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PAPER

Incorporating ethical principles into clinical research protocols: a tool for protocol writers and ethics committees

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ABSTRACT

A novel Protocol Ethics Tool Kit ('Ethics Tool Kit') has been developed by a multi-stakeholder group of the Multi-Regional Clinical Trials Center of Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard. The purpose of the Ethics Tool Kit is to facilitate effective recognition, consideration and deliberation of critical ethical issues in clinical trial protocols. The Ethics Tool Kit may be used by investigators and sponsors to develop a dedicated Ethics Section within a protocol to improve the consistency and transparency between clinical trial protocols and research ethics committee reviews. It may also streamline ethics review and may facilitate and expedite the review process by anticipating the concerns of ethics committee reviewers. Specific attention was given to issues arising in multinational settings. With the use of this Tool Kit, researchers have the opportunity to address critical research ethics issues proactively, potentially speeding the time and easing the process to final protocol approval.

The principal goal of clinical research, even when benefiting individual trial participants, is to advance 'generalisable knowledge' to help future patients. While that goal is laudatory, clinical research is fraught with ethical challenges including those that occur when research is conducted across multiple trial sites, in different countries or regions, in low-resource settings, in developing countries and with different, sometimes vulnerable, populations. The written clinical trial protocol is the appropriate instrument to illuminate, acknowledge and address ethical challenges specific to each individual study. However, writers of clinical trial protocols—members of the clinical research team in either industry, non-profit or academic settings—may not have access to satisfactory single-source guidance to identify and address relevant ethical issues. The lack of guidance results in clinical trial protocols that either are silent on the ethical issues and choices made or include non-specific language about compliance with ethical principles without explicitly delineating such principles or challenges. In the absence of explicit description or discussion of ethical questions and choices, ethics committees (institutional review boards (IRBs) and research

ethics committees (RECs), depending on the region) must identify the ethical issues implicit in the clinical trial protocol, infer how protocol writers addressed concerns and may assume—without seeing evidence to the contrary—that ethical issues were not considered and appropriately managed. The lack of explicit description of, approach to and mitigation of ethical issues in a clinical trial protocol can result in time-consuming delay, as ethics committees pose questions that the writers must then answer in a later resubmission. Of even greater importance, not anticipating and planning for important ethical issues may potentially lead to problems in the trial itself.

To provide guidance and to raise the overall quality of clinical trial protocols, the Multi-Regional Clinical Trials Center of Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard (MRCT Center)¹ undertook the initial development of a Protocol Ethics Tool Kit ('Ethics Tool Kit'), accompanied by a guidance document with points to consider (available in fillable Microsoft Word format at <http://mrctcenter.org/resources/2014-11-14-training-material-mrct-ethics-essential-elements-and-points-to-consider-reference-document-toolkit/>). The intent of these resources is to help protocol writers recognise and address common ethical challenges in clinical trials, with specific attention to issues that arise in multinational settings. The Ethics Tool Kit is also intended to help ethics committees review and analyse clinical trial protocols in a more efficient, explicit and comprehensive manner.

BACKGROUND

Clinical trial protocols are central to the conduct of clinical trials and facilitate evaluation and review by key stakeholders, including regulators and ethics committees.¹ Despite the importance of sound, well-written and ethical clinical trial protocols, existing

¹The MRCT Center was founded in 2009 to improve the design, conduct and oversight of multi-regional clinical trials, focusing on trials conducted in emerging economies and the developing world. The MRCT Center seeks to establish common, explicit, feasible and ethical standards for conduct of transnational clinical research (<http://www.mrctcenter.org>).



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guidelines for protocol writers have had limitations such as insufficient stakeholder involvement, lack of systematic development and weak empirical support.² Two relatively recent documents provide a structure and define needed components of a clinical trial protocol, although neither focused specifically on the ethical issues raised by a planned study. The CONSORT (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials) Statement, updated in 2010, presents systematic evidence-based guidance for organising final study reports based on a checklist, and this can be used to inform protocol writing.³ CONSORT's checklist highlights 3 of the 11 elements contained in our Ethics Tool Kit, specifically the importance of proper study design, the choice of study population and the criticality of addressing potential harms. Similarly, the SPIRIT (Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trials) 2013 Statement, generated by an international group of stakeholders, recommends minimum standards for inclusion in clinical trial protocols.¹ SPIRIT includes two topics that might particularly require ethical consideration: the importance of informed consent and trial design, which are both included and broadened in our Ethics Tool Kit. Neither CONSORT nor SPIRIT comprehensively and directly addressed ethical issues in clinical trial protocols. The Ethics Tool Kit complements and expands these two prior documents by offering more focused guidance for identifying and treating ethical issues in clinical trial protocols.

