

YOUR ORIGINAL CASE STUDY IDEAS

A_B_C_D_E_F

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essay_1: To find out more about the importance of ethics in research. Learn more from other participants about research ethics share experience with other scholars

essay_2: the areas i propose are; importance of ethics in research, stigma and research, importance of culture in research ethics.

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essay_1: I feel this will be a highly learning exercise to share experience with colleagues in the research arena. I also feel that in my experience in participating into research and also as a member of several researches review boards, I might be able to contribute. In addition, obstetrics and Gynaecology is an area highly challenged by ethics.

essay_2: HIV and Abortion HIV is very prevalent in Uganda. It affects the young productive and Reproductive. Young women and men continue having unprotected sexual intercourse despite knowing they are HIV sero positive. Indeed they get pregnant; would abortion be provided for those who wish to have it? What are the contextual issues?!

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essay_1: To enhance my abilities in executing the responsibilities associated with research and ethics in research. I will bring my experience in reviewing ethical issues in the research proposal which we have considered

essay_2: The issue of insurance and/or compensation to participants and researchers alike in different in different research scenario

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essay_1: Bringing out traditional human rights concepts.

essay_2: Traditional Food entitlements in Africa and human rights: The case of women.

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essay_1: To gain more knowledge in research ethics as a professional researcher; to share experiences with other people globally; and to improve on research ethics in studies so that findings can be adopted to

solve social problems. I intend to bring across several experiences of research ethics applied in Ugandan studies, their strengths and weaknesses to share them with other people and find solutions to them.

essay_2: A case study of research ethics in HIV/AIDS impact studies. HIV/AIDS has become a social threat to human and national development of many countries. Therefore we need authentic research findings that can be used to design HIV/AIDS prevention programmes and intervention.

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essay_1: NA

essay_2: NA

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essay_1: I WANT TO ADVOCATE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ACADEMIC WELFARE OF SUCH ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY DOWN TRODDEN YOUTH. I WANT THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY TO FACILITATE MORAL, SPIRITUAL AND ACADEMIC REHABILITATION AS WELL AS IMPROVED HEALTH PROGRAMS INCLUDING HIV AWARENESS SO THAT THEY WILL BE MORE PRODUCTIVE CITIZENS ON THEIR REHABILITATION AFTER PEACE RESTORES IN THE NORTH

essay_2: THERE IS STILL TREMENDOUS OPTIMISM IN AMELIORATING THE PHYSIOLOGICAL, MEDICAL AND ACADEMIC MOTIVATION OF DISPLACED STUDENTS FROM WAR ZONES LIKE KITGUM DISTRICT WHILE THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY IS PROCESSING PEACE AND CEASING OF WAR PROVIDED THE GOVT AND NGOS RESOURCE ADEQUATELY FOR THEIR WHOLISTIC REHABILITATION

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essay_2: CORRUPTION: AN ETHICAL DIALEMA IN UGANDA

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essay_1: There are many ethical issues in such large and detailed clinical trials especially when policy is likely to be based on the findings of the study. Using molecular analysis we found a child who failed treatment for over 7 months with no treatment change. Use of stored sample for future studies is also an issue now. Do we have to tell the HIV positive participants 2 years later since we do secondary analysis of sample. Do we need new consent?

essay_2: We are in the process of re-analysis samples for immunological response to schistosomiasis in a lake-side population in Uganda. We do not intend to disclose that we will test the samples for HIV since it's just a

safety precaution in the laboratory. Are we mandated to disclose to the participants their sero-status and if so what are the consequences

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essay_1: Currently involved in a research project dealing with depressed patients in the community. The research involves rural population groups who are economic economically disadvantaged. Depression is a recurring psychiatric illness requiring the patient to have regular contact with treatment centers. Both structural and economic factors hinder the patients from having the required contact with mental care providers. The unique challenges brought about by the above scenario are not addressed or are vaguely addressed by available ethical guidelines

Sharing the challenges with other participants in similar or different situation may help future researcher in this area

essay_2: Ethical guidelines are vague concerning how situation should be handled where researcher is dealing with economically disadvantaged population groups. In my recent research activities I have encounter participants whom have discontinued medication for accessibility reasons and have relapsed. Ethical issues of beneficence arise. The guideline is if a research participant is ill researcher has an ethical responsibility to provide treatment referral. How does a referral help patient/family that already have had contact with health care providers but can not afford cost of transport to the treatment centers? What is the researchers ethical responsibility in such a situation particularly in a research project

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essay_1: NA

essay_2: NA

YOUR ORIGINAL CASE STUDY IDEAS

G_H_I_J_K

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essay_1: I would like to highlight the need to sensitise Ugandan women about immunisation of their children and them selves especially during reproductive age. Should all women shoulder the blame for not having taken their babies for immunisation?

essay_2: The relationship between the level of education of mothers and immunisation of their children. What should be done to increase; compliance of mothers and fathers as regards immunisation and accessibility to medical resources.

