

## Bad Blood The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment

***Story of the Tuskegee experiment where government doctors infected black patients with syphilis.***

***An account of the experiment conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service describes how medical treatment was withheld from Black sharecroppers infected with syphilis***

***From Victorian anxieties about syphilis to the current hysteria over herpes and AIDS, the history of venereal disease in America forces us to examine social attitudes as well as purely medical concerns. In No Magic Bullet, Allan M. Brandt recounts the various medical, military, and public health responses that have arisen over the years—a broad spectrum that ranges from the incarceration of prostitutes during World War I to the establishment of required premarital blood tests. Brandt demonstrates that Americans’ concerns about venereal disease have centered around a set of social and cultural values related to sexuality, gender, ethnicity, and class. At the heart of our efforts to combat these infections, he argues, has been the tendency to view venereal disease as both a punishment for sexual misconduct and an index of social decay. This tension between medical and moral approaches has significantly impeded efforts to develop “magic bullets”—drugs that would rid us of the disease—as well as effective policies for controlling the infections’ spread. In this 35th anniversary edition of No Magic Bullet, Brandt reflects on recent scholarship, the persistence of sexually transmitted diseases, and the trajectory of the HIV epidemic, as they have informed contemporary conceptions of biomedicine and global health.***

***Sick and Tired of Being Sick and Tired moves beyond the depiction of African Americans as mere recipients of aid or as victims of neglect and highlights the ways black health activists created public health programs and influenced public policy at every opportunity. Smith also sheds new light on the infamous Tuskegee syphilis experiment by situating it within the context of black public health activity, reminding us that public health work had oppressive as well as progressive consequences.***

**To Reach Eternity**

**Examining Tuskegee**

**Tuskegee’s Truths**

**Black Women in White**

**Blood, Body Snatching, and the Birth of Modern Surgery**

**The Plutonium Files**

**Human Experimentation in America Before the Second World War**

Describes the history behind the “Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male,” the study itself, and the uproar it created when the ethics behind the study were challenged.

This exhibit aims to preserve the collective memory of the Tuskegee Study and ongoing transformation of its legacy. From 1932 to 1972, 399 African-American males were denied treatment for syphilis and deceived by officials of the United States Public Health Service. The Claude Moore Health Sciences Library hosted a special symposium, “Doing Bad in the Name of Good?” on February 23, 1994 which marked a new renewal for addressing the Tuskegee Syphilis Study.

This volume, originally published in 1979, is the culmination of the Kinsey Institute’s desire to compile and publish the data from the original Institute case histories taken from 1938 to 1963. The complete sample has been “cleaned” by separating out those from “sexually biased” groups (e.g., the delinquent sample) leaving a basic sample of 5,637 males and 5,603 females. The marginal tabulations are presented along with descriptions of the interviewing and sampling process. As the editors explain, their rationale for publication was to present the sorts of data the Institute had available so that other scientists could request it for use in their research, hopefully leading to further analyses and new approaches and ideas.

Between 1932 and 1972, approximately six hundred African-American men in Alabama served as unwitting guinea pigs in what is now considered one of the worst examples of arrogance, racism, and duplicity in American medical research--the Tuskegee syphilis study. Told they were being treated for “bad blood,” the nearly four hundred men with late-stage syphilis and two hundred disease-free men who served as controls were kept away from appropriate treatment and plied instead with placebos, nursing visits, and the promise of decent burials. Despite the publication of more than a dozen reports in respected medical and public health journals, the study continued for forty years, until extensive media coverage finally brought the experiment to wider public knowledge and forced its end. This edited volume gathers articles, contemporary newspaper accounts, selections from reports and letters, reconsiderations of the study by many of its principal actors, and works of fiction, drama, and poetry to tell the Tuskegee story as never before. Together, these pieces illuminate the ethical issues at play from a remarkable breadth of perspectives and offer an unparalleled look at how the study has been understood over time.