METHODS

The development of the MRCT Center Ethics Tool Kit involved (1) formation of a working group, (2) literature review and (3) review of a sample of 100 approved clinical trial protocols. Following these initial steps, the multi-stakeholder working group aggregated, aligned and reviewed focused ethical questions that were then formatted as (4) an Ethics Tool Kit and accompanying guidance document to allow dynamic usage by protocol writers and ethics committees alike.

FORMATION OF A WORKING GROUP

A group of 20 experts from academic institutions (6), pharmaceutical companies (4), non-profit organisations (4), law firms (3) and ethics committees (3), with backgrounds in clinical trials, medicine, bioethics and law was formed by the MRCT Center in 2012 to create a list of ethical elements that should be addressed when writing and/or reviewing a clinical trial protocol. Each member introduced potential ethical elements by drawing upon the research ethics literature and existing sponsor protocol templates, areas identified as confusing by ethics committees and domestic and international guidelines.⁴⁻⁸ Initially, all recommendations from all 20 members were compiled. The ethics elements were then discussed, challenged and categorised to appropriately group similar elements and reduce redundancy.ⁱⁱ The working group met a total of 24 times over a period of approximately 18 months by teleconference. One in-person meeting was also held to reach consensus on issues that could not be reconciled earlier. The 'Essential Elements' that comprise the basis of the Ethics Tool Kit were then compiled, annotated, reviewed and refined.

LITERATURE REVIEW

PubMed was searched to identify articles in English published from January 1995 to April 2015 that included

recommendations for a list of essential ethical issues to consider when reviewing and/or drafting a clinical trial protocol. Search terms included: (1) ('clinical trial' [publication type] OR 'clinical trials as topic' [MeSH Terms] OR 'clinical trials' [All Fields]) AND ('ethics' [Subheading] OR 'ethics' [All Fields] OR 'ethics' [MeSH Terms]) NOT 'clinical trial' [Publication Type] and (2) clinical trials as topic {MeSH Terms} AND protocol AND ethics NOT 'clinical trial' [Publication Type].

CLINICAL TRIAL PROTOCOL REVIEW

The working group undertook a descriptive review of a sample of 100 clinical trial protocols to determine if the Essential Elements drafted through consensus were present in current approved clinical trial protocols and, if they were, whether they were discussed directly from an *ethical perspective*. To minimise bias in the choice of clinical trial protocols to be evaluated and the review process, the review was conducted using a set of pre-defined guidelines. Protocols were selected based on the following criteria:

- ▶ Protocols that had been reviewed and approved by ethics committees
- ▶ Multi-site trials with at least one site outside of the USA
- ▶ Interventional trials, including medical, social/behavioural and devices
- ▶ Trials involving greater than minimal risk, as defined by US research regulations⁹

Selection was retrospective and consecutive from the start date, 30 June 2013, proceeding back in time until 100 clinical trial protocols matching the selection criteria were identified. Prior to selection, no protocol was reviewed for content (other than for the selection criteria listed above). Informed consent forms were also reviewed when available, as some of the Essential Elements might be addressed in the informed consent form instead of the protocol. Two authors reviewed each protocol; if there were disagreement on the assessment, a third author arbitrated. However, little disagreement between the two primary reviewers actually occurred; the kappa statistic, which measures inter-rater agreement, was 0.96.

RESULTS

Recommendations of the working group

Although the assembled working group members had extensive involvement with various aspects of study design and protocol assessment, in their experience, clear and specific discussion of primary ethical issues in clinical trial protocols was unusual. This working group recommended that a dedicated ethics section be included in every protocol. Inclusion of such a section would (1) help clinical research teams proactively consider and articulate ethical considerations associated with their protocol and, as a result (2) improve the dialogue between ethics committees and clinical research teams and among clinical research team members themselves. No working group members were aware of a similar prior suggestion or exposition of how such a section should be structured.

Based on their collective expertise, and informed by the literature and protocol reviews, the MRCT Center work group identified 11 items (called Essential Elements; also see [table 1](#)) that should be considered for discussion in a dedicated ethics section within a clinical research protocol.

