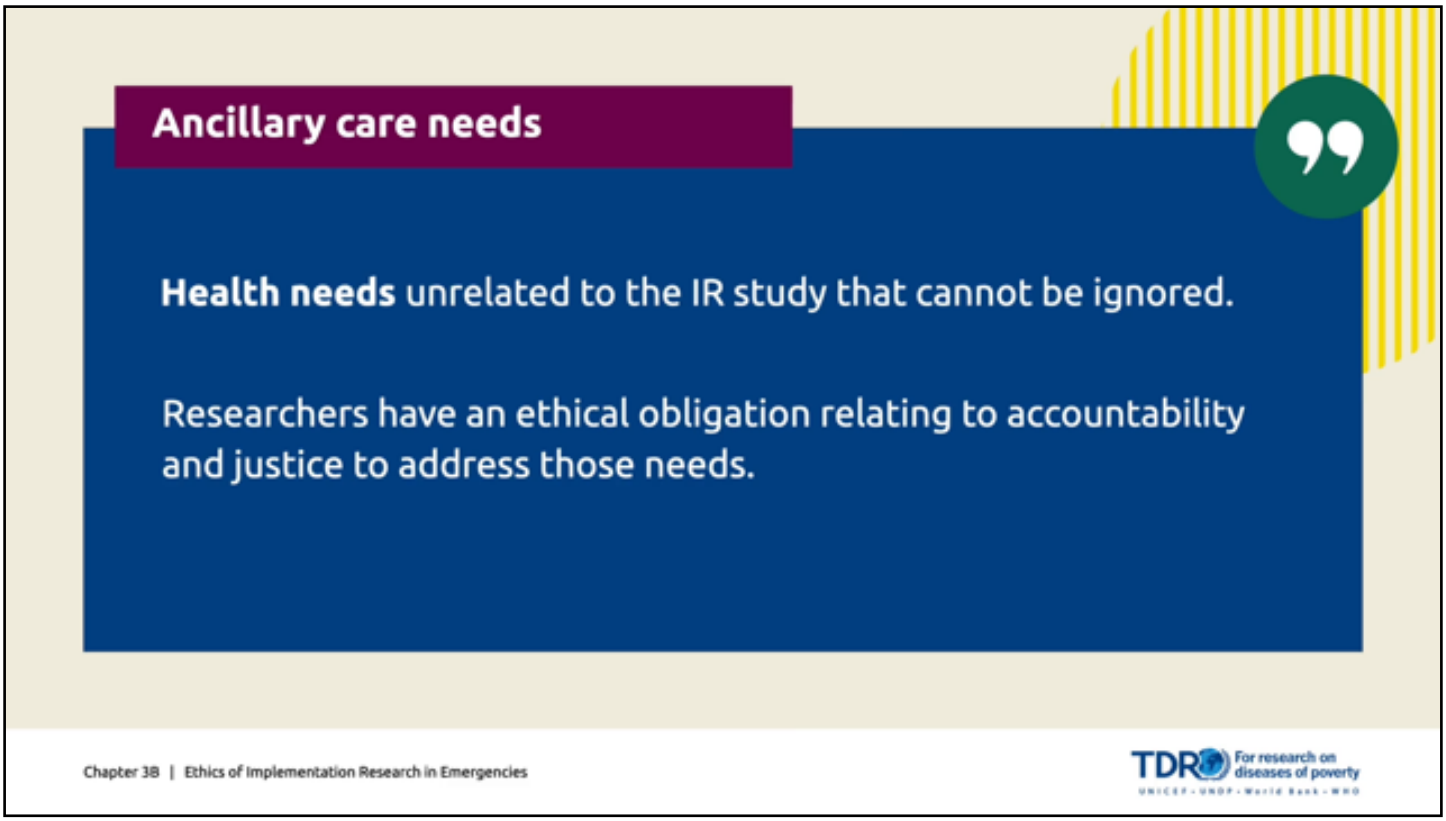


avenues for care may be unavailable. This application relates to the accountability of the researcher to the research

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1m 34s



participants and the community, as well as to the ethical principle of justice – maximising benefit and minimising harm.

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1m 44s

Example of ancillary care needs

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas



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To illustrate these issues, let us consider an example. An urgent implementation research study is required to develop strategies to reduce the

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risk of snakebites in a refugee camp, which has been driven further into the forest area in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Due to climate change, the snake population has increased and deadly bites have

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2m 13s

Example of ancillary care needs

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

Children missing routine vaccination



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become more common. While conducting an educational intervention about snakebites in the camp schools, researchers, who are part of an international

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2m 32s

Example of ancillary care needs

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

Children missing routine vaccination

Domestic violence in the camp



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church-based NGO, have noted that many of the children have not had

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2m 48s

Example of ancillary care needs

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

- Children missing routine vaccination
- Domestic violence in the camp



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their routine vaccinations. The researchers have also noted that several of the women in the village may be experiencing domestic violence.

notes

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2m 53s

Example of ancillary care needs

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

- Children missing routine vaccination
- Domestic violence in the camp



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The research budget provided by the NGO is small, and the researchers who are not clinicians, are faced with ethical dilemma of if

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3m 4s

Obligation to address participant needs



Ancillary care needs

CIOMS, 2016 International ethical guidelines for health-related research involving humans, 2016.
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and how they should address these unmet needs. As highlighted in this example,

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3m 23s

Obligation to address participant needs



Ancillary care needs

CIOMS, 2016 International ethical guidelines for health-related research involving humans, 2016.
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implementation researchers operating in emergency and unstable

notes

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3m 30s

Obligation to address participant needs



- Ancillary care needs
- Ethical strategies
- Appropriate referrals

CIOMS, 2016 International ethical guidelines for health-related research involving humans, 2016.
https://cioms.ch/publications/product/international-ethical-guidelines-for-health-related-research-involving-humans/

environments, and especially in places where health systems are weak, must expect that they will come across such ancillary care needs and consider ethical strategies to address this. Researchers must also be familiar with and have planned appropriate processes for referral of individuals elsewhere, when participant health needs may not be able to be managed locally. An identified

