

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ



... يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ  
دَرَجَاتٍ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ

... خدا آنهایی را که ایمان آورده‌اند و کسانی را  
که دانش داده شده‌اند، درجه‌ها بالا می‌برد و خدا  
به آنچه می‌کنید آگاه است.


• سوره مبارکه مجادله آیه کریمه ۱۱

إِذَا أَتَى عَلَيَّ يَوْمَ لَا أَزْدَادُ فِيهِ عَلِمَا يَقْرَبْنِي إِلَى اللَّهِ  
تَعَالَى فَلَا بَوْرَكَ لِي طُلُوعِ الشَّمْسِ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ

پیامبر اکرم (صلی الله علیه و آله و سلم):

هرگاه بر من روزی بیاید که در آن دانشی  
نیندوزم که مرا به خداوند تعالی نزدیک کند،  
طلوع آفتابش بر من مبارک مباد.

میزان الحکمة، ج ۶، ص ۴۴۹



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



# تاریخچه اخلاق در پژوهش های علوم پزشکی

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

- 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



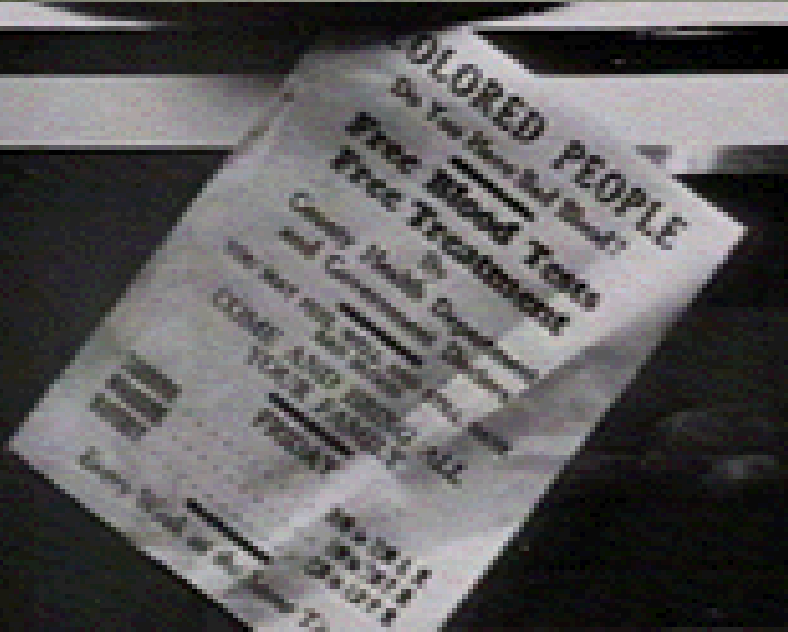
[www.Brown.edu](http://www.Brown.edu)



(Courtesy National Archives)



# Tuskegee Syphilis Study



(Courtesy National Archives)

# '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.

# 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](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guatemala_syphilis_experiment)

LEGAL ASPECTS OF EUTHANASIA AND PAS

# MEDICAL SCIENCE UNDER DICTATORSHIP (NEJM, 1949)

MARCH 17, 2007 SUE TURNER

Also See... *The Nazi Doctors: Medical Killing and the Psychology of Genocide* by Robert J. Lifton  
<http://www.holocaust-history.org/lifton/contents.shtml> (entire book available online)

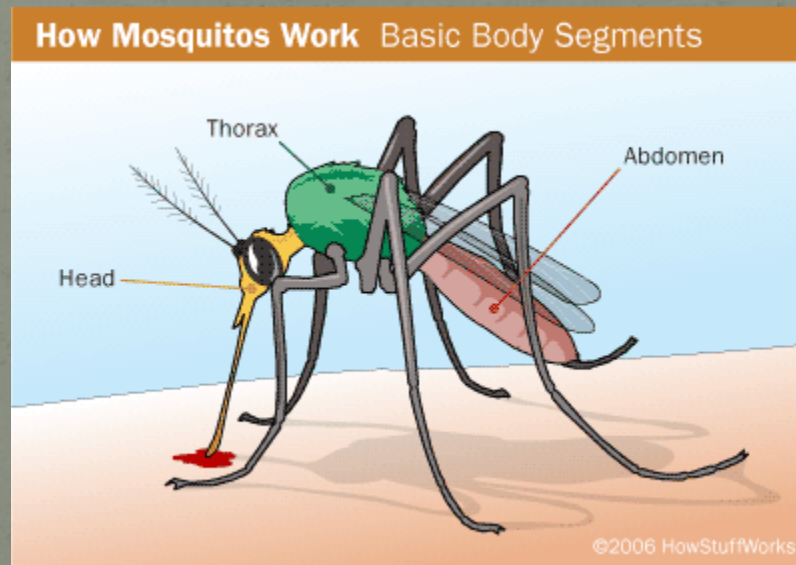
*THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE*

