

Introduction Nutroduction for the second sec

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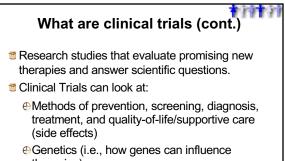
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tive American Cancer Research //www.NatAmCancer.org;

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therapies) New combinations of drugs already in existence

New ways to provide treatments

Native American Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Edu Native Americans;Krebs and Burhansstipanov http://www.natamcancer.org

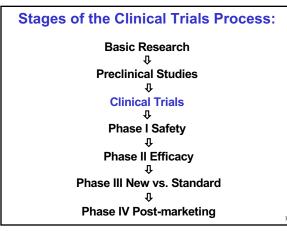
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Clinical Trials Follow "protocols" (a recipe for conducting the trial), which are reviewed by Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) Have IRBs review and approve the protocol in order to make sure the study is conducted properly, fairly, ethically, and participants are not harmed

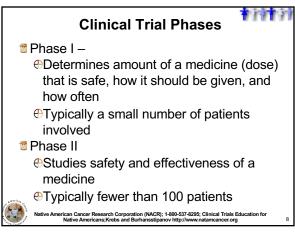
Have eligibility criteria

Have participants go through a process called "informed consent"

Native American Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Education for Native Americans: Krebs and Burbansstinanov http://www.patamcancer.org



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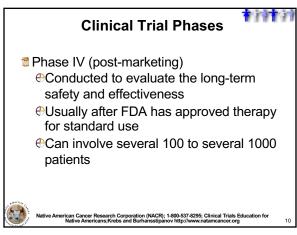
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Clinical Trial Phases

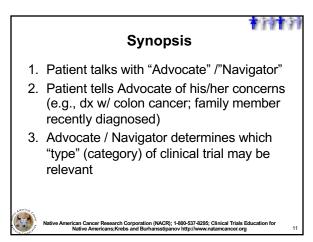
Phase III

- Studies difference between the new medicine/therapy and the standard therapy
- Participants randomly assigned to either receive standard or new therapy
- Typically involves large numbers of patients throughout the country or across the world

lative American Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Education for Native Americans:Krebs and Burhansstipanov http://www.natamcancer.org

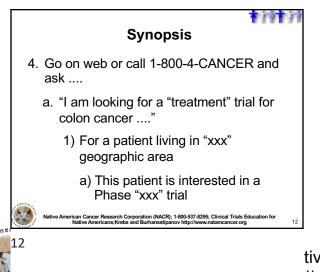


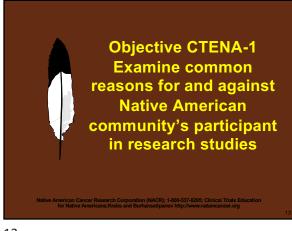
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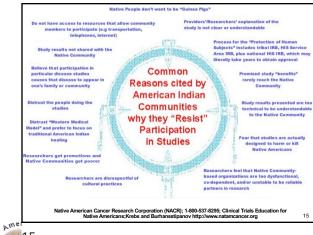




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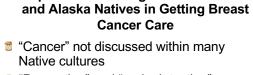
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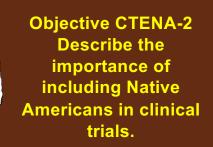




- "Prevention" and "early detection" are unusual concepts within the cultures
- Cancer has "cultural" interpretations that vary among Tribal Nations

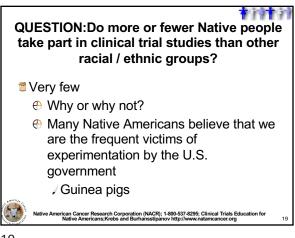
rican Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Ec Native Americans;Krebs and Burhansstipanov http://www.natamcancer.org

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Why important?

- Most clinical trials participants are:
 - Well educated (e.g., college degree)
 High socioeconomic "group"
 - ⊕ White (Caucasian)
- Most have private health insurance and are more likely to be referred to a clinical trial than are Natives
 - € Of whom only 1/3 have private insurance
 - ⊕ Some have IHS (which is not insurance)

erican Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Ed Native Americans;Krebs and Burhansstipanov http://www.natamcancer.org

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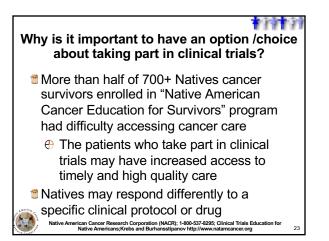
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QUESTION:How could clinical trials be more inclusive of Natives?

- Allow variations in the protocols
 - The STAR included collection of genetic specimens
 - Some tribes had sanctions against allowing for the collection of genetic specimens, like Cherokee Nation
 - NIH representative met with the Tribal Nation and negotiated participation excluding genetic specimens

Native American Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Education for Native Americans; Krebs and Burhansstipanov http://www.natamcancer.org





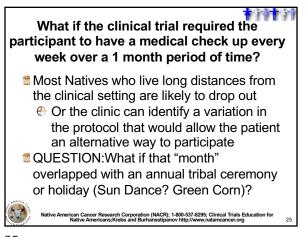
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Why important (cont.) Cultural or poverty issues may affect the recruitment, retention and compliance with the clinical trial protocols More than ¼ of Native survivors in the "Native American Cancer Education for

- "Native American Cancer Education for Survivors" program travel more than 300 miles one-way to access cancer care.
- Clinical trials may be able to pay for gasoline or hotel stays





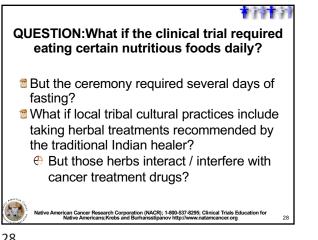
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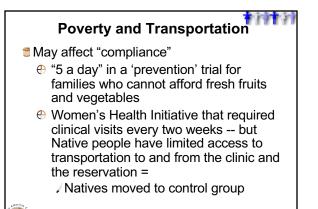
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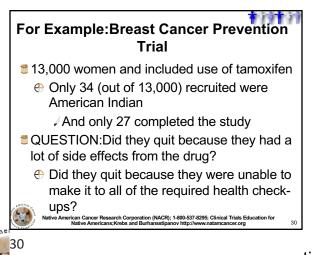
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What if the clinical trial required eating certain nutritious foods daily?
 But the ceremony required several days of fasting?
 What if local tribal cultural practices include taking herbal treatments recommended by the traditional Indian healer?
 But those herbs interact / interfere with cancer treatment drugs?

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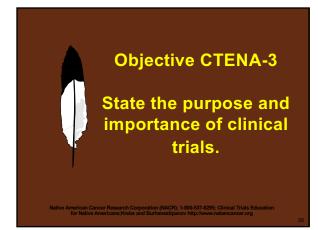
Why Important?

- Poverty and other economic barriers may affect "compliance"
- ... "5 a day" in a 'prevention' trial for families who cannot afford fresh fruits and vegetable
- ... Women's Health Initiative that required clinical visits every two weeks -- but Native people have limited access to transportation to and from the clinic and the reservation

Native American Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Education for Native Americans:Krebs and Burhansstipanov http://www.natamcancer.org



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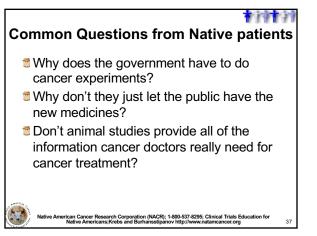


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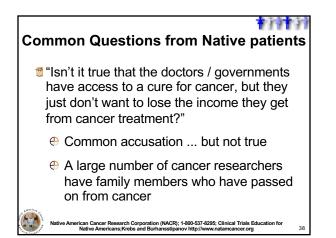
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Purpose Test new methods of preventing and controlling cancer. Goal is to find better ways to prevent and treat cancer and to help cancer patients, their families and loved ones. And to assess the effectiveness of new treatments or devices.

