On the Exploitation of Research Subjects

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Abstract

The issue of vulnerable populations in research is a highly contested one. The debate is highly charged and illuminative, but misguided in terms of its practical value. The error in much of the current debate involves trying to objectively define the subjective emotional experiences of individuals, and worse still, to create protections from this abstract standardization of individual experience. The purpose of vulnerability debates is about protecting those who are in no position to fully defend their interests from exploitation. Therefore the point of this article is to articulate the futility of operationalizing vulnerability and to instead focus on exploitation as the key moral variable in research ethics.

Keywords: Research ethics; Informed consent; Vulnerable populations; Bioethics; Clinical trials; Exploitation

Introduction

The 20th century’s long saga of exploited research subjects brought us to the apogee of scholarly backlash in the biomedical ethics literature by the end of that century. By the 1970s, the composite shadow cast by cases of research subject abuses known by the names Tuskegee, Nuremberg, Willow brook and McGill’s Allan Memorial Institute, among many others [1], led scholars to make overly grand protectionist claims, defining enormous segments of the population as too prone to exploitation to be involved in research. For two examples, Hans Jonas offered the view all patients, described as the “vulnerable sick,” are wrongly included in studies from which they might derive benefit [2]. Franz Ingelfinger made the most absolutist proscription in suggesting that he could find an element of coercion in every communication [3].

This trend has reversed itself, and since the late 1990s, some streams of bioethical literature have gradually narrowed the definition of vulnerability beyond the point of having sufficient protectionist powers. The problem with the modern counter-movement is that it focuses all of its attention on the moral judgments we can make on the actions of researchers and has taken all of its focus off of the subjects. This paper suggests that the focus on vulnerability is mistaken in its efforts to protect through labeling large segments of the population. A more useful method would be to examine the wrongful behaviour – namely exploitation - experienced by individuals who are vulnerable to and within research.

21st Century Vulnerability

Vulnerable populations are generally conceived of as people who susceptible or especially vulnerable to deception, manipulation, exploitation or harm [4]. It is true that we are all vulnerable is the broadest sense of the word; any life is fragile and a host of accidents or incapacity to be autonomous due to injury or native incapacity, such as a neurological impairment. The other understanding of vulnerability is extrinsic, wherein a host of social or economic circumstances can convert otherwise secure individuals into vulnerable ones [7]. Kenneth Kipnis has identified seven sources of vulnerabilities: capacitational, juridic, deferential, social, medical and allocation. Capacitational addresses questions of the subject’s capacity to consent, juridic speak to the possible influence of an outside authority on the consent; deferential and social speak to individual sensitivities which may mitigate consent both on the individual basis (deferential) and with membership in historically-oppressed social groups (social). Medical is raised when the subject is recruited for participation precisely because he or she presents with an untreatable illness, which often overlaps with allocation, which sees a person without access to a social or public good being able to achieve it through research participation [8].

Through the regulatory articulations, there are many concerns about the imprecision in the use of the term ‘vulnerable.’ The American “common rule” identifies populations of potential research subjects who are ‘vulnerable’ (neonates, pregnant women, foetuses, prisoners and minors), but offers nothing in the way of defining what vulnerability is [9]. The recent revision to Canada’s Tri-council Policy offers a more extensive taxonomy of vulnerable populations, and offers some applicable examples, but fails to define what vulnerability are [10]. While the policy does suggest that ‘exclusion’ of research participants could be utilized by researchers to avoid exploiting vulnerable subjects, the absence of an operationalization or algorithm leaves the decision to the conscience of the researcher who lacks coherent guidance on the issue.

The Council of International Organization of Medicine (CIOMS) offers us this definition: “those who are relatively (or absolutely) incapable of protecting their own interests. More formally, they lack sufficient power, intelligence, education, resources, strength, or other needed attributes to protect their own interests”[11]. The problem here, as Levine et al. [12] noted, is that this definition captures some self-evident examples quite well but is overly broad, and thereby captures almost everyone by its definition, thus rendering it quite useless in defining less than obvious cases.

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Fundamentally the issue with all of the regulatory approaches, and many of the scholarly views, is that they attempt to define a profoundly subjective and existential quality from outside of the agent experiencing it.

Tell Me How I Feel

The perception that attempts to categorize vulnerability have failed is not surprising when we consider that the efforts have been directed towards the aims of social structures of research (e.g. funding agencies, research organizations, universities), and not towards the agents who experience vulnerability, and ultimately are most reliable experts in their own experience. The motivation for this definitional direction is a product of time and place; present-day clinical research in North America is a capital-intensive business with many partnerships between public and private interests. The concern for vulnerability in this context is to create a usable categorical definition to guide policy, regulation and enforcement of same to protect others who suffer from psychological or emotional states that diminish their autonomy [13]. An unintended side-effect of this approach is to dictate to the agent what the nature of their emotions are. This leaves us in a most absurd situation wherein people can feel (and therefore be) vulnerable, but fall outside the definition offered for the purposes of the governing social structure, and therefore their self-perception of vulnerability is deemed mistaken [14-16]. The analytical focus of the existing work on vulnerability has largely been directed towards the purposes of social structure, but in providing a working definition to that end, has denied the subject the validity of this most fundamentally personal experience. Ethically, it seems erroneous to objectively define subjective experiences when the definition is in service to the ethical regulation of behaviours of members of the research industry. Why seek to define my behaviour or existential state, when your purpose is to protect me from those who would seek to exploit that state? Furthermore the definition of that existential state can also have the effect of stigmatizing the population – viewing their ability to consent as relational to a researcher’s paternalistic sensibilities. It seems more relevant to define and regulate the exploitative and unethical behaviours, rather than the susceptibility of others to it.

With this in mind, it seems that the evaluative focus of vulnerability should be redirected towards the definition and regulation of exploitation in research.

Exploitation of the Vulnerable for Research Purposes

Creating a categorical definition of exploitation is no less daunting a task in terms of precision than it was for vulnerability. Typical philosophical debates about exploitation struggle with differentiating exploitative interactions with just exchanges [17]. As with many issues of conceptual clarity, the more egregious examples are largely uncontested, but examples with more subtle gradations of inequity or injustice mesh indistinguishably with otherwise morally unobjectionable relationships. Some have drawn the conceptual boundary at beneficence, wherein relationships are ‘zero-sum’ ventures with the exploited losing and the exploiter gaining [18]. This winner-takes-all model is clearly exploitative in a research context, but it is relatively uncommon that clinical research excludes the research population from benefit, since research samples are often derived from populations with a specific need (in the case of medical research) or a social structure, but in providing a working definition to that end, has denied the subject the validity of this most fundamentally personal experience. Ethically, it seems erroneous to objectively define subjective experiences when the definition is in service to the ethical regulation of behaviours of members of the research industry. Why seek to define my behaviour or existential state, when your purpose is to protect me from those who would seek to exploit that state? Furthermore the definition of that existential state can also have the effect of stigmatizing the population – viewing their ability to consent as relational to a researcher’s paternalistic sensibilities. It seems more relevant to define and regulate the exploitative and unethical behaviours, rather than the susceptibility of others to it.

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Creating a definition of vulnerability that could accurately apply to a group of people is a transparent attempt at gendered stereotyping. Furthermore, creating such stereotypes for the purposes of policy which would have direct impacts on peoples’ lives is unconscionable. While the professed aim of such definitional misceance is to protect a subpopulation is appropriate, the method of labeling those in need of protection rather than defining the misdeed is misguided. It is quite appropriate to define and label the wrongful behaviour as exploitation, and this is the more appropriate path for future debates of research ethics for the practicalities and normative considerations.

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