1. Addressing Relevant Question
2. Choice of Control and Standard of Care
3. Choice of Study Design
4. Choice of Subject Population
5. Potential Benefits and Harms

ⁱⁱNevertheless, not all elements are truly 'unique' and many are overlapping. For instance, a number of elements impact 'risk/benefit' even though risk/benefit is called out as a separate element.

Table 1 Essential Elements and survey results (sample size=100 protocols)

Essential Element	Percent of protocols covering element (%)
1. Addressing relevant question	96
2. Choice of control and standard of care	59
3. Choice of study design	44
4. Choice of subject population	39
5. Potential benefits and harms	76
6. Informed consent	56
7. Community engagement	9
8. Return of research results and incidental findings	49
9. Post-trial access	22
10. Payment for participation	40
11. Study related injury	43

6. Informed Consent
7. Community Engagement
8. Return of Research Results and Incidental Findings
9. Post-Trial Access
10. Payment for Participation
11. Study Related Injury.

Literature review

Using the search criteria listed above, the literature review found only one relevant scholarly article that provided guidance for drafting and/or reviewing the ethical elements of a clinical trial protocol. The study was published in the psychiatry literature more than 15 years ago, and referenced the Research Protocol Ethics Assessment Tool (RePEAT), a 24-item checklist that contained some of the items identified in our work.^{4 10} Thus, we found little available guidance in a single organised format to guide which items should be considered for discussion in a protocol and how these considerations might be organised in a dedicated ethical section.

Clinical trial protocol review

A total of 100 clinical trial protocols were reviewed to determine if the 11 Essential Elements the working group drafted were present in the current approved clinical trial protocols and, if they were, whether they were discussed explicitly from an ethical perspective. A total of 40 clinical trial protocols were identified from publicly available published trials in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, 40 had been approved by independent central IRBs and were available to one of the working group members and 20 had been approved by academic IRBs and were available to one of the working group members. Of the 100 clinical trial protocols reviewed, 57 were funded by industry, 32 by governments, 3 by academic institutions, 3 by different combinations of the above categories and 5 were of indeterminate funding source.

As summarised in table 1, our list of 11 Essential Elements was variably addressed in these 100 clinical trial protocols. For example, while the first element, 'Addressing Relevant Question', was almost always included in a clinical trial protocol (96%), other Essential Elements were mentioned much less frequently. It is not surprising that some Essential Elements such as Community Engagement or Post-Trial Access, for example, were mentioned in only 9% and 22% of protocols, respectively. Community Engagement and Post-Trial Access may

not be relevant to some protocols, and the latter is, admittedly, an emerging issue.¹¹ However, evidence of the thinking around Potential Benefits and Harms was not addressed in 24% of protocols, and Challenges in Informed Consent was not found in 44%. Other Essential Elements that might be expected to be important for almost all protocols (Elements 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11) were mentioned in 39%–59% of protocols. This variability may not be surprising as no regulation presently requires explicit discussion of ethical issues in written clinical trial protocols or informed consent forms. Absent regulatory requirements, study sponsors and funders may not dedicate resources to document the background thought processes in protocols.

The significance of these findings should not be overinterpreted. The lack of documentation of ethical considerations does not mean that the study was unethical, only that the thinking behind the choices made (eg, in study design, in study population choice, etc.) was not explicit. In addition, it does not imply that the ethics committee did not consider the ethical issues; the ethics committee meeting minutes were not reviewed nor were the exchanges, written or otherwise, between the ethics committee and the principal investigators. Further, the review itself of the 100 sampled protocols had limitations including the small sample size, the admittedly non-representative nature of the protocols that were available and the use of non-validated review criteria. Some clinical trial protocols were analysed by representative(s) of organisations from which the protocols were obtained. This was necessary to protect confidentiality but may have introduced bias into the assessment process. In addition, no regulation presently requires explicit discussion of ethical issues in written clinical trial protocols or informed consent forms. Nonetheless, these findings suggest that critical ethical issues typically of serious concern to ethics committees are often not addressed explicitly in submitted clinical trial protocols.