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3m 37s

Obligation to address participant needs



- Ancillary care needs
- Ethical strategies
- Appropriate referrals

CIOMS, 2016 International ethical guidelines for health-related research involving humans, 2016.
https://cioms.ch/publications/product/international-ethical-guidelines-for-health-related-research-involving-humans/

need for referral, however, will raise further ethical dilemmas for the researcher if they are aware that individuals will not be able to afford the cost of transportation, or if they know that care at the referral center

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4m 12s

Example of referral

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

Children missing routine vaccination

Ministry of health or local medical NGO



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will not be adequate. In the snakebite study, for example, the researchers should reach out to the Ministry of Health or a local

notes

summary

4m 34s

Example of referral

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

- Children missing routine vaccination
- Ministry of health or local medical NGO
- Combine vaccination with intervention in schools



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medical NGO to highlight the lack of vaccination. Given that the activity is occurring at school, vaccination may be combined with the

notes

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4m 49s

Example of referral

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

Children missing routine vaccination

Ministry of health or local medical NGO

Combine vaccination with intervention in schools

Impact on study: missing school because of fear of vaccination



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education intervention if the community would be agreeable to this. The researcher would, however, need to understand the impact of this piggyback

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5m 1s

Example of referral

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

Children missing routine vaccination

Ministry of health or local medical NGO

Combine vaccination with intervention in schools

Impact on study: missing school because of fear of vaccination



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approach on their own educational intervention, such as if

notes

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5m 12s

Example of referral

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

Domestic violence in the camp

Authorities and organisations supporting women



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fear of vaccination may keep children away from school. In terms of meeting the needs of the abused women, again, the researchers

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5m 22s

Example of referral

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

Domestic violence in the camp

Authorities and organisations supporting women



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should report this to the responsible authorities and reach out to other potential organisations that may provide support to the women in the community.

notes

summary

5m 32s

Example of referral

Situation: Increased snake bites in a refugee community driven into the forest areas

Intervention: Educational interventions in schools

Health Needs:

- Domestic violence in the camp
- Authorities and organisations supporting women
- Exacerbated risk for the women



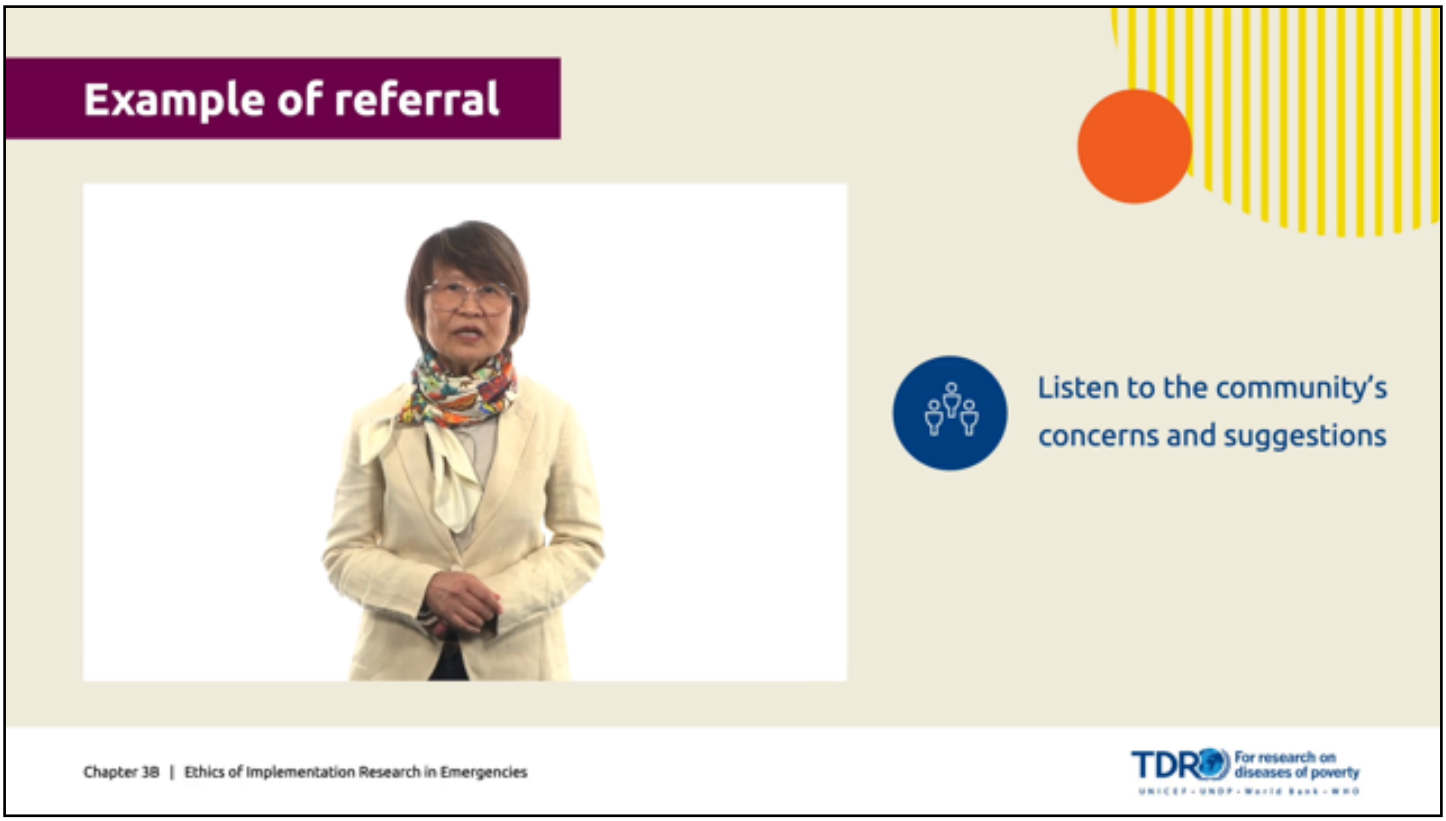
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But we need also to be very careful not to exacerbate

