COHRED Submission to the latest revision of the Declaration of Helsinki Consultative meeting Helsinki 10-11 March 2008

Societal Impact of Health Research

Carel IJsselmuiden, Sandra Realpe, Xiuqin Wang, Edlyn Jimenez-Santos

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE

Biomedical Research in Developing Countries: The Promotion of Ethics, Human Rights and Justice

16 December 2008, Rome

Council on Health Research for Development (COHRED)

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GFBR : Annual Meetings

GFBR1 Bethesda 1999 Partnerships between research sponsors and investigators involved in clinical trials in developing countries

GFBR2 Bangkok 2000 Capacity building for ethics review in developing countries

GFBR3 Cape Town 2002 Bioethics and public health research, including ethical guidelines related to post-trial access to drugs

GFBR4 Brasilia 2002 Ethics of Genomic Research

GFBR5 Paris 2004 Sharing the benefits from research in developing countries: equity and intellectual property GFBR6 Blantyre 2005 What happens when the research is over? Post-trial obligations of researchers and sponsors

GFBR7 Karachi 2006 Ethical issues in research involving public health, health systems, and health services

GFBR8 Vilnius 2007 Fostering research ethics infrastructure in the developing world and transition societies

GFBR9 Auckland December 2008 Ethics of research involving indigenous peoples and vulnerable populations

GFBR10 Santiago September 2009 Conflicts of interest in health research

Global Funding for Health Research has Grown

Global funding for health research grew more than four times over the past two decades

- Large and increasing proportion of drug registration applications submitted to the US FDA included trials conducted in low and middle income countries
- In 2000 in LMICs, almost \$3.5 billions spent on clinical trials alone up from virtually zero expenditure in 1990
- Such large increases in health research spending can have major unintended effects in the health sectors of low and middle income countries.

Most of the funding for health research in low and middle income countries is spent on only three conditions: HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria But ...

• Research into ageing and chronic diseases?

- Research into childhood disability?
- Research into mental health?
- ... implementation research ?
- Neglected diseases?

The magnitude of funding even in single trials can introduce serious imbalances in health systems of resource poor countries

> A drug trial conducted in Malawi (2006) recruited 40 nurses into the trial as observers; with salaries that were much higher than those paid in the public sector. This number was equivalent then to the total annual output of the Malawi nursing college.

- Health research is important to achieve health, equity and development
- Thus research priorities are set in many countries
- (Internationally funded) health research often does not take national research priorities into consideration

SOCIAL JUSTICE

- Responsiveness of research to national research priorities: Is it unethical not to consider research priorities?
- BENEFICENCE/NON-MALEFICENCE
- Serious system disturbance

- Propose that RECs/IRBs include unintended "health system effects" of health research in resource poor settings in the ethical analysis of research protocols
- Try to get it included in recent round of revisions of the DoH.

5A. Large research programmes should take appropriate measures to eliminate or minimize negative consequences on health system functionality, especially when conducted in low resource environments.

- Should IRBs/RECs consider health research priorities and the context in which health research happens in their review of research proposals?
- Should this be formalised in existing guidelines and declarations?
- Is the COHRED proposal worded properly?

THANK YOU For further information ethics@cohred.org www.cohred.org

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