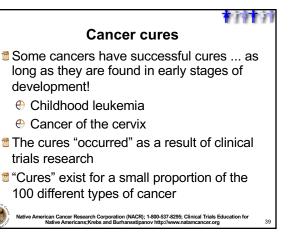


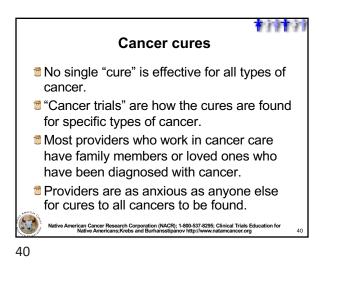
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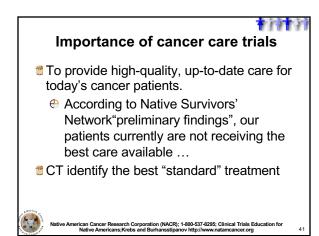


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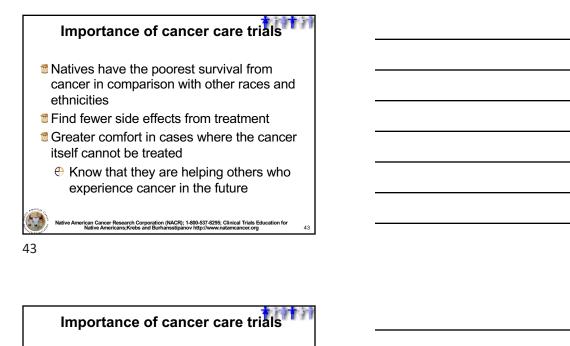
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Importance of cancer care trials

- In most trials, the "state-of-the-art" care is compared with another type of treatment or care that looks like it <u>may</u> be even better!
- By Indian people being in the trial, they <u>may</u> have the chance to get "state-of-theart" care.
- Improve cancer survivorship and quality of life

Native American Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Education for Native Americans;Krebs and Burhansstipanov http://www.natamcancer.org



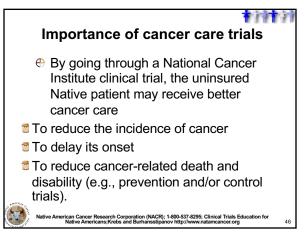
CT seek to reduce side effects of treatment

- Most common side effect of the cancer experience is
 - ✓ Fatigue, feeling tired ... not having as
 - Unmanaged pain
 - Depression
 - Loss / reduction in sexual feelings

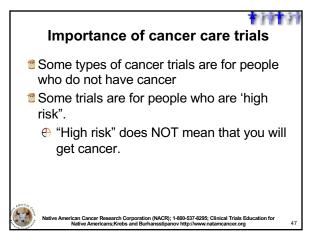
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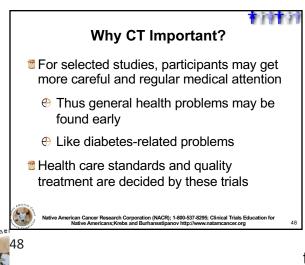


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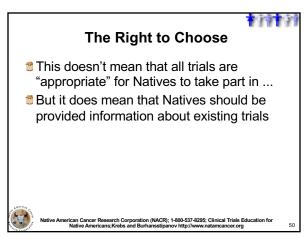
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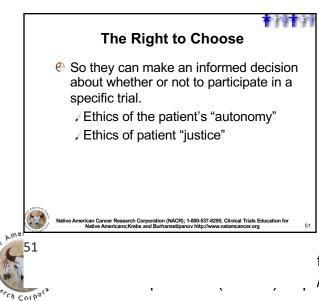


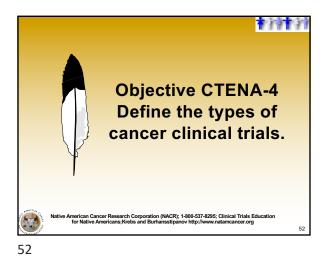


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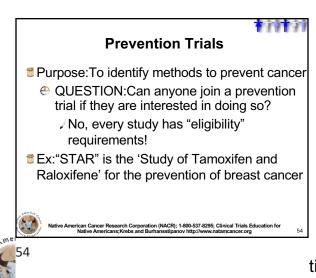
 Types of Trials

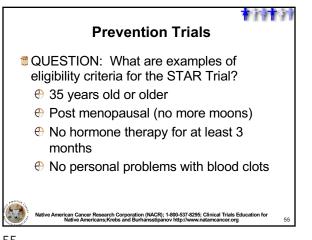
 QUESTION: What are examples of different "types" of clinical trials?

 • Prevention
 • Early Detection
 • Treatment Trial
 • Quality of Life

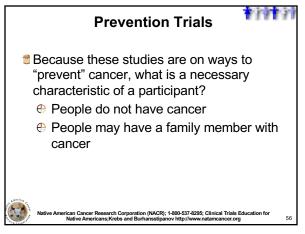
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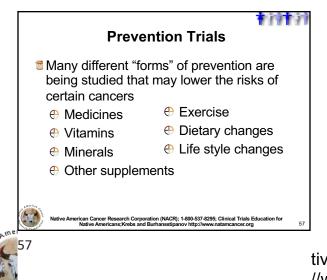


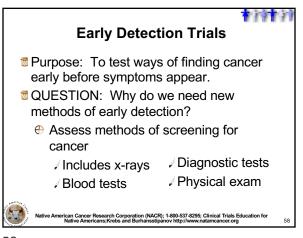
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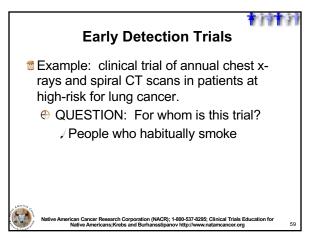
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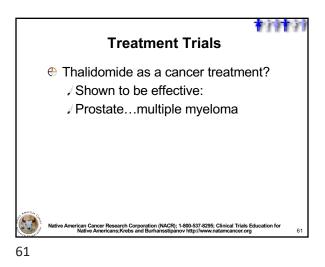
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Quality of Life Trials

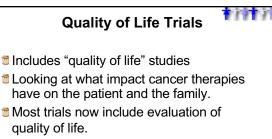
Purpose: To find better ways to manage treatment and cancer-related side effects
 Starts at onset of treatment and continues
 Example: evaluate the efficacy of acupressure in reducing nausea and vomiting on the day of treatment and 1-

4 days following treatment.
Protocol I.D. URCC-U3997, NCI-V99-1528

ve American Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Education Native Americans;Krebs and Burhansstipanov http://www.natamcancer.org