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5m 44s



any risk for the women. Before considering these potential solutions, however,

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the researchers would first need to engage with the community to listen to their concerns and suggestions. Ancillary care needs

notes

summary

6m 1s

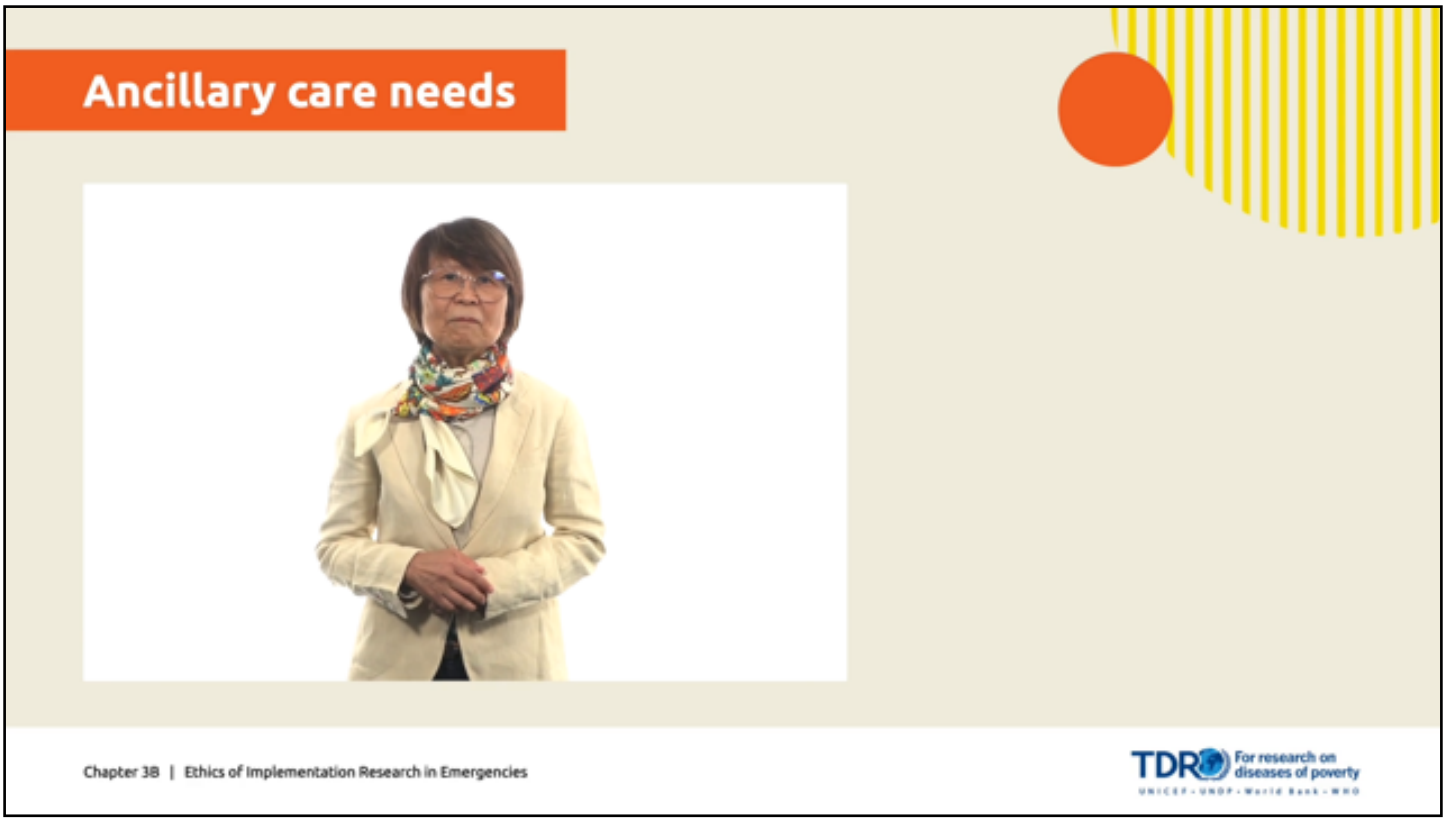


identified in emergency would likely not be restricted to health care needs. Implementation researchers working in emergency settings, therefore, will also have to be aware of the social and structural factors that might be contributing to the observed needs. In emergency settings, it is very likely that many other ancillary needs will also increase: need for

