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أَمْ مَنْ هُوَ قَانِتٌ آنَاءَ اللَّيْلِ سَاجِدًا وَ قَائِمًا يَحْذَرُ الْآخِرَةَ و يَرْجُوا رَحْمَةَ رَبِّهِ قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ وَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ إِنَّمَا يَتَذَكَّرُ أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ

[آیا چنین کسی بهتر است] یا آن کسی که او در طول شب در سجده و قیام اطاعت [خدا] می‌کند
[و] از آخرت می‌ترسد و رحمت پروردگارش را امید دارد؟ بگو: «آیا کسانی که می‌دانند و
کسانی که نمی‌دانند یکسانند؟» تنها خردمندانند که پندپذیرند.


سوره مبارکه زمر آیه کریمه ۹



هَلَاكَ خُزَّانُ الْأَمْوَالِ وَهُمْ أَحْيَاءُ، وَالْعُلَمَاءُ بَاقُونَ مَا بَقِيَ
الدَّهْرُ، أَعْيَانُهُمْ مَفْقُودَةٌ، وَأَمْثَالُهُمْ فِي الْقُلُوبِ مَوْجُودَةٌ

امام امير المؤمنين علي (عليه السلام):

مال اندوزان، با آن که زنده‌اند مرده‌اند و
اهل علم، تا دنیا هست زنده‌اند. پیکرهایشان
از میان می‌رود، اما یادشان در دلها هست.



دکتر محسن رضائی آدریانی
پزشک عمومی، PhD اخلاق پزشکی
دانشیار گروه فلسفه و اخلاق سلامت
دانشکده سلامت و دین، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی قم



تاریخچه اخلاق در پژوهش های علوم پزشکی

افلاق پزشکی مبتنی بر چهار اصل

احترام به اختیار Respect for Autonomy

سودرسانی Beneficence

آسیب نرساندن به دیگران Non-maleficence

عدالت Justice



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Unethical human experimentation in the United States

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about U.S. medical experiments that are alleged to be unethical, non-consensual, or illegal. For the consensual, ethical, and legal use of human beings in medical research, see [Human subject research](#).

Particularly in the 20th century, there have been numerous experiments performed on human test subjects in the United States that have been considered **unethical**, and were often performed illegally, without the knowledge, **consent**, or **informed consent** of the **test subjects**.

The experiments include: the deliberate infection of people with deadly or debilitating diseases, exposure of people to biological and chemical weapons, **human radiation experiments**, injection of people with toxic and radioactive chemicals, surgical experiments, interrogation and **torture** experiments, tests involving mind-altering substances, and a wide variety of others. Many of these tests were performed on children,^[1] the sick, and mentally disabled individuals, often under the guise of "medical treatment". In many of the studies, a large portion of the subjects were poor, racial minorities or prisoners.

Funding for many of the experiments was provided by **United States government**, especially the **United States military**, **Central Intelligence Agency**, or private corporations involved with military activities. The human research programs were usually highly secretive, and in many

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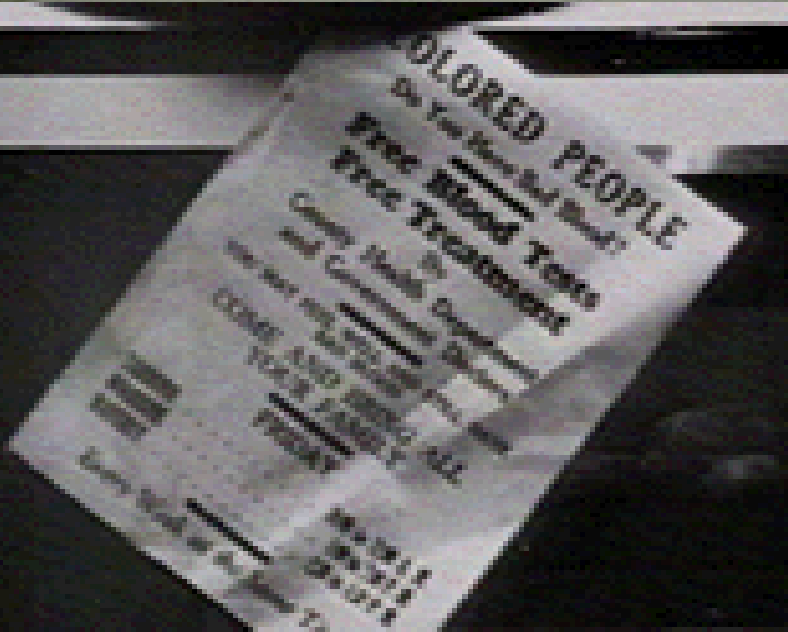
تلاش آمریکائی ها برای کشف واکسن شیگلا و استفاده از آن در افراد عقب افتاده



