

Research Ethics

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Overview



- Principles of research ethics.
- Researcher's responsibilities.
- What project need ethical approval.
- Key ethical issues.

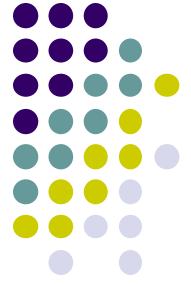


Principles of research ethics

- **Respect for persons**
 - Respect people's autonomy
 - Protect those with diminished autonomy
- **Beneficence**

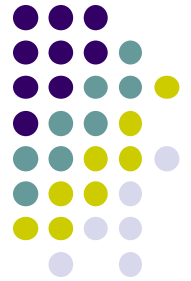
Maximize benefits and minimize risks
- **Justice**
 - Treat individuals Fairly
- **Non-maleficence**
 - Minimize harm and whenever possible remove the causes of harm

Researcher's responsibilities



- Qualified and well-informed of the research.
- Aware of the benefits and harms to respondents.
- Protects the participants.
- Assures scientific integrity of the research.

Researcher's responsibilities (Cont.)



- Respects the research protocol.
- Respects the ethical committee requirements and reports any adverse experiences, protocol violations and/or participant complaints.
- Administers an informed consent.

What projects need ethical approval



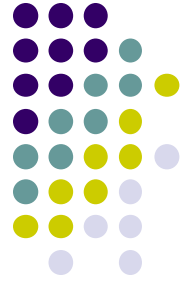
- Human participants.
- Use of the 'products' of human participants
- Animal participants.
- Work that potentially impacts on human participants.



Ethic issues in research

1. Consenting
2. Data collection
3. Conflict of interest
4. Scientific misconduct

1. Consenting : informed consent



- Tell participants who is conducting study
- Why was subject singled out for participation?
 - e.g. random sample
 - e.g. recently given birth to 1st child etc.
- What is the time commitment?
 - e.g. 45 minutes to complete the survey

1. Consenting : informed consent (Cont.)



- Any benefits for the participant to be expected?
Realistically, there are often few *direct* benefits.
- Any potential risks, and how have these been managed?
- Information like the following should be participated to participants:

1. Consenting : informed consent (Cont.)



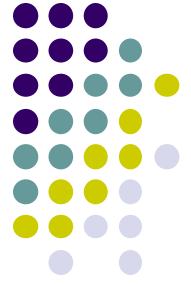
- Explain the study and offer to answer questions
- Participation is always voluntary.
- Provide participants with copy of informed consent form (if relevant).
- Confidentiality
(Anonymity, on the other hand, means that no one, including the researcher, will know the subject's identity).

Informed Consent with Minors as Research Participants

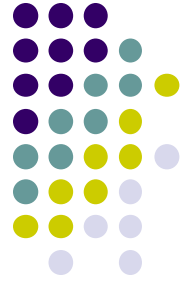


- Consent must be obtained from parents or guardians.
- Assent must also be obtained from minors who are old enough or have enough intellectual capacity to say they are willing to participate.

2. Ethical Issues in Data Collection



- Recording.
- Filming.
- Providing services.



3. Conflict of Interest

- **The Institution**
 - bring in research funds
 - publish on a regular basis
- **Research Sponsors**
 - implement studies
 - produce favorable results
- **The Researcher**
 - desire private, financial gain
 - earn prestige/respect of peers

4. Scientific Misconduct



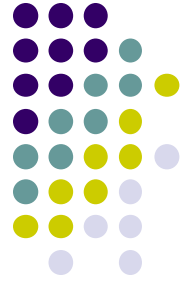
- Fabrication
- Falsification
- Plagiarism

4. Scientific Misconduct (Cont.)

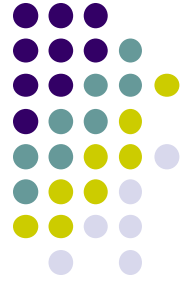


- **Breach of confidentiality**
 - Social
 - Stigma/loss of social status
 - Loss of employment
 - Legal
 - Civil/Criminal Liability
 - Political

4. Scientific Misconduct (Cont.)



- **Violation of privacy**
 - intrapersonal shame
- **Psychological anguish**
 - discussion of sensitive topics



THANK YOU