


2. In the 1990 U.S. Public Health service's meeting with the Tuskegee Institute, the two notorious "Tuskegee experiments" (one on syphilis and one on gonorrhea) were discussed. These studies were conducted on African American men from 1932 to 1972. During the experiment, participants were not told they had syphilis, and not receiving the proper treatment. The study was stopped in 1975 by the public outcry, and an apology was issued by the government.


6. In 1995, the public at large learned of the extensive use of placebo-controlled experiments starting from 1942 to 1950 by the U.S. military during the Cold War. The experiments were conducted on children who were not informed about the nature of the study. The children were asked to assume a placebo control group to assess the effectiveness of new treatments.

5. In 1962, the U.S. Public Health Service began a study with the Tuskegee Institute to observe the natural history of syphilis in African American men. The study lasted from 1932 to 1972, with a total of about 300 men. The men were not informed about the nature of the study and were not given proper treatment for syphilis.


4. In 1990, the U.S. General Accounting Office released a report on New Drugs: Postapproval Risks 1976-85. The report found that of the 205 new drugs reviewed, 102 (52 percent) caused adverse reactions that premarket tests failed to predict.

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