



## CHAPTER IX

### ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The consideration of ethical acceptability of research on human subjects can be divided into two parts: the balance of risk and benefit, and the procedures for protecting the subject.

#### 1. The balance of risk and benefit.

Since this research is only the descriptive study which based on the community survey, the risk of the subjects from this study is not likely to occurred.

The possible benefit from this study is that if the model can be applied to the larger scale, the result will be useful for planning better health services for the hill tribal communities. However, the result from this study will be useful at least for the study village and the villages which have fulfilled the criteria. Therefore, it is considered to be ethical.

#### 2. The procedure for protecting the subjects.

The subjects are free to ask any questions. They will have their questions answered satisfactorily. All the subjects are allowed to have their own decision whether they want to participate in the study. They would be free from assault and would be guaranteed confidentiality if they agree to participate in the study.

In general, there are only three situations in which it is necessary to have names of the subjects : where test-retest reliability studied are planned; when questionnaire data are being compared with data from other sources; and when the follow-up studied are planned (Smart et al., 1980). Since this study is planned to do all of these, so it has been necessary to have the name of the subjects in the questionnaire. However, the subjects have the right to confidentiality, so the information obtained will be published for technical purpose without naming the subjects.



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