Rethinking the Tuskegee Syphilis Study

Subjected to Science

The SAGE Encyclopedia of Pharmacology and Society

Forty Years of Medical Racism

“It Just Ain’t Fair”

Medical Ethics and the Movies

The Knife Man

*An in-depth analysis of nearly all chemical and biological weapons, their effects, and the politics surrounding their deployment.*

*In 1972, the longest clinical trial in U.S. medical research history abruptly ended. Known to many as the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, this experiment has been studied by ethicists around the world. It has presented challenges in how to conduct ethical research without harming human subjects. “Chronicing the Tuskegee Syphilis Study” is a book that provides essays, commentaries, academic writings, and other documented works in order to give multiple insights and solutions to resolving dilemmas related to unethical clinical trials such as Tuskegee. It gives a perspective of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study from the unique vantage point of two brothers born in the hospital where the experiments took place. Join us as we share the story of Tuskegee with you.*

*When the vast wartime factories of the Manhattan Project began producing plutonium in quantities never before seen on earth, scientists working on the top-secret bomb-building program grew apprehensive. Fearful that plutonium might cause a cancer epidemic among workers and desperate to learn more about what it could do to the human body, the Manhattan Project’s medical doctors embarked upon an experiment in which eighteen unsuspecting patients in hospital wards throughout the country were secretly injected with the cancer-causing substance. Most of these patients would go to their graves without ever knowing what had been done to them. Now, in The Plutonium Files, Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Eileen Welsome reveals for the first time the breadth of the extraordinary fifty-year cover-up surrounding the plutonium injections, as well as the deceitful nature of thousands of other experiments conducted on American citizens in the postwar years. Welsome’s remarkable investigation spans the 1930s to the 1990s and draws upon hundreds of newly declassified documents and other primary sources to disclose this shadowy chapter in American history. She gives a voice to such innocents as Helen Hutchison, a young woman who entered a prenatal clinic in Nashville for a routine checkup and was instead given a radioactive “cocktail” to drink; Gordon Shattuck, one of several boys at a state school for the developmentally disabled in Massachusetts who was fed radioactive oatmeal for breakfast; and Maude Jacobs, a Cincinnati woman suffering from cancer and subjected to an experimental radiation treatment designed to help military planners learn how to win a nuclear war. Welsome also tells the stories of the scientists themselves, many of whom learned the ways of secrecy on the Manhattan Project. Among them are Stafford Warren, a grand figure whose bravado masked a cunning intelligence; Joseph Hamilton, who felt he was immune to the dangers of radiation only to suffer later from a fatal leukemia; and physician Louis Hempelmann, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the plan to inject humans with potentially carcinogenic doses of plutonium. Hidden discussions of fifty years past are reconstructed here, wherein trusted government officials debated the ethical and legal implications of the experiments, demolishing forever the argument that these studies took place in a less enlightened era. Powered by her groundbreaking reportage and singular narrative gifts, Eileen Welsome has created a work of profound humanity as well as major historical significance. From the Hardcover edition.*

*This pathbreaking study analyzes the impact of racism on the development of the nursing profession, particularly on black women in the profession.*

*Chronicing the Tuskegee Syphilis Study*

*The Troubling Legacy of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study*

*Health and Humanity*

*The Tuskegee Syphilis Study*

*STD Research in Guatemala from 1946 to 1948*

*Miss Evers’ Boys*

*Introduction to Research and Medical Literature for Health Professionals*

The Search for the Legacy of the USPHS Syphilis Study at Tuskegee is a collection of essays from experts in a variety of fields seeking to redefine the legacy of the infamous Tuskegee Syphilis Study. The essayists place the legacy of the study within the evolution of racial and ethnic relations in the United States. The authors include two leading experts on the study, two former United States Surgeons General, and other prominent scholars from a wide range of fields.

Relates the cultural history of cancer and examines society’s reaction to the disease through a century of American life.

NATIONAL BOOK CRITICS CIRCLE AWARD WINNER • The first full history of Black America’s shocking mistreatment as unwilling and unwitting experimental subjects at the hands of the medical establishment. No one concerned with issues of public health and racial justice can afford not to read this masterful book.

"[Washington] has unearthed a shocking amount of information and shaped it into a riveting, carefully documented book." —New York Times From the era of slavery to the present day, starting with the earliest encounters between Black Americans and Western medical researchers and the racist pseudoscience that resulted, Medical Apartheid details the ways both slaves and freedmen were used in hospitals for experiments conducted without their knowledge—a tradition that continues today within some black populations. It reveals how Blacks have historically been prey to grave-robbing as well as unauthorized autopsies and dissections. Moving into the twentieth century, it shows how the pseudoscience of eugenics and social Darwinism was used to justify experimental exploitation and shoddy medical treatment of Blacks. Shocking new details about the government’s notorious Tuskegee experiment are revealed, as are similar, less-well-known medical abuses conducted by the armed forces in prisons, and private institutions. The product of years of meticulous research into medical journals and experimental reports long undisturbed, Medical Apartheid reveals the hidden underbelly of scientific research and makes possible, for the first time, an understanding of the roots of the African American health deficit. At last, it provides the fullest possible context for comprehending the behavioral fallout that has caused Black Americans to view researchers—and indeed the whole medical establishment—with such deep distrust.