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essay_1: to strengthen my knowledge on research ethisc so as to be able to train institutional review boards in uganda. to also adhere to ethical issues during process of research clearance

essay_2: ethical dilemmas inperinatal hiv/aids research in Uganda. we want to find out how informed consent in children who have lost their parents/guardians can be ioned out since these children cannot decide on their own.

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I hope to examine the way in which the rural population [which is in most cases illiterate] been involved and sensitized in both the positive and negative aspects of these malaria trails to their personal lives. In turn I hope to bring to light whether the rural, poor population is equipped with enough knowledge to make an informed consent while participating in such researches.

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essay_1: The central issue that cross-cuts all the aspects of the above researches is the ethics of confidentiality. Two problems are involved here: One when the only way to get the information is that you must never reveal the identity of the source and yet, as a researcher the source is important to authenticate your results.

essay_2: The information on the role of top political and military authorities in corruption is one aspect that will be handled. The second, is siphoning information out of the "blackbox" on the human rights of inmates.

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essay_1: I am interested in this workshop because different disciplines are going to be discussing ethics in various ways and since I am involved in generating data which is transformed into useful information for policy development it would be quite crucial that ehics are discussed at length and having done some ethics courses i would be glad to share my experiences.

essay_2: I am proposing to research on ethical issues of provision of ARVs in a limited setting.

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GLOBAL PATERNALISM, POVERTY AND THE RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO HEALTH RELATED RESEARCH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A CRITIQUE OF THE DILEMMA IN THE RESEARCH ETHICS BENCHMARK.

The fundamental principles of research Ethics such as; autonomy, justice and beneficence aim at protecting the inherent dignity of the of the human *person* espoused by rights and duties .*Person* is a Universal category that ought to be protected in research irrespective of sex , colour , or social Situatedness. Therefore the conduct of research ought to be in tandem with the rights based approach (the benchmark that human rights are the precedent upon which to determine the ethicalness or un ethicalness of a particular research).

This case study is a critical interrogation of the relativistic stance in research ethics in lieu of the impact of the dialects of global coercion on ethical research in Africa .Why? Because Africa finds its self superimposed by vulnerabilities such ; poverty , armed conflict , corruption and cronyism .Amidst such vulnerability the overt and covert interests explicit in health related research such as; drug companies with patents can easily manipulate the basic research ethics principles at the expense of the rights of the persons participating in research .

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essay_1: HIV/AIDS will be my area of focus.Im my home are,most of my peers believe that HIV/AIDS is in town(not villages) and go out freely without protection (condoms).Iam interested in letting the academia and other stake holders in the fight against this disease to develop a mechanism so that,we let people know that HIV is not only in town but every where in society.To my understanding my brothers in the village may be more at risk than even those in town,then the question is,How can we help let them know this and protect them selves. I want to have an experience and advise on how others of my age mates in the discussion on how to assist my age mate brothers and sisters to avoid catastrophe.

Secondary its important to know that different societies,have different cultures and behaviour and these impart alot on how they cope with situations especially diseases.My recent study on malaria showed me that people fear treated nets,yet our environment supports mosquito breeding.Malaria kills,it kills mothers and there unborn babies,kills those below the age of five more often and even the old,so its a major killer disease in Uganda and Africa in general.If our people continue to fear the use of treated nets,what can be done by the elites of there society to salvage them? whats the alternative to save the millions killed by malaria?. Want to share views of my colleagues. I will say that Good health is good life,we need life first to do the rest,our health is more important and need to preserve it.To every one i say,keep alive,Thank you.Hoping to a party in the discussions

essay_2: The role of the academicians in there home areas in the fight against common diseases(HIV/AIDS,Maralia,measles)among others.My research will want to find out if the 'educated' have a moral responsibility to go back home,assist societies and communities that invested in them the meager resources at there disposal.A question will be posed how can we help,even when we dont work or stay there? Whose responsibility to do so?.The dilema's to this may be our understanding of being educated,our role and status in society?Do we need to go back only to politic?. Society is different with different values, behaviours and culture,but we all need and deserve good life/health.how to get this is what i love to learn from different backgrounds and probabaly this will enrich me write about how i can go along my dreamn especially HIV/AIDS and maralia in my home area. Thanks

YOUR ORIGINAL CASE STUDY IDEAS

L_M_N_O_P

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essay_1: 1. To increase and improve on my knowledge and understanding of practical ethical issues in order to become a more competent clinical researcher.

