



EPI 2008
XVIII IEA World Congress of Epidemiology – VII Brazilian
Congress of Epidemiology

Legal and ethical issues in conducting Health Examination Surveys (HES) in Europe

Susanna Conti,

G. Minelli, M. Kanieff, G. Rago (Unit of Statistics,
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy);

FEHES Project (KTL, Finland)



Legislation on ethical conduct of research

Ethical standards must comply with specific legislation, which varies worldwide.

Internationally, the **Declaration of Helsinki** is considered the pillar of ethical standards.

Other important documents include:

- the **Belmont Report** ("Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research")

- two acts of the Council of Europe:
 - i) the **Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers** No.R(90) 3 concerning medical research on human beings
 - ii) the **Oviedo Convention** on Human Rights and Biomedicine.



The FEHES Survey

We investigated how European countries have addressed **ethical and legal obligations** in the **Health Examination Surveys (HES)** conducted to date.

The survey was part of the EU Project "**Feasibility of a European Health Examination Survey**" (FEHES), whose objective was to evaluate the feasibility of conducting standardized national HESs in European countries.

FEHES was conducted in **2006-2007** and involved **32 countries** (the 27 EU countries, plus Iceland, Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey).



Ethical concerns in HESs

Our survey focussed on **two fundamental concerns**:

- the **Safeguarding of Privacy**; and
- the **Attainment of Informed Consent**

Although the survey addressed these issues as covered in HESs, they are important for **any research involving humans**.



Safeguarding of privacy

Regarding the safeguarding of privacy, the Declaration of Helsinki states:

"...Every precaution should be taken to respect the privacy of the subject [and] the confidentiality of the patient's information..."

This has become increasingly important, given the **progress in information technology** and the **ease of access to data**.

In Europe, the most important document regarding this issue is "**Directive 95/46/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995".



Informed Consent

Obtaining informed consent is more than just the signing of a form: it is a **process of communication** between the individual and the professional conducting the study.

The **ultimate** goal is that the individual **fully understand** the study's aims and methods and how the data will be used.

This communication process is **both an ethical and a legal obligation.**



Survey on legal and ethical aspects of HESs [1/2]

Our survey consisted of a **questionnaire** on legislation in Europe, in particular:

- Legislation on the **ethical conduct of research** in general (e.g., medical research acts, acts on status/rights of patients, ethical research principles); and
- Legislation on **safeguarding privacy** and the protection of personal data (i.e., "Data Protection Acts" also called "Personal Data Acts")

We also **reviewed the actual laws** for salient points.



Survey on legal and ethical aspects of HESs [2/2]

We requested **copies of the informed consent forms** and the **information material** provided to HES participants and analysed them.

The questionnaire was sent to reference persons in **32** European countries and a high response rate was obtained.



Survey: General results [1/2]

We found **both similarities and differences** among countries in safeguarding privacy and informed consent.

All countries but one have a **Data Protection Act** and require approval by an **ethics committee**.

For informed consent for HESs, the **information provided to participants varied greatly** in terms of detail.

ON A SIDE NOTE:

Network of Competent Authorities of the Health Information Strand of DG SANCO has also reviewed legislation on the protection of health data.



Survey: General results [2/2]

Important issues covered in informed consent forms:

- data confidentiality
- specific tests performed and not performed
- future uses of data
- contact for additional research
- linkage with other registries
- right to provide participant's GP with results
- withdrawal from the study at any time
- obtaining consent from children/mentally impaired persons



Survey: General conclusions

OVERALL, the laws and rules of conduct for ethical research and the processing of personal data are **based on common principles in Europe**.

However, **there are many differences** in safeguarding privacy and obtaining informed consent, at least in the HESs conducted to date.



Recommendations [1/3]

Based on the survey results, we developed **recommendations** on addressing legal and ethical aspects of HESs, including a **model of an informed consent form**.

The recommendations are for the future performance of **standardised national HESs throughout Europe**.

They are available on the **FEHES website** (www.kti.fi/fehes) and in paper form.



Recommendations [2/3]

Obviously, the existing **ethical standards of research on humans must be respected**. This is the responsibility of ethics committees.

With regard to **safeguarding privacy**, it is fundamental that Data Protection Acts cover at least the following:

- **Access to data;**
- **Exchange of data;**
- **Record linkage; and**
- **Anonymisation procedures.**



Recommendations [3/3]

Regarding **informed consent**, the **key issues** for a HES are:

- Participant's **complete understanding** of the scopes, methods, and use of data and thus **absolute clarity of information**
- Assurance that **participation is voluntary, withdrawal is possible** at any time, and **data will be kept confidential**.
- Compliance of the informed consent form with **national legislation** (e.g., access to data, sample storage in biobanks).

FINALLY, Informed consent is an **ethical and legal obligation** and regards both the study's performance and protecting privacy.



Conclusions

Again, we focussed **specifically on HESs** and on safeguarding privacy and informed consent.

However, **any research involving humans must comply with ethical standards**, both in performing the survey and in using data and biological materials.

These standards can vary by individual country.

For more detailed information, please consult the **FEHES website (www.ktl.fi/fehes)**.