"Contents" -- "Introduction: Diving into the Wreck" -- "1. Trial of the Archangels" -- "2. Epicurus at the Scaffold" -- "3. Nasty, British, and Short" -- "4. The Monkey in the Panopticon" -- "5. In Which We Wonder Who Is Crazy" -- "6. Epicurus Unchained" -- "Afterword: The Restoration of the Monarchy" -- "Notes" -- "Bibliography

America’s Secret Medical Experiments in the Cold War

The Dark History of Medical Experimentation on Black Americans from Colonial Times to the Present

A Social History of Venereal Disease in the United States since 1880– 35th Anniversary Edition

Racial Conflict and Cooperation in the Nursing Profession, 1890-1950

Pain, Pleasure, and the Greater Good

A History of the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 1935-1985

"Ethically Impossible"

This collection focuses on gross disparities in health care for African Americans to develop a culturally aware medical ethics for all underserved ethnic groups.

#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • “The story of modern medicine and bioethics—and, indeed, race relations—is refracted beautifully, and movingly.”—Entertainment Weekly NOW A MAJOR MOTION PICTURE FROM HBO® STARRING OPRAH WINFREY AND ROSE BYRNE • ONE OF THE “MOST INFLUENTIAL” (CNN), “DEFINING” (LITHUB), AND “BEST” (THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER) BOOKS OF THE DECADE • ONE OF ESSENCE’S 50 MOST IMPACTFUL BLACK BOOKS OF THE PAST 50 YEARS • WINNER OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE HEARTLAND PRIZE FOR NONFICTION NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The New York Times Book Review • Entertainment Weekly • O: The Oprah Magazine • NPR • Financial Times • New York • Independent (U.K.) • Times (U.K.) • Publishers Weekly • Library Journal • Kirkus Reviews • Booklist • Globe and Mail Her name was Henrietta Lacks, but scientists know her as HeLa. She was a poor Southern tobacco farmer who worked the same land as her slave ancestors, yet her cells—taken without her knowledge—became one of the most important tools in medicine: The first “immortal” human cells grown in culture, which are still alive today, though she has been dead for more than sixty years. HeLa cells were vital for developing the polio vaccine; uncovered secrets of cancer, viruses, yet her cells—taken without her help—led to important advances like in vitro fertilization, cloning, and gene mapping; and have been bought and sold by the billions. Yet Henrietta Lacks remains virtually unknown, buried in an unmarked grave. Henrietta’s family did not learn of her “immortality” until more than twenty years after her death, when scientists invited her husband and children in research without informed consent. And though the cells had launched a multimillion-dollar industry that sells human biological materials, her family never saw any of the profits. As Rebecca Skloot so brilliantly shows, the story of the Lacks family—past and present—is inextricably connected to the dark history of experimentation on African Americans, the birth of bioethics, and the legal battles over whether we control the stuff we are made of. Over the decade it took to uncover this story, Rebecca became enmeshed in the lives of the Lacks family—especially Henrietta’s daughter Deborah. Deborah was consumed with questions: Had scientists cloned her mother? Had they killed her to harvest her cells? And if her mother was so important to medicine, why couldn’t her children afford health insurance? Intimate in feeling, astonishing in scope, and impossible to put down, The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks captures the beauty and drama of scientific discovery, as well as its human consequences.

In response to a request by President Barak Obama on November 24, 2010, the Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues oversaw a thorough fact-finding investigation into the specifics of the U.S. Public Health Service-led studies in Guatemala involving the intentional exposure and infection of vulnerable populations. Following a nine-month intensive investigation, the Commission has concluded that the Guatemala experiments involved gross violations of ethics as judged against both the standards of today and the researchers’ own understanding of applicable contemporaneous practices. It is the Commission’s firm belief that many of the actions undertaken in Guatemala were especially egregious moral wrongs because many of the individuals involved held positions of public institutional responsibility. The best thing we can do as a country when faced with a dark chapter is to bring it to light. The Commission has worked hard to provide an unvarnished ethical analysis to both honor the victims and make sure events such as these never happen again.

From combat experience through a controversial and impressive literary career, these letters--by the author of From Here to Eternity--are the raw material of a life that was transformed into some of the best fiction of a generation.

