Ezekiel (Zeke) Emanuel, MD, PhD has made enormous contributions to the global response to COVID-19 and other infectious diseases. He showed that excess mortality due to COVID-19 was much higher in the US than in peer countries during the year after vaccines became widely available - and that excess mortality was highest in states with low vaccine uptake. He also outlined frameworks for ethical allocation of COVID-19 and MPox vaccines in the face of stark global inequities in health, wealth, and health care.

Emily Largent, JD, PhD, RN has worked to improve traditional models of medical decision making for adults with diminished cognitive ability, including impairment due to dementia and other causes. Working with affiliated faculty member and geriatrician, Dr. Jason Karlawish, she has outlined the ethical advantages and legal foundations of “supported decision making,” an approach that allows individuals to maintain autonomy for as long as possible while receiving legally recognized assistance from family members or other trusted individuals.

Dominic Sisti, PhD applies the approaches and methods of medical ethics to understand and meet the challenges of mental health care across clinical, research, and policy contexts. His current work addresses the many ethical questions raised by psychedelics, which offer both promise and peril for the treatment of mental illness. Together with Dr. Anna Wexler, he has highlighted the potential for “Brain Wellness Spas” to misuse psychedelics in ways that lack evidence and that put patients at risk.

Anna Wexler, PhD is widely recognized as a leading scholar of the ethics of both direct-to-consumer medicine and science and of novel technologies that interface with the human brain. In a recent study of policies of laboratories that offer direct-to-consumer tests, she demonstrated a gap between the promises that many companies make in their marketing materials and the limitations they state in their terms of service. In a separate study of patients who agreed to participate in research conducted during a neurosurgical procedure, she showed that most patients agreed to the research for altruistic reasons and recognized that the research would not benefit them, but few could recall important aspects of informed consent such as the study purpose or the risks of taking part.