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6m 14s

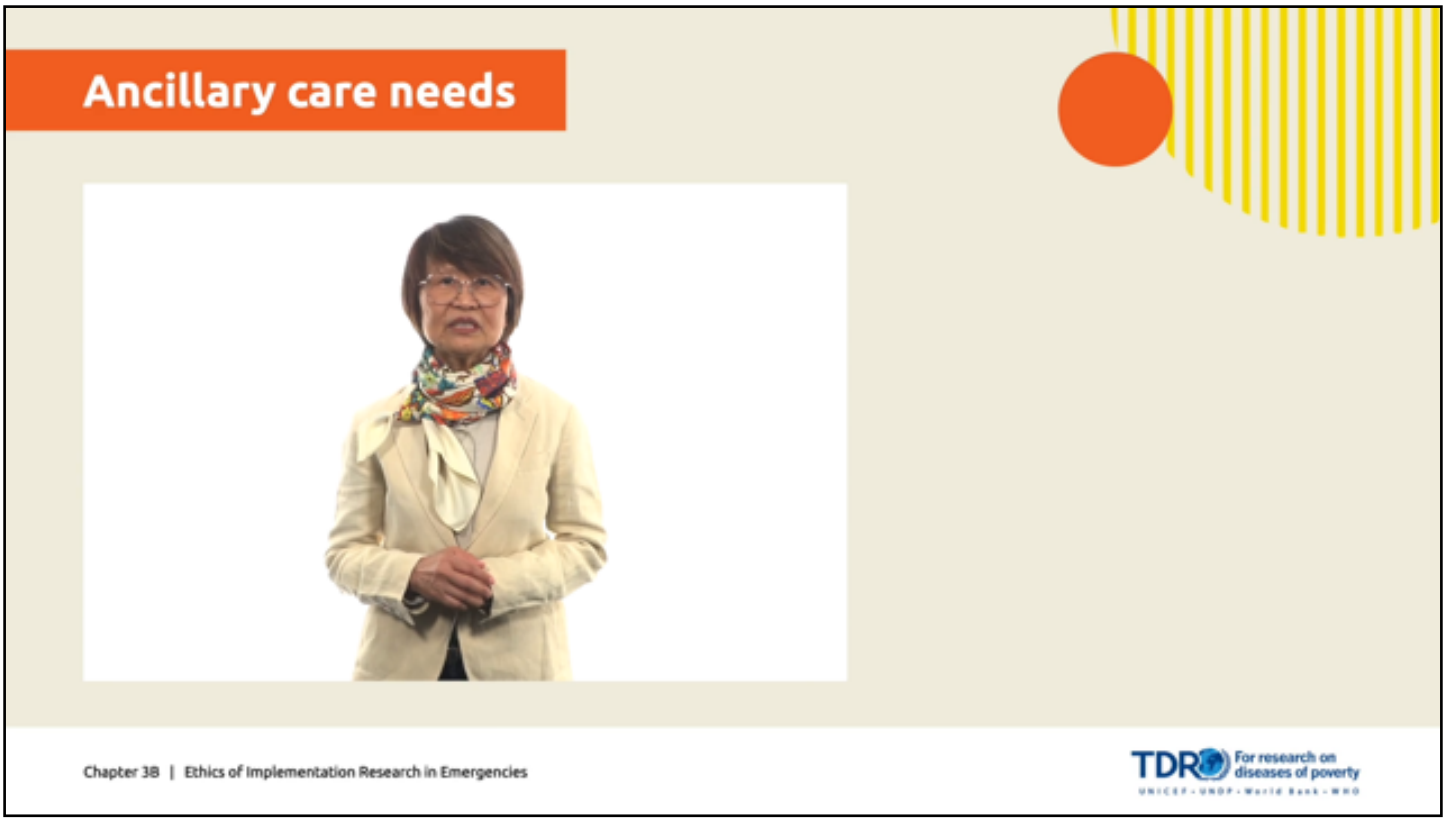


water, food, heating, transportation, energy, communication, etc. Implementation research teams may

notes

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6m 48s



be the only official people coming into contact with some individuals or

notes

summary

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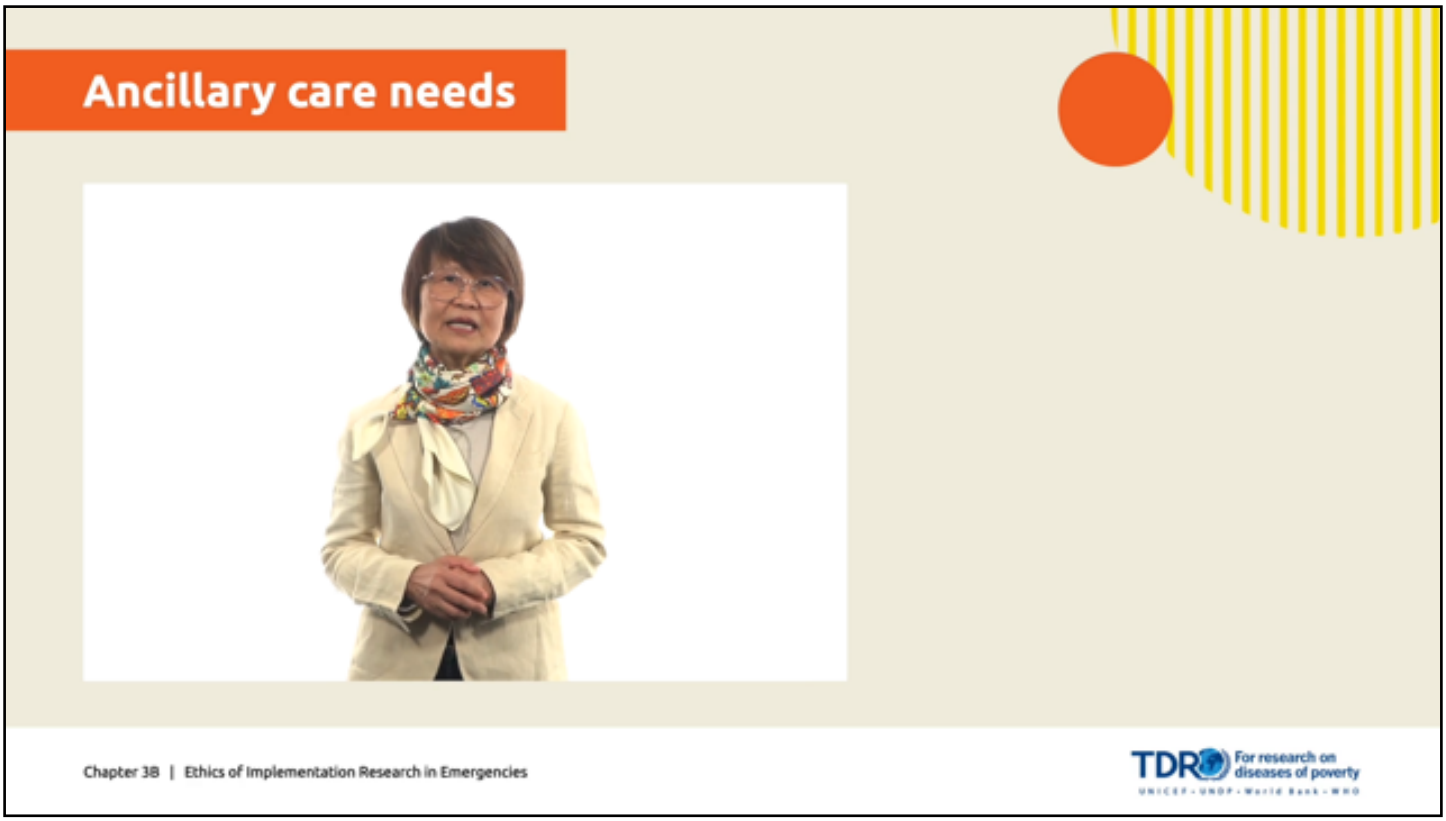


communities. It is not realistic to expect that implementation researchers are responsible for all ancillary needs that may arise during a study. The researchers are, however, ethically accountable for

notes

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7m 5s



identifying who will be responsible for addressing any ancillary care need that may arise. As we just saw in the example of the snakebite