2. To gain knowledge related to other fields(non-clinical or non-malaria related),as far as research is concerned.

3. To share experience acquired from our clinical trials done in different cultural settings in Uganda.

essay_2: RESEARCH ETHIC DILEMMA: Credible studies in Uganda show that failure rates due to a combination of chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine are very high. This combination however is still the first-line treatment for uncomplicated malaria. During clinical trials I have conducted with evidently more effective drugs, some patients with malaria have not fulfilled the selection criteria. This presents an ethical dilemma because you do not know whether you should treat the patient with CQ+SP which you know will not help much (yet it is the national policy), or to use a drug that is better but not approved yet by the policy-making body.

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essay_2: We dealt with informed consent for reasearch in the AIDS OUTREACH study in Luwero and Tororo. However, it is difficult to assess capacity to give informed consent in situations of deprivation and social crisis. The remaining parent and guardians of the children were desparate for any help that they could get and often thought it was not advisable to say "no". Culturally, too, most Ugsndan cultures encourage polite behaviour towards strangers and superiors. I am concerned with mechanisms to ensure that consent is genuine, in spite of socio-economic and cultural constraints. The other issue of interest to me is confidentiality in matters that affect family members. Where does confidentiality end or where does the right to protect the immediate family member start in a situation where confidentiality for one infringes the right to protect the other? This is crucial in this HIV/AIDS era.

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essay_1: To improve my knowledge and skills in Ethics. Develop a critical skill in teaching and implementing Ethical principles in research activities and Institutional Review Boards.

essay_2: Conducting placebo contolled or interrupted anti-retroviral randomized clinical trials in resource limited countries. Use of single dose Nevirapine in prevention of mother to child transmission in developing countries. Development of HIV vaccines

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essay_1: NA

essay_2: NA

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essay_1: To share research experience in trying to apply American/European based research ethics in Uganda. To improve my skills in designing, carrying out, analysis and writing publication of case studies. I would have contributed to the understanding, the creation and application of African based research ethics.

essay_2: The dilemma of Researchers as they carry out their day to day research trying to observe/apply the research principles, of voluntary participation yet avoiding undue influence as they recruit research participants.

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essay_1: Interested because already being involved in the Ethical-related research "Marital Conflicts", I will get variety of approaches to my target respondents which is apparently a problem. During group discussion, I will share some of the challenging experiences and cases which I have discovered and are following without their knowledge but usually attend organised seminars.

essay_2: The Case of Marital conflict Management: Mrs.(X) is a highly placed officer. She is depressed and tired of being battered by her husband. She would wish to share her plight with someone for a solution. At the same time, she does not want her private marital/family issues to be known or discussed anywhere. This confided in person(Y) is only a close friend to(X) has no skills and knowledge of counseling and handling this issue. She betrays her friend by involving in a third party (B) to study the situation, follow (X) closely and her husband in order to get a solution. What if B is found out? What happens if(X) and her husband discovers this scenario? What should have been the best way?

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essay_1: I was invited to participate. I hope my participation will create a chance for discussion with other stakeholders with resultant improvement in the way we appreciate research ethics in our environment

essay_2: interpretation of research both by the researchers and the human subjects in the ugandan setting

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essay_1: The import of research ethics are multiple, complex, and serious. One of them has to do with the question of informed - consent. How one does this has many consequences for the researcher, research subject, and the larger society. The second has to do with intellectual property rights. For me who works in the field of culture of oral tradition, life histories, it raises matters such as copyright, royalties, publicity, etc. The last, though not least has to do with the north-south divide, and how

information generated in the south may not be accessible to the people who matter, no matter how useful. This raises the question of ethics at a local as much as at a global level.

essay_2: I hope to continue with my work on the expressive economies of violence, particularly the oral tradition of northern Uganda. I do think that there are ethical issues at stake for the researcher, community, and the world at large. How does one carry out this research without endangering the community in question? What does it mean to carry research on a traumatized community to advance one's career, oblivious of the plight of the community?