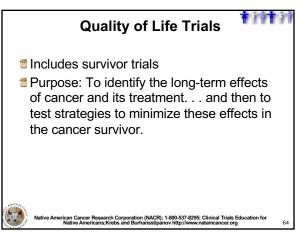
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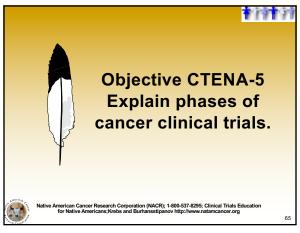


regardless of disease outcome

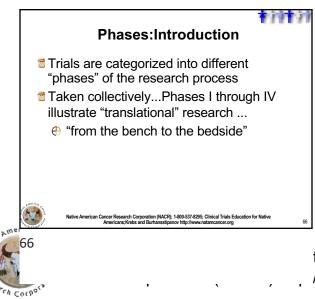
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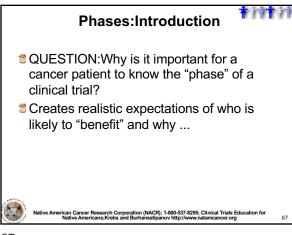


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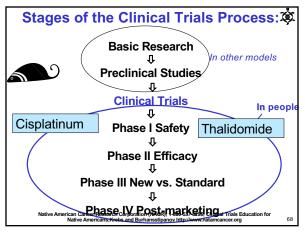


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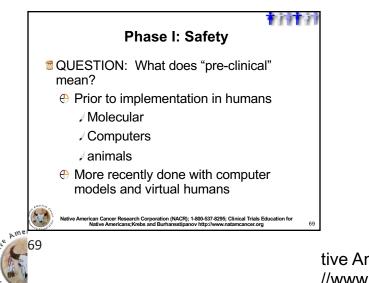


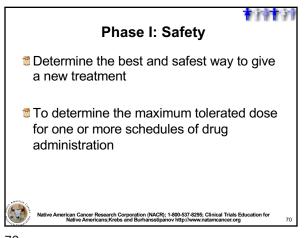
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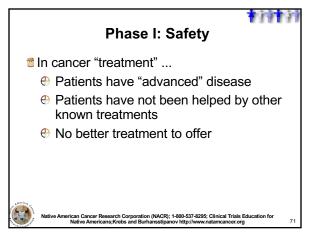
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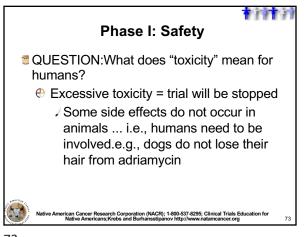
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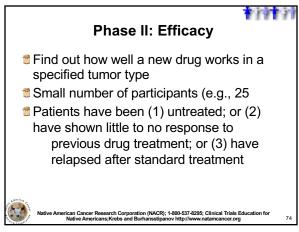
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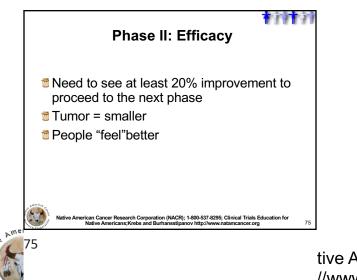


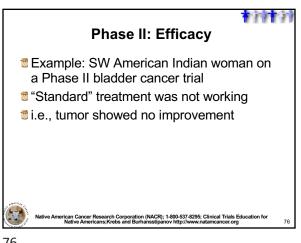
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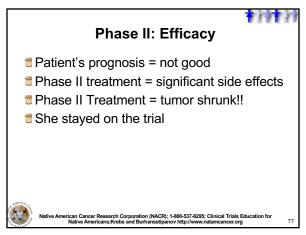
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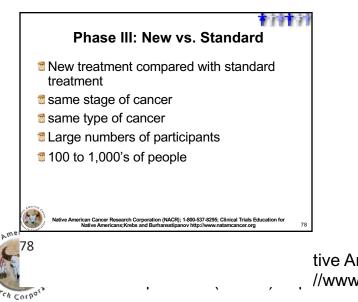


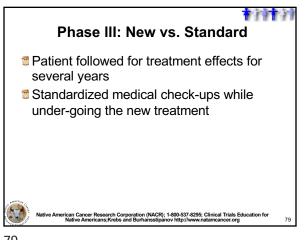


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Phase III: New vs. Standard

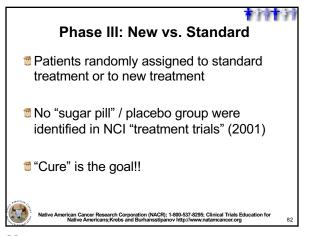
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Patients randomly assigned to standard treatment or to new treatment

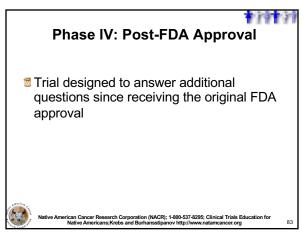
No "sugar pill" / placebo group were identified in NCI "treatment trials" (2001)

"Cure" is the goal!!

Native American Cancer Res

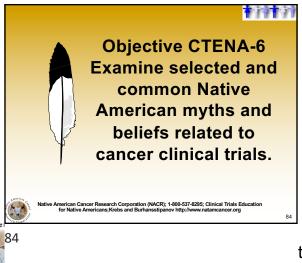


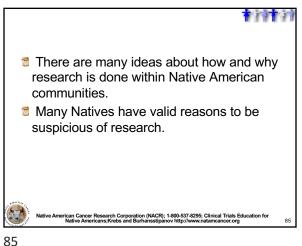
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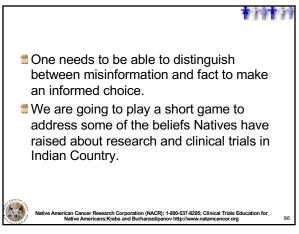
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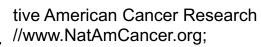
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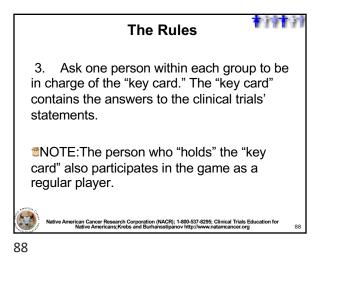
1. Please form groups of approximately five people each.

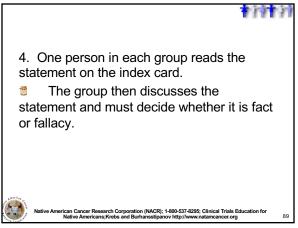
2. Each group will be given a stack of index cards containing clinical trials "facts" or "myths." The cards are passed out so that each group member has at least one card.

erican Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Education for Native Americans;Krebs and Burhansstipanov http://www.natamcancer.org



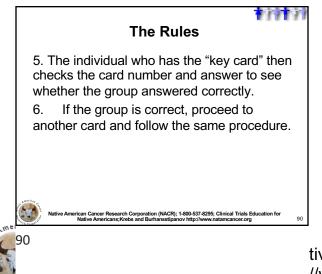
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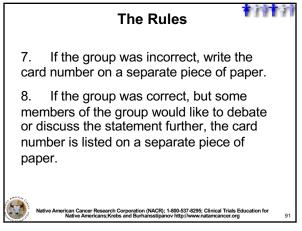




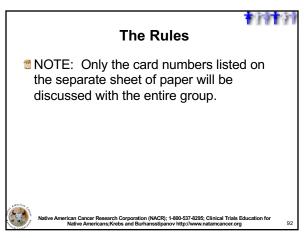
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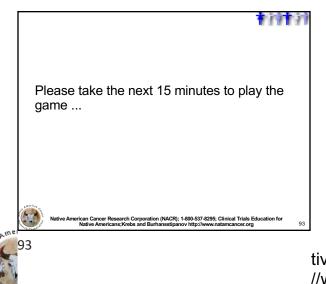


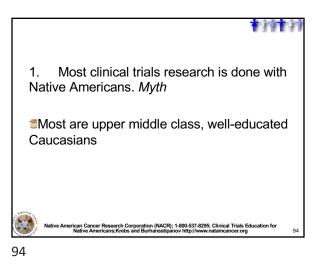
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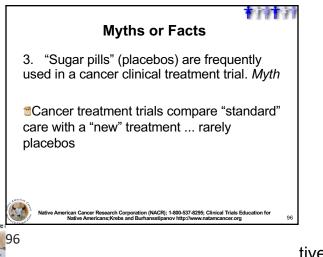


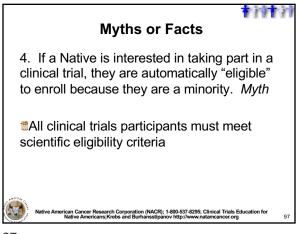


2. Native Americans almost always have the costs of cancer trials paid for by their tribe. *Myth* Tribal health programs are too underfunded to support additional costs related to clinical trials participation.