Black Women’s Health Activism in America, 1890-1950

No Magic Bullet

From the Panopticon to the Skinner Box and Beyond

The Unfortunate Experiment

The Diseases and Health Care of Blacks in Antebellum Virginia

Drug Regulation in the United States

Essays, Research Writings, Commentaries, and Other Documented Works

Narrative film can be a useful way of looking at bioethical scenarios. This volume presents a collection of brief, accessible essays written by international experts from medicine, social sciences, and the humanities, all of whom have experience using film in their teaching of medical ethics. Each author looks at a single scene from a popular film in order to illuminate its ethical dimensions.

In 1932, the U.S. Public Health Service recruited 623 African American men from Macon County, Alabama, for a study of “the effects of untreated syphilis in the Negro male.” For the next 40 years – even after the development of penicillin, the cure for syphilis – these men were denied medical care for this potentially fatal disease. The Tuskegee Syphilis Study was exposed in 1972, and in 1975 the government settled a lawsuit but stopped short of admitting wrongdoing. In 1997, President Bill Clinton welcomed five of the Study survivors to the White House and, on behalf of the nation, officially apologized for an experiment he described as wrongful and racist. In this book, the attorney for the men, Fred D. Gray, describes the background of the Study, the investigation and the lawsuit, the events leading up to the Presidential apology, and the ongoing efforts to see that out of this painful and tragic episode of American history comes lasting good.

The vivid, often gruesome portrait of the 18th-century pioneering surgeon and father of modern medicine, John Hunter. When Robert Louis Stevenson wrote his gothic horror story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, he based the house of the genial doctor-turned-frenid on the home of John Hunter. The choice was understandable, for Hunter was both widely acclaimed and greatly feared. From humble origins, John Hunter rose to become the most famous anatomist and surgeon of the eighteenth century. In an age when operations were crude, extremely painful, and often fatal, he rejected medieval traditions to forge a revolution in surgery founded on pioneering scientific experiments. Using the knowledge he gained from countless human dissections, Hunter worked to improve medical care for both the poorest and the best-known figures of the era—including Sir Joshua Reynolds and the young Lord Byron. An insatiable student of all life-forms, Hunter was also an expert naturalist. He kept exotic creatures in his country menagerie and dissected the first animals brought back by Captain Cook from Australia. Ultimately his research led him to expound highly controversial views on the age of the earth, as well as equally heretical beliefs on the origins of life more than sixty years before Darwin published his famous theory. Although a central figure of the Enlightenment, Hunter’s tireless quest for human corpses immersed him deep in the sinister world of body snatching. He paid exorbitant sums for stolen cadavers and even plotted successfully to steal the body of Charles Byrne, famous in his day as the Irish giant. In The Knife Man, Wendy Moore unveils John Hunter’s murky and macabre world: a world characterized by public hangings, secret expeditions to dank churchyards, and gruesome human dissections in pungent attic rooms. This is a fascinating portrait of a remarkable pioneer and his determined struggle to haul surgery out of the realms of meaningless superstitious ritual and into the dawn of modern medicine.

The use of human subjects in medical and scientific research has given rise to troubling ethical questions. How should human subjects be selected for experiments? What should they be told about the research in which they are involved? How can their privacy be protected? When is it permissible to deceive them? How do we deal with subjects such as children, fetuses, and the mentally infirm, for whom informed consent is impossible? In this book, Dr. Robert J. Levine reviews federal regulations, ethical questions, and case studies in an attempt to answer these questions. His book is an essential reference for everyone—members of institutional review boards, scientists, philosophers, lawyers—addressing the ethical issues involved. [Levine’s] experience as a clinician, IRB chairman, writer and bioethicist makes his book a unique and valuable contribution to the field. . . . [The book] is sophisticated but readable. . . . [and] should be on every IRB administrator’s desk and in every medical ethics library.”—Norman Fost, M.D., The New England Journal of Medicine “Levine. . . is one of the foremost historians of contemporary clinical science. . . . His book is at once a guide to primary sources for the history of clinical research in the late twentieth century and a pioneering secondary source about that history.”—Daniel M. Fox, Bulletin of the History of Medicine “You will be charmed by the [book’s] elegance and lucidity and. . . persuaded of its relevance to doctors in any country.”—Alex Paton, British Medical Journal “Should be of wide interest to those keen to see advances in medical research brought into general medical practice.”—Gilbert Omenn, Issues in Science and Technology