مرگ ۷۰۰ نفر از ژاپنی ها بدلیل تلاش پژوهشگران ژاپنی در مورد شناخت بیماری طاعون



Tuskegee Syphilis Study



(Courtesy National Archives)

Tuskegee Syphilis Study

- The Tuskegee syphilis experiment (also known as the Tuskegee syphilis study or Public Health Service syphilis study) was a clinical study conducted between 1932 and 1972 in Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, by the U.S. Public Health Service



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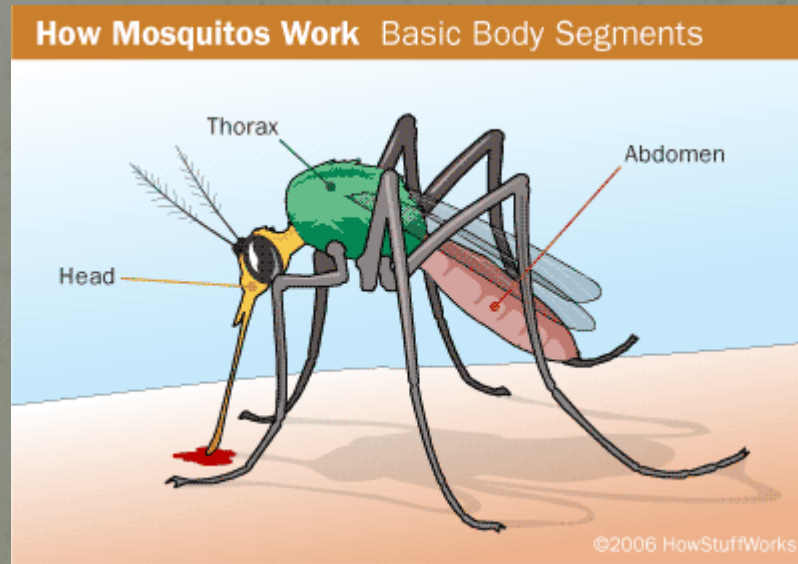
(Courtesy National Archives)

The syphilis experiments in Guatemala

- United State-sponsored human experiments conducted in Guatemala from 1946 to 1948, with the cooperation of some Guatemalan health ministries and officials.
- Doctors infected soldiers, prisoners and mental patients with syphilis and other STIs, without the informed consent of the subjects, and then treated them with antibiotics.
- In October 2010, the U.S. formally apologized to Guatemala for conducting these experiments.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guatemala_syphilis_experiment

انتقال پشه های آنوفل از مردابها به اردوگاهها برای درک نحوه انتقال بیماری



وارد کردن سنگ و شیشه به زخمها و جراحات ایجاد شده برای بررسی اثر سولفونامیدها در رفع عفونت



مرگ بسیاری از دوقلوها برای بررسی اثرات ژنتیک



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Sea water

- The sea water was sole source of fluid in 90 Gypsies for torture
- Sever physical disturbance or death within 6 to 12 day



Heteroplastic transplantation

Whole limb were amputated from live prisoners and sending to SS hospital for transplantation •



Heteroplastic transplantation

Whole limb were amputated from live prisoners and sending to SS hospital for transplantation •





A freezing experiment at Dachau concentration camp. Dr. E. Holzlohner, left, professor of physiology at the Medical School of the University of Kiel, and Dr. Sigmund Rascher, right, observe a victim immersed in ice water. This particular man was a political prisoner. (Trial Exhibit—Office Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, Nuremberg)

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Doctors' trial

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 This article includes a list of references, but **its sources remain unclear** because it has **insufficient inline citations**. Please help to **improve** this article by **introducing** more precise citations. *(December 2014)*

Not to be confused with [Doctors' plot](#).