notes

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Ancillary care needs

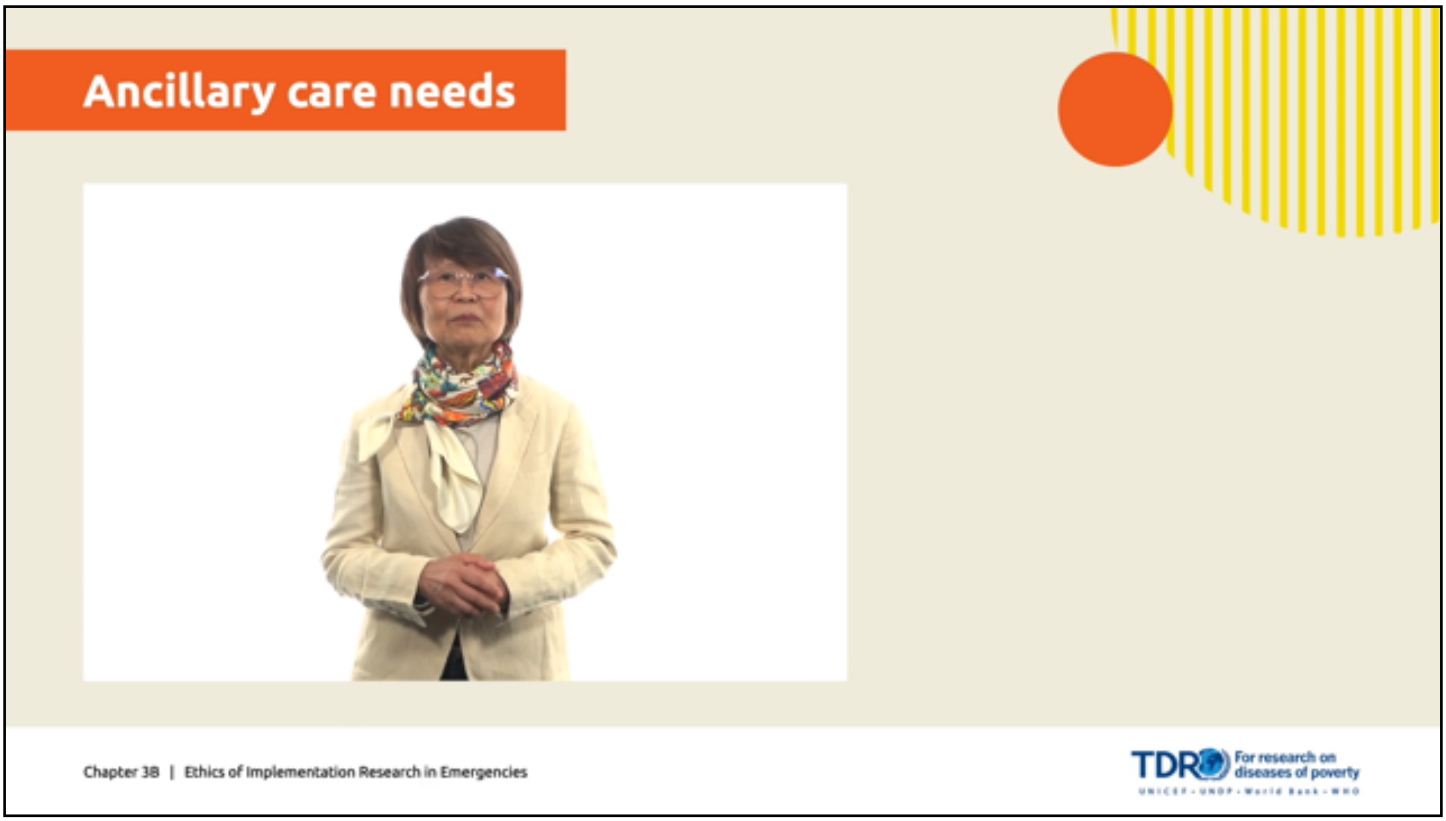


intervention, many women in the community may be experiencing domestic

notes

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7m 37s

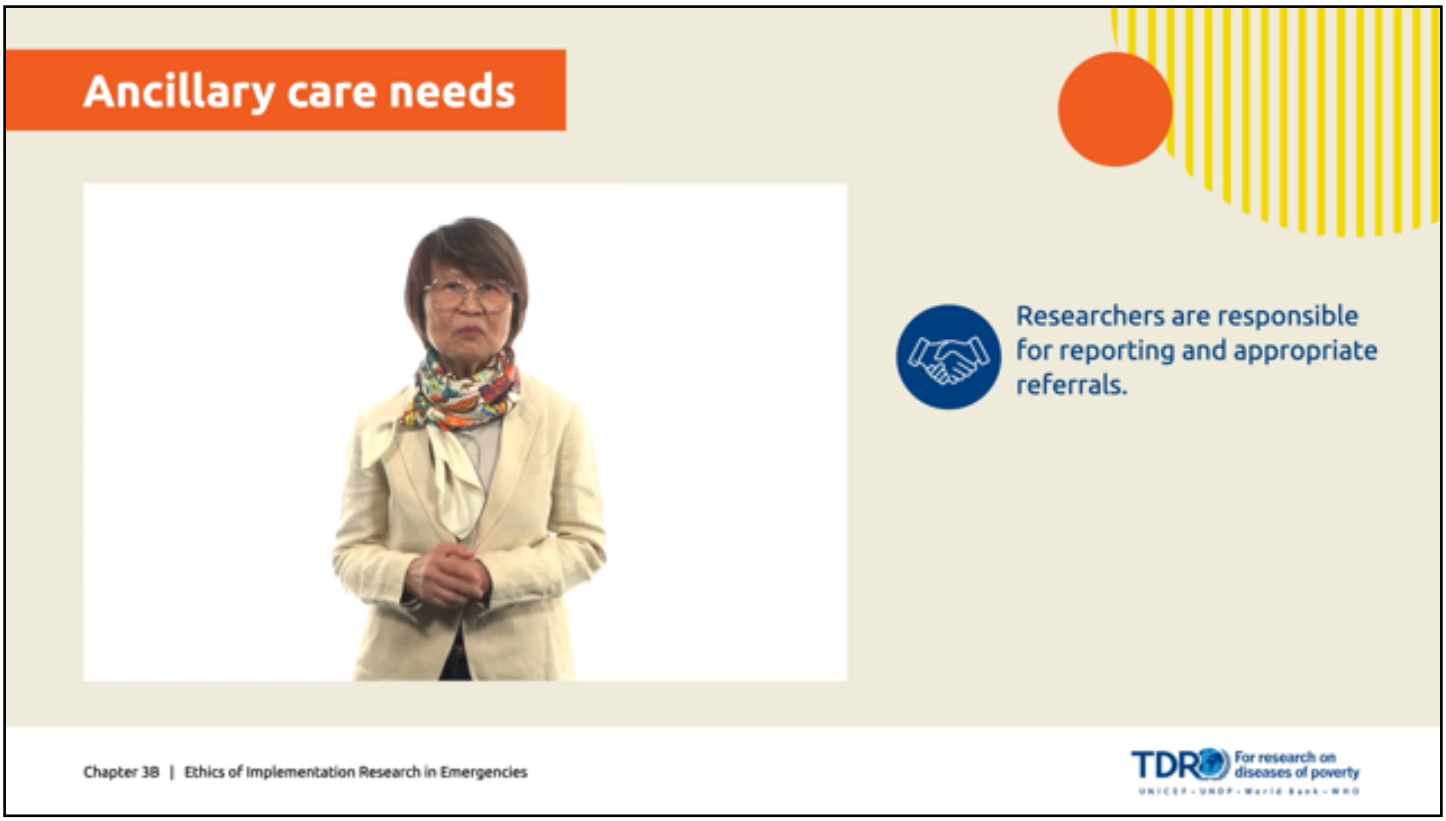


violence. This is likely exacerbated by the high rates

notes

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of unemployment among the men in the community. Having understood this, ethically, the