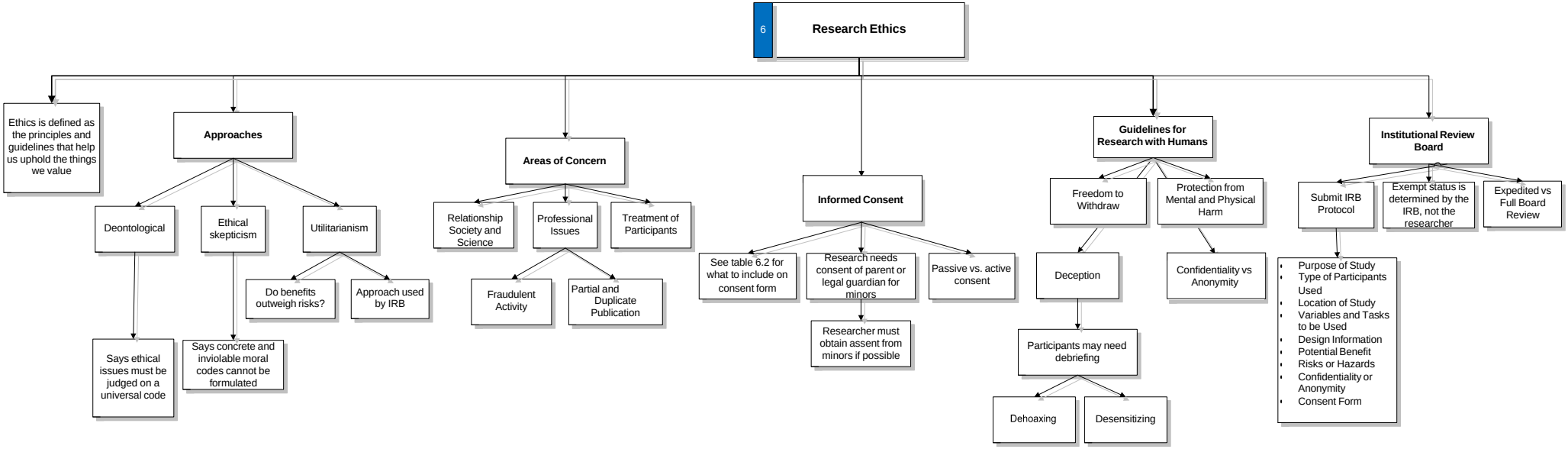
6
Research Ethics
Ethics is defined as the principles and guidelines that help us uphold the things we value
Approaches
Deontological
Says ethical issues must be judged on a universal code
Ethical skepticism
Says concrete and inviolable moral codes cannot be formulated
Utilitarianism
Do benefits outweigh risks?
Approach used by IRB
Areas of Concern
Relationship Society and Science
Professional Issues
Fraudulent Activity
Partial and Duplicate Publication
Treatment of Participants
Informed Consent
See table 6.2 for what to include on consent form
Research needs consent of parent or legal guardian for minors
Researcher must obtain assent from minors if possible
Passive vs. active consent
Guidelines for Research with Humans
Freedom to Withdraw
Deception
Participants may need debriefing
Dehoaxing
Desensitizing
Protection from Mental and Physical Harm
Confidentiality vs Anonymity
Institutional Review Board
Submit IRB Protocol
Purpose of Study
Type of Participants Used
Location of Study
Variables and Tasks to be Used
Design Information
Potential Benefit
Risks or Hazards
Confidentiality or Anonymity
Consent Form
Exempt status is determined by the IRB, not the researcher
Expedited vs Full Board Review