The Protocol Ethics Tool Kit: a tool to recognise and address ethical issues

To ensure and reinforce adequate exposition of ethical issues within clinical trial protocols and to ease the burden of distilling and including this information, the MRCT Center working group developed the Protocol Ethics Tool Kit incorporating the Essential Elements. The Ethics Tool Kit was developed to (1) provide protocol writers and study teams with a tool to recognise and address common clinical trial ethical issues and (2) to

Table 2 Components of the MRCT Center's Protocol Ethics Tool Kit

Section	Description	For use by
Short Explanation of the Ethics Essential Elements	A list of the 11 essential elements to consider when writing or reviewing a protocol with an accompanying description of each element	Protocol writers, ethics committees
Points to Consider	Examples of detailed points to consider for each of the Essential Elements	Protocol writers, ethics committees
Examples	Examples of language from actual clinical trial protocols that addressed a particular Essential Element	Protocol writers
References	Relevant citations and sources	Protocol writers

Table 3 Ethics Tool Kit in action—Essential Element 8: Return of Research Results and Management of Incidental Findings

Points to consider	Scenarios
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Address any planned disclosure of general (aggregated) research results, for example, posting of research results on ClinicalTrials.gov ▶ Address any planned disclosure of individual research results (IRRs) to subjects and the criteria or framework under which IRRs will be evaluated for returnability (or justify a 'no-return' approach, if applicable) ▶ Address any planned disclosure of incidental findings (IFs) to subjects and the criteria or framework under which IFs will be evaluated for returnability (or justify a 'no-return' approach, if applicable) ▶ If appropriate, include any proposed referral policies (ie, for confirmation of the IRRs or IFs and/or any necessary clinical care that might flow from the finding) ▶ Describe whether participants will have the ability to opt-in or opt-out of receiving IRRs and/or IFs, and any circumstances in which a participant's stated general preference to receive results will govern and/or a participant's preference not to be informed of IRRs and/or IFs will be overruled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A spinal tumour detected through a research MRI where the protocol calls for the analysis of the image of an unrelated part of the body ▶ A genetic variant indicating a high risk of a certain type of cancer found during a whole-genome sequencing protocol where the focus of the research is limited to a different portion of the genome ▶ Genetic variants uncovered in the analysis of banked specimens and data under circumstances where the significance of the variant may have been unknown at the time the materials were banked, and the retrospective research was not targeting such variants

ensure that ethics committees are able to evaluate clinical trial protocols comprehensively and efficiently. The Ethics Tool Kit is not intended to prescribe requirements, to limit ethical considerations or to impose mandates on how ethical issues must be addressed in a trial protocol. Rather, the Ethics Tool Kit is intended to guide thought and discussion and to ensure that ethical concerns specific to a clinical study are, at a minimum, considered in protocol development and made explicit in the protocol itself.

The Ethics Tool Kit is structured in such a way that it can be adapted to meet an individual user's needs and address specific challenges. Each Essential Element has (1) a short explanation, (2) specific points to consider, (3) background information, (4) practical examples and (5) references. Table 2 provides a brief description of the components of the Ethics Tool Kit and to whom they could be relevant. An online supplementary table S4 presents the short explanation and specific points to consider for each Essential Element.^{12–23} The Ethics Tool Kit in its entirety can be accessed at <http://mrctcenter.org/resources/2014-11-14-training-material-mrct-ethics-essential-elements-and-points-to-consider-reference-document-toolkit/>.

Use of the Ethics Tool Kit may surface ethical issues that would be otherwise unexplored and also encourage rational, clearly articulated responses. For example, see table 3 on Essential Element 8: Return of Research Results and Incidental Findings.

The Ethics Tool Kit is not intended to serve as an exhaustive list of ethical issues that can occur in clinical research, and not every Essential Element is necessarily relevant to every protocol. However, it is recommended that protocol authors consider all Essential Elements, address those that are pertinent for the particular clinical trial and supplement as needed. Authors may choose to discuss ethics throughout the protocol, but the working group sees value in the practice of detailing ethics approaches in a dedicated 'Ethics Section' of the protocol.

