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Editorial Office Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics, 765 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 1704, Boston, MA 02215 USA Phone: 617-262-4990; Fax: 617-437-7596 E-mail: thutchinson@aslme.org

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Submission Guidelines: For submission guidelines, please contact the editorial office at thutchinson@aslme.org. Submission guidelines are also available online at http://journals.sagepub.com/home/lme.

The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics (ISSN 1073-1105) (J812) is published quarterly—in March, June, September and December—by SAGE Publishing, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 in association with the American Society of Law, Medicine & Ethics. Send address changes to the Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics, C/o SAGE Publishing, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320.

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Valerie Gutmann Koch and Nanette R. Elster

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Cover image ©Getty Images

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Informed Consent: Charade or Choice? George J. Annas

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Arthur R. Derse

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A New Age of Patient Transparency: An Organizational Framework for Informed Consent

Kenneth Campbell and Kayhan Parsi

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Living Organ Donation and Informed Consent in the United States: Strategies to Improve the Process

Macey L. Henderson and Jed Adam Gross

About 6,000 individuals participate in the U.S. transplant system as a living organ donor each year. Organ donation (most commonly a kidney or part of liver) by living individuals is a unique procedure, where healthy patients undergo a major surgical operation without any direct functional benefit to themselves. In this article, the authors explore how the ideal of informed consent guides education and evaluation for living organ donation. The authors posit that informed consent for living organ donation is a process. Though the steps in this process are partially standardized through national health policy, they can be improved through institutional structures at the local, transplant center-level. Effective structures and practices aimed at supporting and promoting comprehensive informed consent provide more opportunities for candidates to ask questions about the risks and benefits of living donation and to opt out voluntarily Additionally, these practices could enable new ways of measuring knowledge and improving the consent process.

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Kevin I. Reid

A review of literature regarding informed consent in dentistry reveals a paucity of information and minimal scholarship devoted to this subject. But this begs the question about informed consent somehow being different for dentistry than for medicine or other healthcare delivery. My account draws distinctions where appropriate but is rooted in the premise that informed consent is an ethical construct applicable to vulnerable people as patients independent of what type of treatment or body part being considered. This paper highlights the crucial importance of the process of informed consent and refusal in dentistry, underscoring its important place in oral healthcare. This paper will not address the unique circumstances involving consent in those without capacity or focus on informed consent in the research setting; our focus will be on those patients with full decisionmaking capacity in the clinical setting. I will emphasize the importance of disclosure of treatment options and highlight the benefits of shared-decision-making in the informed consent process.

95 Informed Consent Is the Essence of Capacity Assessment

Jeffrey P. Spike

Informed consent is the single most important concept for understanding decision-making capacity. There is a steady pull in the clinical world to transform capacity into a technical concept that can be tested objectively, usually by calling for a psychiatric consult. This is a classic example of medicalization. In this article I argue that is a mistake, not just unnecessary but wrong, and explain how to normalize capacity assessment.

Returning the locus of capacity assessment to the attending, the primary care doctor, and even to ethics consultation in today's environment will require a substantial effort to undo a strong but illusory impression of capacity assessment. Hospital attorneys as well as clinical ethicists with a sophisticated understanding of health law can be in the vanguard of this reorientation.

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Marc D. Ginsberg

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Adnan A. Hyder, Abbas Rattani, and Bridget Pratt

With developed country governments and high resource institutions engaging in research in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC), we argue that these entities have a moral obligation to help build and strengthen research infrastructure and capacity so local scientists and institutions can adequately conduct studies to understand and resolve the health burdens in low and middle income countries. We explore the moral justifications and motivations behind engaging in research capacity strengthening in the health sector in LMIC at multiple levels. In highlighting these issues, this paper aims to initiate a global discourse around why capacity development in LMIC has a moral basis at the individual, institutional and system levels.

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Symposium

articles are solicited by the guest editor for the purposes of creating a comprehensive and definitive collection of articles on a topic relevant to the study of law, medicine and ethics. Each article is peer reviewed.

Independent

articles are essays unrelated to the symposium topic, and can cover a wide variety of subjects within the larger medical and legal ethics fields. These articles are peer reviewed.

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Negotiating Commercial Interests in Biospecimens

Jessica L. Roberts

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Jeffrey Kirby

Despite successful transplantation outcomes in Europe, uncontrolled organ donation after circulatory determination of death (uDCDD) has essentially been a non-starter in North America. In this paper, I identify and explore a set of interesting, ethics-related considerations that are of relevance to this organ donation-transplantation practice. The analysis provides a theoretical platform for my development of a proposal for the creation of a particular ethical practice and policy space for kidney uDCDD in the U.S. and Canada that recognizes and aims to effectively address the various, identified challenges and constraints.

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