VOLUME 241 JULY 14, 1949 NUMBER 2

MEDICAL SCIENCE UNDER DICTATORSHIP

Leo Alexander, M.D., Boston

# 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



[www.ece.blogfa.com](http://www.ece.blogfa.com)

# German Eugenism

- English male were to be used as laborer in the vacated territories
- English female were to be brought into Germany to improve the qualities of the German race



Dr. Hallervorden obtained 500 brains  
from killing centers



# Female sterilization

## Injection of materials to uterine

- Mixtures with Iodopine and others that containing barium
- Silver nitrate with iodized oil

# Male sterilization

- X-Ray sterilization
- Histological examination of testicles two week later

# Execution

- IV injection of phenol or gasoline
- IV injection of several alkaloids such as aconitine
- Developing the standard cyanide capsules

# Artificial septicemia

- Step1-IM Injection of 1cc of pus
- Step2- removing of 3cc of muscular pus and IV injecting
- Step3- autopsy

# Research for blood coagulant

- Cut amputation of living and conscious prisoner and testing the coagulant agents

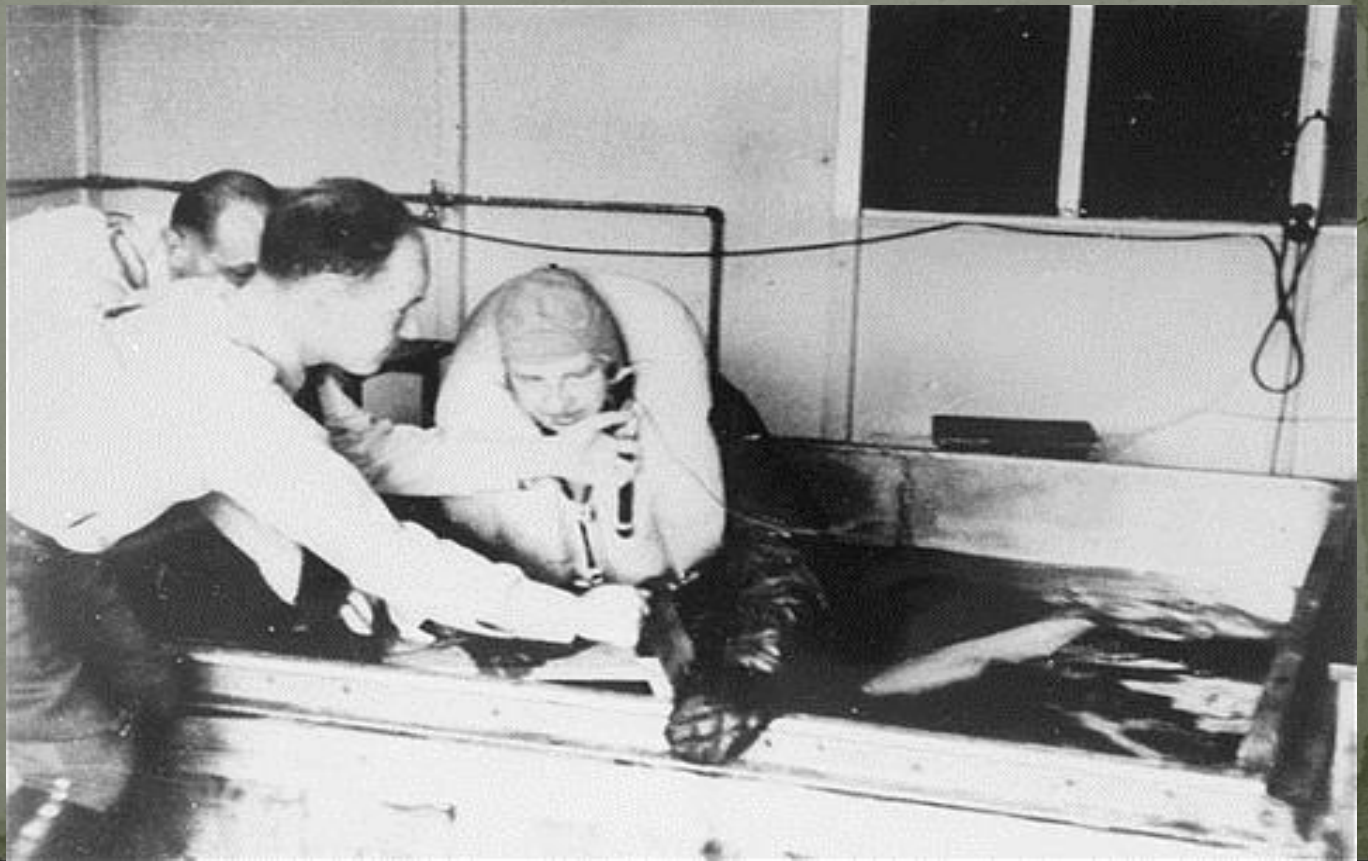
# Explosive decompression

- descending of victim from 40000 to 60000 feet without oxygen



# Exposure to cold

- Exposure of 300 prisoner and killing of 80 to 90 of them





# Exposure to cold

- Subjects shrieked from pain when extremities froze white
- This experimentation took 53 to 100 minute for killing a human in ice water



# Typhus studies

- Testing the efficacy of various vaccines and drugs against Typhus
- Injection of live typhus Rickettsia

# 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



# Anatomical rasearch

- Collection of 150 body casts and skeleton of Jews



# Test of gas gangrene

- Leg ligation, necrosis of muscle, infecting of wound with various type of gas-gangrene bacilli
- Dirt, pieces of wood and glass splinter added to wound
- Testing sulfonamides



McAfee acer YAHOO! Yahoo Search Search [social media icons] [utility icons]

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia


# Doctors' trial

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia  