The **Doctors' trial** (officially ***United States of America v. Karl Brandt, et al.***) was the first of 12 trials for **war crimes** of German doctors that the **United States** authorities held in their occupation zone in **Nuremberg, Germany** after the end of **World War II**. These trials were held before US military courts, not before the **International Military Tribunal**, but took place in the same rooms at the **Palace of Justice**. The trials are collectively known as the "**Subsequent Nuremberg Trials**", formally the "**Trials of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals**" (NMT).^[1]

Twenty of the 23 defendants were medical doctors (**Viktor Brack**, **Rudolf Brandt**, and **Wolfram Sievers** were **Nazi** officials), and were accused of having been involved in **Nazi human experimentation** and **mass murder** under the guise of **euthanasia**. **Josef**

The Nazi Doctors' Trial



The **Nuremberg Code** is a set of **research ethics principles** for **human experimentation** set as a result of the Subsequent Nuremberg Trials at the end of the Second World War **in 1947**.



نکات مهم کدهای نورنبرگ

- اهمیت **رضایت**
- نتایج آزمایش باید مفید بوده و راه دیگری برای انجام و وصول به آنها نباشد.
- آزمون **نباید با آزار جسمی، روحی و مرگ** همراه باشد.
- آزمودنی آزاد باشد که هر وقت خواست بتواند که از پژوهش خارج شود.

واحد ۷۳۱ ارتش ژاپن



واحد ۷۳۱ ارتش ژاپن



The **Declaration of Geneva** was adopted by the General Assembly of the World Medical Association at **Geneva in 1948** (and amended in 1968, 1984, 1994, 2005 and 2006). It is a declaration of physicians' dedication to the humanitarian goals of medicine and was intended as a revision of the **Oath of Hippocrates**.



DECLARATION OF HELSINKI

PRINCIPLES FOR ALL MEDICAL RESEARCH



WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
DECLARATION OF HELSINKI -
Ethical Principles for
Medical Research Involving Human Subjects

*Adopted by the 18th WMA General Assembly,
Helsinki, Finland, June 1964*

, and amended by the:

29th WMA General Assembly, Tokyo, Japan, October 1975

35th WMA General Assembly, Venice, Italy, October 1983

41st WMA General Assembly, Hong Kong, September 1989

48th WMA General Assembly, Somerset West, Republic of South Africa, October 1996

52nd WMA General Assembly, Edinburgh, Scotland, October 2000

53rd WMA General Assembly, Washington 2002 (Note of Clarification on paragraph 29 added)

55th WMA General Assembly, Tokyo 2004 (Note of Clarification on Paragraph 30 added)

59th WMA General Assembly, Seoul, October 2008

64th WMA General Assembly, Fortaleza, Brazil, October 2013

75th WMA General Assembly, Helsinki, Finland, October 2024

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نکات مهم بیانیه هلسینکی

- جدا نمودن تحقیقات درمانی از پژوهش های غیردرمانی.
- پروتکل پژوهشها باید مشخص بوده و توسط کمیته اخلاق تایید شده باشد.
- پژوهش روی آدمی صرفاً هنگامی باید صورت پذیرد که اهمیت آن از مخاطراتش بیشتر باشد خاصه آنکه داوطلبان سالم باشند.
- پژوهش های پزشکی صرفاً هنگامی مجاز است که جامعه مورد پژوهش از نتایج آن بهره مند شوند.
- افراد باید بتوانند داوطلبانه وارد پژوهش شده و هرگاه که خواستند از پژوهش خارج شوند.
- رضایت برای شرکت در پژوهش حتی الامکان باید کتبی باشد. و اگر فرد نتواند رضایت بدهد قیم او باید رضایت بدهد.

نکات مهم بیانیه هلسینکی

- **رازداری** در هنگام پژوهش لازم است.
- اگر فردی مانند یک کودک فاقد صلاحیت قانونی برای رضایت باشد باید علاوه بر قیم از او نیز موافقت گرفته شود.
- استفاده از کارآزمایی های بالینی و دارونما هنگامی **مجاز** است که درمان اثبات شده ای وجود ندارد.
- امتناع بیمار از شرکت در طرح تحقیقاتی هرگز نباید بر روابط بین پزشک و بیمار تاثیر بگذارد.

