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**Bringing SiS issues in Pandemic
Preparedness
and Response Plans**

Milan, 13th October 2016

**SATORI WORKSHOP ON ETHICAL ASSESSMENT
In Research and Innovation**



co-funded by the EU. GA: 612236

SIS-RELATED ISSUES

in EPIDEMICS and TOTAL PANDEMICS

ASSET is a 48-months EU-funded project within 7th FP, which aims to contribute to incorporating SIS issues into the system of **RRI** related to pandemic preparedness by:

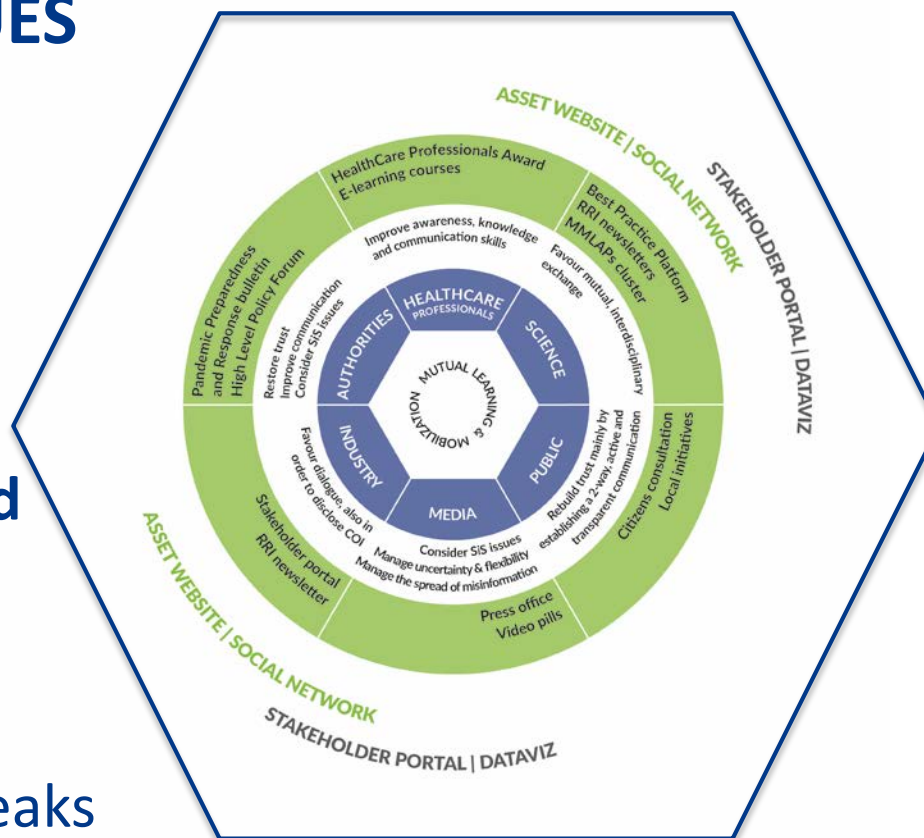
- **exploring and mapping SiS-related issues** in global pandemics (WP2);
- developing a **partnership with complementary perspectives**, knowledge and experiences to address effectively scientific and societal challenges raised by pandemics and associated crisis management;
- developing a **participatory and inclusive strategy**.



ASSET Action Plan: a MODEL in 6

6 MAIN SIS ISSUES

1. Governance
2. Open Access
3. Participatory Governance
4. **Ethics, Law and Human Rights**
5. Gender Issues
6. Intentionally Caused Outbreaks



6 TARGETS

1. Authorities
2. HCPs
3. Science
4. Industry
5. Media
6. Public

Ethical Debate in Health

- IVF and other fertility/embryo treatments
- End of life issues
- Transplants
- Informed consent
- Gene testing and therapy
-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES?



Areas of ethical tension in pandemic/epidemic events

- Restriction of personal freedoms
- Duty to provide care in pandemics
- Priority setting and resource allocation
- International cooperation and global governance