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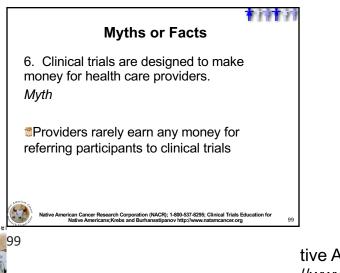


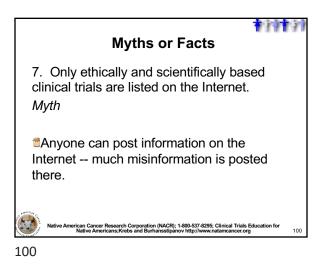
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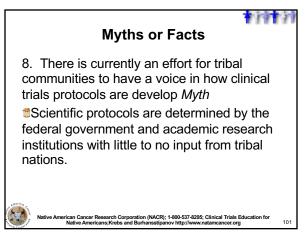


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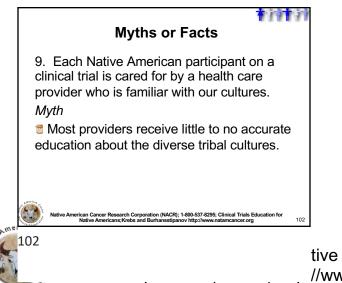


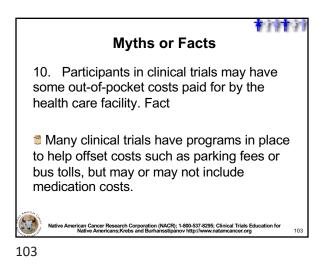




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 Myths or Facts

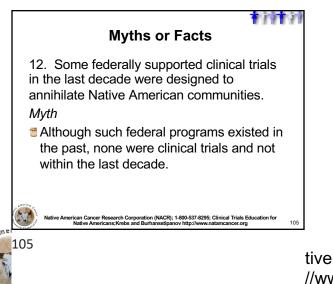
 11. Native People are basically "guinea pigs" in clinical trials *Myth*

 Guinea pigs do not have a choice.

 The potential participant does!

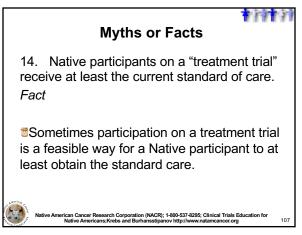
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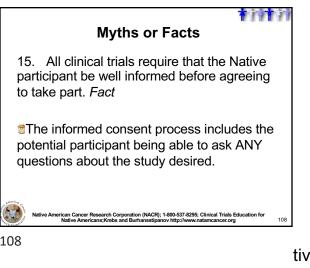


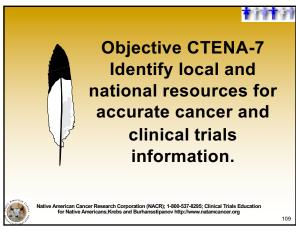
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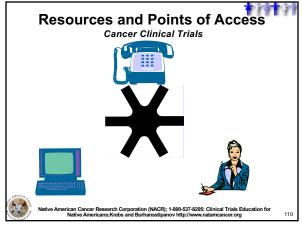
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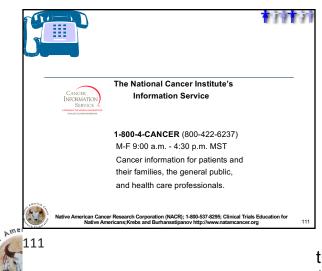
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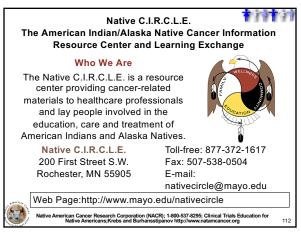




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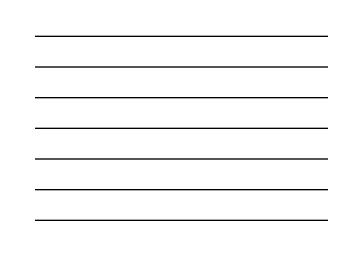
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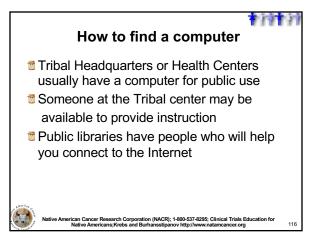
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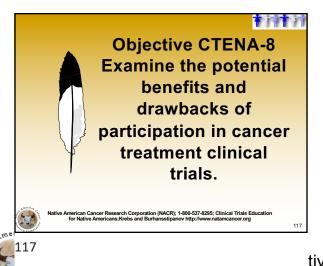


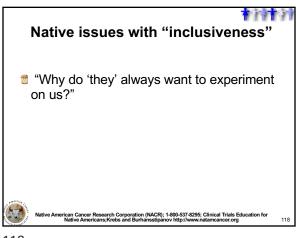




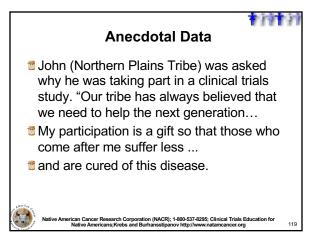
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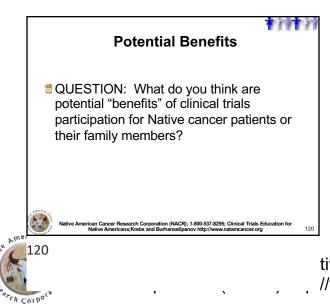


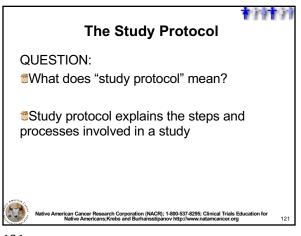


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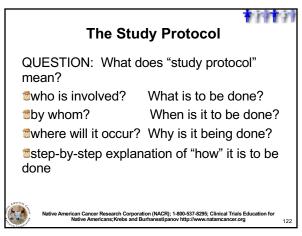


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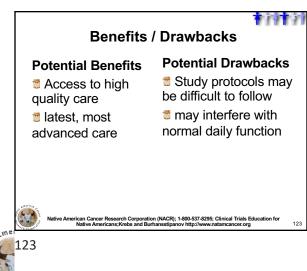