(Redirected from Doctors' Trial)

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Wikipedia store

- Interaction
  - Help
  - About Wikipedia
  - Community portal
  - Recent changes
  - Contact page

- Tools
  - What links here
  - Related changes
  - Upload file
  - Special pages
  - Permanent link

 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).<sup>[1]</sup>

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.

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

From 1 to 10 paragraph is INTRODUCTION  
and from 11 to 35 is  
BASIC 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*

# نکات مهم بیانیه هلسینکی

- پروتکل پژوهشها **باید مشخص** بوده و توسط کمیته اخلاق تایید شده باشد.
- بررسی پروتکل توسط **کمیته ای مستقل**
- 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.
- تفکیک پژوهش های **درمانی** از **غیردرمانی**

# DECLARATION OF HELSINKI

Preamble

• 1 - 2

General Principles

• 3 - 15

Risks, Burdens and Benefits

• 16 - 18

# DECLARATION OF HELSINKI

Vulnerable Groups  
and Individuals

• 19 - 20

Scientific  
Requirements and  
Research Protocols

• 21 - 22

Research Ethics  
Committees

• 23



# DECLARATION OF HELSINKI

Privacy and  
Confidentiality

• 24

Informed  
Consent

• 25 - 32

Use of Placebo

• 33

# DECLARATION OF HELSINKI

Post-Trial Provisions

● 34

Research Registration  
and Publication and  
Dissemination of  
Results

● 35 - 36

Unproven  
Interventions in  
Clinical Practice

● 37

# 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](http://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



[www.Brown.edu](http://www.Brown.edu)



(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**



# Nuclear medicine research in children

The Fernald School was the site of the 1946–53 joint experiments by [Harvard University](#) and [MIT](#) that exposed young male children to tracer doses of [radioactive isotopes](#).<sup>[6]</sup> Documents obtained in 1994 by the [United States Department of Energy](#) <sup>[7]</sup> revealed the following details:

# Nuclear medicine research in children


The experiment was conducted in part by a research fellow sponsored by the [Quaker Oats Company](#).

