Authors of this monograph have analyzed and presented internationally recognized ethical principles, codices and recommendations for all parts of biomedical research and clinical investigations. Data and facts have been supported by current and relevant literature. The text is concrete, clear, understandable and easy-to-read, which is only reasonable, because it was written by eminent researchers with long-term experience. A great number of chapters - 13, points to many areas of interest and all-inclusiveness of this publication. Good scientific practice in scientific research and clinical investigations with all including ethical principles, represent a common issue binding all chapters.

The history of ethics introduces problems and essence of issues (Chapter I). Quality assurance in science and accepting Recommendations of the International Commission on Professional Self-Regulation in Science includes all segments of scientific research and should make a significant contribution to worldwide knowledge (Chapter II). Unfortunately, deviations and violations regarding these principles cause errors in science and intellectual dishonesty (III), misconduct in science (IV), as well as the necessity of establishing Human Rights Ombudsman in science (IX). Young researchers should be educated on scientific research, rules of good scientific practice and ethical principles in research. It is necessary to accept certain standards of education, as well as standards of professional conduct, especially standards of mentorship (VIII). Ethical principles concern the process of publication of results of scientific research, as the only correct way of transferring them to other researchers all over the world. These ethical principles should be observed by researchers - authors, especially concerning authorship, coauthorship, as well as false authorship (VI), and by reviewers and editorial boards of scientific journals (V). Appropriate utilization of these principles provides ethically correct and accurate evaluation of achievements of scientists and researchers (VII). Ethical principles and scientific standards also concern clinical investigations. Good clinical practice - International Ethical and Scientific Standards in Clinical Investigations is a standard which entirely regulates clinical investigations (XI): ethical principles for researchers, their obligations and responsibilities (XII) on one side, and protection and rights of examinees, on the other. Ethical Committees play a key role in regulation of these processes (XIII).

At the end, this monograph has a short summary in English as well as addenda with basic documents concerning good scientific practice and ethical principles in biomedicine, and these are as follows: I Good scientific practice - ethical codex of scientific research by authors from Institute of Oncology and Radiology of Serbia and Institute of Medical Research in Belgrade; II European Science Foundation Statement; III The Danish Committee of Scientific Dishonesty Statuses; IV World Medical Association - Declaration of Helsinki. V Addendum reviews definitions of issues often used in clinical researches which may help readers and researchers to use them appropriately.

Concerning the fact that in our country the number of publications concerning this topic is insufficient, this monograph should be accepted as a textbook. It is of utmost value for health workers, researchers, scientists, undergraduate and graduate students, managers of scientific, health and educational institutions in the field of biomedicine, whereas some chapters are of value for researchers in other fields of science as well. Due to advances and development of biomedical science and practice, "Good scientific practice" and "Good clinical practice" should be accepted by researchers, but also by whole scientific and social community. This monograph might be a good starting point in this process.

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