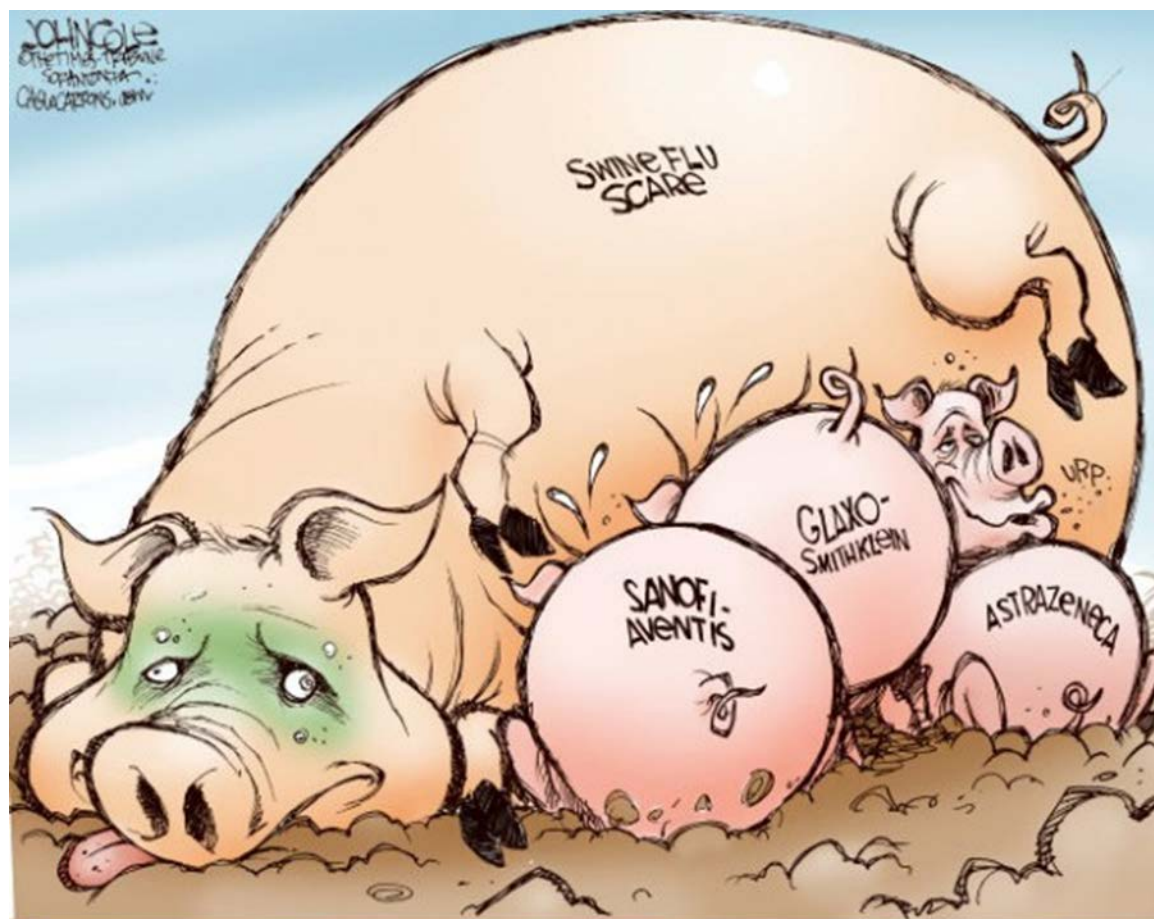
2003 SARS



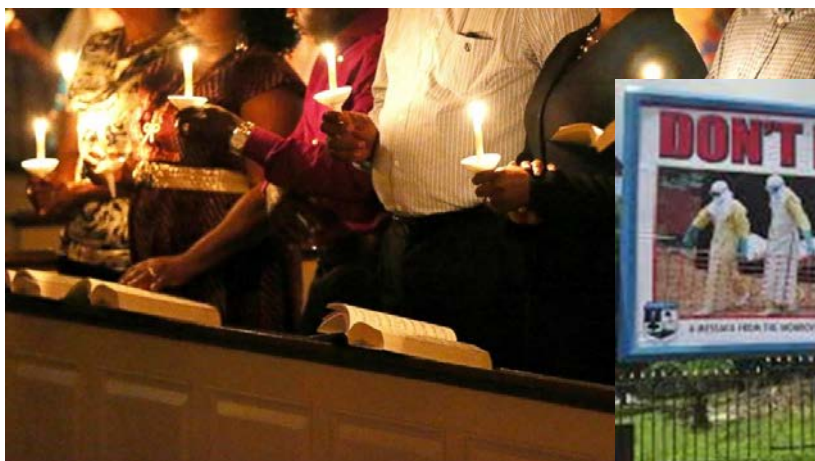
DIFFERENT STRATEGIES FOR QUARANTINE

- Hong Kong: barricades and tape to confine people;
- Singapore: surveillance cameras and electronic monitoring devices;
 - China: penalties and jail
 - Canada: voluntary compliance

2009 A(H1N1) SWINE FLU



2014 EBOLA WESTERN AFRICA



2015-2016 ZIKA



Vaccine hesitancy



Vaccine hesitancy

- Individual right to refuse a treatment/Individual right to be protected
- Individual right for education of unvaccinated/immunocompromised kids
- Individual minimal risk/Great public benefit (Sabin)



WP2 STUDY & ANALYSIS

D2.4 ETHICS, LAW AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

REPORT

- 1948: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- 1950: European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
- 1981: **WMA Declaration of Lisbon on the Rights of the Patient**
- 2000 (2009 Lisbon Treaty): Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (CFREU)
- **2005 International Health Regulations (IHR)** provided guidance for WHO Member States to assess and manage serious health threats with a potential to spread beyond borders
- 2006: Universal Decl. on Bioethics and Human Rights