MIT Professor of Nutrition Robert S. Harris led the experiment, which studied the absorption of [calcium](#) and [iron](#).

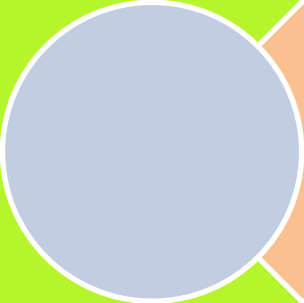
The boys were encouraged to join a "Science Club", which offered larger portions of food, parties, and trips to [Boston Red Sox](#) baseball games.

The 57 club members ate [iron](#)-enriched cereals and [calcium](#)-enriched milk for breakfast. In order to track absorption, several [radioactive calcium](#) tracers were given orally or intravenously.


# Nuclear medicine research in children



Radiation levels in stool and blood samples would serve as dependent variables.

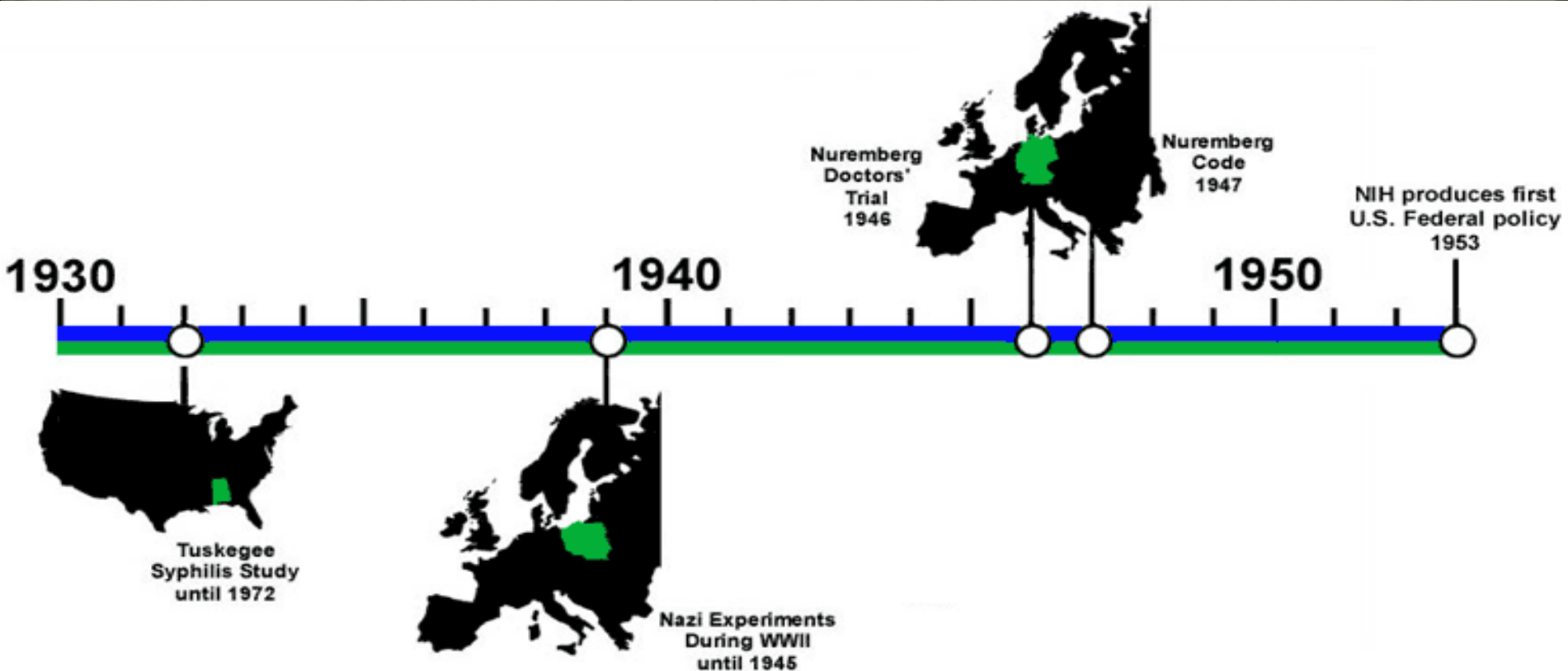


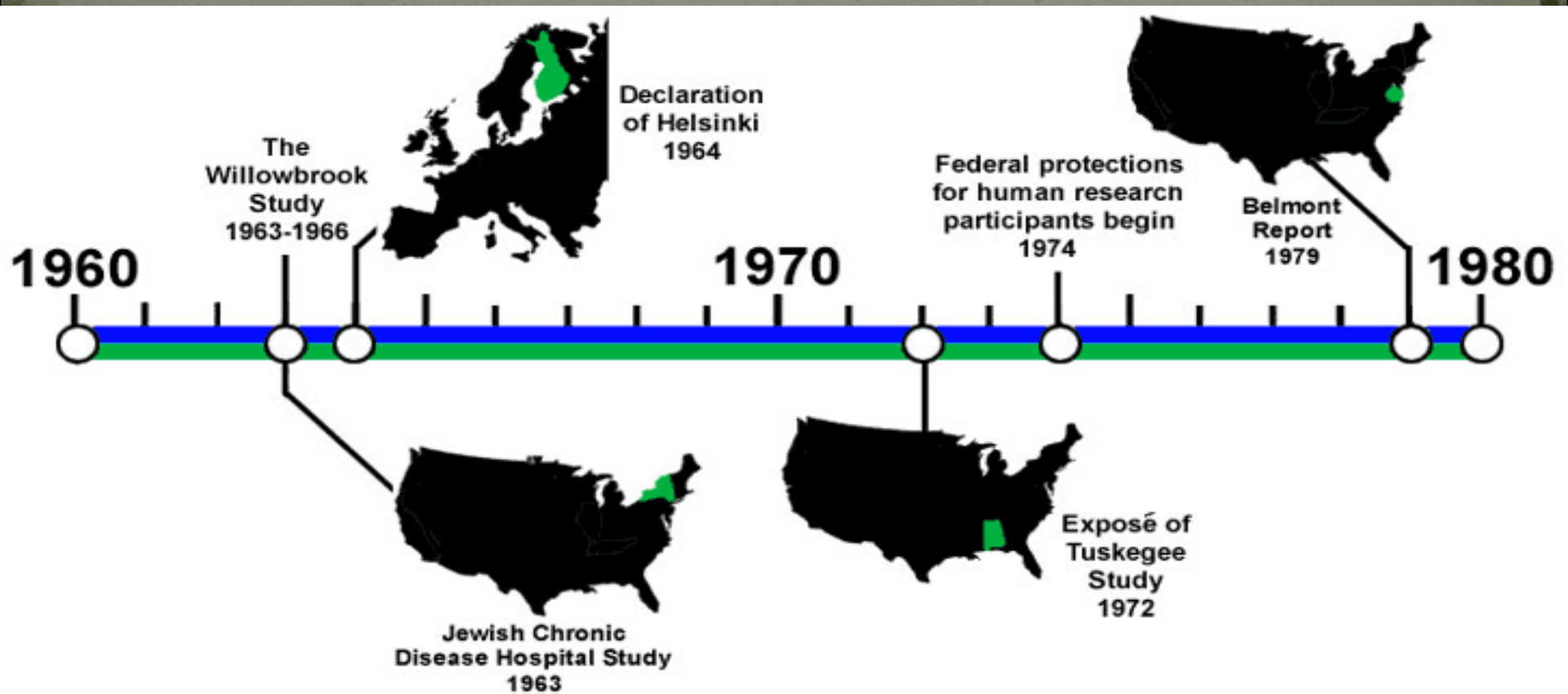
In another study, 17 subjects received iron supplement shots containing radioisotopes or iron.[\[8\]](#)



Neither the children nor their parents ever gave adequate [informed consent](#) for participation in a scientific study.







سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَيَّ

الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

سوره مبارکه صافات آيات كريمه ۱۸۰-۱۸۲

