

WG.4 Ethical, Social and Legal Aspects of Risk Communication

Main objective: to provide a sustainable training programme on ethical, social and legal and related communication aspects for researchers in the domain of exposure health relationships.

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Communication with study
subjects

Communication with the
community

Communication in a direct
regulatory context

Study participants and **Informed consent**

Limited **accuracy** of information?

Correct **understanding** of the information?

Ability to **decide**?

Decisional **autonomy** vs **social** constraints

Context of **power inequality**?

CAVE: Complex **interaction** of personalities!

What is an authentic consent?

- **Free** in decision to participate
- **Equal** in relationship with recruiter
- Be **listened** to and receive answers
- At personal level of **understanding**
- Feel **comprehended and involved**

Respectfully striving for authentic consent = duty towards scientific community

Note: secondary use of samples/data

FROM SCIENCE TO POLICY

A duty for scientists= take care of communication to society

Dynamics of decision making processes

Who will interpret your results?

Principles of integrity

Objectivity ++

Impartiality +++

Neutrality ---

After Rodolfo Saracci

Integrity = long lasting credibility

INTEGRITY

Strict adherence to the principle of scientific integrity in occupational and environmental health research is based on the principle that research is conducted as objectively as possible and that it cannot be compromised by special interests whose goals are neither to seek truth nor to protect human health.

Protecting the public's health, preventing disease and promoting well-being must be the clear and unambiguous goal of all research in occupational and environmental health.

ETHICS COMMITTEES are a must and can :

Play a key role in assessing the reconciliation of the protection of the individual and meeting the scientific needs of the community

Provide clarification on possible exemptions to the requirement of informed consent

Advocate thorough communication to diverse stakeholders (including translation of research results into policy, social science expert groups)

Closely relate to national data protection authorities in order to benefit from each other's knowledge and competence.

The questions preceding ethical analysis...

WHO decides

Upon WHAT

FOR WHOM

WHY

HOW

On WHICH GROUNDS

And with which CONSEQUENCES for WHOM

...Followed by checking compliance with values

- Respect for human dignity
- Social justice
- Solidarity
- Democratic participation

Thanks...

Interventions in the beginning of the cost action

Porto training school: *Risk assessment and risk communication*

16-18 Jan 2018

Tallin training session: *Regulatory aspects in occupational and environmental health*

25-26 March 2019