

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.

The Code is considered to be the most important document in the history of clinical research ethics, which had a massive influence on global human rights. *The Nuremberg Code* and the related *Declaration of Helsinki* are the basis for the *Code of Federal Regulations Title 45 Part 46*, which are the regulations issued by the United States Department of Health and Human Services for the ethical treatment of human subjects, and are used in Institutional Review Boards (IRBs). In addition, the idea of informed consent has been universally accepted and now constitutes *Article 7 of the United Nations' International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. It also served as the basis for *International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects proposed by the World Health Organization*.

..... Wikipedia

Free Citizen UK 

"Freedom is the sure possession of those alone who have
the courage to defend it" Pericles (ca 495-429BC)

The Nuremberg Code

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The ten points of the Nuremberg Code

(given in the section of the verdict entitled "Permissible Medical Experiments")

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.