2005 International Health Regulations (IHR)

- Art 3: “...implementation of these Regulations shall be with **full respect for the dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons**”
- Art. 42: “...implementation of health measures shall be [...]applied in a **transparent and non discriminatory** manner”
- Art. 23: public health authorities need to obtain an **informed consent** before implementing any protective (e.g. vaccination) or restrictive measures (e.g. isolation), except in circumstances where there is evidence of an “imminent public health risk” (Art. 30)



2005 International Health Regulations (IHR)

- Art. 30: public health authorities should carry out “[...] the **least intrusive and invasive examination** that would achieve the public health objective of preventing the international spread of disease”
- Art. 32: travelers must be treated with respect for their **dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms**, and any discomfort or distress associated with implemented health measures should be minimized

Good principles, no practical guidance



Ethical Considerations in Developing a Public Health Response to Pandemic Influenza (WHO,2007)

- Balance rights, interests & values
- Use best available evidence, but remain flexible
- Seek transparency, public engagement & social mobilization
- Inform, educate & communicate
- Justify resource constraints and allocations



Ethical Considerations in Developing a Public Health Response to Pandemic Influenza (WHO, 2007)

If decisions infringe on individual liberties, they must be

- necessary,
- reasonable,
- proportional,
- equitable,
- nondiscriminatory,
- legal.



2009 WHO revised Pandemic Preparedness and Response Plan



The revised guidance:

- highlights **key principles** when undertaking pandemic planning including:
 - a) **application of ethical principles** to assist policymakers in balancing a range of interests and protecting human rights;
 - b)



2007/2009 WHO documents

- **Develop an ethical framework to govern pandemic policy development and implementation (national level, Phase 1-3)**



