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The views expressed in this talk are my own.

They do not represent the position or policy of the NIH, DHHS, or US government

Overview

- Privacy & Confidentiality: Definitions
- Why Privacy & Confidentiality Matter
 - Respect
 - Risks of Harm
- Respecting Privacy in Research
- Ensuring Confidentiality



- Privacy
 - Limiting unauthorized, active or passive disclosure of personal, sensitive information
- Confidentiality
 - Protection of private information shared with investigator



Why are we concerned, morally speaking?

- Respect for persons
 - Respect desires of individuals to keep certain information private and their autonomy to choose who should have access to private information
 - Keep promises that private information shared in the context of research will be kept confidential

Why are we concerned, morally speaking?

- The desire to keep certain information private can stem from a fear or real threat of harm, should that information become more widely known.
- Obligation to respect privacy and avoid breaches of confidentiality increases as sensitivity of information increases (e.g. drug use, HIV status, etc..)

- Types of Individual Harm
 - Physical
 - Psychological
 - Social
 - Risks to reputation/stigma
 - Breaches of confidentiality
 - Economic



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- Types of Community Harm
 - Social
 - Risks to Reputation/Stigma
 - Economic
 - Exploitation
 - Harms to individuals by virtue of group membership
 - Harms to structured groups with ongoing existence/interests



- Types of Community Harm
 - Research examining the prevalence of an "alcoholism" gene among different racial/ethnic groups
 - Prevalence studies showing higher rates of mental illness in certain subgroups of population

- Privacy
 - How will subjects be recruited?
 - Personal invitation from Investigator
 - Physician referral
 - Chart review
 - Email/Letter from physician
 - Email/Letter from investigator



- Privacy
 - Where will research be conducted?
 - Private home
 - In-person
 - phone
 - Private office
 - Local clinic



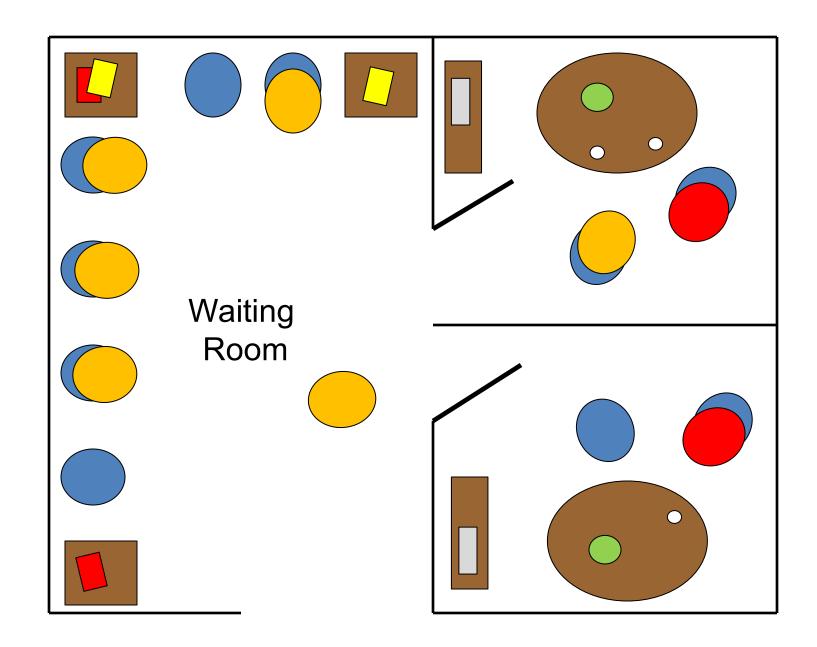


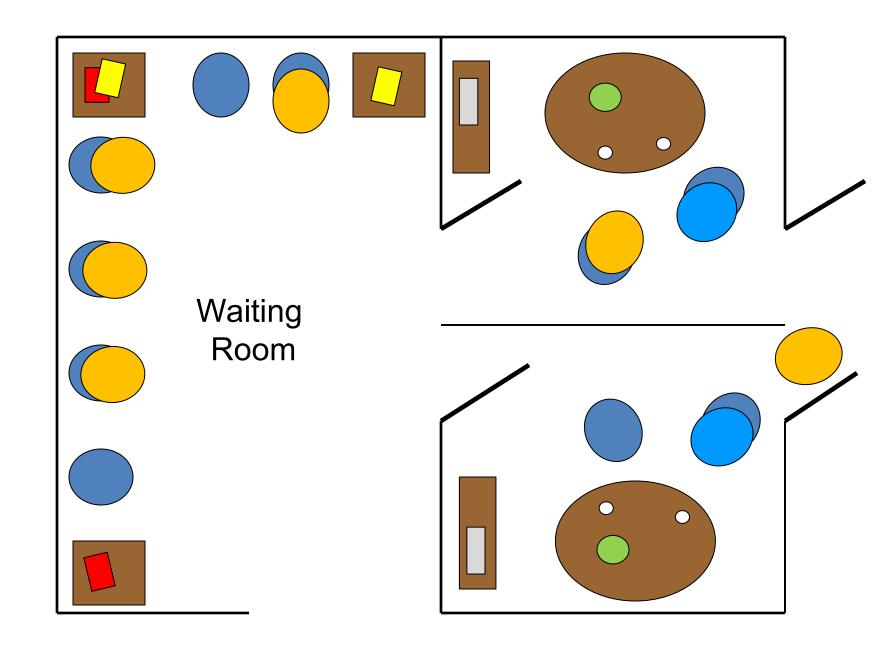


- Privacy
 - Logistics of interview
 - How long will the interview last?
 - Who will conduct the interview?
 - Will the interview be tape/video recorded?

- Privacy
 - Does participation alone lead to stigma?







Privacy

- Privacy
 - For longitudinal studies, how will subjects be contacted for future visits
 - Letter/Email
 - Phone
 - Visit to home



HIV Vaccine Study



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- Confidentiality
 - Protection of private information shared with investigator



- Confidentiality
 - Is there a need to collect identifiable information?
 - Does signing the consent form and/or the consent form itself create an opportunity for a breach?

- Confidentiality
 - Appropriate data management requires
 standard operating procedures/infrastructure
 - Data transport
 - Locking file cabinets/office
 - Computer that can be pass-word protected
 - Encryption of data



- Procedures to Limit Breach of Confidentiality
 - Research staff training
 - Data management
 - Research materials should be labeled with a unique identifier rather than names
 - Keep list that links name and unique identifier separate and both of these separate from consent form



- Other considerations
 - Cultural norms differ
 - Partner notification
 - Publication of results may disclose sensitive information about an entire community

 Collect identifiable information only if you have a good reason to do so!