The Willowbrook Study

From 1963 to 1966, children diagnosed with **mental retardation**, who lived at the Willowbrook State Hospital in Staten Island, New York were **deliberately infected** with **the hepatitis virus**

www.und.nodak.edu



Tuskegee Syphilis Study

- The Tuskegee syphilis experiment (also known as the Tuskegee syphilis study or Public Health Service syphilis study) was a clinical study conducted between 1932 and 1972 in Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, by the U.S. Public Health Service



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(Courtesy National Archives)

The **Belmont Report** is a report created by the former United States Department of Health and Human Services entitled "Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research," in **1979**





(Tuskegee[Title]) AND (Syphilis)



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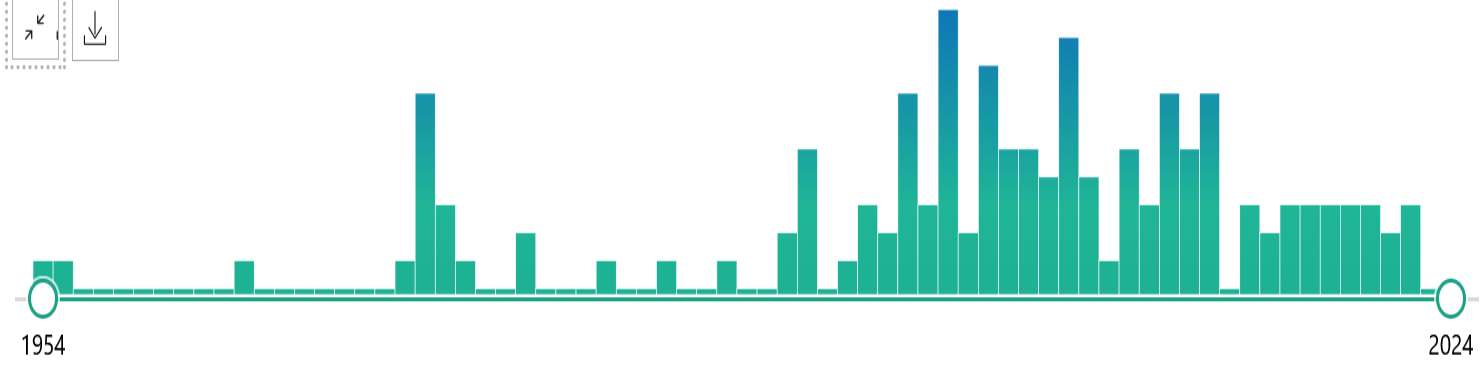
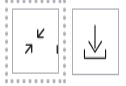
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Tuskegee: poor science, worse ethics.

131 [No authors listed]

TEXT AVAILABILITY

Cite Hosp Pract. 1973 Jun;8(6):158+. doi: 10.1080/21548331.1973.11707938.

Abstract

PMID: 11661150 No abstract available.

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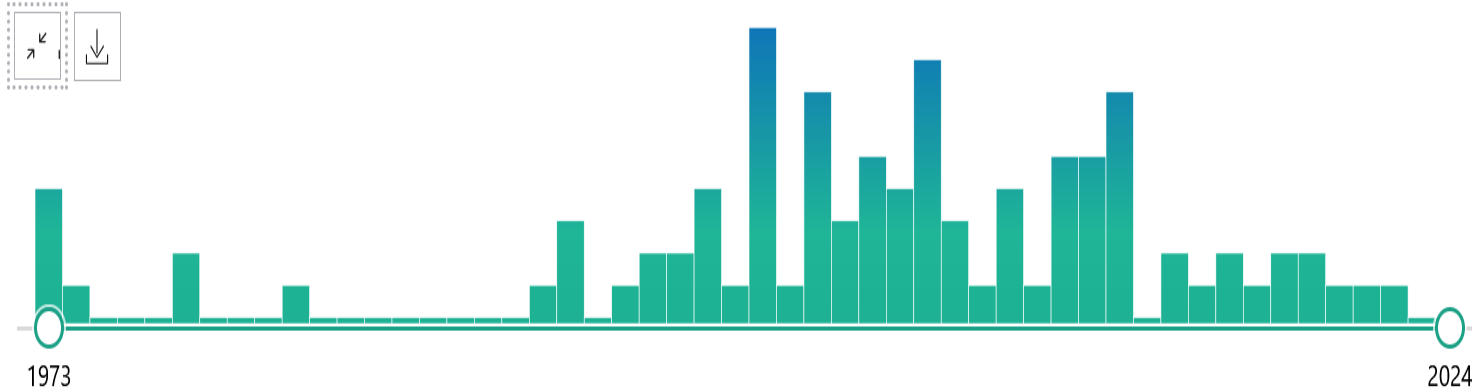
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Fiftieth Anniversary of Uncovering the **Tuskegee Syphilis Study: The Story and Timeless Lessons.**