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essay_1: I am interested in having in depth understanding of informed consent and patient autonomy as understood in African societies, to enable me contribute effectively to the improvement of the environment of research and to guarantee true informed consent and autonomous decision making among patient in Africa. My impasse arises from the fact that, a dichotomy exists in the social, cultural and economic environments between donors and the countries where the research is to take place resulting into a morality interface. Although the Declaration of Helsinki, CIOMS and others partly address these issue, they do not in effect offer substantive answers.

essay_2: Consent by institutions that is analyzable by social rules should always take dominance while considering informed consent and patient autonomy in African settings. The traditionally known western world concept that either parent, court appointed decision makers; patient's authorized surrogates or family members can take decisions on behalf of incompetent patients such as children and adult without the capacity to make their own decisions could as well apply in this case since issues such as poverty, illiteracy, culture and its diversity and the limited resources at national level make African patients socially incompetent to make own decisions.

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essay_1: Research ethics is an area that I need to get a good understanding and glimpse of. It is very important for my future career as a researcher and scholar in the university and global settings.

essay_2: For quite some time I have been grappling with the issue of research ethics in research carried out among minors (children). The issue of dilemmas in obtaining consent, the issue of confidentiality especially when parents want to know the information collected from their children. Lastly the issue of law enforcement agencies when you are handling juvenile delinquents.

YOUR ORIGINAL CASE STUDY IDEAS

Q_R_S_T_U_V_W_X_Y_Z

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essay_1: To share my knowledge and experience and to learn from others around the world

essay_2: How to treat ks in HIV positives with CD4 above 500 who have failed to respond to chemotherapy and have rapidly progressing disease. The Ethical dilemma in this case is being able to prescribe ARVs for some one who has CD4 count way above 200 yet the centres that are now having them in Uganda, prescribe ARVs only for patients at CD4 counts of 200 or below. Worse still, while we know these patients really need ARVs, the centres with ARVs have the Stavudine, 3TC and Neverapine based combinations and find it hard to release them saying such patients need Protease Inhibitor in the Combination and without it there may be no benefit. This presents a dilemma in the management of these patients.

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essay_1: Being a researcher I have been confronted with a number of ethical dilemmas which are relevant to the workshop and I would need to share such experiences and als to participate in a debate to see how these dilemmas can be dealt with. Also to learn from other researchers experience in ethical issues.

essay_2: Gender at the crossroads: who should talk to a researcher? To what extent should we compromise whne the husband wants to keep around to hear what we are asking the wife? Confidentiality versus the gender question.

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essay_1: NA

essay_2: NA

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essay_2: GENDER RELATIONS AND THE COPING MECHANISMS OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS. The AIDS epidemic has been with us for almost 20 years. The epidemic still rages on. While early in the history of the epidemic the reported cases were very few, the cases reported have grown over the years (Were, 2000, UNFPA 2002:36). As of December 2001, 1,050,555 people were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS and estimated cumulative AIDS deaths since the beginning of the epidemic is 947,552 (UNFPA, 2002).

While HIV/AIDS is a health issue, the epidemic reflects gender dimensions about 2 million people who are HIV positive three quarters are women. The reality however, is that most women are often infected by the single partner they have (Were, 2000). Of all people living with HIV/AIDS, and the cumulative deaths, women have remained greater in number than men(Were 2000, UNFPA 2002, UNIFEM 2003). By December 2001, Kampala district, the capital city had the biggest number of reported clinical AIDS cases in the country (12,904). Despite efforts to reduce the impact of the epidemic by the government and organizations such as TASO, programmes in place such as counseling, medical care, social support, nutritional food assistance, training of new skills, fellowships with other clients and music, dance and drama that help people living with HIV/AIDS to cope positively have not necessarily helped. This may have been caused by the fact that such programmes may have been designed without considering gender relations as a key factor to the success of the programmes. A number of studies have been done in the field of HIV/AIDS and the coping mechanisms of the PLWHA but none has been done on gender relations and the coping mechanisms of PLWHA, therefore though, this study will investigate the extent to which gender relations influences the coping mechanisms of people living with HIV/AIDS.

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essay_1: Environmental issues, labour issues, health, safety and community have great positive impact on the operations of organisations. it is said and rightly so, that ethics is equal to profit therefore participating in research ethics workshop will broden my understanding and interaction of Ethics, profits and labour issues.

