

## CHAPTER VII

### ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The consideration for ethics of research in human subjects can be divided into two parts: the evaluation of risk and benefit, and the procedure for protecting the subject.

#### RISK AND BENEFIT

Since the current research was only a descriptive study based on curriculum analysis and survey on the actual learning experience with special care taken to maintain the confidentiality of the data. So, any risk resulting from this study was expected to be minimal.

On the other hand, the study result is expected to be beneficial for Community Health Nursing programmes in many ways. The research findings might provide essential information and feedback to the institutions to improve the teaching-learning conditions of the Community Health Nursing. In addition, the institutions might attempt to fill in the missing gaps of essential teaching-learning activities relevant to institutional plan of the Community Health Nursing Curriculum. Therefore, the administrators and the instructors might utilize the

study results to manage the Community Health Nursing curricula appropriately to meet the social needs which are stated in the National Public Health Development Plan. These might be helpful for preparing the graduates suitable to serve the community.

In view of the above argument, the study was considered potentially having more benefits than risks.

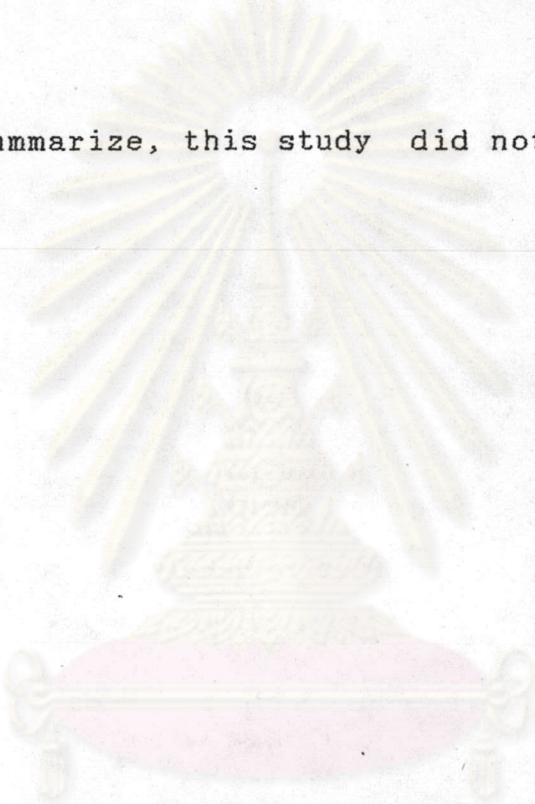
#### THE PROTECTION OF SUBJECTS

The individuals clearly have a right to know beforehand what may happen to them. It is the responsibility of investigator to be sure to protect the subjects under the study. There must be full understanding between subjects and investigator what is being ask of them. The investigator explained the objective and the expected benefit to them.

For this study, the subjects had an opportunity for deciding not to participate, although no students and instructors declined to be involved in the study. The investigator has selected the subjects by random sampling without bias. In addition, for the subjects who were students, the investigator guaranteed confidentiality that the answers they gave would have no effect on their scores. The study had cross-checked the data by two methods: questionnaire and interview, so it was

necessary to have the identifications of the subjects. Therefore, the investigator had promised not to disclose the identifications of the subjects. All the information obtained will be introduced to the public openly without any clues to identify the source of information.

To summarize, this study did not have problem of ethics.



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