implementation researchers now have a responsibility to report these observations to a body that may determine

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7m 52s

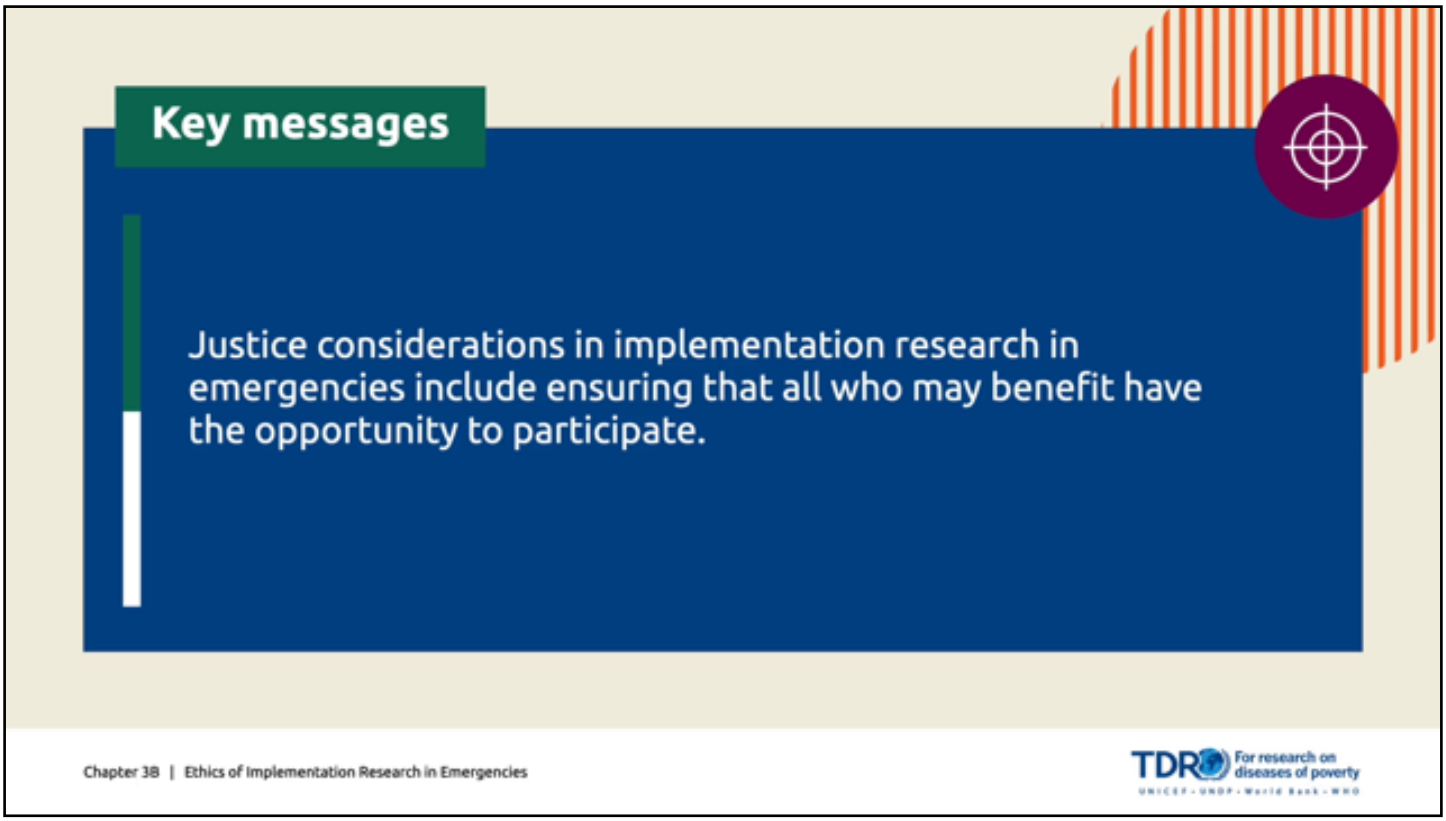


how to address this problem. To prepare for such situations, effective community and stakeholder engagement during the planning phase of an implementation research study in an emergency setting may strengthen ties to the Ministry of Health or permit researchers to identify other actors in the