Secondly, by participating in this workshop, the researcher hopes to interact with his peer which will help him in his research. also the researcher will bring his knowledge of environmental & ocial accounting and reporting in the context of a developing country.

essay_2: A review of the relevant literature reveals that corporate environmental reporting has received attention by researchers and professionals for a number of years. Examples include Wiseman, 1982; Guthrie and parker, 1990; Harte and Owen, 1991; Gamble et al., 1995; Gray et al., 1995a; Gray et al., and Deegan and Rankin, 1996. Whereas these studies have focused on environmental accounting and reporting in both developed and developing countires, they are pronounced in developing countries. The situation in Uganda, where the researcher will be based is worse therefore, the study intends to investigate Ethics, Health, Safety and Environmental reporting and disclosure in the Petroleum Industry.

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essay_1: I am interested in participating in this workshop because I would like to learn more about Ethics and HIV/AIDS from the participants. I have been giving lectures on Ethics and the AIDS epidemic to Students at Makerere University for twelve years. I have some experience in this area. Besides, I have first hand unique information from Hoima area which I would like to share with others. I have read about Ethics and HIV/AIDS and have many puzzling questions. I also hope that this work will challenge me to reflect deeply on issues which I have never pondered on before.

essay_2: STIGMA AND HIV/AIDS IN HOIMA DISTRICT OF UGANDA

The study will investigate beliefs and attitudes regarding sexuality and HIV/AIDS among the Banyoro of mid Western Uganda. The main objective for the proposed research will seek to identify and evaluate the challenges posed by stima to effective HIV/AIDS prevention and care and how solution could be found to reduce or eradicate it. Stigma is a social phenomenon deeply rooted in people's attitudes, it is not easy to find a solution. Stigma related with HIV/AIDS creates fear, shame, denial rejection and isolation. Hopefully the findings of this research will assist in

creating programs and policies which will reduce stigma.

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BIOTECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH DISCOURSE IN AFRICA: THE ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ON INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE OWNERSHIP

Research in biotechnology and its application is controversial and of continuous concern. The international biotechnological community is finding research cheaper in most of Africa because of its utilization of Indigenous Knowledge. Through such research chemicals such as quinine and quinidine have been discovered albeit with a long history of usage in ethnomedicine. Medicinal ingredients such as arecoline (from the Betul-nut) and ajmalicine (from the local snakeroot) are being used as a diuretic (or vasodilator) and circulatory stimulant respectively. Of the 119 chemical substances extracted from higher plants used in medicine, 74% have the same or related use in indigenous ethnomedicine.

Such research involves the appropriation of IK and patenting it to biotechnological multi-national corporations in technologically modified versions. With the advent of the Genetic Revolution this trend appears to be on the rise. In the process individual and community moral and ethical issues arise but in most cases remain unattended. There is therefore need for us to critically look at these ethical challenges by; 1) highlighting key ethical and moral issues to be addressed in biotechnological research in Africa, 2) to clarify the values that ought to guide public policy on biotechnology 3) found principles that may guide ethical biotechnological community-based research.

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essay_1: I would like to explore issues concerning informed consent for storage and future unforeseen uses of human biological specimens in research, and issues regarding informed consent, confidentiality of HIV results and validity of deceased mothers' informed consent in perinatal HIV research in Uganda.

essay_2: How may informed consent be realistically obtained for human biological specimens? How do we balance the protection of research participants and advancing science. Secondly, is a deceased mother's informed consent valid for her surviving child to continue participating in a clinical trial?

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essay_1: I am interested in this workshop because I am a researcher who is particularly interested in ethical issues surrounding the some key issues that affect human society, but particularly that which affect African

society. Some of these issues are: political, social, cultural and economical. My particular interest is to analyse more fundamental questions as to why things are as they are and propose a way forward. my particular contribution in the online discussion will be mainly to look at the problems of research Ethics in Uganda (Africa) from the point of view of an African thinker. I as an African what do I think is the central problems in research ethics in Africa (Uganda)?

essay_2: Factors Affecting Research Ethics in Uganda: The Case of Malnutrition in Children. A lot has been studied about an African Child, many reports and documents have been produced out of these research, but are the tangible results of these researches? Children still die of malnutrition and other diseases on a daily basis, what has gone wrong: is it mere poor implementation measures or something went wrong with the quality, procedure and interpretation of the data collected?

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essay_1: To share my experience about ethical issues in research conducted in a rural poor population. Study participants dont seem to really bother much about study ethics and in some cases researchers may overlook ethical issues. It will be great to learn the experience from other areas and come up with the best way to adress problems related to research ethics in the third world.

essay_2: I am interested in a study on the understanding of issues related to ethical consent by mothers / Care – takers who enroll their children into malaria drug efficacy studies.