Cite Tobin MJ.
Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2022 May 15;205(10):1145-1158. doi: 10.1164/rccm.202201-0136SO.
Share PMID: 35500908 **Free PMC article.**

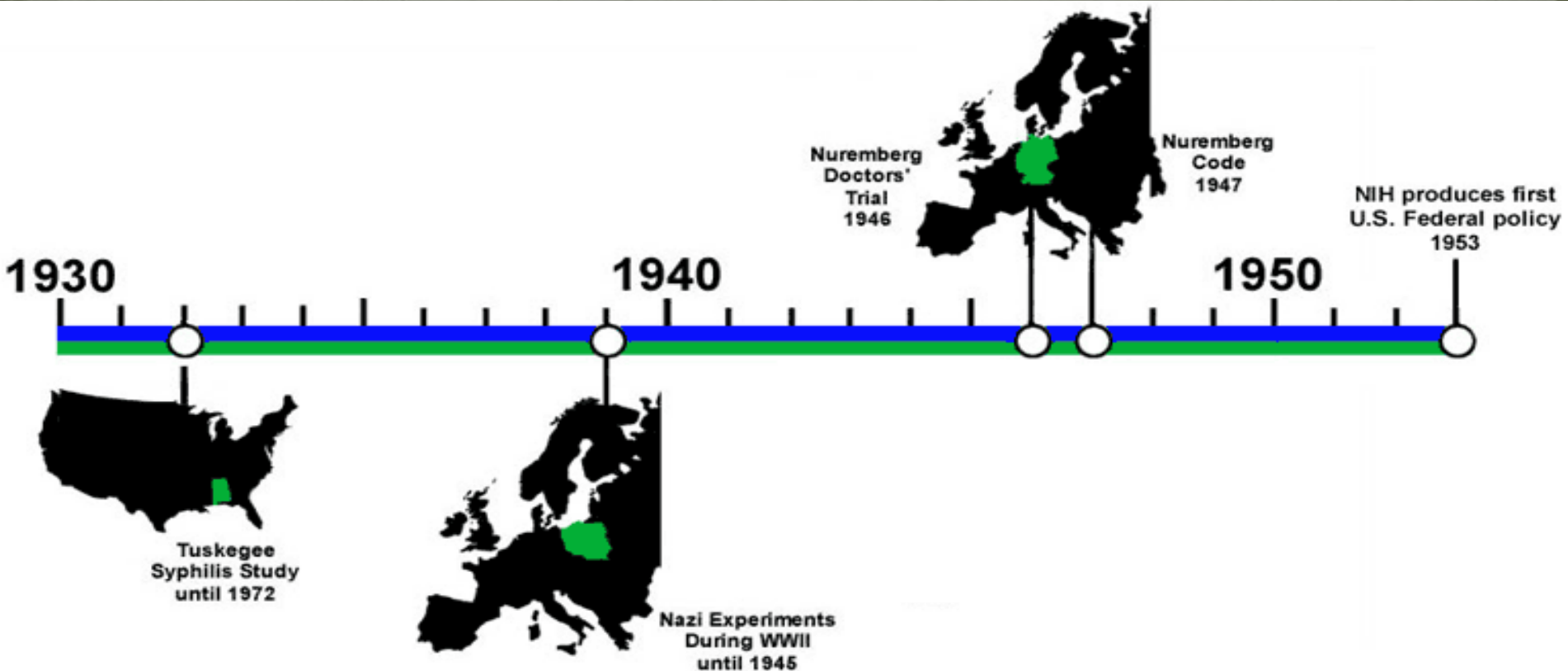
In 2010, we learned that the same research group had deliberately infected hundreds of Guatemalans