notes

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8m 13s

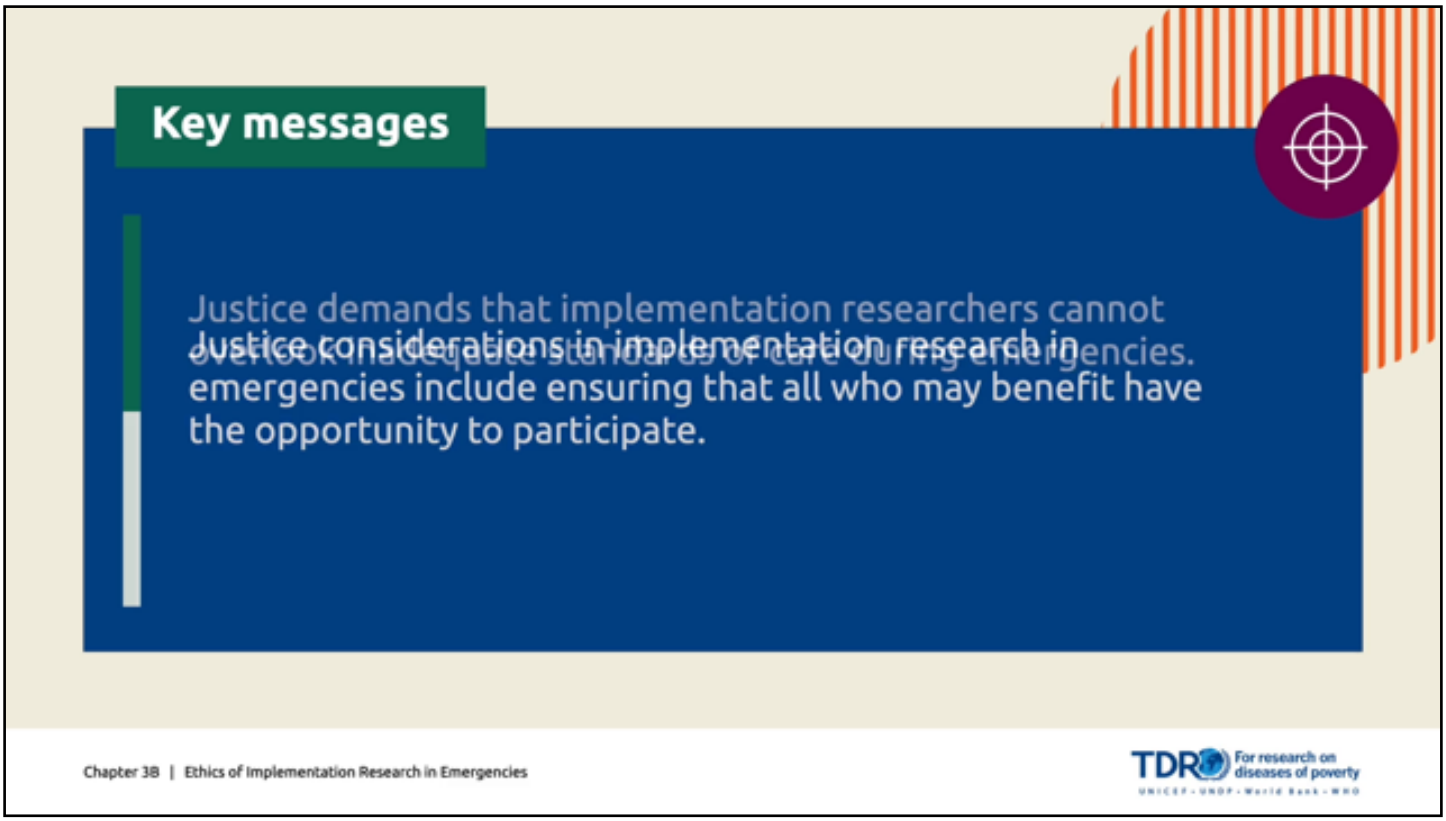


area who may be able to step in. In this section, we have discussed several justice considerations that may arise

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8m 37s



during the conduct of implementation research in emergencies. These issues relate to justice and fairness in participation in

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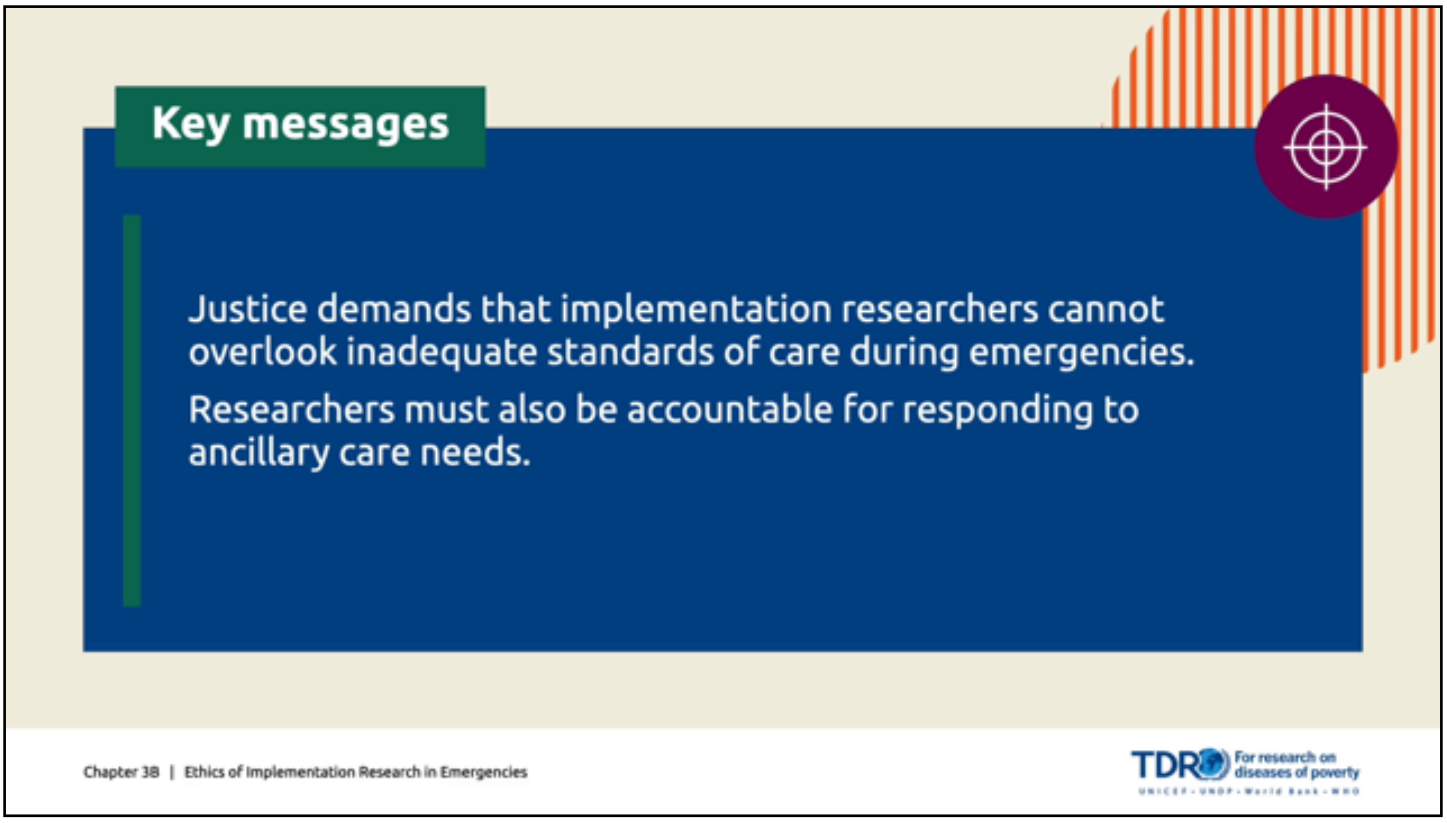


