

CIOMS 2016 International Ethical Guidelines for Health-related Research Involving Humans

CORRIGENDA

Page number	Original text	Correction
2	<p>Dissemination of results of research. (...) The importance of disseminating scientific information, including negative findings, is discussed in Guideline 23 – Requirements for establishing research ethics committees and for their review of protocols.</p>	<p>Dissemination of results of research. (...) The importance of disseminating scientific information, including negative findings, is discussed in Guideline 24 – Public accountability of health-related research.</p>
52	<p>Databanks have become a global phenomenon. Nevertheless, some low-resource settings may be inexperienced in storing and using biological materials.</p>	<p>Databanks have become a global phenomenon. Nevertheless, some low-resource settings may be inexperienced in storing and using health-related data.</p>
76	<p>- research results are disseminated, data are shared, and any effective interventions developed or knowledge generated are made available to the affected communities (see Guideline 2 – Research conducted in low-resource settings, and Guideline 23 – Requirements for establishing research ethics committees and for their review of protocols)</p>	<p>- research results are disseminated, data are shared, and any effective interventions developed or knowledge generated are made available to the affected communities (see Guideline 2 – Research conducted in low-resource settings, and Guideline 24 – Public accountability of health-related research)</p>
80	<p>A waiver of consent would then be an option (see Guideline 4 – Potential individual benefits and risks of research), but health care workers must nevertheless be notified that a study is taking place.</p>	<p>A waiver of consent would then be an option (see Guideline 10 – Modifications and waivers of informed consent), but health care workers must nevertheless be notified that a study is taking place.</p>