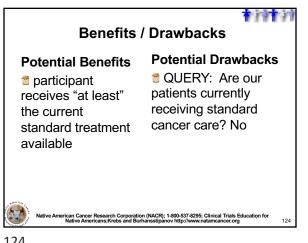
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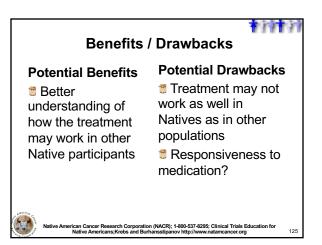
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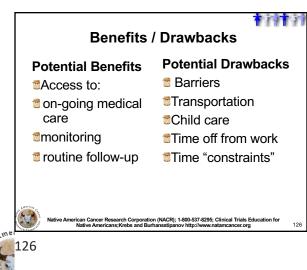


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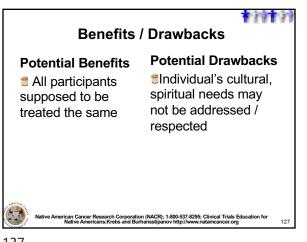


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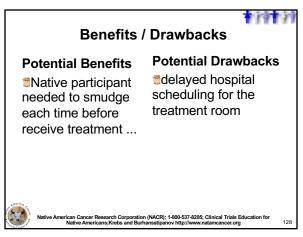
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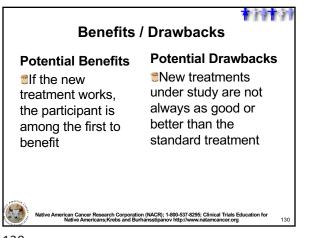
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Benefits / DrawbacksPotential BenefitsPotential DrawbacksImage: Potential Dra

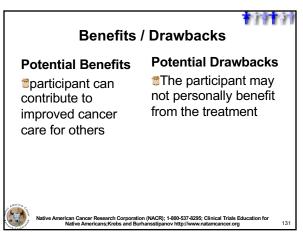
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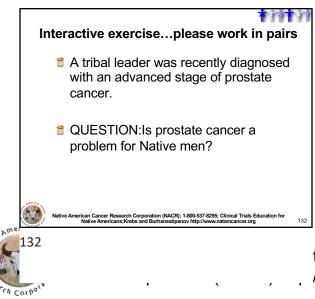
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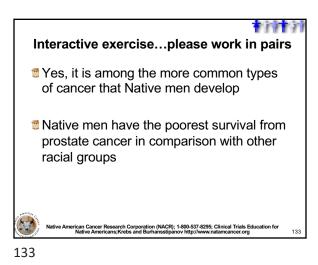


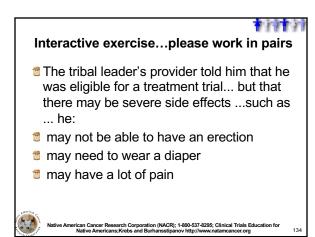
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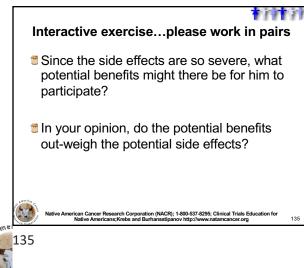


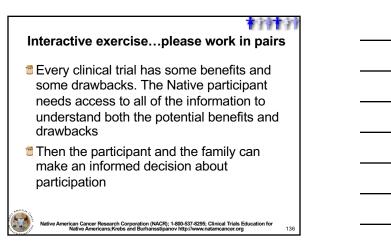




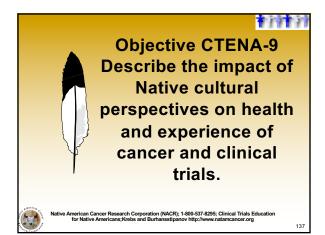
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Cultural perspectives of health and cancer

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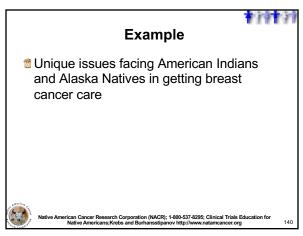
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Native "world views" differ from Non-Native cultures including the causes, expression and treatment of "cancer"

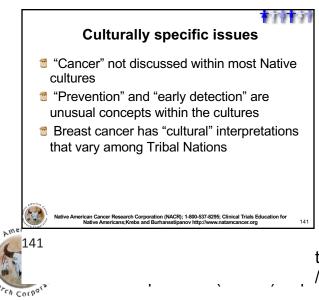


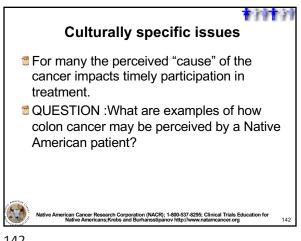


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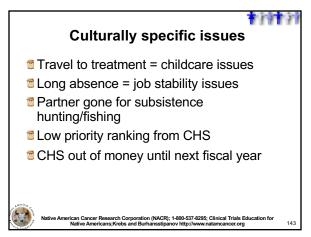


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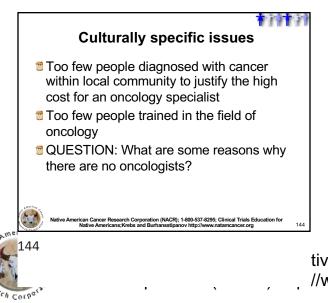


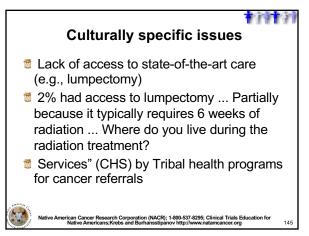


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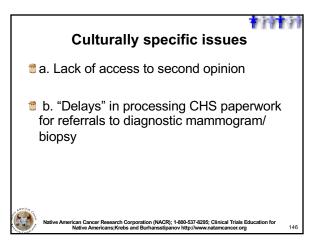


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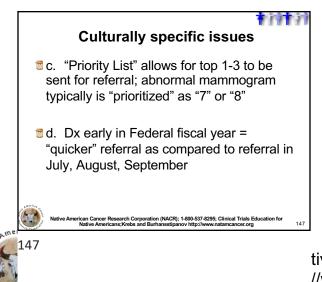


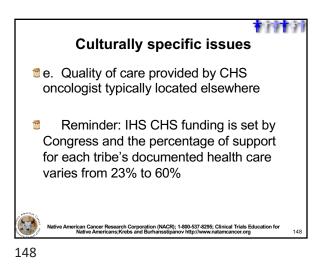
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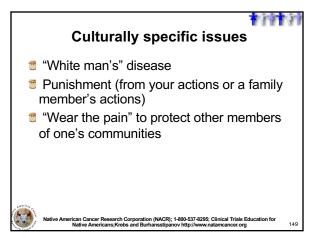


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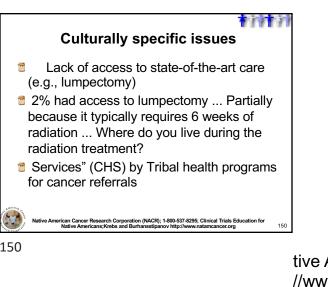


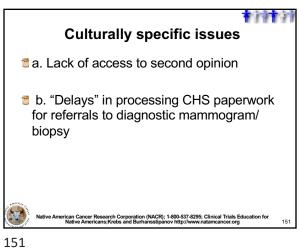




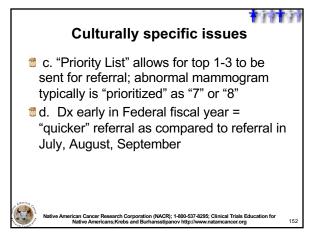
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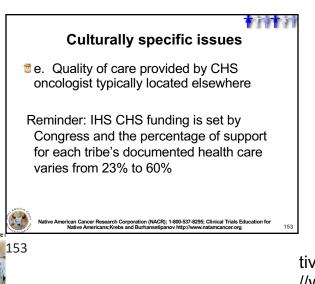