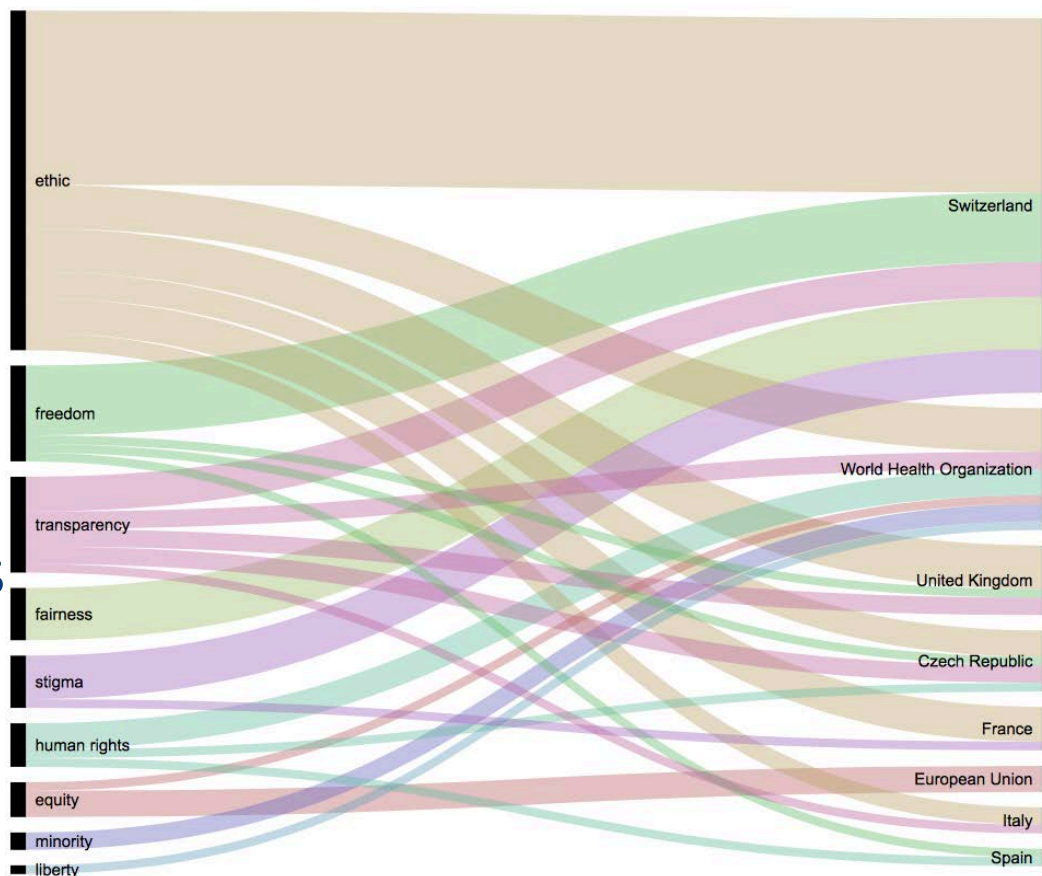
ASSET ANALYSIS

11 EU/EAA/EFTA Pandemic Preparedness and Response plans +



- 2009 PPRP, WHO
- 2004 EU Commission Working Document on Community PPRP

ASSET ANALYSIS



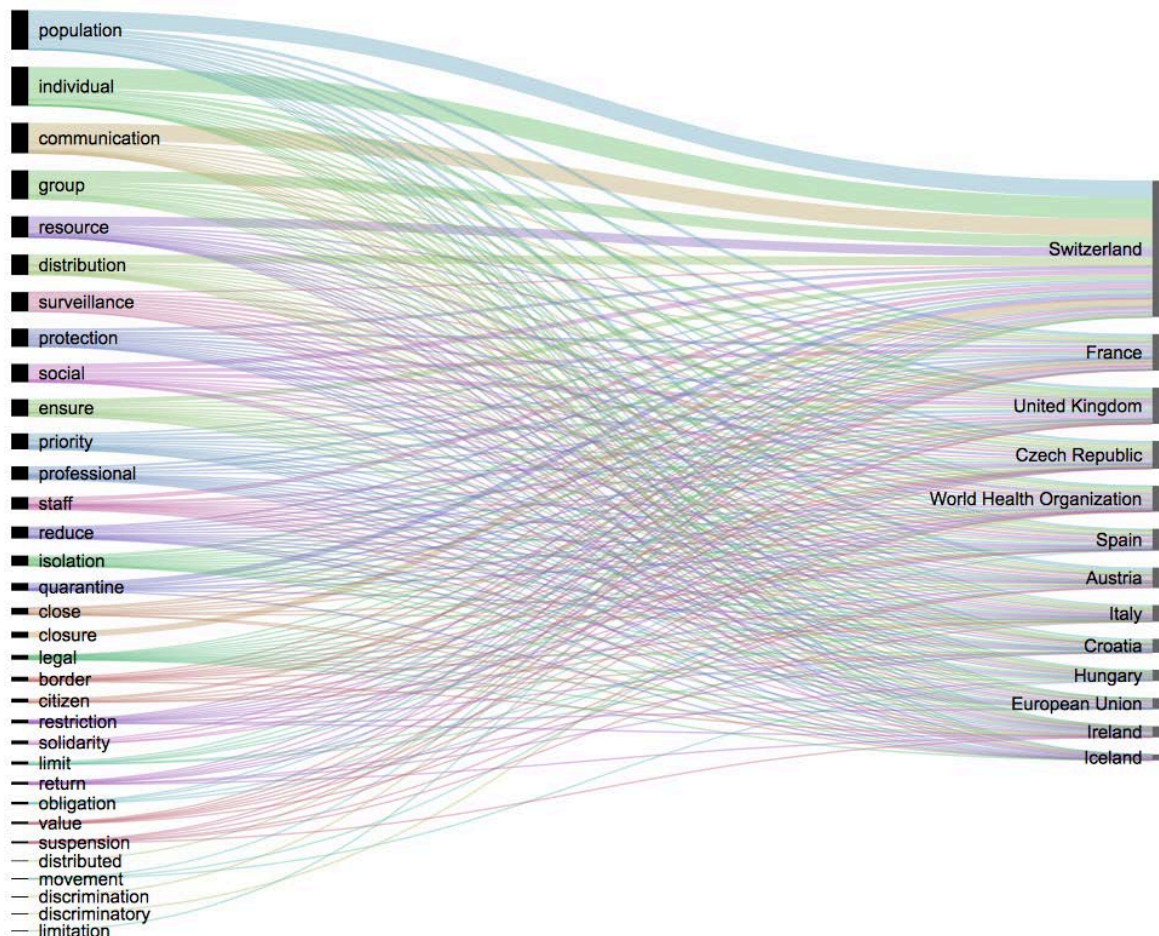
- SWITZERLAND
- WHO
- UK
- CZECH REP.
- FRANCE
- EU
- ITALY
- SPAIN

- ETHIC
- FREEDOM
- TRANSPARENCY
- FAIRNESS
- STIGMA
- HUMAN RIGHTS
- EQUITY
- MINORITY
- LIBERTY



ASSET ANALYSIS

- Population
- Individual
- Communication
- Group
- Resource
- Distribution
- Surveillance
- Protection
-
- Quarantine
- Closure
- Legal
- Border
-
- Discriminate
- Limitation



- Switzerland
- France
- UK
- Czech Rep.
- WHO
- Spain
- Austria
- Italy
- Croatia
- Hungary
- EU
- Ireland
- Iceland



A lot of work to do!



THANK YOU!



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ROBERTA VILLA, ZADIG
VILLA@ZADIG.IT

