

# 역학 연구, 정책, 그리고 연구윤리

**Dong-Hyun Kim**

**Hallym University College of Medicine**

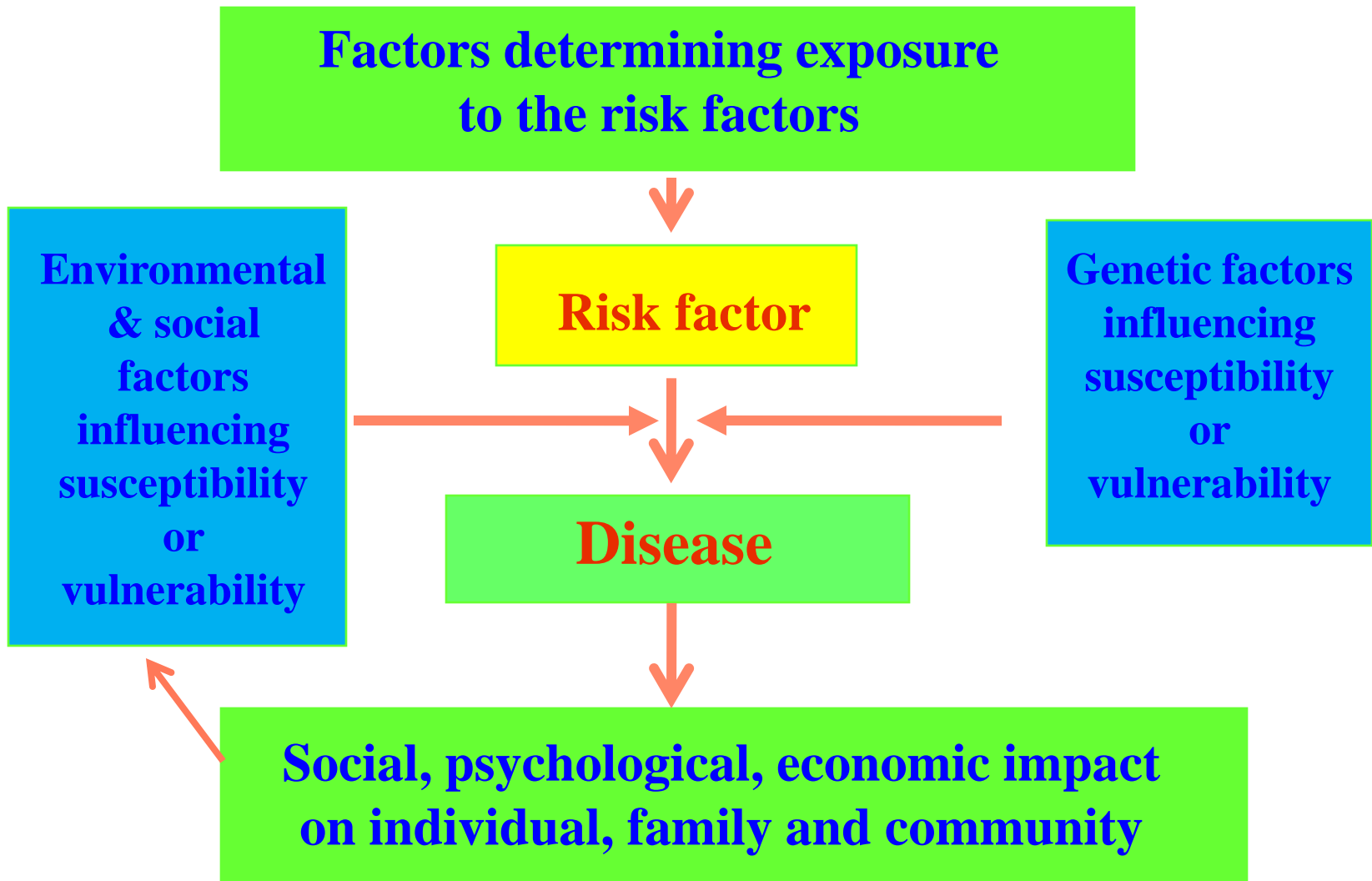
# Purposes Of Epidemiology, revisited

(Gordis: Epidemiology, p. 3)

1. Determine the extent of disease in the community
2. Identify causes and risk factors for disease.
3. Study natural history and prognosis of disease.
4. Evaluate preventive and therapeutic measures
5. Provide foundation for public policy

# Risk factor model, expanded (Gordis, p 334)

---



# Epidemiology and Prevention

---

- Epidemiology as a basic science of prevention
- Advancing knowledge vs Advancement of public health
- Policy decision making determined by economic and political consideration as well as by societal value
- Population vs High-risk approaches to prevention
- Research → Risk assessment (risk characterization)
  - Risk communication → Risk management

# Epidemiology and uncertainty

---

- Uncertainty as an integral part of science
- Legal issues such as Dioxin, smoking, EMF, ...
- (Findings from group) vs (decision on individuals)
- How major stakeholders deal with uncertainty ?
  - : different political, economic, & social values
  - : public attitudes & perceptions

# Policy issues regarding risk

---

- What percentage of population protected by the policy ?  
: entire population ??
- What level of risk is society willing to tolerate ?  
: risk-zero exposure ??
- What level of control of risk is society willing to pay for ?
- Who should make decisions about risk ?

# Ethical issues in Epidemiology

---

- Why ethical issues in Epidemiology ?
  - direct and often immediate societal relevance
  - funded from public resources with limited resources
  - involve human subjects
- Investigators' obligations to study subjects
  - Informed consent (Principle of individual autonomy)
  - Balancing rights of the individual vs welfare of society
  - Communicating the study findings to participants
    - : Principle of beneficence vs Principle of utility

# Privacy and confidentiality

---

- Increasing concern about computerized records
- Sharing of personal info in the interests of societal benefit
- Use of medical records based on the ethical principles of autonomy and nonmaleficence
  - Patient consent
  - Anonymization
- Balance between the interests of the individual and those of community
  - died or not traceable ??
  - linkage of records is essential ??