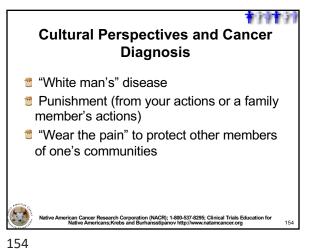
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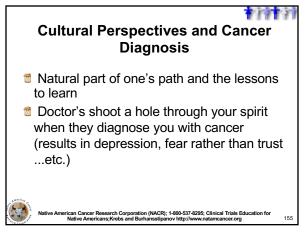
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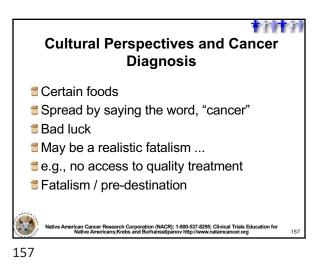


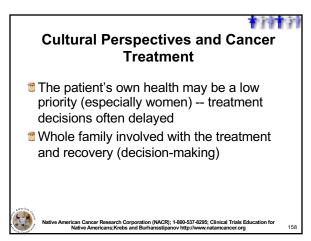
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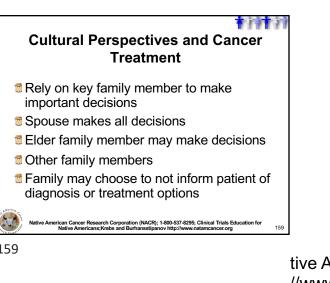
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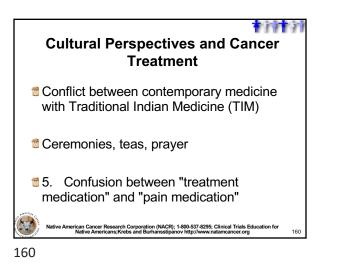


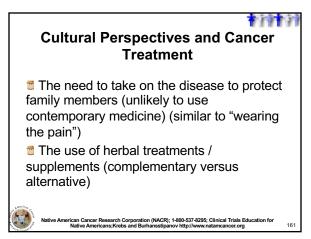


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Cultural Perspectives and Cancer Treatment

May believe in fate

Native American Cancer Res

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- May believe whites receive "real" treatments and others are victims of experimentation
- May refuse treatment to spiritually atone for some past misdeed

al Trials Education for

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Cultural Perspectives and Cancer Treatment

- Treatment may require loss of body part (e.g. limb amputation, mastectomy) and may affect spiritual path
- "If I have my breast removed, my body / spirit is changed and my ancestors on the other side of the river will not know how to find me when I move on. I will be alone for eternity."

Native American Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Education for Native Americans: Krebs and Burhansstinanov http://www.natamcancer.org

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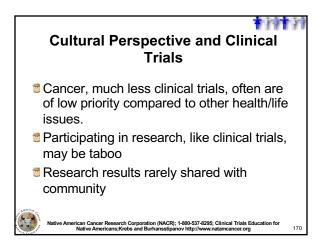
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Cultural Perspectives and Research Participation Traditional cultural healing excluded No community benefit (limited to no improved access to services) Distrust of how research institutions will use the study findings annihilation



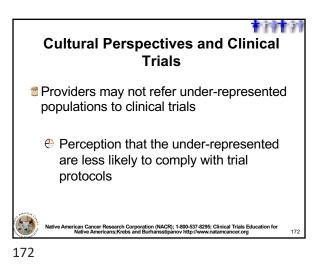
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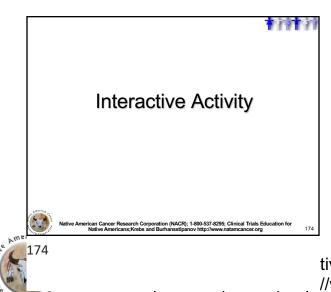


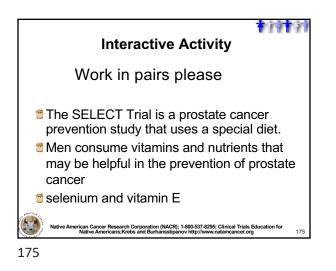


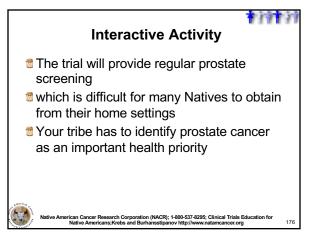


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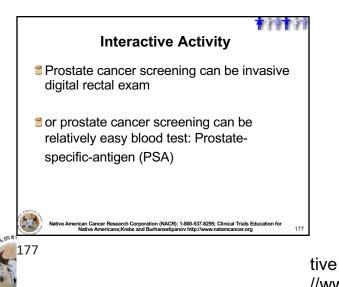


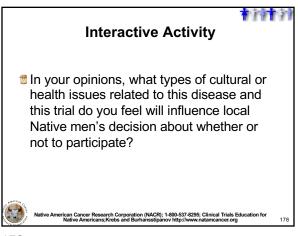




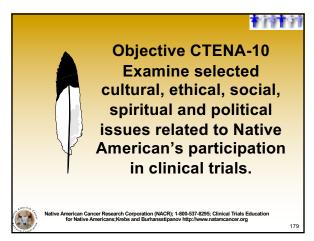
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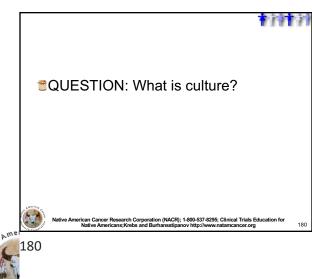


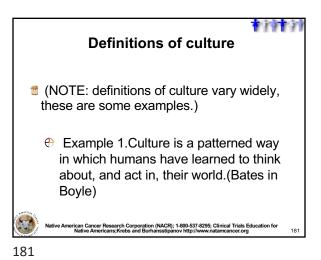
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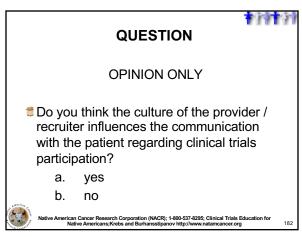


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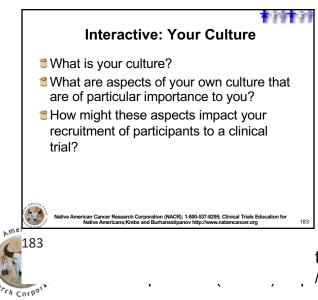
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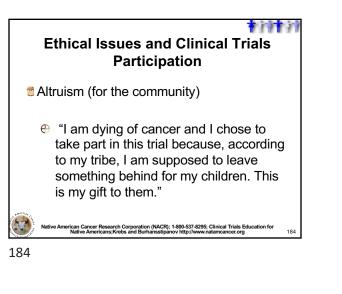






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Ethical Issues and Clinical Trials Participation

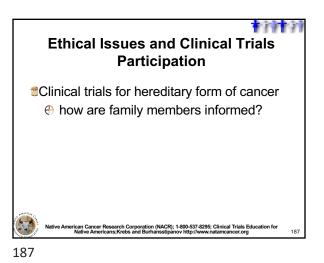
"Prevention" or "early detection" trial

 what if there are insufficient treatment monies available from the tribal health program for those diagnosed with cancer during the trial?