Marginal Tabulations of the 1938-1963 Interviews Conducted by the Institute for Sex Research

The Letters of James Jones

Taking Your Medicine

Medical Apartheid

An Insiders’ Account of the Shocking Medical Experiment Conducted by Government Doctors Against African American Men

National Negro Health Week

The Picture of Health

Between 1935 and 1985, the nascent public health profession developed scientific evidence and practical know-how to prevent death on an unprecedented scale. Thanks to public health workers, life expectancy rose rapidly as generations grew up free from the scourges of smallpox, typhoid, and syphilis. In Health and Humanity, Karen Kruse Thomas offers a thorough account of the growth of academic public health in the United States through the prism of the oldest and largest independent school of public health in the world. Thomas follows the transformation of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health (JHSPH), now known as the Bloomberg School of Public Health, from a small, private institute devoted to doctoral training and tropical disease research into a leading global educator and innovator in fields from biostatistics to mental health to pathobiology. A provocative, wide-ranging account of how midcentury public health leveraged federal grants and anti-Communist fears to build the powerful institutional networks behind the health programs of the CDC, WHO, and USAID, the book traces how Johns Hopkins helped public health take center stage during the scientific research boom triggered by World War II. It also examines the influence of policies on JHSPH, the school’s transition to federal grant funding, the globalization of public health in response to hot and cold war influences, and the expansion of the school’s teaching program to encompass social science as well as lab science. Revealing how faculty members urged foreign policy makers to include saving lives in their strategy of “winning hearts and minds,” Thomas argues that the growth of chronic disease and the loss of Rockefeller funds moved the JHSPH toward international research funded by the federal government, creating a situation in which it was sometimes easier for the school to improve the health of populations in India and Turkey than on its own doorstep in East Baltimore. Health and Humanity is a comprehensive account of the ways that JHSPH has influenced the practice, pedagogy, and especially our very understanding of public health on both global and local scales.

The forty-year “Tuskegee” Syphilis Study has become the American metaphor for medical racism, government malfeasance, and physician arrogance. The subject of films, rumors, and political slogans, it received an official federal apology f

A detailed analysis of the occurrence of disease and the quality of medical care in antebellum Virginia focuses on the treatment of Black slaves and freedmen

The SAGE Encyclopedia of Pharmacology and Society explores the social and policy sides of the pharmaceutical industry and its pervasive influence in society. While many technical STM works explore the chemistry and biology of pharmacology and an equally large number of clinically oriented works focus on use of illegal drugs, substance abuse, and treatment, there is virtually nothing on the immensely huge business (“Big Pharma”) of creating, selling, consuming, and regulating legal drugs. With this new Encyclopedia, the topic of socioeconomic, business and consumer, and legal and ethical issues of the pharmaceutical industry in contemporary society around the world are addressed. Key Features: 800 signed articles, authored by prominent scholars, are arranged A-to-Z and published in a choice of electronic or print formats Although arranged A-to-Z, a Reader’s Guide in the *Web* matter groups articles by thematic areas. Front matter also includes a Chronology highlighting significant developments in this field All articles conclude with Further Readings and Cross References to related articles Back matter includes an annotated Resource Guide to further research, a Glossary, Appendices (e.g., statistics on the amount and types of drugs prescribed, etc.), and a detailed Index The Index, Reader’s Guide, and Cross References combine for search-and-browse capabilities in the electronic edition The SAGE Encyclopedia of Pharmacology and Society is an authoritative and rigorous source addressing the pharmacology industry and how it influences society, making it a must-have reference for all academic libraries as a source for both students and researchers to utilize.

The Dread Disease

History of Syphilis

Medicine and Slavery

The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks

Ethics and Regulation of Clinical Research

Bad Blood

*Susan Lederer provides the first full-length history of early biomedical research with human subjects. Lederer offers detailed accounts of experiments conducted on both healthy and unhealthy men, women, and children, during the period from 1890 to 1940, including yellow fever experiments, Udo Wile’s “dental drill” experiments on insane patients, and Hideyo Noguchi’s syphilis experiments.*