Computer-based training of the Ethics Tool Kit

In February 2014, in an effort to disseminate the working group's efforts more widely to researchers in low-income and middle-income countries, the MRCT Center collaborated with colleagues at the Global Health Network at Oxford University, Oxford, England and adapted the Ethics Tool Kit for an innovative digital platform (<https://globalhealthtrainingcentre.tghn.org/essential-elements-ethics/>.) The Essential Elements were first reviewed by our collaborators and then tailored to

the electronic format; meaningful visual components were added and assessments at the end of each module were integrated to gauge understanding. A total of 11 course modules corresponding to the 11 Essential Elements have been freely available online through the Global Health Training Centre since 2 December 2014. The uptake of the course has been higher than expected. As of 22 June 2015, the total number of modules taken was 3536 by 1024 users globally. The most commonly accessed modules were (1) Addressing the Relevant Question, (2) Choice of Control and Standard of Care, (4) Choice of Participant Population and (8) Return of Research Results/Incidental Findings. The e-learning course modules were reviewed for content and user-friendliness by the intended end users (investigators in low-income and middle-income countries) and by the leadership of the Global Health Network prior to public release. Furthermore, the Global Health Training Centre e-learning courses are formally recognised for quality and contentⁱⁱⁱ by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (<http://www.lstmed.ac.uk/>), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/>) and the Worldwide Antimalarial Resistance Network (<http://www.wwarn.org/>).

DISCUSSION

The Ethics Tool Kit has potential uses for individual protocol writers and study teams, study sponsors and ethics committees. For individual protocol writers and study teams, it provides a systematic and methodical approach to address the ethical implications of a planned clinical trial. This will assist protocol writers by alerting them to the important ethical issues in study design, enrolment and conduct of clinical trials, and will encourage articulation of appropriate ethical justification. The framework may be particularly valuable to those with less experience drafting clinical trial protocols. The guidance also may be used beyond the protocol, as it can prompt consideration of context-specific difficulties, pertinent policies and local regulatory requirements. For example, the Ethics Tool Kit may alert investigators in low-resource regions to consider challenges in assessing competencies of local sites, differing local medical standards and potential risks of exploitation of local and/or vulnerable populations.

For study sponsors and funders, the Ethics Tool Kit may be useful for documenting the nature of questions that were

ⁱⁱⁱ<https://globalhealthtrainingcentre.tghn.org/elearning/other-resources/>

considered in protocol design and the analytical approach that formed the basis of the final design. Further, the Ethics Tool Kit may provide sponsors and study teams important insights into the research review process by delineating what research ethics committees are assessing when reviewing studies.

For ethics review committees, the review may be streamlined significantly by altering the protocol model to one in which the ethical reasoning is included in the original submission to the ethics committee. Without an explicit ethics discussion, an ethics committee is left to discern the ethical reasoning behind protocol decisions. When questions arise, the ethics committee engages the principal investigator in dialogue subsequent to the initial review and requests revisions or explanations that can result in significant delay to protocol approval. By altering the model to one in which the ethical reasoning is included in the original submission, dialogue between the sponsor/investigator and the ethics committee can be initiated upfront. The process would therefore become more efficient and ethics issues would be addressed proactively, directly and more completely.

There are limitations of the Ethics Tool Kit. There may be clinical trial questions that do not fit neatly into the framework we have developed, or the Ethics Tool Kit may be of limited utility when certain methodologies are used in clinical trials, particularly as those methodologies develop and change. For instance, adaptive clinical trials introduce the ethical dilemma of whether and when the investigator should disclose the results to date to prospective participants. If results are disclosed, later prospective participants may not wish to be randomised to what appears, with time, to be the inferior arm. Since this is an emerging issue and there is no international guidance on this dilemma, the working group did not address it in the Ethics Tool Kit.

The 11 Essential Elements are considered a starting point for protocol ethics discussion. Emerging concerns (eg, data transparency, publication policy, recruitment feasibility, innovative trial design) may result in future modifications. Feedback is being actively sought by the MRCT Center^{iv}, so that the Ethics Tool Kit can continue to be refined and updated. Based on initial online use metrics, it appears that the Ethics Tool Kit is providing a needed educational resource for those seeking guidance on ethical protocol writing. An update is envisioned in 2017, and in early 2017, a survey will be deployed to uniformly collect user feedback on the value of the Ethics Tool Kit.

CONCLUSION

- ▶ Substantive discussion of specific ethical issues is rarely included in clinical trial protocols.
- ▶ A total of 11 'Essential Elements' have been identified that should be considered and addressed as appropriate in a clinical trial protocol.
- ▶ The Protocol Ethics Tool Kit has been developed to support protocol writers, study teams, sponsors, ethics committees and reviewers.
- ▶ Use of this tool could result in more efficient development and review of clinical trial protocols and may result in wider appreciation of the ethical challenges in clinical research.

^{iv}An online feedback discussion forum is available at https://bioethicsresearchreview.tghn.org/community/groups/group/essential_elements/ that captures comments in real time.