Education for

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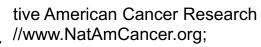
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Ethical Issues and Clinical Trials Participation

- "Autonomy" for people living off reservation and no access to care
- A few Tribal Nations mandate that no tribal member, regardless of where they live, may participate in clinical trials or any other type of research unless Tribal IRB has approved the study protocol

Native American Cancer Research Corporation (NACR); 1-800-537-8295; Clinical Trials Education for Native Americans:Krebs and Burhansstinanov http://www.natamcancer.org





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Spiritual Issues and Clinical Trials Participation

- Complementary and Alternative Medicine
- Inclusion of prayer / spirituality on studies examining quality of life
- Synergistic effects of TIM herbal tea preparations and medication absorption / metabolism

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Native American Cancer Re



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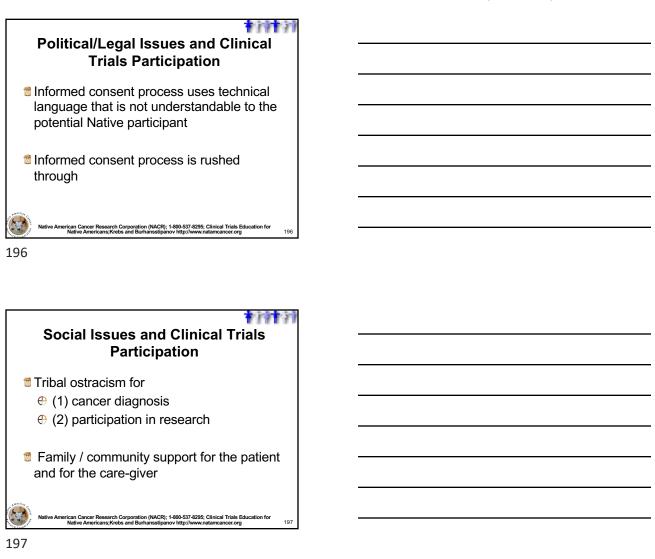


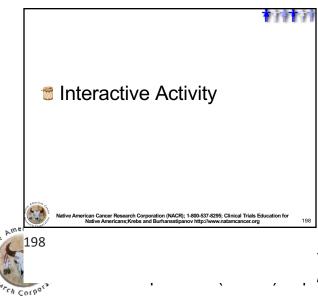
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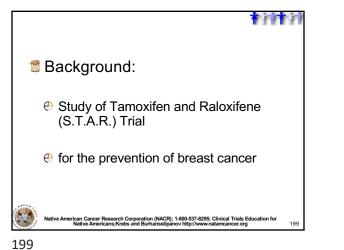
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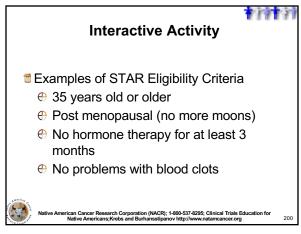
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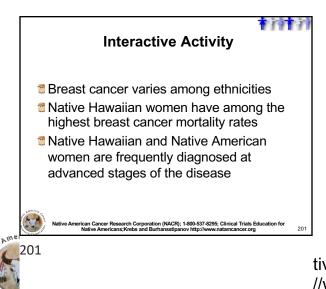


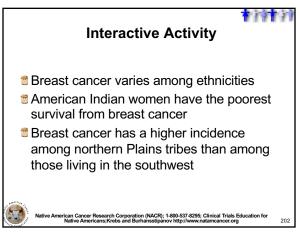
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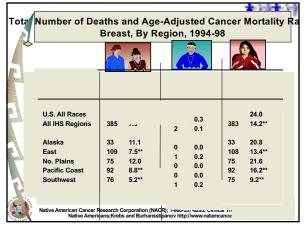
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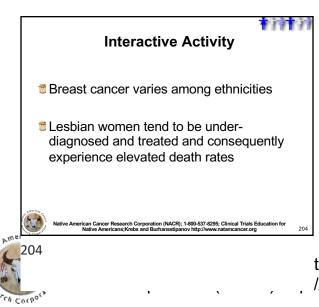




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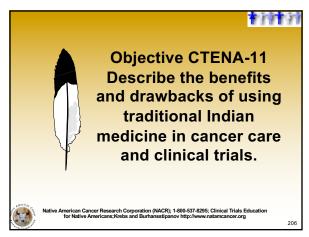


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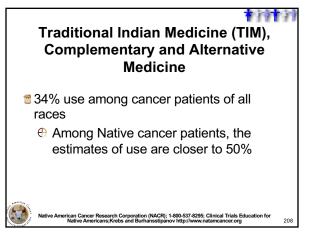


- QUESTION: How common is the use of TIM in Indian Country?
 - ⊕ Estimates are between 25%-70% of the Native population

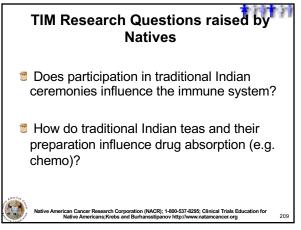
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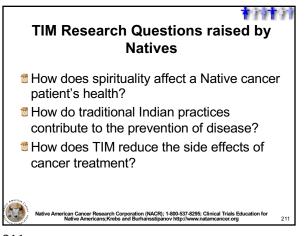
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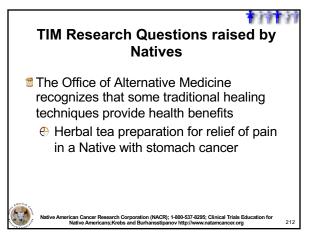
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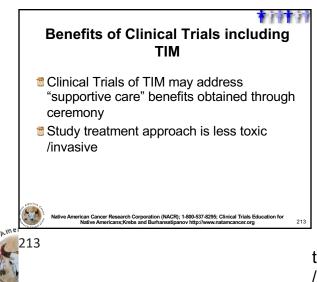


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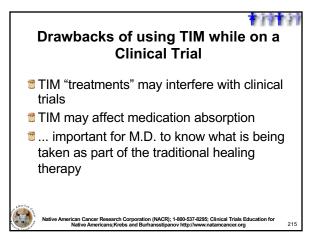
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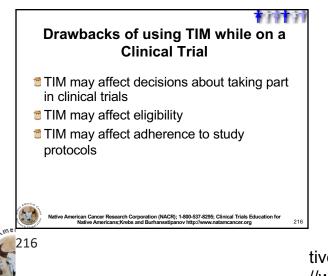


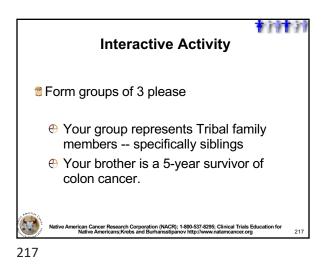
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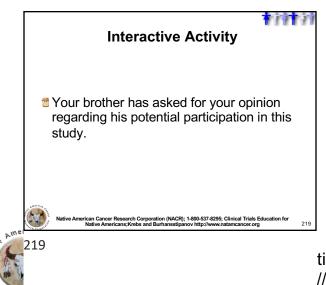