implementation research in emergencies, and to questions about standards of care and ancillary care needs that may arise in communities where

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9m 6s

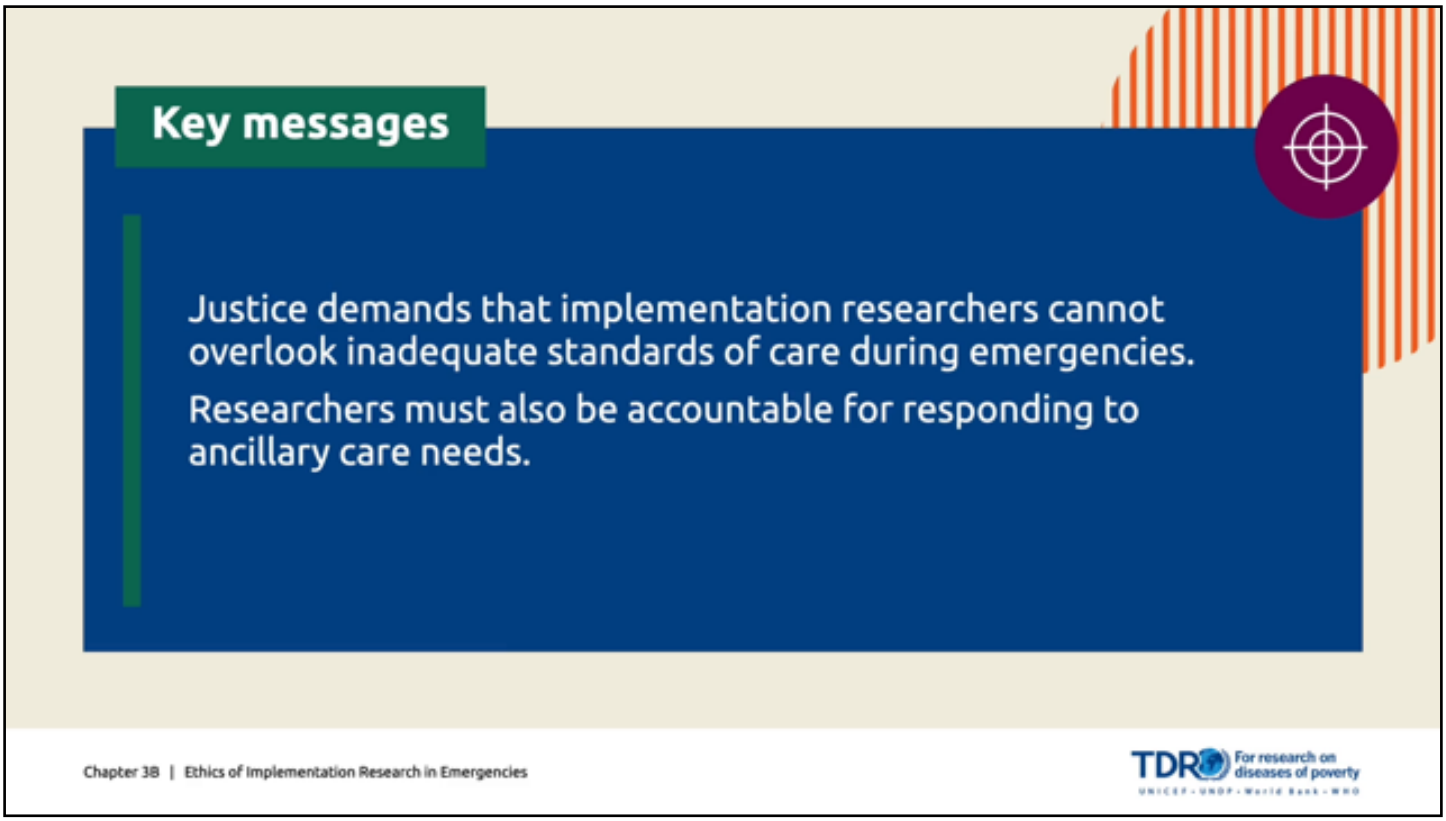


research is being conducted. Implementation researchers must

notes

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9m 18s



try to anticipate these challenges in emergency and are accountable for identifying strategies to mitigate them and minimise

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summary

9m 26s



harm once they are recognised. In the next section, we will wrap off the discussion about the ethical issues arising during the conduct of implementation research before moving on to the next chapter, to the issues that arise during the post-research phase.

notes

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