History of Ethics in Research

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ideas of "êthikê theôria" were likely originally discussed by Aristotle, who also studied and provided standards for evaluating human behavior. Formal rules were developed in response to a history of unethical human testing, including the Nuremberg Trials and the Tuskegee Syphilis Study. Informed consent, beneficence, and justice were among the concepts created by these rules, which included the Nuremberg Code, the Declaration of Helsinki, and the Belmont Report, to safeguard study subjects. In order to assure ethical conduct in research, institutional review boards are now essential. The idea of using humans in studies was starting to gain traction by the turn of the 20th century, provided that large-scale investigations were initially carried out on animals. Humans and animals were employed in studies much more frequently as the understanding of bacteria advanced and pharmaceutical corporations grew.

INTRODUCTION

Ethical principles influence researchers' behavior. It has an impact on both the process of scientific discovery and its applications and consequences. Instances of

ethical considerations in research encompass human rights, data management, resource allocation, treatment of animal and human subjects, integrity, societal responsibility, honesty, and publication of research conclusions. Primary objective of ethics in scientific research is to keep welfare of society and individuals from being compromised in the sake of knowledge growth.It can thrive. Research ethics are heavily influenced by prior experiences, when a lack of ethical concern resulted in undesirable implications. (Miteu, 2024).

The history of research ethics is a history of events, mostly tragedies, inspiring the articulation of principles and guidelines in the domain of research ethics. Since Nuremberg Code post World War II, the ethics in research has been gradually forming into a multileveled structure, at least until we were blessed with the declaration of Helsinski and policy and principles introduced and reviewed in the Belmont report, where the values of autonomy, beneficence, justice, and respect for persons take each its own central stage (IV, 2006). A retrospective glance at this evolution illustrates how the past serves not only as a portent warning of what must be circumvented evermore, but also reminds us why ethical vigilance as a staple of modern research practices is so vitally important.

From Risk-Benefit to Precaution — A Shift in Research Ethics Paradigm Over the Decades Concerning Human Participation in Science

The field of research ethics emerged (and evolved) into a distinct discipline, in the worst of ways, through shocking examples of unethical experimentation in the 20th century, including well-known texts on Nazi medicine and the Tuskegee Syphilis Study. The Nuremberg code introduced the notion of voluntary informed consent, and the Declaration of Helsinki provided a common ground for biomedicine on an international level. A report from the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, known as the Belmont Report, and the US Common Rule enshrined these ethical principles, such as respect for persons, beneficence, and justice. As research grew more challenging, research ethics evolved to meet difficult issues such as genetic research, data security, biobanking, and global health research (Coppola L, 2019). General principles from international guidelines and human rights-based frameworks (eg.Recognizing this trajectory is critical to the ethical standards that inform present-day research practices, as well as to avoiding irresponsible innovation in the future.