

## 1949 年《紐倫堡公約》

- ( 一 ) 受試者的自願同意是絕對必要的。
- ( 二 ) 試驗的目的必須能為社會帶來福祉，且無法以試驗以外的方式獲得。  
試驗不可是隨機或不必要的。
- ( 三 ) 試驗的設計，必須基於動物實驗的結果，以及對疾病自然發展的知識，或是預期的結果將可證明試驗的合理性。
- ( 四 ) 試驗過程應避免所有不必要的身體或心智的痛苦和傷害。
- ( 五 ) 任何預知可能造成死亡或傷害的試驗，絕不可進行。  
唯一可能的例外，是進行試驗的醫師本身也是受試者。
- ( 六 ) 受試者的風險必須低於試驗可能帶來的益處。
- ( 七 ) 對受試者可能造成的傷害、失能或死亡都應提供適切的保護。
- ( 八 ) 試驗必須由適任的人員主導。  
試驗的所有階段都應以最高的技術進行，並提供受試者最好的照護。
- ( 九 ) 受試者可以在試驗的任何階段退出試驗。
- ( 十 ) 試驗進行期間，若發現有任何可能導致受試者傷害、失能或死亡的情況時，應立即停止試驗。

# The Nuremberg Code

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential.
2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment.
4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.
5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death.
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.
10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill, and careful judgment required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.