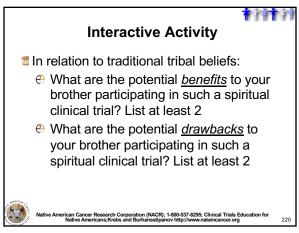


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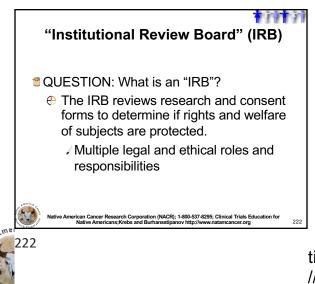


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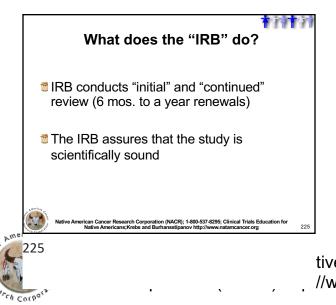


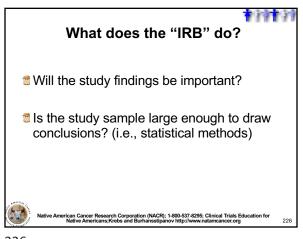




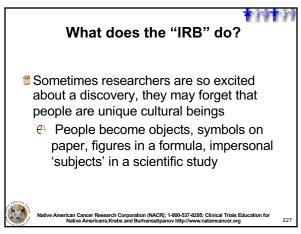


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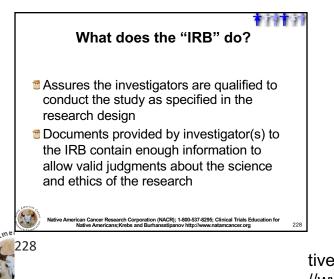


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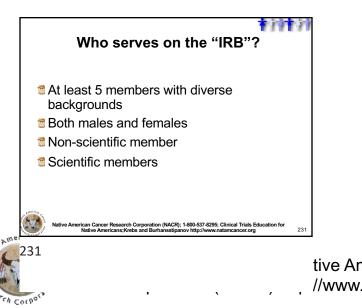




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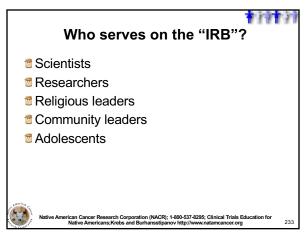


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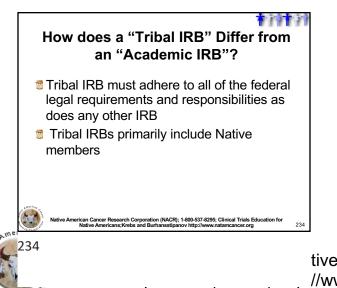


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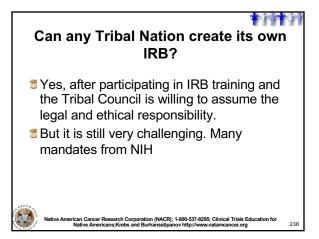
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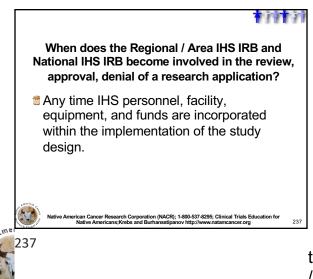


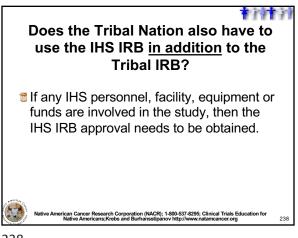
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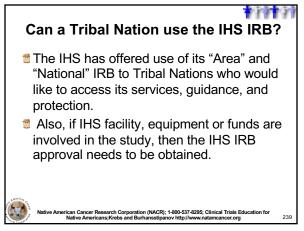
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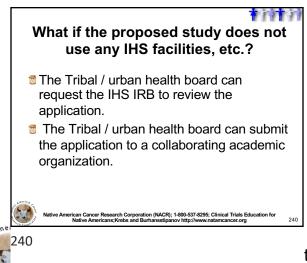


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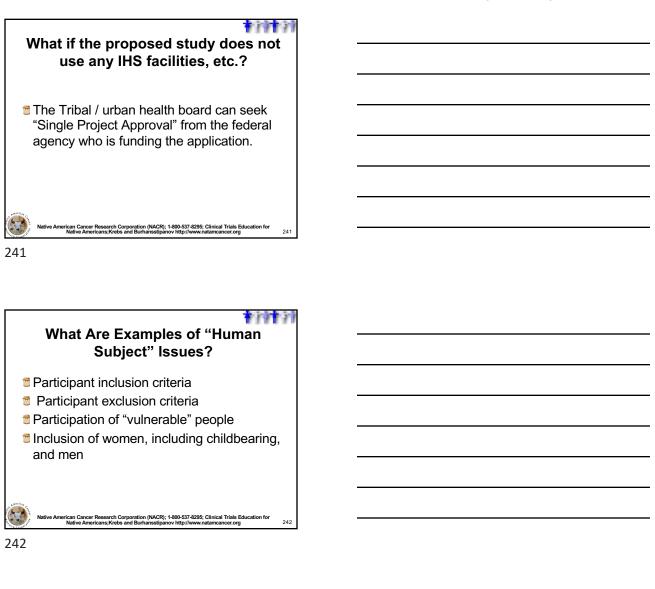
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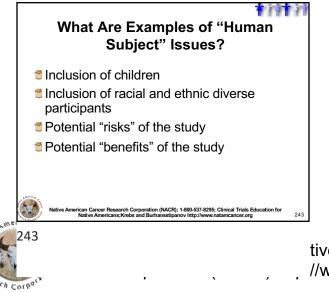
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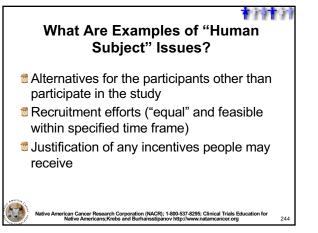


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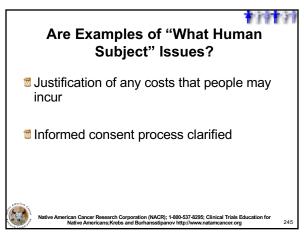
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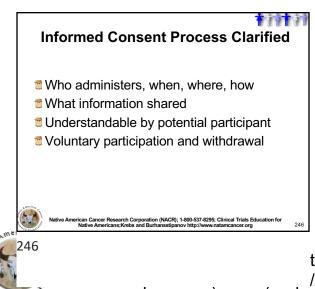


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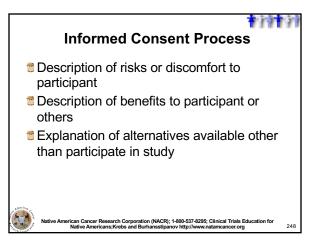
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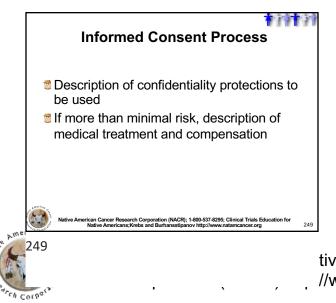


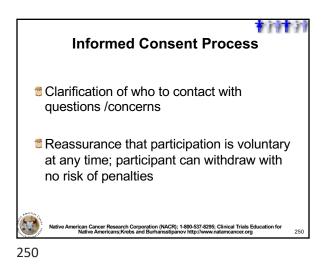


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Insufficient "Informed Consent"
 Making a choice versus being a guinea pig
 Involuntary sterilization of Indian women (1960's)
 Hepatitis B vaccine in Alaska Native children (1990's)

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