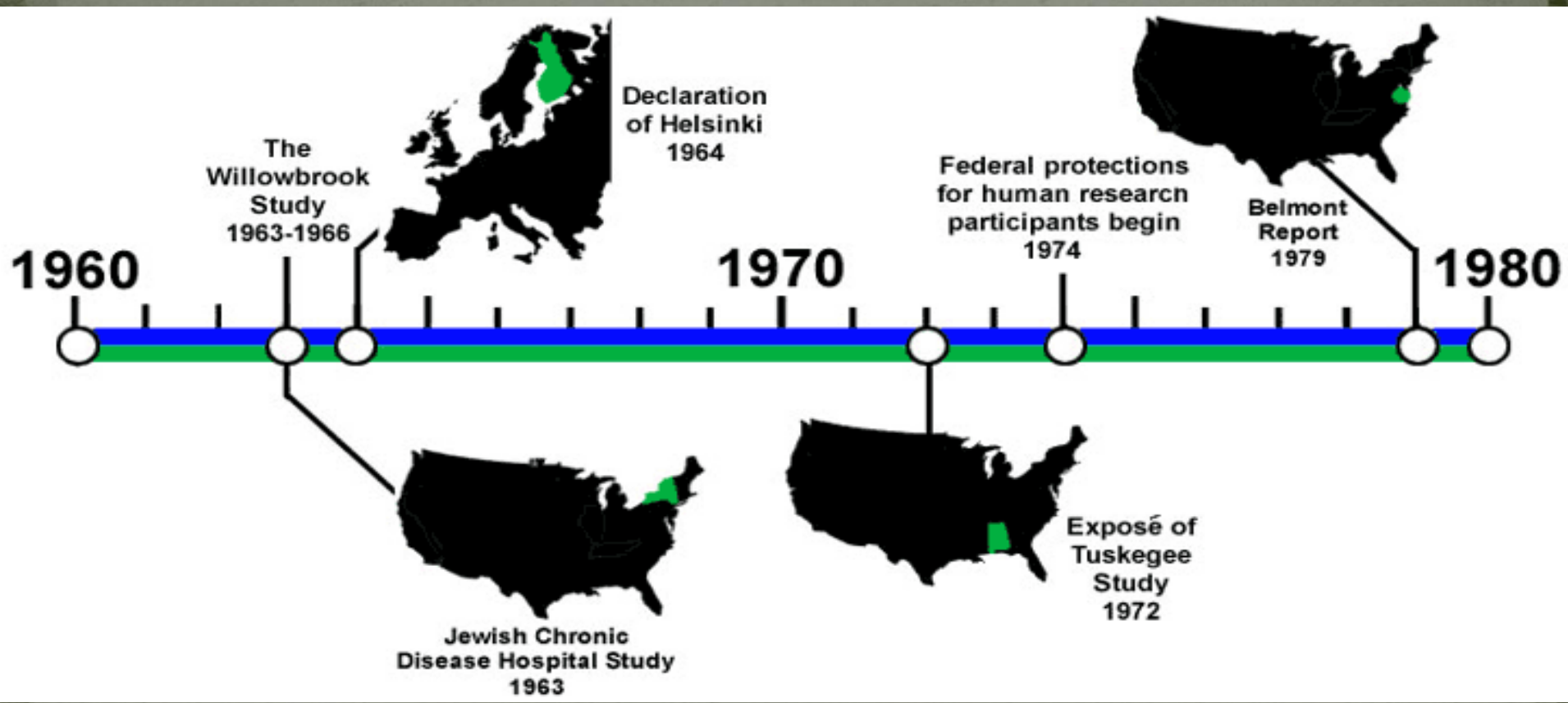
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'TUSKEGEE' IN GUATEMALA, 1946-48



In 1946-48, Dr. John C. Cutler, a PHS Physician in a syphilis inoculation project in Guatemala, co-sponsored by the PHS, the National Institutes of Health Guatemalan government.





سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَيَّ

الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

سوره مبارکه صافات آیات کریمه ۱۸۰-۱۸۲