*In 1984 the medical journal Obstetrics and Gynecology published a paper that would initiate an investigation into one of the greatest medical scandals of the late twentieth century. Titled “The Invasive Potential of Carcinoma in Situ of the Cervix”, it discussed the results of an experiment that had been run at the National Women’s Hospital in Auckland, New Zealand, since 1955. The experiment looked at the natural history of cervical carcinoma in situ (CIS) – in other words, what happens if no treatment is initiated in a condition suspected (when the experiment began) to lead to cervical cancer. The paper divided participants into two groups, one that had negative results after biopsy or treatment, and one smaller group that continued to test positive. This second group had a significant rate of cervical cancer; some of these women were followed for twenty-five years without treatment, and in only 5% did the disease spontaneously resolve. For the other 95%, outcomes ranged from positive but localised results to metastatic disease and death. The authors said these results were in contrast with their, earlier papers about the experiment. After much research, Sandra Coney, one-time editor of a NZ feminist magazine, and Phyllida Bunkle, a women’s studies lecturer, wrote an article about the experiment, exposing the unauthorised research performed by one prominent gynaecologist in support of his belief that CIS was not associated with cervical cancer. Professor Herbert Green, a physician of considerable influence and power throughout New Zealand, persisted in his belief despite increasingly convincing proof of a progressive connection between the two conditions, never sought permission from his patients, or even told them what he was doing.*

*The purpose of this book is to bring to these readers a concise presentation of current knowledge and recent developments in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis. It is hoped that the text supplemented by visual aids will be instructive - particularly to practicing physicians and to students of medicine in their study of syphilis.At the time of the original publication in 1968, reported cases of infectious syphilis had leveled off, and in fact had shown a slight decline.*

*The book presents the first comprehensive history of the origin of syphilis, from its appearance in Europe at the end of the fifteenth century to the present day. Quetel examines the origins and treatments of syphilis over the centuries, focusing on the controls over sexual behaviour which were justified by the need to curb the spread of the disease. The author also investigates the cultural dimensions of the problem: for instance, the images of syphilis presented in wartime propaganda and the literary connotations associated with the idea of the syphilitic genius. Quetel discusses historical accounts of the spread of syphilis and draws parallels with the current medical and social campaigns against AIDS.*

*The Ethics of Health Care for African Americans*

*The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment*

*Syphilis*

*cancer and modern American culture*

*The Kinsey Data*

*Handbook of African American Health*

Recipient of the 2012 School of Health Professions Outstanding Publication Award from UT Health Science Center at San Antonio Introduction to Research and Medical Literature for Health Professionals is an essential resource to help students, faculty, and practitioners understand the research process, interpret data, comprehend the results and incorporate the findings into practice. From choosing a research project, acquiring grant funding, and developing the research process design, to the systematic gathering of information, analysis, interpretation of data, differentiation between conflicting results, and finally understanding the overall evaluation - Introduction to Research and Medical Literature for Health Professionals will ease any fears and help students and practitioners to incorporate what is useful and best for their patients. Instructor Resources include: Sample Syllabus, Transition Guide, Instructor’s Manual, PowerPoint Presentations, Image Bank, and Discussion Questions, Essay Questions, and Student Activities. Student Companion Website: <http://healthprofessions.jpub.com/blessing> • Companion site with: o Interactive flashcards o Glossary o Crossword Puzzles o Matching Exercises o Weblinks Looking for additional Statistics coverage? Purchase Medical and Health Science Statistics Made Easy, Second Edition along with Introduction to Research and Medical Literature for Health Professions. Order Bundle ISBN-13: 9781449675806, at \$85.95 List Price. Contact your Account Specialist to order ISBN-13: 9781449675806, at \$85.95 List Price for both texts, and save! Or call 1-800-832-0034.

THE STORY: In an effort to get medical help for Alabama tenant farmers, their nurse, Miss Evers, convinces them to join a government study to treat venereal disease. When the money runs out, Nurse Evers is faced with a difficult decision: to tell t

With a focus on how to improve the effectiveness and cultural competence of clinical services and research, this authoritative volume synthesizes current knowledge on both the physical and psychological health of African Americans today. In chapters that follow a consistent format for easy reference, leading scholars from a broad range of disciplines review risk and protective factors for specific health conditions and identify what works, what doesn’t work, and what might work (i.e., practices requiring further research) in clinical practice with African Americans. Historical, sociocultural, and economic factors that affect the quality and utilization of health care services in African American communities are examined in depth. Evidence-based ways to draw on individual, family, and community strengths in prevention and treatment are highlighted throughout. Winner—American Journal of Nursing Book of the Year Award

The Search for the Legacy of the USPHS Syphilis Study at Tuskegee

The Belmont Report

Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research : Appendix

Sick and Tired of Being Sick and Tired

The Infamous Syphilis Study and Its Legacy