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Correction

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Table 4: Supplementary Table: Summary of Essential Elements^a

Essential Element	Explanations	Points to Consider
Essential Element 1- Addressing Relevant Question	<p>An ethical research study must have (a) scientific integrity, (b) social value, and (c) contribute to medical knowledge. Thus, the research study must address a relevant question. Although related elements may already be discussed in appropriate detail in designated sections elsewhere in the protocol, it is useful to introduce an ethical discussion with a summary of the value of the study. The ethical discussion can highlight that the hypotheses being tested address questions of value or unmet medical needs. This is foundational to the argument that the study is ethical.[1, 5]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is development of the therapy needed? Is the question relevant and useful? • Does it contribute to development program or add to medical knowledge? • What justifies this specific study?
Essential Element 2- Choice of Control and Standard of Care	<p>The choice of the control arm affects multiple aspects of the trial, including its ethical acceptability. Three categories should be evaluated: active comparator, placebo-alone, and placebo-in-combination (e.g., in combination with background standard of care or with an active comparator). In addition, all arms of a study will be judged against the standard of care that subjects would or could receive if not enrolled in the research. Active control trials may pose less risk of harm than placebo-controlled trials because all participants have the potential to benefit from the study. Ethical concerns might include biased comparisons, increased overall participant exposure to risk, threats to scientific validity, or concerns regarding availability of active controls in host countries. If the control arm is the “standard of care”, this regimen may be assumed to be the current best medical practice and therapeutics. However, there may be no single medical regimen accepted as best practice or the standard of care may be different in different countries or regions. The most controversial choice of control may be conducting a placebo-controlled trial when an established intervention is available, but not provided. Whatever comparator is chosen, even if preferred scientifically, and there is greater than temporary or minor discomfort, ethically acceptable methods for mitigating and managing risk should be incorporated into the study design. The ethical rationale for the choices should be clearly explained.[8, 12]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the active control an established effective intervention? • Are there scientifically sound methodological reasons to use placebo? • Does the care provided in the study conform to the local standard of care? Global standard of care?

<p>Essential Element 3- Choice of Study Design</p>	<p>The chosen study design(s) may appear to be standard and well established for both the population and the question to be examined as no new or exceptional issues of scientific validity or risk are introduced by the study. Nonetheless, potential areas of ethical compromise may exist and should be addressed. Does the study, as designed, achieve the stated desired outcome and does it have the potential to answer the questions being asked? Further, the ethical question should address whether what is asked of the <i>individual</i> subject is reasonable and ethical. Any potential ethical concerns should be identified, discussed, and justified in the ethics discussion.[1, 13]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the study design adequately answer the question defined by the stated objectives and hypotheses? • Is the total number of assessments necessary and not overly burdensome? • Does the design compromise or expose the subjects to harm in any way? • Is the study adequately powered to answer the question?
<p>Essential Element 4- Choice of Study Population</p>	<p>The specific choice of subject group may require no explanation beyond the scientific rationale to indicate why it is ethically acceptable to include the proposed subjects (e.g., a well-studied group for whom the risks including the safety profile are well established). However, the principle of fair distribution of benefit and risk for the research, the inclusion of vulnerable populations (who may either be at greater risk or may lack autonomy or capacity to directly consent to the research), or inclusion of other populations who are not necessarily “vulnerable” but who present special challenges may need explanation in the ethics discussion.[14, 15]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the scientific basis for targeting the specific study population. • Is the targeted group of subjects already burdened by poverty, illness, institutionalization, or age? • Will the subject recruitment plan be effective in attracting a representative group of volunteers?
<p>Essential Element 5- Potential Benefits and Harms</p>	<p>Every protocol should provide sufficient information to allow assessment of whether there is a reasonable balance of benefit and risk, recognizing that, in early studies of a new therapy, little may be known about either benefit or risk (which is why a study is being proposed). The ethical discussion should focus on the potential risks and benefits that have ethical implications. Interventions that may provide benefit should be at least as advantageous as available alternatives. If there is no direct benefit to the individual, the risks must be reasonable and should be balanced by the benefit to society and the knowledge to be gained. [8]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the risks to human research participants? • What steps have been taken to minimize risks? • What benefits accrue to the research participants? • What benefits will the community receive from the conduct of research?
<p>Essential Element 6- Informed</p>	<p>Informed consent is the process for communicating information about the study to potential participants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the informed

