

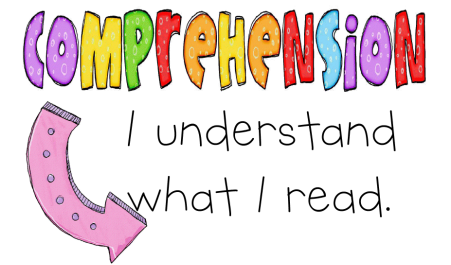
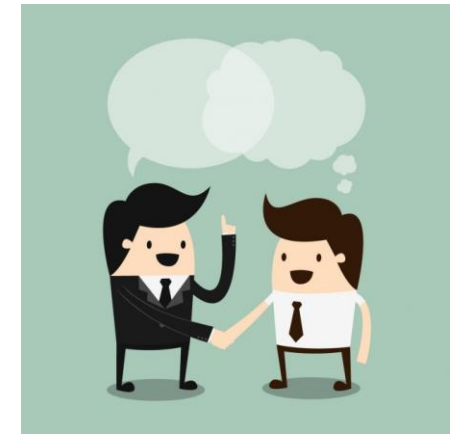
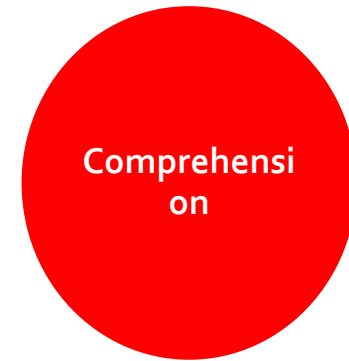
Informed Consent and Confidentiality

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Defining Informed Consent

- **Rational** and **voluntary** permission given **in full knowledge** of the possible commitments, benefits, and consequences...
- In research, informed consent is given by a patient/participant to a doctor/community health worker/nurse for treatment/participation

Key Aspects of Informed Consent...



Obtaining Informed Consent

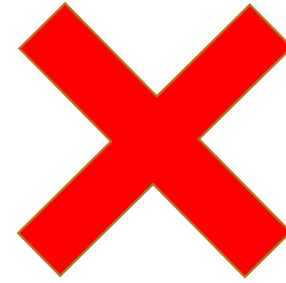
- Informed consent must be either **documented** by **written consent** or by **oral consent** in language that is reasonably understandable.
- Most researchers use a written form that the participants sign and date because there might be problems later on. One can never really predict the future and written proof is is very valuable and useful



Who can and cannot give consent?



- Adults (persons 16 years old and over)
- Parents or Legal Guardians (Assent)



- Children (persons 15 years old and below)
- Incapacitated individuals i.e. unable to **understand** the facts or nature of the situation due to drugs, alcohol, or a mental disability

Confidentiality

- A condition in which the researcher knows the identity of and sensitive information about a **research** participant, but takes steps **to protect that identity and information** from being discovered by others.



POP QUIZ

You are a counsellor for CHIEDZA and a young girl (13 years old) asks to be part of the study. What do you do?

- **A** – Go over information about the study and get her consent
- **B** – Tell the girl she is too young to give consent
- **C** – Ask her if she is sure that she wants to be part of the study and enrol her into the study

Informed Consent
is an important part
of research that
protects...

- **A** – The researcher
- **B** – The participants
- **C** – All of the above

Informed consent involves...

- **A** – Tricking the participant into agreeing to participate in a research project
- **B** – Asking nicely, but not telling the participant what will happen to them if they participate
- **C** - Giving a detailed description of potential risks and giving the option to decline up front
- **D** - Telling the participant about the risks of participation after they participate