

## The Value of Informed Consent in Modern Crises of Infectious Diseases

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Informed Consent (IC) is a key instrument to protect human rights in research and medical practice, especially to reach the justice and human autonomy in global emergencies. The truly examples of such situations could be demonstrated in the process of international research aimed for eradication of preventable infections. Target analysis the value of transparency and correct information during eradication of preventable infections by the way of using vaccination is extremely important for understanding and clarification the current stage COVID-19 pandemic. The global prevention's policy against COVID-19 by vaccination bases on the following the universal ethical principles such as collaboration and solidarity. In this case, the lessons learned from the WHO elimination/eradication programs for preventable infectious diseases should be well know and apply together with the knowledge of guidelines for testing and using the vaccines. The central point in this area is informed consent process. The unique and specific condition in situation with testing and using vaccines is, so called, factor of "dual loyalty" when the individual's rights and right of society should be in rational balance. All other ethical norms to respect the freedom of human choice and autonomy are absolutely guaranty in spite of deferred direct benefit both in vaccine trials and in practice of vaccination. By this particular reason, the informational list of IC should provide objective and true explanation concerning not only tested vaccine, but also any other possible ways for prophylaxis, which could be proposed and discussed in any stage of conducting research. Except of this, in the vaccine trial/or vaccination is absolutely necessary and obligatory to clarify for participants the complete information about the risk of infection, adverse events, complications and all positive measures how to prevent or reduce the risks. The prestigious significance of these actions fully realizes in the course of R&D vaccines against COVID-19 and its future implementation in practice. Rather new type for information process in conducting contemporary research is the so-called "broad" IC. This format is especially useful not only in vaccine trials but in the situation of massive primary practical use of new vaccines with the need to form a database on future analysis their efficacy and safety. Therefore, the information for potential collection biological specimens and/or data carriers (medical records) for future use should be included in IC and became the key-point for Ethics Committees (EC) during ethical evaluation the implementation of the new vaccines in medical practice. All of these parameters in the parallel with the fact of including large and varies populations, as well as the vulnerable groups, still underline the deep social component of IC and place a high burden of social responsibility on ethical review. The next dominate of the correct design IC process for testing vaccines and vaccination itself is the achievement of public trust. Modern additional risks towards correct building the dialogue with individual/community and preservation of the confidentiality stand on the base of great influence MEDIA and new technology (internet, websites, and chat rooms). In general, the above-mentioned brief overview of basic requirements for achieving ethical integrity in testing and using vaccines teaches us to use the complex of three ethical element such as IC, independent EC's evaluation and social feasibility for clear determinations of relevance, transparency, objectivity and meeting public expectations. It is important to state that at the global level there is a practice of rational building of information policy during mass vaccination in various countries of the world. Such an example takes place through examining the role of informed consent in the frame of the large-scale international activity directed for realization WHO eradication programs for different preventable infections: polio, measles, rubella and congenital rubella. The practice of implementing these programs included a multilevel stage of agreements on the use of scientific and economic resources, harmonized approaches to conducting and registering

data. However, it is clear that the success of the programs cannot be achieved without the support and trust of the community. In turn, building a dialogue with society is possible only through correct information and its accessibility for everyone, regardless of political, economic, social, cultural, religious and educational status. In practical terms, equal training for personnel involved in public awareness and vaccination became the base activity at the global level. Thus, efforts directed towards formation and delivery of objective information for various groups of the population. The process of informing the public during the implementation of eradication programs requires strict adherence to the ethical principles of openness, objectivity, honesty and accessibility and monitoring the response of various groups of the population to these activities. Tracking the reaction of the population and its analysis allows to ensure a fair informational balance risk/benefit and to prevent lack of information/or disinformation. All these measures contribute to the formation of mutual trust and solidarity. An important point in objectifying and updating information in carrying out global measures aimed at eradicating poliomyelitis in different population groups laid by regular visits to different countries with the collection and analysis of observation data, as well as direct communication with national technical partners. Systemically, the development and launch of "The Institutional Memory and Lessons Learned program" has become invaluable. This program enables differentiation of types of information, verification of the quality and significance of information blocks, together with the coordination and comparison with a detailed database of subnational laboratories, which contains data on the epidemiology of all vaccine-preventable infections. This comprehensive approach guaranteed access and transparency of information not only on the progress of polio eradication efforts, but also on the organizational and operational efforts of national services during the process. Working in various countries all around the world required adherence to the ethical principles of recognizing human vulnerability, respect for cultural diversity, personal integrity, equality, justice and pluralism. Such ethical complex could lead to the achievement of voluntary and informed social and individual consent and partnership. The objectivity and completeness of the data obtained on the solidarity actions has become a guarantee for the stability of the effective action all elements of scientific research, including laboratory practice for diagnosis and tracking, and the improvement of vaccines. Consequently, adherence to the ethics of communication in transnational interaction leads to an increase in the level of professional training, the exchange of new technologies and the achievement of success. This practice should become a model and incentive for organizing vaccination in a pandemic.

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