<p>Consent</p>	<p>to ensure that they have the necessary information to make a decision about enrolling in the study. Special challenges or considerations such as the potential for coercion or undue influence of study subjects, illiteracy, research involving individuals incapable of giving informed consent, or “vulnerable populations” such as those cognitively impaired or children should be addressed as an ethical issue.[6, 16]</p>	<p>consent process, including any special challenges or considerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will a local ethics review board or community advisory board review the consent documents? • If the research involves individuals incapable of giving their informed consent, what special procedures will be followed?
<p>Essential Element 7- Community Engagement</p>	<p>Research guidelines are increasingly emphasizing the importance of engaging host communities (as well as local investigators and other stakeholders) when conducting research not only in community settings but also in developing countries to minimize exploitation. Engagement with communities in research should be part of the ethical discussion.[17]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will the community be consulted in protocol development, the consent process, and drafting of the informed consent document? • What are the plans for community involvement in research, and its access and use of data and biological samples? • Is there an agreement with the community on the dissemination and publication of the trial results?
<p>Essential Element 8- Return of Research Results and Management of Incidental Findings^b</p>	<p>Many ethics guidelines and regulations applicable to the conduct of human research recognize that participants may have a right to be informed of the results of their participation and other significant information. However, the degree of this right and the duty of investigators to provide ancillary health information (or findings such as genetic information or incidental findings) beyond the trial conduct is a matter of debate. The decisions as to how this will be handled should be clear to the participant and is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the plans for disclosing the general (aggregated) research results to the public? • What are the plans for disclosing individual research results (IRRs) and incidental findings (IFs) to subjects? What are the

	<p>appropriately discussed as one of the ethical issues.[18, 19]</p>	<p>criteria under which IRRs and IFs will be evaluated for the ability to return results?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the proposed referral policies for confirmation of the IRR, IF, or any necessary clinical care that might flow from the finding? • Will participants have the ability to opt-in or opt-out of receiving IRRs and/or IFs? Under what circumstances would a participant’s stated preference about receiving their results be overruled?
<p>Essential element 9-Post-Trial Access</p>	<p>Post-trial access can be any sponsor-provided access to medical benefits after the study has ended. Generally, post-trial access is viewed as favorably affecting the overall risk benefit assessment of the research. However, post-trial access could also provide undue influence on subjects’ decision-making if it provided too great of a benefit and if there are challenges to continued provision of trial interventions after a trial has ended. How the proper balance is struck should be made clear.[20]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the plans to provide study subjects and individuals other than the subjects, with continued access to study interventions or continued access to healthcare treatment and benefits after the study ends?
<p>Essential Element 10- Payment for Participation</p>	<p>The ethical implications of providing any direct compensation to a subject in a clinical trial should be addressed in every protocol. Subjects should be reimbursed for expenses, and participation should be revenue neutral so that lost income should not be a barrier to inclusion in studies. The ethical discussion begins when there is concern about “undue inducement.” Although there is no accepted definition of “undue inducement” and there is little agreement about the approach to compensation, it should be clear in the protocol why the approach to compensation is considered warranted.[8, 21]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the compensation being offered beyond reimbursement for expenses? What is the justification? • Is there reason to be concerned that the decision to participate is overly influenced by the compensation offered? • Is the compensation approach adequate to allow participation of groups that might be underrepresented? Are minor children

		acknowledged for their participation?
Essential Element 11- Study Related Injury	Interventional clinical trials often pose physical and other risks to research subject. It is important to develop a plan in advance for how to respond if a research subject experiences study-related injury or impairment. The plans should be clear to committees responsible for ethical review and approval and to research participants and should distinguish between care and compensation. [22, 23]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What counts as a qualified harm? • Is it necessary to distinguish injury from impairment? • Who decides what injuries are considered “related” to study participants, and on what standard? • Will accommodations be made regardless of fault? • Will accommodation cover only medical care or also additional compensation?

Footnotes

- a) Refer to the MRCT Ethics Essential Elements Tool Kit (<http://mrctcenter.org/file/299386>) for further discussion and examples.
- b) Refer to the MRCT Return of Results Guidance Document (http://mrctcenter.org/files/mrct/files/2015-03-19_mrct_ror_guidance_1.0.pdf) and MRCT Return of Results Toolkit (http://mrctcenter.org/files/mrct/files/2015-03-19_mrct_ror_toolkit_1.0.pdf)